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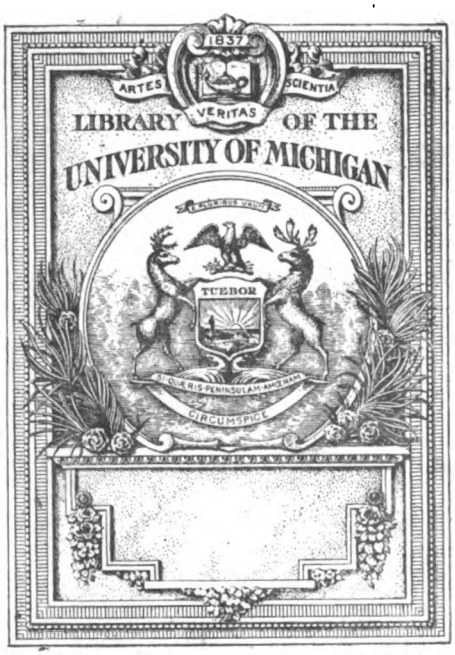
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OUR WINTER ISSUE.

The date is January 25, 1902. The number will be
An *édition de luxe* of the best business journal—
The best for beginning the year's business, as well as
The brightest for a good advertisement, and
The surest for distributing circulars and price-lists.
It will be sent to 12,000 business-places.
It will be read by the best buyers in the trade.
It will be kept for reference in every part of the globe.
It will be well, therefore, for manufacturers and merchants to ensure that they have an advertisement or an inset in
The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Summary.

SOME more calendars are noted on p. 9.

THE list of Rogers Brothers' creditors is printed on p. 23.

WE print a few more C. & D. DIARY hints and verses (p. 25).

THE LATEST store-prices for chemists' goods are given on p. 4.

NEW EUCALYPTI have been described by Mr. J. H. Maiden (p. 14).

WE give a portrait on p. 13 of the late Mr. Wm. Dobbin, J.P., Belfast.

MONEY ORDERS for the Transvaal are now issued by the Post Office (p. 6).

"THE YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY" for 1901 was published last week (p. 18).

AMUSING READING is printed in the page on "Fictional Pharmacy" (p. 21).

THE questions set at the Major examination in Edinburgh this week are given on p. 25.

BUSINESS CHANGES are exceptionally numerous this week, being the first of the year (p. 10).

A NEW YORK ACTRESS got green hair by using a certain hair-dye. She is depicted on p. 30.

MR. WILLIAM AGAR, formerly of Mansfield, is the pharmaceutical veteran depicted on p. 10.

HINTS ON EMULSION-MAKING are given by Mr. Joseph Ince in the first of a series of articles (p. 9).

CHEMISTS who have wine-licences should read the paragraph "Selling wines to children" on p. 18.

A COLCHESTER CHEMIST has been fined for selling poisoned grain, and a farmer for using it (p. 22).

MOISSAN has made interesting observations on ammonium amalgam, which we summarise on p. 14.

BUSINESS has not yet been fully resumed on the markets, so that our report is brief and changes few (p. 31).

MR. WINGROVE, the managing director of Spratt's (Limited) is depicted by Mr. Reynolds on his original motor (p. 14).

THE UNITY OF MATTER is not a new idea, but Professor G. D. Hinrichs, of St. Louis, does not carry it much further (p. 17).

THE Manitoban Legislature is trying to restrict the sale of alcoholic liquors by confining it to druggists, doctors, and the like (p. 7).

AMONGST nine new companies, particulars of whose registration we give on p. 23, five take power to trade as chemists and druggists.

OIL OF CITRON is, according to Dr. S. Gulli, obtainable from three varieties of the fruit. He gives particulars regarding the oil on p. 19.

MR. LORD GIFFORD, in a letter entitled "Wake up, London," speaks of his mandate as a pharmaceutical Councillor (p. 27). So do we on p. 18.

MR. J. T. DAVENPORT, a former President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and manufacturer of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, died on Sunday (p 12).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY needs an infusion of new blood, we gather from a correspondent, who gives his reasons on p. 6.

WE OFFER for circulation to M.P.'s reprints of an article on p. 17, which contains a letter from the Pharmaceutical Registrar regarding the sale of poisons.

THE ALABONE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION has been described by Mr. Anslow Alabone, whose article as far as it concerns pharmacists is described on p. 20.

MR. JAMES REID takes exception to certain passages in Mr. Carteighe's Edinburgh speech. Mr. Reid urges the need for more pharmaceutical legislation (p. 26).

"TO BENEFIT THE CRAFT" we suggest that chemists and druggists should be prompt in securing the influence of their Members of Parliament to oppose any abrogation of the principle of the Pharmacy Act (p. 16).

OL. AMYGD PERSIC. brought a London chemist into court, but he succeeded in convincing the Alderman that the sale as almond oil was under conditions of which the purchaser was aware. A retailer of 8 per-cent. boric ointment was not so fortunate (p. 22).

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Greenwich Police Court on December 27, Edward Brewer, of Deptford, was fined 10*s.*, with 2*s.* costs, for selling pepper admixed with 50 per cent. of gelatinised maize flour.

The hearing of the charges of fraud against thirteen persons in connection with the Patent Novelties Company (Limited) was resumed at Manchester on December 27, and again adjourned.

The Guardians of the united parishes of St. Giles-in-the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, have accepted the tender of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 Coleman Street, E.C., for the supply of drugs during this year.

At Southampton, on December 21, 1901, a charge against Mr. W. B. Wride, chemist and druggist, in respect to the theft of a bicycle, was withdrawn, the magistrates approving of this course before any evidence was called.

Further extensions are about to be carried out in the chemical-department at the Phœnix Works, Dartford, belonging to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; and the Urban District Council has approved of the plans submitted.

An arrangement is being made between the earthenware-manufacturers of North Staffordshire and a leading insurance company by which workers in the lead processes of pottery-manufacture can be insured against loss sustained through contracting lead-poisoning.

A medical man named James William Ayres (54) has been committed for trial by the Liverpool Stipendiary on a charge of causing the death of a pawnbroker's assistant named Baines, whom, it is alleged, Ayres knocked down, causing injury that resulted in his death.

At Smethwick, on December 24, John Shouvier (45), described as a chemist's assistant and a native of Jersey, was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour for stealing half-a-crown from the till in a shop at Handsworth, where he was employed as an assistant.

Two schoolboys, named Kerbal and Kauffman, were each sentenced to receive six strokes of the birch-rod by the Manchester city justices on December 31 for stealing a box of cough-lozenges, value 7½*d.*, from the shop of Boots (Limited), Market Street, Manchester.

An Oxford Criticism.

The method by which Boots (Limited) advertise was criticised at the Oxford City Council on December 18, when, speaking on an improvement scheme, Alderman Wilson pointed out that at one corner of the Square mentioned they had a Boots' establishment. The property was the firm's own, granted apparently without any control to an "advertising tradesman coming from abroad into competition with Oxford tradesmen, and putting up what he might venture to describe as a most disfiguring advertisement for his own particular benefit." He suggested that the Council might endeavour to secure a private Act of Parliament for the purpose of restraining persons from disfiguring their town, and so put an end to "these abominations in the way of advertisements for private purposes erected in public places."

Friendly Societies and the G.M.C.

It is stated that the recent action of the General Medical Council in the case of Dr. Rendall, of Yarmouth, is to be vigorously contested by the friendly societies. A Bill will shortly be promoted in Parliament to protect the doctors who are now professionally engaged for the various medical-aid societies, and a special clause of the measure will make it libellous for the Medical Council to term conduct "infamous" on the part of any qualified man, which is merely a breach of professional etiquette. Dr. Rendall has been held to be guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," for having been indirectly connected with a society which canvasses for patients.

Plumbism.

At an inquest held at Hackney on December 30, respecting the death of Robert Wilkins (35), a painter, the widow deposed that her husband had suffered from lead-poisoning about five years ago, and since then had been subject to retching. On December 25 witness went to a chemist and told him her husband had "pains in his inside, and was shivering." The witness was given a bottle of medicine, but death took place on the following evening. William Houghton, who stated that he was an unqualified assistant in the employ of Mr. J. A. Clark, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, London Fields, said he was asked by the last witness for a bottle of medicine for a man who had a cold and pains all over him. He gave a bottle of the "usual cold mixture," which contained 10 gr. each of salicylate of soda, bromide of potassium, and nitre, and 10m. of colchicum wine in each dose. The Coroner: You see that did not do any good. You ought not to have prescribed. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing when one is ill. The Coroner added that so long as the assistant was working under the eye of his employer the law could not be said to be broken, but where unqualified men were put into branch shops it was sailing very close to the wind, and was a public scandal. A man might be prosecuted for holding himself out as a chemist if he was not one, and the Apothecaries' Society [?] might institute a prosecution if it was proved that an unqualified man sold poisons. That offence did not appear to have been committed in this case. A Juror: No, but this man who possesses no qualification at all prescribes for a man who is seriously ill. The Coroner: Yes, and takes the risk. Dr. J. W. Hunter said the autopsy showed that death was due to peritonitis, following the rupture of a gastric ulcer. The theory was that a man who had had an attack of lead-poisoning was liable to the complaint the deceased suffered from. In answer to a juror, the doctor said that the medicine prescribed by the chemist's assistant would do neither harm or good in such a case. The only chance of saving life would have been an operation. The jury returned a verdict of natural death.

The Apothecary's Assistant.

At an inquest held at Westminster on December 31, respecting the death of Patience Glossop Harris, sister of the late Sir Augustus Harris, William Stanley, who described himself as a medical assistant, stated that he had been examined in pharmacy at Apothecaries' Hall, and they allowed him to assist doctors, but only in dispensing. He was not a registered medical practitioner, but had attended Miss Harris for seven or eight years. He refused to say whether he was paid for his services. He gave a certificate of death, certifying that the deceased died from general cirrhosis of the liver and exhaustion. Dr. G. A. Hamerton said death was due to heart failure, from cerebral hæmorrhage, accelerated by intemperate habits. Although "cirrhosis of the liver and exhaustion" were factors in the case, he would not have given a certificate to that effect, as there was the condition of the heart and brain to be taken into account. The Coroner, in summing up, remarked that there could not be the least doubt that Miss Harris engaged a quack in the person of Mr. Stanley, because she knew that such a man would connive in her drinking habits. No doubt one result of that inquiry would be that further proceedings would be taken with regard to the unqualified and unregistered practitioner who had appeared before the Court. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Hamerton's evidence, and added a rider to the effect that the attention of the Registrar-General should be called to the lax way in which the certificates of unregistered medical men are accepted.

Birmingham Notes.

Dr. Hill, medical officer of health and public analyst, has just returned to his duties after a somewhat severe illness arising from bronchitis, to which he has been a martyr for some years past.

The Worcestershire County Council have issued a report on the experiments of drying of fruit, vegetables, and herbs, which they caused to be instituted. They think there is a great future for such an industry. Cannot the pharmacist come to their assistance?

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A serious explosion occurred on Saturday last at Messrs. Albright & Wilson's phosphorus-works, Oldbury, resulting in the serious injury to four men. They were engaged in cleaning out the flues of the Mond gas plant which the firm has recently laid down, when an accumulation of gas took fire and burnt the men severely.

The M.O.H. of the Walsall Rural District Council has issued pamphlets on the rearing of infants. The paragraph "the only food for a baby up to seven months is the mother's milk," got transposed in type by the printer's devil, and read "the only food for a baby up to seven months is *them others* milk," which entirely destroyed the effect of what was intended to be good advice.

A very remarkable prescription has made its appearance in our city. Its owner is a faddist, and wherever he goes he has it "made up" for the sole reason of ascertaining the price charged in different places and classes of shops. It was stamped back and front in every conceivable place by an almost endless variety of stamps, even to rendering it illegible. His complaint was that it had cost him any price between 8*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, and often after reading the document the dispenser with a knowing look would ask, "How much have you paid for this before?" and the candid answer was as above.

Heirs Wanted.

Mr. Sidney H. Preston, 27 Chancery Lane, London, E.C., writing to the daily papers about inquiries which were made in 1901 through "Agony" columns, says the eldest son of H. G. Carpenter, a chemist, who died in an infirmary, is sought; and J. R. Lysnar, a dentist, who left for India, may share in an estate.

Store-prices.

The January price-list of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) announces a reduction in the price of respirators from 1*s.* to 9½*d.* each, and of sulphonal tablets (from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* per 100, and from 1*s.* to 8½*d.* per 25). Eucalyptus oil (Kangaroo brand) has been advanced from 8*d.* to 9*d.* per bottle, and guttapercha tissue from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per oz.

Students' Affairs.

On December 24, at the close of the course of lectures, certificates were distributed to the successful students at the Westminster College of Pharmacy. At the close of the ceremony Mr. Willox, on behalf of the students, presented Mr. Wills, the Principal, with a silver cigar-case. Mr. Wills in turn presented to each of the gentlemen present a tin of cigarettes, and to the lady pupils (seventeen in number) he gave a bottle of perfume.

The arrangements for carrying on the school of pharmacy attached to the Royal Albert Memorial College at Exeter are now complete. The school provides a full course of instruction in all the subjects required for the pharmaceutical examinations. Evening classes are held as well as day classes, and special attention is devoted to practical work. The school has a complete collection of physical, chemical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, and a fine materia medica collection. Special courses are arranged for medical students and candidates for the Apothecaries' Hall assistant's qualification. The principal of the college is Mr. A. W. Clayden, M.A., and Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., is lecturer in pharmacy, materia medica, and pharmacy law.

Holiday Hilarity.

A hilarious milkman on Bank-holiday tried to perform acrobatic feats with the aid of the sun-blind at Parke's Drug-Stores, in Holloway Road, N. He bent the iron-support, and presently encountered a policeman, with the result that he was fined 35*s.* (or fourteen days in default) at North London Police Court on December 27.

On December 21 a man entered the shop of Alderman Simpson, the chemist-mayor of Stalybridge, and purchased a pennyworth of oxalic acid. On leaving the shop the man was seen to be under the influence of drink, and, fearing suicidal intentions, Alderman Simpson followed him and demanded the return of the poison. The man refused to deliver it up, and a rough-and-tumble ensued, with the result that the police appeared on the scene, and the packet was secured. The man's explanation was that he intended to play a joke at a public-house by "turning water into wine" with the acid.

Chemists to Leeds Police.

The Leeds City Council have made the following appointments of dispensing chemists to the police force:—A Division, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Great George Street, and Mr. James Drewery, Quarry Hill; B Division, Mr. W. H. Briggs, Garden Street, and Mr. Robert Lester, Dewsbury Road; C Division, Mr. T. A. Shaw, Chapeltown Road, and Mr. G. Briggs, Woodhouse Lane; D Division, Mr. J. W. Hardman, Burley Road, Mr. J. W. Horner, Tong Road, and Mr. W. S. Baxter, Town Street, Bramley; E Division, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Great George Street.

Fires.

The works of Messrs. Cowling, liquorice-cake refiners, Pontefract, were completely destroyed by fire on December 31, the damage being estimated at 2,000*l.* Hundreds of workpeople are thrown out of employment.

The pharmacy of the Mayor of Stalybridge (Alderan Simpson) was the scene of a window-fire on December 21. Whilst an assistant was lighting the gas in the window the cotton wool used in the Christmas decorations accidentally ignited, and before the flames were subdued several pounds' worth of damage was done.

A fire occurred on December 21 in a warehouse at the back of the premises of Mr. T. C. Cornwell, pharmaceutical chemist, 14 Piccadilly, Hanley. The flames were noticed at an early stage by the employés of a neighbouring restaurant, who at once communicated with the police, and they extinguished the fire before much damage had been done. The loss is inconsiderable.

Disputed Ownership of a Business.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, December 31, 1901, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by the District Chemical Company (Limited), of Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., against Mr. T. Mander, 49 Rosoman Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., to recover 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* for ten 2-cwt. bags of soda-crystals. The case was before the Court a fortnight ago, when the defendant said the debt was due from Kavanagh, and not from him. He had been Kavanagh's manager, and the order was signed "for Mr. Kavanagh," who had since died. The case had been adjourned for the correspondence to be produced. The Judge now said that if the defendant gave the order he was liable, and that he must pay.

The Crimson Cross.

The Derby Borough Coroner (Mr. John Close) was engaged a considerable time on Wednesday, January 1, investigating the circumstances of the death of Charles Nicholson (52). The Coroner had adjourned the case for inquiries to be made as the result of a communication he had received from Dr. Parry Jones, and because Mrs. Nicholson had stated that her husband had been taking medicine and using ointment supplied to him by Captain Feilden, of the Crimson Cross Dispensary. No charges were made for the remedies supplied, but a box was placed against the door at the dispensary so that persons visiting the establishment might make voluntary contributions. She now stated that Captain Feilden first saw the deceased about twelve months ago. He had called upon him on different occasions, and when he saw him the last time, about a month ago, he told deceased he ought to see a doctor. Deceased, however, would not because he considered they did more harm than good. In answer to Captain Feilden, she stated that as long as the deceased took his medicine he kept going on well, and as soon as he stopped doing so he died. A neighbour also gave evidence as to the deceased's strong objections to a doctor, and Captain Feilden deposed that he attended the deceased for bronchitis and another complaint. He also had something the matter with his heart, and witness advised him to see a doctor. The Coroner: Then you thought it was a case for a properly qualified practitioner? Witness: I thought he would require someone to give him a certificate when he died. A doctor was no good for any other reason. Dr. Parry Jones deposed to making a *post-mortem*, and found that death was due to aneurism. In all probability if he had had a proper medical man attending him he would have

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lived longer, as the aneurism was of long standing, and would have been found out. The Coroner: If he refused to have a doctor, what could be done for him? Dr. Parry Jones: Nothing. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to aneurism.

"Sequah."

At the Glamorgan Quarter Sessions at Cardiff on Wednesday, January 1, a groom named Charles Brookes was charged with stealing a spring-balance and other articles, the property of Hubert Clark, landlord of the Central Hotel, Pontypridd. One of the witnesses, to whom it was alleged prisoner had endeavoured to dispose of the articles, was Charles Santor, proprietor of what were known as the Crystal Palace Stores at Pontypridd. The following is a bit of the evidence:—

Mr. St. John Francis-Williams, who defended, asked the witness if he were the gentleman known as "Sequah."
Witness: I am, sir.
Mr. Williams: What trade does "Sequah" carry on?
Witness: Medicine.
Mr. Williams: What trade does Charles Santor carry on?
Witness: Medicine, and he also keeps a refreshment-house.
Mr. Williams: In addition to feeding people do you still physic them, or after feeding them do you send them somewhere else to be physicked? (Laughter.)
Witness: When in business, I do the same as other people.
Mr. Williams: What is that?
Witness: To sell.
Mr. Williams: What do you mean—the people or the medicine? (Laughter.)
Witness: I advertise my ——
Mr. Williams: You advertise the medicine and "sell" the people? (Laughter.)
Witness: I do not "sell" the people.

Prisoner and his wife gave evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The same prisoner was next charged with stealing 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* from a cashbox in Charles Santor's bedroom, but again the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

The Week's Poisonings.

The passing of the holiday season invariably induces a depressant reaction, which often results in suicide. This year has been no exception, for the suicides have been numerous. Sixteen deaths as a result of poisoning have been recorded since our last report, four of these being caused by unscheduled poisons—liniment of camphor and turpentine, phosphorus, nitric-acid and mercury solution, and gas asphyxiation. In the scheduled list opiates, in the form of laudanum, morphia, chlorodyne, and syrup of poppies, account for seven fatalities; three were caused by carbolic acid, and one each by oxalic acid and chloroform. The latter was inadvertently taken in overdose by a medical man at Battersea Rise, while a solution of oxalic acid was drunk by a young lady at Chatham in mistake for Epsom salts.—A commercial traveller at Bow, who had been troubled with insomnia for some years, took an overdose of his sleeping-draught, which contained morphia, chloral, and bromide of potassium.—A Bradford child, two months old, was given one drop of laudanum in some tea, and its death was attributed to acute bronchitis, accelerated by the laudanum.—The wife of a linseed-oil manufacturer at Brighton, named Body, was found dead in bed on New Year's Eve. The doctor, who was called in, said death was due to carbolic-acid poisoning. This was disputed by the regular medical attendant of the family, who urged a *post-mortem* examination, but the other doctor reiterated his belief, and the jury returned a verdict of "suicide while insane."—The seven-weeks-old son of a Newark pork-butcher was given half a teaspoonful of a mixture of syrup of rhubarb and syrup of poppies, which the mother got from a neighbour. The child died "from opium-poisoning," according to the medical evidence. Mr. L. Priestley, pharmaceutical chemist, called as a witness at the inquest, said he had sold the mixture, but to whom he did not know. Syrup of poppies was a scheduled poison, but it was not necessary to obtain the signature of the purchaser. The dose for an adult was given on the bottle, but it was not usual to state the dose for children, as it would vary according to age and constitution. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from opium-poisoning, added a rider to the effect that in their opinion there should be more stringent regulations as to the sale of such preparations.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Fire.

Richardson's Chemical-works, on the County Down side of the river at Belfast, were burnt down on December 26, 1901. The fire broke out in the early morning, and, although it was under control in two or three hours, the whole of the contents of the building were ruined.

Personal.

Sir Thomas W. Robinson, director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, is a candidate for re-election as member of the Kingstown Urban District Council.

Sir Edward M. Hodgson, J.P., Chairman of the Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council, has decided not to seek re-election as a member of the Council at the forthcoming elections.

Business Change.

The premises of the late Mr. W. B. Murray on Stephen's Green, Dublin, have been purchased by Mr. George Brown, M.C.P.S.I., Wexford Street, who will carry on at that address a branch of his Medical Hall.

Laudanum-poisoning.

Lieutenant Barnard R. S. Winter, of H.M. guardship *Empress of India*, stationed at Queenstown, committed suicide in the Imperial Hotel, Cork, on December 24. That evening he purchased laudanum in a chemist's shop, and when found dead next morning there were traces of the poison in a glass, and a bottle containing some laudanum was found on the table.

Deficient Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Callan (co. Kilkenny) Board of Guardians a report was read from Sir Chas. A. Cameron on samples of drugs submitted for analysis, and he stated that the vinegar of squills was about 25 per cent. deficient in acetic acid; compound tincture of rhubarb, correct; 100 c.c. of chalk mixture yielded 2·6 gr. (it should be 9 gr.). There should be 3 per cent. of chalk present, but there was only 2·5 per cent. As, however, the mixture readily separates into chalk and a clear solution, the specimen sent to him might not have been taken from a well-shaken bottle of the mixture. There should be 6 per cent. of sugar in the mixture, but there is not a trace of that substance in it, nor was it ever in it, as sugar would be in solution, and not, like chalk, in suspension.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The School Atmosphere.

Dr. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, in association with the Corporation Chemist and Bacteriologist, is about to recommence the inquiry into the air of schools which he had begun in 1898, but for several reasons could not continue.

Juniors Dancing.

The annual assembly of the Aberdeen Junior Chemists took place on December 24 in the Bon-Accord Hotel, Aberdeen. There was a remarkably good attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The secretarial arrangements were carried out by Mr. A. G. Reid, while the M.C.'s were Messrs. G. P. Cruickshank, jun., A. B. Mitchell, and F. Milne.

Laudanum Poisoning

is comparatively common in Scotland at this season. Since our last issue we have received reports that William Forbes

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(46), keeper of the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Brechin, and Andrew Leitch, jun., contractor, 16 Dorset Place, Edinburgh, have died from the poison.

A man named Arthur Malison was found in Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1901, suffering from an overdose of laudanum. He was removed to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, where he died next morning. The deceased said he had drunk a shilling's worth of laudanum.

New-century Pharmacy.

Mr. William Cumming, chemist and druggist, of Traill Street, Thurso, has the Bovril camp-scene in South Africa as a window-attraction, with perfumes in bottles and sachets as adjuncts.

Mr. T. W. Ferguson, chemist and druggist, who has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. John Heron at 335 Cathcart Road, Govanhill, Glasgow, announced in the local press that on December 31 he would present to each customer who purchased a shillingsworth of goods at his pharmacy one 6*d.* bottle of ginger-wine essence or a toothbrush, according to his (or her) desire.

At Christmas, 1900, Mr. D. C. Cairnie, chemist, Thurso, made a popular hit with his "Kruger Reading the Results of the Caithness Election." Now he has two working-models which attract a good deal of attention. One is an enlargement of Sir John Tenniel's famous cartoon in "Punch" showing John Bull fighting the Boer. The other is a life-like model of Kruger with his Bible and pistol and inevitable pipe. Both windows have besides a tasteful display of seasonable goods.

Modern business methods as they prevail south of the Tweed are practised with considerable success by Mr. Robert Suttie, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Cambuslang. His holiday-attraction this year was a pill-counting competition. Cash prizes to the value of 3*l.* were offered to purchasers of sixpennyworth (or more) of Mr. Suttie's goods who guessed the exact number (or the nearest to it) of pills contained in a bottle exhibited in the shop-window. The pills were to be counted on Hogmanay Night (December 31) and the result declared on New Year's Day.

Mr. J. Raffan, chemist and druggist, of 16 Port Street, Sterling, is showing a neat design in window-decoration. The window is an enclosed one, and the groundwork is of white cotton-wool frosted. At the front is the motto, "Each Opening Blossom Freely Breathes its Gratitude," done in red letters on a white ground, with a frame of sea-green moss. In a semi-circle are arranged five pots of flowers—white rose (in the centre), Parma violets, sweet pea, lily of the valley, mistletoe. All these flowers are mounted on their own foliage, and round the base of the pots bottles of the flower-perfumes are arranged in various designs. The mistletoe has an assorted-series of perfumes around it, and sprays of holly are interspersed here and there. A glass shelf, raised about 6 inches, is used for a background. This is covered with cotton-wool, and has on it five evergreen plants. The pots are covered with crinkled paper in green or gold. Christmas-boxes, single fancy bottles and perfume-sachets, fill up the intervening spaces. A white fancy festoon fills up the ceiling. At each end it is finished with a hydrangea, while it is looped up in the middle at the electric light with a bunch of pink roses. This design may be executed with real flowers in an open window, and last season Mr. Raffan showed sweet-pea essence surrounding real flowers cut from his own garden.

THE CHEMIST BLAMED.—A *Daily Mail* correspondent at Athens reports that by the mistake of a chemist who dispensed hyoscyamine instead of thiosinamine as prescribed, Mlle. Lele Crieze, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen of Greece, has been poisoned, and lies between life and death. Dr. Catanow, who was called in, tasted the medicine on the tip of his tongue. He immediately, became unconscious, but subsequently recovered. Exactly the same accident happened last year with the same chemist, when a lady died from the effects of the poison. By the King's instructions, the chemist is to be prosecuted.

East Indian News.

DR. C. SCHULTEN, who was formerly an assistant with Professor Dr. König at the public station for chemical and scientific research in Münster, in Westphalia, has opened an analytical laboratory at 12 Mission Row, Calcutta.

MESSRS. ABID & CO, chemists and general merchants Hyderabad (Deccan), were to open a new business in Oxford Street, Secunderabad, on January 1, 1902, under the charge of Mr. Armour, lately with Messrs. Pearson & Co., Secunderabad.

OPIUM-AUCTIONS.—It is notified that the opium, to be brought forward for sale by public auction in 1902, will consist of about 24,000 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, and about 24,000 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest containing 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, dated June 21, 1901, 2,000 chests of Patna and 2,000 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December, 1902.

MALAY MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—The Government of the Federated Malay States has recently established a research institute in Kuala Lumpur, the capital, which is open to all workers irrespective of nationality. The medical department is fully equipped for pathological, clinical, physiological, and bacteriological work. There is a chemical department for organic and inorganic research, a photographic department, facilities for biological research, and a good working library. Students of tropical medicine will have special opportunities for their particular branch. Beri-beri exists under unique conditions in the States, and malaria in at least four distinct types. The Institute is at present under the direction of Dr. Hamilton Wright, who will reply to all communications.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN MYSORE.—The vagaries of Indian weights and measures have long been a stumbling block to commerce. Not only have presidencies their own particular "standards," so called by courtesy; so have districts, towns, and even villages. The "candy" varies from nearly 800 lbs. to something like 500 lbs.; the "maund" from over 82 to 25 lbs.; and so on. By these variations fraud and blunder are facilitated, so much so that the Mysore Government has issued a draft of "The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation," which aims at remedying the present defective state of the law. The object of the Government is not to introduce the use of new standards of weight and measure, but to secure adherence to those ascertained by local inquiry to be the standards already in vogue in particular areas. The Government may from time to time prescribe the standard of weight and measure that shall be followed therein, and may declare that any particular weight or measure is correct or is in accordance with such standard.

"PURCHASE a copy of the 'Art of Dispensing' and use it freely."—Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith in the *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

MANILA PHARMACY LAW.—The new general order issued by the Provost Marshal General at Manila for amending the old Spanish laws governing the practice of pharmacy in the Philippines has been discussed by the pharmacists of Manila. At the initial meeting they were unable to agree upon the features which they desired struck out of the bill, but the Board of Health subsequently conferred with the pharmacists, and while some of the features of the bill as originally prepared (see *C. & D.*, November 9, page 754) were eliminated, the other parts of it remain unchanged. The clause in the pharmacy regulations to the effect that the druggist would be liable to heavy penalties for duplicating a prescription without the written consent of the physician who wrote it, does not appear in the new bill. The native pharmacists requested that the graduates of Santo Tomas College be admitted to practice without being required to take the regular examinations. The Board of Health, however, was of opinion that this would be unfair to the graduates of other schools, and did not grant the request.

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South African News.

Business is flourishing at Kimberley, but great difficulty is being experienced in getting up sufficient goods from the coast.

Aseptic Milk-cans.—The authorities have notified all the Port Elizabeth dairymen that, after the end of 1901, all their milk-cans must be in perfect order, whilst vendors of milk in reputed quart bottles will be prosecuted.

Theft from Chemists. — James Wharley and Ernest Charles Stevens, Europeans, were found guilty on December 6 at the City Police Court, of stealing a quantity of medical requisites from the shop of Messrs. Wentzel & Schleswig, chemists, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, and were each sentenced to three days' hard labour.

Plague at the Bay.—There were two cases of plague during the first week of December at Table Bay, one being an European. One of the Plague Medical Officers is suffering from a mild attack of the disease. Up to December 11 there have been 100 cases, forty-two of which have been cured. Ten remain under treatment, and forty-eight have died. The inoculations are disappointing, as since the outbreak only 357 Europeans and 2,899 coloured and native persons have submitted to the operation.

Trade-marks.—Applications have been made in Maritzburg, Natal, for the registration of "The Mexican Hair-renewer" and "Floriline" (in respect of tooth-powder and liquid dentifrice), by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), 33 Farringdon Road, London; for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-syrup," by the Anglo-American Drug Company, of 215 and 217 Fulton Street, New York, U.S.A.; and for "Brown's Bronchial Troches," by John I. Brown & Son, 33 Farringdon Road, London, and Boston, U.S.A.

Infringing the Medical and Pharmacy Act.—James Jordan, late of the Canadian Volunteers, was charged on remand at Cape Town, on December 10, with practising as a doctor of medicine, he not being a duly qualified practitioner. The accused was originally before the Court on several other charges, but owing to the peculiar circumstances in which he attended in those instances, the patient being *in extremis* and distant some miles from qualified medical help, no prosecution on these counts took place. The evidence of a man named Pratt, who employed the accused to attend on Miss Schitckat, at Yzerplaats, was to the effect that Jordan had attended this person who is now deceased, it being known that he was not a registered medical practitioner. The Magistrate said there were exceptional extenuating circumstances, and Jordan was fined 5*l.* or one month's imprisonment.

Money-orders for the Transvaal.—On and after January 1, 1902, money-orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom for payment at the following places in the Transvaal:—

Barberton	Krugersdorp	Pretoria
Boksburg	Machadodorp	Roodepoort
Cleveland	Middelburg	Springs
Germiston	Modderfontein	Standerton
Heidelburg	Potchefstroom	Volksrust
Johannesburg		

The remitters must forward the orders to the payees, to be presented by the latter at the offices of payment. The commission chargeable will be the same as for other orders payable abroad—viz, for orders not exceeding 2*l.*, 6*d.*; for orders exceeding 2*l.* but not exceeding 6*l.*, 1*s.*; for orders exceeding 6*l.* but not exceeding 10*l.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* No single money-order may be issued for more than 10*l.* Money-orders will also be issued in the Transvaal for payment in the United Kingdom.

Boers and Medical Treatment.—A correspondent (93/33) writes from Cape Colony regarding the concentration camps in the following terms:—

Possibly, in connection with the Parliamentary report which says that one of the causes of the high mortality in the concentration camps is the "administration of vile concoctions" to sick children by the Boer inmates, the S.M.O. here has prohibited the storekeeper at the camp from selling any medicines—Dutch, patent, or otherwise. Many of the burghers, objecting strongly to stock-mixtures, have had doctors from the town to see them, and had their prescriptions made up in the orthodox manner. Now, this is stopped. The S.M.O. says no town doctor shall see patients in the camp. I think this will cause trouble, for if there is one thing which the Boer loves it is to doctor himself or family with *droppels*, *pillen*, or *salf*, and he will not relinquish the privilege without a struggle. If you give one man medicine out of the same bottle as another, you imply that each has the same disease, and the Boer, when he sees a doctor, *knows* that his symptoms are unique, and expects a bottle of medicine to be prepared specially for him. It seems unfair, on the face of it, for an admittedly overworked staff to refuse those burghers who desire outside medical advice, and are willing to pay for it, to have what they want. I do not know whether the order is a general or a local one, but expect more will be heard of it. All the regulations in the world will not keep the Boers from getting their *droppels* in some way or another; so I suppose, instead of a little wholesale, we shall do a bit more retailing in that line.

German Chemical-exports Decrease.—The following figures relate to the exports of drugs, chemicals, &c., from Germany to South Africa during 1899 and 1900. It will be noticed that refined glycerin and potassium cyanide show substantial decreases:—

—	Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, &c.	Transvaal and Orange River Colony	Year
	£	£	
Perfumery	6,300	2,050	1899
	7,550	50	1900
Chemical manufactures unenumerated ...	5,150	800	1899
	1,600	350	1900
Essential oils	450	100	1899
	450	50	1900
Glycerin, refined ...	18,450	118,350	1899
	100	—	1900
Potassium cyanide ...	8,900	101,250	1899
	7,850	18,900	1900
Other potash salts ...	350	350	1899
	350	—	1900

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

Shortly after this issue of the *C. & D.* reaches South Africa (writes a correspondent) the annual general meeting of this Society will be held, and it is to be hoped that the gathering will be attended with more success than hitherto. Though financially strong, there is, unfortunately, no denying the fact that the general condition and immediate prospects of the Society are not very satisfactory. Many members complain that the management is far from what it should be, and that the Society's affairs are not conducted in the most businesslike way. The Society accomplished most useful work shortly after its inception in connection with the Amended Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1899. This work has not generally been appreciated at its full worth. Later on in the police courts it also did well for the defence of chemists prosecuted under the Food, Drugs, and Seeds Act. It is a noticeable fact that those who had the help of the Society in that matter now take little interest in the institution to which, in no small measure, their acquittal was due. There is wanted at the head of the Society's affairs a good, strong man, and it is the duty of the members to see that they get such a one, for there is plenty of work ahead which chemists can ill afford to let pass without voicing their opinions. Take the coming Customs conference. When the last conference was held chemists had no opportunity of giving expression to their wishes, consequently different ports within the Union levy duties on quite a number of lines in accordance with some individual view, ranging from "free" to 20 per cent. This was shown up in the *C. & D.* some time ago. Again, there is the existing absurdity of one South African colony not accepting the certificates of the other, except in the case of Rhodesia, where the Cape papers alone are acceptable. The reason for this state of affairs, so far as the more progressive colonies are concerned, is well known and without doubt justified as things stand, but in harmony with trade and other relationships between the various governments and people, pharmacy, too, must fall into line. The "Bloemfontein trick" is not likely to be available as a royal road to a chemist's licence in the future, while a Medical and Pharmacy Act similar to that in operation at the Cape, will be among the first new laws in the northern colonies to receive attention at the hands of the High Commissioner. It would be a pity if Cape Colony, as the most up-to-date pharmaceutically, allowed the federation of South African pharmacy to take place on the initiative of its more alert neighbours. It will be interesting to watch the deliberations and efforts of the four other associations and societies in South Africa; those of the Transvaal, perhaps, most of all.

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Colonial and Foreign News.

MONUMENT TO A CHEMIST.—A monument has been erected in Kobé, Japan, to the memory of the late Mr. A. C. Sim, chemist and druggist, whose death was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 5, 1901. A Japanese inscription is on the face. On the other three sides the following inscription appears in English:—

In remembrance of public work performed by Alexander Cameron Sim, a native of Aberdour, Scotland. Born August 28, 1840; died November 28, 1900. Erected by friends in Kobé, Yokohama, and Nagasaki, both foreign and Japanese. During a residence of thirty years in Kobé Alexander Cameron Sim was foremost in assisting all schemes for public benefit and advantage.

THE VICTORIAN FORMULARY.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales have had an interview with Mr. Rankin, as representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and, as a consequence, passed a motion that they will join with the Victorian Council in the preparation and circulation of the formulæ, and bear a share of the expense. The formulary recently printed must be looked upon as merely a draft, according to Mr. Rankin.

EXTENDING.—Owing to business-pressure, Messrs. Evans & Sons (Limited) have been obliged to bring about an expansion of their premises in St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal. The premises are to have a fine front (85 feet long) in St. Gabriel Street, and the buildings will be four storeys in height. The offices and counting-house will be removed to the St. Gabriel Street front when alterations are completed, and the two upper storeys are to be warehouses. While pulling down the old building in St. Gabriel Street, the workmen came unexpectedly on two curious old cellars, built of masonry several feet thick and covered by a roof of solid stonework. The masonry looks like the work of military masons, but for what purpose these ancient vaults were constructed neither Messrs. Evans nor "the oldest inhabitant" of Montreal can tell.

CREOLIN IN GERMANY.—A Brunswick firm recently appealed to the Imperial Patent Office for the revocation of the Mailand mark No. 6,149 (for the use of the word "Kreolin"), and a Hamburg firm appealed to the Hamburg County Court with the same object The Patent Office declared the mark invalid, because it is not true to actual fact and might mislead. The mark bears the words "Guglielmo Pearson, Milano." In reality it is said that such a firm has never existed, and the firm in Milan is entirely an invention of Pearson's. In 1894 and in 1895 the Imperial Patent Office decided that "Kreolin" was a free mark. The kreolin made by Pearson was brought into trade first as "Jeyes' Creolin," and then as "Kreolin Pearson." German manufacturers who made and sold kreolin often added their name to the preparation in the usual way (*e.g.*, Kreolin Artmann, Kreolin Anker). According to the legal position before that time (1887–1894), the term "kreolin" could only be used to denote a special make of goods if the name of the maker were used in conjunction with it. Pearson tried by means of the Mailand mark to protect the name under the earlier law; his claim was, however, refused, and the word "kreolin" was declared free. Pearson had, moreover, declared in his circulars that he marked his kreolin "Kreolin Pearson" in order "to distinguish it from the kreolin of others," so that he had thus contradicted his claim to the exclusive right of the word "kreolin."

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.—The Liquor Act, which, it is said, the Government of Manitoba intend shortly to enforce, entirely prohibits retail traffic in alcoholic liquors. Only persons possessing a wholesale or retail druggist's licence are allowed to keep liquor for sale. Alcohol up to 10 gals. may be obtained for mechanical or scientific purposes. A physician may prescribe liquor for a patient, but must give a written order therefor to a druggist. For prescribing-purposes a physician may keep 2 quarts of liquor in his house; dentists are allowed 1 pint, and veterinary surgeons 1 gal. A record of every sale made by a retail druggist must be kept, full particulars being required. This liquor prescription-book must be kept for a year; it must be open to public inspection, and a half-yearly return must be made by the druggist to the chief inspector. A wholesale druggist can only sell 10 gals. of liquor at a time for mechanical or scientific purposes, and only 5 gals. to a doctor or retail druggist. Each applicant for a drug-licence must be recommended by the chief inspector, and if in a city must own £1,000 worth of stock; in the country £200 will suffice. For violations of the Act the druggist is liable to a fine of from £200 to £1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months.

American Notes.

CEDAR-POISONING.—A young lady at New Westminster died last month after taking an ounce of oil of cedar. It is uncertain whether the oil was taken with suicidal intentions or in mistake for a preparation of Jamaica ginger.

THE GUM CHICLE COMBINE.—The shareholders of the American Chicle Company met last month, and on advice of the directors decided against the proposition to increase the capital stock to $3,000,000 as proposed. The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, and a dividend of 2 per cent. on its common stock.

PHENACETIN ARRESTS IN DETROIT.—Five persons have been arrested in Detroit on a charge of counterfeiting the labels of the Bayer Company, and of selling phenacetin and other preparations in the United States, the patents for which are held by this concern. It is stated that these arrests are simply preliminary, and that a number of suits will begin all over the United States against persons who have been handling phenacetin and other patented preparations in contravention of the rights of the Bayer Company.

A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—"The Drug Merchants of America, Incorporated" is the title of a new organisation which is to conduct general, financial, mercantile, and commercial business affecting the wholesale and retail trade, to maintain a depôt for the exchange of unsaleable goods, and to purchase crude and manufactured drugs for the benefit of the shareholders. The capital of the company is $10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $5 each. The company is registered under the laws of West Virginia so that the annual meeting need not be held in W. Virginia. The office is 108 Fulton Street, New York.

NOT OF THE NATURE AND QUALITY DEMANDED.—Reference was made in our issue of December 7, 1901 (page 909) to the rejection by the United States Government of quinine supplied on contract by a San Francisco firm. The investigations of an *O. P. & D. Reporter* correspondent show that among the orders placed by the War Department for the equipment of the hospital service in the Philippines was one for about 12,500 bottles of quinine tablets (500 to the bottle) which was given to Clinton E. Worden & Co., of San Francisco, on an open-market requisition without competition. The tablets were issued in due course to the various hospitals, but the surgeons being dissatisfied with the results of their use, the tablets were tested and found to be deficient in quinine to the extent of 36 per cent. The entire shipment was returned to San Francisco, and the contractors were notified that they would be required to again fill the order at the same price with goods coming fully up to the official standard. A member of the contracting firm conferred with the War Department and protested that he had no knowledge of the fraudulent character of the goods supplied. He was advised that the Department would accept the refilling of the contract subject to rigid inspection, and the goods have since been manufactured, delivered, carefully tested, and accepted.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR BY DRUGGISTS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has issued a circular letter to the collectors which is intended to prevent the sale by druggists of spirituous and malt drinks on physicians' and fictitious prescriptions. The letter states that a druggist is permitted to keep spirits and wines, and use them in combination with drugs in the preparation of medicines that are not beverages, and to sell such medicines without paying special tax as a liquor-dealer. But he cannot sell spirits or wines that are not so combined with drugs, even on a physician's prescription and for medicinal

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use only. Toilet-articles such as eau de Cologne, bay-rum, ether with alcohol (for use in photography), benzine, &c. (for cleaning-purposes), castor oil, and alcohol (for toilet-use), Florida water, violet-water, &c., toilet-articles made from alcohol, camphor and alcohol, alcohol and ammonia and whiting (a cleaning-preparation), alcohol and shellac (for painters, &c.), are exempted. Malt-extracts manufactured for use as remedies for disease, and not as beverages, as shown by labels on the bottles, are medicinal compounds, and druggists and merchants who sell them in good faith for medicinal use only are not to be called on to pay special tax. As to the compounds called "bitters," "tonics," and the like, the rule is that if they are composed of spirits in combination with drugs, herbs, roots, &c., and are held out as remedies for diseases stated in the labels on the bottles, they are to be regarded as medicines until the facts ascertained as to the purposes for which they are usually sold or used show them to be beverages; and druggists and merchants who sell these compounds in good faith as medicines only are not called on to pay special tax as liquor-dealers. The fact that a compound may be used as a medicine, and may be so intended by the person making it, does not relieve the seller from the liability of a retail liquor-dealer or retail malt-liquor dealer if the compound is intoxicating and is not sold as a medicine. The true test in all such cases is, Was the compound sold in good faith for medicinal purposes only, or was it sold as a beverage or knowingly sold to persons who bought it for use as a beverage?

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," December* 18, 1901.)

"Tudor" (no claim for "Tube" or "Tubo"); for filters. By the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), 121 Oxford Street, W. 242,069.

"Brotox"; for food prepared from cereals and leguminous substances. By the British Preserving Company, Rayne, Essex. 241,006.

Label, the essential particular of which is the mark of a bird in cage; for an egg-food for birds. By R. Hyde & Co. (Limited), 4 Harold St., Camberwell. 241,523.

Label containing a combination of devices and the word "Gionni"; for liqueurs. By John Hodgkin, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.L.S., 12 Dynevor Road, Richmond, Surrey, formerly wholesale druggist and chemical-manufacturer. 241,262 and 241,263.

"Io"; preparation for the toilet. By John Tait, hairdresser and perfumer, Waverley Market, Princes Street, Edinburgh. 240,940.

"Pro-dit"; for all goods in Class 48. By Taylor & Co., Briggs Street, Norwich. 240,979.

Label, with mark of a cow and words "Tailess Cow"; for a hair-pomade. By Laurie, Laurel & Cie., 14 Benn's Gardens, Liverpool. 241,536.

"Manicola"; for toilet-preparations. By Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), 173 High Street, Camden Town, N.W. 241,923.

"Otala"; for perfumery. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 242,099.

"Brytso" (no claim for "Bright"); for a cleaning powder. By the Thames Chemical Company, 61 Chancery Lane, W.C. 240,821.

"Coachaline" (no claim for "Coach"); for a polishing-preparation. By the Coachaline Company, 6 Upper St. Martin's Lane, London. 241,424.

From the "Trade-marks Journal," December 25, 1901.)

"Death Dust" (essential particular is a combination of devices); for an insect-powder. By J. H. Winkelmann, 122 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. 242,042.

Combination of devices (the essential particular); for chemicals. By Brady & Martin, also trading as B.M. Chemical Company, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 241,490.

"Muti"; for a medicated soap; and "Lo Bafo"; for a water-softener for the toilet. By Violet Vaughan, trading as Madame V. Mack, 72 New Bond Street, W. 241,772 and 241,773.

"Gouto" (no claim for "Gout"); for chemicals. By the Gouto Company, Hollis Croft, Sheffield. 241,881.

"Vegone"; for goods in Class 3. By E. T. Pearson, 93 Neuerwall, Hamburg. 241,904.

Device of child asleep in cot with fumigating-apparatus on table; for goods in Class 3. By the Vapo Cresolene Company, 180 Fulton Street, New York. 242,017.

"Aseptet"; for chemicals. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 242,357.

"Pilot"; for photographic cameras. By W. Butcher & Sons, 29 to 35 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. 242,022.

"Elektronette" (no claim for "Electro"), and device; for a massage appliance. By Agnes Medhurst, Cottesmore, Oakham. 241,719.

"Pecko"; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Kentora Brewery Company, 23 Deering Street, Nottingham. 241,660.

"Nadola"; for toilet-preparations. By Dan Davies & Co., 119 Railton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 242,064.

"Telmo"; for furniture and leather polishes or creams. By Holroyd & Co., Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield. 242,228.

"Eulactol"; for food-substances. By Nährmittel-Industrie Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Eichendorffstrasse, 17, Berlin, N., Germany. 240,482.

Design of label bearing words "Johann Maria Farina zur Madonna, Köln"; for eau de Cologne. By Emil Jancke and Louis Marx, trading as Johann Maria Farina (registered address) zur Madonna, Cologne-on-the-Rhine. 240,246.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," January* 1, 1902.)

"Mesotan" and "Edinol"; for photographic chemicals. By Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Koenigstrasse, 27 Elberfeld, Germany. 242,570 and 242,464.

"Erimus" (the essential particular) and device; for a gold bronze liquid. By Baker Brothers, 15 Corporation Road, Middlesborough-on-Tees. 241,132.

"Torpedo"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By Heinrich Mack, Kohlgasse, 31 Ulm-on-Danube, Germany. 241,661 and 241,662.

"Capilets"; for medicated tablets and pills. By Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 237,109.

Cullingford's "Quicksine"; (no claim for "Quick"). By E. Cullingford, 19 Coventry Road, Hay Mill, Birmingham. 240,839

"Marach" on label (essential particular the word "Marach"); for a medicine. By the Columbia Chemical Company, 1729 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorada, U.S.A. 241,543.

"Texlo"; for a salve. By A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 242,381.

Pflanzennährstoff-Extract "Sitogen" (essential particular is the word "Sitogen." No claim is made for "Sito"); for a vegetable-food extract. By A. R. Schmidt, Bahnhofstrasse, 1 Reichenberg, Bohemia, Austria. 240,711.

"Wheatena" (no claim for "Wheat" or "Wheaten"); for a cereal food. By the Health Food Company, 61 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 241,009.

"Lactor" (no claim for "Lacto"); for a milk-food preparation. By the Aylesbury Dairy Company (Limited), 31 St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, W. 241,778.

"Lemona" (no claim for "Lemon"); for a preparation made from lemons. By J. MacArthur, Jun., 100 Wellington Street, Glasgow. 237,726.

"Strahlen"; for aërated waters and beverages. By G. B. Westmacott & Son, 17 Market Street, Manchester. 242,116.

Combination of devices and the word "Glycodor" (the essential particulars. No claim for "Glyco"); for toilet glycerin. By the Syndicat International des Producteurs de Glycerin, 112 Rue Royale, Bruxelles. 241,280.

"Vel-Vel"; for toilet soap and powder. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 241,445.

"Skynola" (no claim for "Skin"); for toilet-preparations. By D. Davies & Co., 119 Railton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 242,063.

"Variosa" (no claim for "Vario"); for goods in Class 48. By The American Toilet Company, Singer Street, Tabernacle Street, London. 242,236.

"Shinio" (no claim for "Shine"); for metal polish. By the Brilliantshinio Polish Company, 5 Fenwick Street, Liverpool. 240,412.

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS, I.

LATIN. *Emulsio, onis*, f. noun, 3rd declension; from *emulgeo*, to milk out. *Emulsum, i*, n. noun, U S.A.

An emulsion, as its derivation shows, is a liquid externally resembling milk; the milkiness, which is an essential characteristic, is due to the suspension of oily or resinous bodies in water. This is effected by thoroughly dividing them into minute globules, each globule being at the same time coated with an adhesive envelope. The globules so protected are suspended in the water, and lose to a great extent their tendency to re-combine.

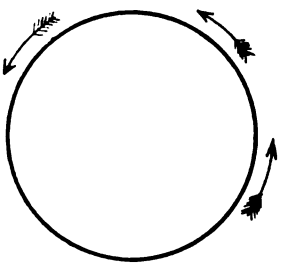
Oil cannot be thus divided by means of water only and so suspended, consequently a third body has to be introduced, called the emulsifier, of which mucilage of gum arabic and yolk of egg are types.

No branch of dispensing requires more delicate handling or quicker judgment than that of making an emulsion. The mortar is used for the emulsification of fixed oils or viscid substances; a bottle is used for essential oils, alkaline emulsions, and less viscid liquids generally.

Success depends on the careful management of the initial stage; never add a fresh drop of oil until the globules of the first addition have disappeared so as not to be visible to the naked eye. The general method will be understood by describing one of the simplest forms:—

℞	Ol. olivæ	ʒj.
	Mucilag. acaciæ	ʒij.
	Syrupi...	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

Put the whole of the emulsifier—that is, the mucilage—at once in the mortar; gradually add the oil, stirring gently from right to left, thus:—



Add the water in small quantities at a time until a thick, creamy emulsion has been formed.

The remaining water may be added rapidly without risk, reserving enough to wash out the syrup from the measure. Syrup is added last.

An emulsion like the one just now in question can scarcely go wrong, as the proportion of the emulsifier is double that of the oil; but the difficulty begins when the reverse happens and the emulsifier is barely sufficient, and no more, to divide the oil. In such cases the mucilage must be entirely free from acidity, very small quantities of oil should be added at a time, and the hand must have been previously trained to the exercise of the lightest possible touch. Until this has been attained, the more difficult forms of emulsion need not be attempted.

This light touch is essential, as heat causes immediate separation, and this is generated by the too energetic action of the pestle.

Let the dispenser also be persuaded to leave well alone as soon as his emulsion is finished; many a good emulsion is ruined by over-rubbing.

As a commencement, try the following emulsion-formulæ:—

(1)

℞	Ol. olivæ	ʒj.
	Pulv. acaciæ	gr. xxx.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

Put the acacia in a dry mortar, make it into a fairly thick cream with water, add oil by degrees, and, when completely emulsified, add water, about 1 dr. at a time, up to 1 fl. oz.

(2)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒj.
	Pulv. acaciæ	gr. xx.
	Aq. aurantii floris ad	ʒj.

Almond oil is more easily emulsified than olive oil. Vary the process by rubbing the oil with the gum, and gradually add the water.

(3)

The French have a formula which they use as a basis for emulsions generally; the powdered acacia is invariably employed:—

	Olei [*x*]	4
	Pulv. acaciæ	1
	Aquæ	2

The Belgian method differs slightly:—

Olei, 4; gum. acaciæ, 2; aquæ, 3.

In a dry mortar put the oil and powdered gum, and stir till thoroughly mixed; add the 2 parts of water all at once, and briskly stir.

The further addition of water to this emulsion-basis will cause no separation.

There is still another method much in favour among advanced dispensers, but its practice may be postponed to a later period, and left to more experienced hands.

(4)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒiv.
	Pulv. acaciæ	ʒij.
	Aq. chloroformi	ʒiij.

Put the gum in a dry mortar and on it pour the oil, by preference on the centre; round that pour the water, and by rapid stirring mix all together. A fair test of successful manipulation is when a slight tacking sound is heard and clear spaces are left on the sides of the mortar.

When an emulsion begins to go wrong and shows signs of separation (except in the case of oil of turpentine) throw the vexatious thing away.

Calendars for 1902.

Mr. R. Priest, chemist and druggist, 14 Broadway, Roath Cardiff, issues a presentation almanack, in which too little prominence seems to be given to his own goods.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer, wholesale photographic chemist, 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., is in the habit of sending out a useful blotting book. The one for 1902 contains twenty photogravure plates of cathedrals in Great Britain besides postal information, calendars and particulars of Mr. Lockyer's photographic specialities.

Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Madras, are presenting to their customers this year pocket memo. tablets with the year's calendar on a celluloid cover at the back, the front bearing an engraving of their imposing establishment, Kardyl Buildings. They also give a measure calendar made of celluloid which can be used as a paper cutter or book mark.

The calendar sent out by C. I. Hood & Co. (Limited) 34 Snow Hill, E.C., has above the calendar-pad four attractive coloured pictures of Columbia's daughters—the New England girl, the Southern girl, the Western girl, and the New York girl. The monthly calendar-sheets sing the praises of Hood's sarsaparilla, and on the back of the whole card are given the chief astronomical events for 1902.

Mr. J. S. Palmer, chemist and dentist, Thornbury, Gloucester, uses the universal almanack with a 24-page supplement. In the address at the commencement we notice a curious example of tautology where Mr. Palmer "anticipates (D.V.) moving into his new quarters, if possible, in March 1902." The supplement has an illustration of Mr. Palmer's shop, and its literary contents deal with spiritual matters.

The family almanack and directory sent out by Mr. W. H. Dixon, chemist and druggist, East Grinstead, is a bulky book. It contains illustrations of the interiors and exteriors of Mr. Dixon's two pharmacies, and of his aërated-water factory. A good feature is the illustrated price-list of photographic goods and druggists' sundries. Plenty of information is given about the firm's specialities, and Mr. Dixon is evidently a believer in side-lines. There is no doubt the directory is a feature which ensures the almanack being preserved for the whole of the year.

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Pharmaceutical Veterans.

Mr. William Agar,

who has been living in retirement at Newark for the last few years, can truly claim a niche in the *C. & D.* Veterans' column. Mr. Agar was born at Evesham on September 3, 1810, so that he is now in his 92nd year. His father was a supervisor of Excise, and on that account moved from town to town. Mr. Agar was at school at Worksop, but at the time of the Battle of Waterloo was living in Hull. He recollects the illuminations to celebrate that famous victory, which took the form of candles before each window-pane. Mr. Agar has still a vivid recollection of a pressgang at Hull, and when staying at Stockton saw the arrival of George Stephenson's historic "Rocket" on its first run from Darlington. From 1825 to 1831 Mr. Agar was apprenticed to Mr. Caparn, of Newark, who was a predecessor of Mr.



MR. WILLIAM AGAR.

Cherrington, Market Place. The shop was opened at 6 in the morning and closed at 10 P.M., and young Agar's time was fully occupied compounding galenicals and official preparations, which in those days were all home-made. After closing time the young apprentices had to devote the time before bed to mastering the contents of Thomson's "Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias." Naturally Mr. Agar has some interesting recollections of the elections, and can recall several of those functions even before Mr. Gladstone entered political life as member for Newark. Mr. Agar's memory is still so good that he can repeat some of the electioneering rhymes of those distant elections. After his apprenticeship Mr. Agar's father went to live in London, and the coach-ride of twelve hours from the George, Stamford, to Holborn is still remembered by the son. The young man then went round to the retail and wholesale houses to look for a situation, and after some weeks obtained one. Whilst in London Mr. Agar remembers going to an anatomy-lecture in Soho, and visiting the lecture-theatre of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the unpleasant sensations he felt on seeing a dead body skinned. After two years in London Mr. Agar opened a business at Retford, where he remained for twenty-three years, moving from there to Mansfield for another thirty years' spell of chemist's life. While at Retford some foxhounds were poisoned, and Mr. Agar detected arsenic in the stomachs. This made him many friends among the squires of that fox-hunting district, and caused his business to progress by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Agar has been three times married, and three of his sons are chemists and druggists. Mr. John George Agar carries on the Westgate Pharmacy, Mansfield, from which his father retired to Newark two or three years ago.

Business Changes.

A BRANCH has been opened by Boots (Limited) at 15 Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

MR. JOHN LEA, chemist and druggist, Folkestone (one of the octogenarians of the trade), has retired from business.

MESSRS. HAW & CO., general produce brokers, Liverpool, have admitted into partnership Mr. Samuel Stopford Haw, son of their senior partner.

MR. A. RUSSELL BENNET, F.C.S., has removed the Nottingham School of Pharmacy to Carlton Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

MR. J. M. FURNESS, chemist and druggist, of Fitzwilliam Street, Sheffield, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. Gill in Scotland Street, Sheffield.

MR. HAY MARSHALL, chemist and druggist, late of High Street, New Southgate, has bought the business of Mr. V. H. Gay, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.

MR. GUSTAVUS CABRERA, drug-exporter and merchant, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., has retired from business, which will in future be conducted by his son.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have added to their numerous branches a splendidly fitted-up establishment in Old Market, Halifax, which was opened in Christmas week.

MR. C. D. HART, having retired from business, has transferred his interest in the Duffield Road pharmacy, Derby (together with the wine-and-spirit licence and post office attached), to his manager, Mr. H. G. Toy.

MR. FERD. FLASHOFF, of 9 Mincing Lane, is retiring from business, and his son and late partner, Mr. Rudolf Flashoff, will continue the firm and also act as agent for Messrs. Siemssen & Co., Hamburg and China.

MR. T. BREWIS, chemist, Portsmouth, has taken his nephew, Mr. J. W. McIntosh, into partnership, and the business will be carried on under the style of Brewis & McIntosh. The firm has four shops in the borough.

MESSRS. W. H. COLE & CO., 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., announce that Mr. E. W. Lidderdale's association with them having ceased on September 30, 1901, they have granted the procuration of their firm to Mr. John Clement Tabor.

MR. G. C. G. FREUDENTHEIL, trading as Messrs. Freudentheil & Co., chemical and drug merchants, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., has admitted his brother, Mr. Harold Graves Freudentheil into partnership. The style of the firm will remain as before.

MESSRS. PARKINSON, who for many years have done work for the Pharmaceutical Society, have acquired the business of George Treble & Son, the old-established shopfitters, and and will carry it on with head offices and showrooms at 27 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

MESSRS. FRANK FIELD & CO., general produce brokers, have removed from 37 to 29 Mincing Lane, E.C. Mr. Arthur George Marks has been admitted a partner, and will carry on the business with Mr. Edmund W. Mildred to whom procuration has been given. Mr. Frank Field has ceased to take an active share in the business.

MESSRS. DAVY, HILL & SON, YATES & HICKS inform us that their seniors, Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill and Mr. Robert Yates, retired on December 31, 1901. For some time the business has been under the active management of Mr. Alan Hicks and Mr. Charles Alexander Hill, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, who will continue it under the style of Davy, Hill & Co., at 64 Park Street and 103 Southwark Street, S.E.

MR. WILLIAM ALFRED JONES who has been actively engaged for a quarter of a century in the drug trade, has commenced business as a general merchant, commission agent, &c., at May Buildings, 51 North John Street, Liverpool, under the name and style of William Alfred Jones & Co., is resident director and buyer for Messrs. E. D. Kinkead, (Limited), wholesale and retail chemists, of Kingston, Jamaica.

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MR. W. E. HAILSTONE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Hadlow formerly belonging to Mr. R. L. Griffiths.

MR. HECTOR ROESSLER and Dr. Heinrich Roessler, directors of the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheide Anstalt, late of Frankfort-on-Main, retired on December 31, 1901. Dr. Fritz Roessler, formerly deputy-director, and Mr. Louis Fadé, formerly one of the board of directors of Roessler and Hasslach Chemical Company, New York, have been appointed directors to act with those remaining in office — viz, Messrs. Hugo Andreae, Alexander Schneider, and Alfred Schott.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Mr. Auguste Zimmermann and his son, Mr. Charles M. Zimmermann, trading as Messrs. A. and M. Zimmermann, has been dissolved. Mr. Charles M. Zimmermann has commenced business on his own account as merchant and commission agent, under the style of Messrs. Charles Zimmermann & Co. He will take over the photographic department and a few of the agencies. Both firms will be at 9 and 10 St. Mary at Hill, London, E.C.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. W. J. BRAGG & Co., 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, have been appointed agents in this country for Mr. Cujini Pulejo, of Messina, whose specialities are oils of lemon, bergamot and orange.

THIS week's *Tatler* contains an engraving of the prize showcard design for Messrs. P. Burgoyne & Co.'s wines which was referred to in the *C. & D.* a few weeks ago. Another item which we find in a page of Christmas cards is the one sent by Mr. T. J. Barratt to his friends.

KODAK DISCOUNTS.—Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., announce in their January trade circular that they have withdrawn the restrictive condition of sale which was introduced early in 1901, and met with such opposition. A new system of discounts has been drawn up in which part of the rebate on Kodaks, roll-holders and films is conditional.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

ENGLISHWOMAN'S SUICIDE.—A young lady poisoned herself at the Lorrain Tavern, 60 rue des Ecoles, Paris, last week, in rather a dramatic fashion. Her lover was with her at the time.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BLEICHER.—An account of the obsequies of Professor Bleicher, who was assassinated in his office at the School of Pharmacy, Nancy, on June 8, 1901, has been published in book-form. An excellent portrait of the professor is given as a frontispiece.

PROPHYLAXY OF SYPHILIS.—The French Minister of the Interior has appointed a commission to study the prophylaxy of syphilis, and especially to institute inquiries regarding the frequency of this and similar maladies, in the institutions existing in France for their treatment, and the best means, legislative and administrative, for preventing their propagation. The President of the Commission is Professor Fournier, member of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

NEW GELATIN-FACTORY.—A new gelatin-factory has just commenced manufacturing near the port of La Pallice. The production will consist of fine glues and gelatine, including bleached white gelatine. The bones used are imported from India, as it is claimed that they produce better qualities of certain kinds of gelatine. The capacity of the works is 1,200 tons per year, and they are fitted throughout with electricity.

THE PARIS CENTRAL-STORE OF HOSPITALS.—The Paris Municipal Council discussed the question of its Central Hospital-store on December 19, and came to the conclusion that it requires reorganising. This store serves as a central depôt for distributing medicines and surgical instruments to the hospitals, including drugs. The promoters of the reform speak of securing an economy of 200,000f. (8,000*l.*) per annum.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AT LILLE.—This dispensary, which has been organised by Dr. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, was inaugurated last Sunday by Dr. Brouardel, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, who complimented Dr. Calmette on his indefatigable devotion, and said that such dispensaries have every chance of successfully combating tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that the doctors and pharmacists of Lille are up in arms against the Pasteur Institute. They protest that it has become a source of very serious competition to them, as, in addition to the anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a service of biological analysis has been organised and a table-water is made there under the control of the chemists of the Institute. The doctors and pharmacists consider that the public will be attracted by an establishment carried on under the prestige of the name of Pasteur, and they are resolved to do all they can to prevent the encroachments of the Institute.

THE QUESTION OF INSPECTION of pharmacies is to the fore just now, as M. Julien Goujon, Deputy of the Seine-Inférieure, has introduced a Bill into the French Parliament for the purpose of relieving pharmacists, druggists, and grocers from the payment of the tax for inspection. It was originally paid to the inspectors in person, and served to remunerate them; but now the State pays the inspectors independently, and a sum of 250,000f. (10,000*l.*) figures in the Budget for this purpose, whereas the tax produces 370,000f. (or nearly 15,000*l.*). M. Goujon's contention is that if the inspection is necessary the expense ought to be borne by the State, and in any case it is an abuse for the Government to make a profit in such a connection, the excuse for the control of pharmacies being that it is in the interest of the public health. It is unlikely, however, that the proposal will be considered except as a part of the new Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament, but the Deputy may perhaps succeed in getting the surplus funds applied as travelling-expenses so that inspectors can exercise their control out of their own locality.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.—One of the pharmacy regulations in France which is often of a vexatious nature is that of the annual inspection of pharmacies by committees officially named for the purpose, and usually composed of local doctors and pharmacists. The result is that private feelings of antagonism sometime play too prominent a part at the inspections, and the drama at Nancy last June, which resulted in the murder of M. Bleicher, director of the School of Pharmacy, and the suicide of the assassin, who was a prominent cutting pharmacist of the town, show to what extent feeling may be carried. Amongst complaints in connection with inspections may be mentioned the case of a doctor at Saint-Lô, who profited by his position as inspector of pharmacies to commence a sort of petty persecution against local pharmacists. The latter in due course held a meeting and petitioned the Prefect to deliver them from their enemy, suggesting that the offending inspector be asked to join a committee in an adjoining district. They further passed a vote that members of inspecting committees should not be appointed for a district in which they reside, this to apply to doctors as well as pharmacists. The Prefect acknowledged that the petition was well founded, but the matter was shelved as he had no funds to pay for travelling-expenses. In another district a very militant pharmacist complained by a letter in a newspaper that he was submitted to the indignity of having his pharmacy visited by an inspector who was no other than the "most contemptible of the cutting fraternity." This resulted in a feud, and the climax was reached by a regrettable pugilistic encounter between the parties in the street.

AN ACCOMMODATING CHEMIST. — Chemist (to poor woman): "You must take this medicine three times a day after meals." Patient: "But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard times." Chemist (passing on to next customer): "Then take it before them."—*The King.*

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Deaths.

BAUCHLE.—At New York, U.S.A., Mr. Thomas H. Bauchle, senior member of the firm of Young & Smylie, liquorice-manufacturers, New York. Mr. Bauchle, who was a lifelong resident of New York, was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment N.G., N.Y. He leaves a widow and two sons.

BRIGGS.—On December 23, 1901, Mr. William Briggs, chemist and druggist, of 89 Union Road, Newington Butts, S.E.

CASE.—On December 26, at Holly Court, Ardleigh, Essex, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Townley Case. Aged 49. Mr. Case was the son of the late Mr. Henry Case, formerly of the firm of Clay, Dod, & Case (now Clay, Dod, & Co.), St. Anne Street, Liverpool. Mr. Case represented his father's firm for many years as traveller in Wales, but for the last fourteen years he was Messrs. Boehringer & Son's agent in the United States.

COCKS.—On December 26, at 4 Green Road, Southsea, Mr Walter James Cocks, chemist and druggist. Aged 42.

CROSFIELD.—The death occurred on December 26, 1901, of Mr. John Crosfield, J.P., of Walton Lea, Warrington, chairman of the directors of Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), soap and glycerin manufacturers, Bank Quay, Warrington. Mr. Crosfield was the youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Crosfield, the founder of the firm, and for fifty years had taken an active part in the public life of Warrington. Of Quaker ancestry, he was an active supporter of John Bright and Cobden in the great days of the Reform movement. He was prominently connected with the Warrington Liberal Association. Mr. Crosfield was a very successful business man. Not only was he at the head of the firm of Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons, but at one time he also occupied the position of chairman of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), of Northwich. He was elected Mayor of Warrington in the year 1882, and in 1891 the freedom of the borough was conferred upon him. He had been a justice of the peace for the borough since 1874, and a county magistrate since 1884. In educational matters he took a great interest, and he helped largely in the building of the Warrington School of Art and other educational institutions.

DAVENPORT.—On December 29, 1901, at 13 Eaton Gardens, Hove, Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 84. By the death of Mr. Davenport the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain loses a Past President who occupied the chair before Mr. Jacob Bell was elected to it. This fact brings into strong relief the exceptionally long connection Mr. Davenport had with British Pharmacy, for although of recent years he had been living in Brighton he had never ceased to take an active interest in his business. He was born at Staines, and when the Pharmaceutical Society was founded he had already had seven years' experience of pharmacy, having been apprenticed in 1833 to Mr. Richard Ward, chemist and druggist, 33 Great Russell Street, W.C., whose business he purchased in 1839. During his apprenticeship Mr. Davenport attended the courses of lectures on chemistry at University College, Gower Street, given by Professor Thomas Graham and Professor Turner, whose "Elements of Chemistry" was in the thirties and forties of last century one of the most popular text-books. Mr. Davenport was a skilled pharmacist, and he gave early proof of his University College training by entering the field as a manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals. He was one of the first to make skilled preparations, and his products were awarded medals at the London Exhibition of 1851 and at the Paris Exhibition in 1855. He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1842, and in 1849 was appointed a member of the Council, and a member of the Board of Examiners in 1850. He remained an examiner for twenty-five years, retiring in 1874. He was a quiet and efficient member of the Board, and latterly confined himself to prescription-reading. At an evening meeting of the Society in 1852 he read a paper on pil. ferri carb., in which he suggested that the old formula (myrrh, ferrous sulphate, and sodium carbonate) should be modified so as to use saccharated carbonate of iron, a suggestion which was the origin of that pill. Mr. Davenport succeeded Mr. Henry Deane as Vice-President of the Society in 1853, occupying the vice-chair for two years, when he was elected to the presidential chair. This he vacated in 1856 in favour of Mr. Jacob Bell, whose presidency was terminated by death on June 12, 1859. It was, however, as the manufacturer of chlorodyne that Mr. Davenport was known the whole world over. During his presidency the late Dr. John Collis Browne, M.R.C.S., of the N.P. Army Medical Staff, approached him in regard to putting chlorodyne on the market. Dr. Browne had had exceptional experience in the treatment of cholera in India, and as a result he devised chlorodyne in 1846. Dr. Browne came home and did good work in the cholera epidemic of 1853, using chlorodyne. Before he approached Mr. Davenport he had tried to sell his formula, and even made the offer to Mr. Davenport, who preferred in undertaking the manufacture of the article to share the profits only. But first he wished to assure himself of its efficacy. This was done by trial in several hospitals, and the preparation was placed on the market in 1855 as "Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne," in bottles at 3*s.* per oz., 5*s.* per 2 oz., and at 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. for 10 oz. or more. It soon came into general use, and within three years imitations of it openly appeared. Dr. Ogden communicated a formula to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January, 1860, and in our February number of the same year an article on "Chlorodyne: its History, Preparation, Properties, Therapeutic Effects, Doses, &c.," appeared, the preparation being treated in a similar manner to pepsin, glycerin, and other remedies which were at that time novel. Dr. Browne and Mr. Davenport in 1864 instituted proceedings against another maker who claimed that his was "the original chlorodyne," the present Lord Chancellor being the leading counsel for the plaintiffs, and Sir Hugh Cairns (afterwards Lord Chancellor) was for the defendant. The application was for an injunction to restrain the use of the title quoted, but the Court, while believing that Dr. Browne was "the true and original inventor of the compound," could not grant the injunction because Dr. Browne had registered his title as "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." In spite of this decision Dr. Collis Browne's article progressed in popularity. At first it was sold, in part at least, without the medicine stamp, but after December, 1865, Mr. Davenport was informed by the Board of Inland Revenue that "chlorodyne cannot be sold either for dispensing, export, or otherwise without bearing the Government stamp." Since then every bottle that has gone out of 33 Great Russell Street has been stamped. Mr. Davenport had for many years been associated in business with his son, Mr. Horace Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist, the Chairman of Camwal (Limited), and he leaves four sons and two daughters. The funeral took place at Hove Cemetery on New Year's Day.



EVANS.—At Exmouth, on December 28, Mr. Edward Wallace Evans, director of the firm of Hill, Evans & Co. (Limited), vinegar manufacturers, Worcester. Aged 54. Mr. Evans was troubled with gout in his hands, which were ordered to be wrapped in cotton-wool. While reading a letter and trying to light a cigar at the same time, the cotton-wool caught fire and burned his hands. Mr. Evans, who was in a weak state of health at the time of the accident, died from shock following the burns.

GARRY.—On December 30, 1901, at his residence Grentle Street, Mullingar, Mr. C. J. Garry, M.P.S.I. Aged 28. The funeral took place on New Year's Day at the family burial-ground, Meedin.

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DOBBIN.—We now give a portrait of the late Mr. Wm. Dobbin, J.P., chemist and druggist, Belfast, whose death was recorded in our last issue. Mr. Dobbin was born at Belfast in 1817, and at an early age was apprenticed to Mr. Andrew Marshall, druggist, High Street, Belfast. He afterwards travelled for Messrs. Daniel & Charles Davis. In 1841 he commenced business in partnership with his two brothers, Leonard and John, as already reported, and when John died and Leonard removed to Cork, William took larger premises at 45 and 47 North Street, and established the business which is still conducted there by William Dobbin & Co. (Limited). He was a man of great energy and an indefatigable worker, and very successful in business. Many leading men in the district received their early training at his hands, notably Sir James Haslett, M.P., Mr. Thomas McMullan, and Mr. James Tate. Mr. Dobbin had an excellent memory, and he was full of reminiscences of the old history of Belfast and old style of business in the district. He was married in 1851 to Miss Catherine Montgomery Greenfield, and they celebrated their golden wedding on May 15, 1901. They had four sons and two daughters. Of the latter, one died young and the other survives and is unmarried. The eldest son, John M. Dobbin, died suddenly about nine years ago. Two sons—William C. Dobbin, M.P.S.I., and James G. Dobbin—are directors of the company. The youngest son, Dr. Leonard Dobbin, is well known to readers of this journal as the conducter of the Students' Corner and a pharmaceutical examiner in Edinburgh.



KENT.—On December 25, 1901, killed in action at Tweefontein, South Africa, Montague Ralph, 35th Company Imperial Yeomanry, in his 20th year, third son of Arthur Kent, colonial broker, of 13 Glazbury Road, West Kensington, and 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

PENNINGTON.—At 2 Ash Street, Bury, on December 25, 1901, Mr. Thomas Pennington, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Pennington was a native of Halliwell, near Bolton, and served his apprenticeship with his cousin, Mr. Thomas Moscrop, a well-known chemist of Bolton. About fifty years ago he went to Bury, taking over the business carried on by a Mr. Thomas Holt at 4 Bolton Street, Bury, where he remained until about three years ago. He then retired from business and went to reside in Ash Street. He was the founder of the Bury Ragged School, which was started in a cottage in Agur Street, Bury. In the work of the school Mr. Pennington took an exceedingly great interest and spent a large amount of his time and money in furthering its well-being. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school and treasurer of the day-school, and was very highly respected.

WARD.—The death is announced at the Medical Hall, Lisburn, of Dr. John Smallwood Ward, L.P.S.I. The day previous to his death he was at his business, and to all appearances in his usual good health. Deceased was a member of the Society of Friends, and opened a retail pharmacy at Lisburn some fourteen years ago, subsequently taking the Scotch Triple medical qualification.

TEA-PILLS.—M. Constantine Popoff, who has large tea-plantations in the Caucasus, in the district of Batoum, has produced tea-pills. These are simply compressed tea—somewhat in the form of the tea-tabloid, but round—and weigh fourteen to the ounce. The pills have been exhibited at Nijni Novogorod, St. Petersburg, and Paris, and are favoured by sportsmen and travellers.

Birth.

WIDDOWSON.—On December 21, 1901, at Baker Street, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, the wife of Rd. Jephson Widdowson, of a daughter.

Marriages.

EDWARDS—JENKINS.—At Newcastle-Emlyn, on December 24, 1901, Daniel Edwards, chemist and druggist, 105 Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W., to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Jenkins, Waunmarlog.

HENDERSON—MCLEOD.—At the Melville Hotel, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1901 by the Rev. David Barnetson, Roslin U.F. Church, David Henderson, chemist, London, to Janet Barnetson, daughter of Mr. David McLeod, Edinburgh.

MCINTYRE—TOWLER.—On December 26, 1901, at St. Mary's, Ellesmere, Salop, by Rev. A. E. Wanton, George McIntyre, chemist and druggist, Cannock, Staffs, to Florence May Towler, of Ellesmere.

PALMER—NEWMAN.—On December 26, 1901, at the Parish Church, Egham, by the Rev. W. Trevor Nicholson, Ralph Palmer, chemist and druggist, to Hilda Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter E. Newman, of Egham.

SCOTT—GRANT.—At 6 Valleyfield Street, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1876, by the Rev. Archibald Smellie, Free Greyfriars', James Scott, chemist and druggist, to Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Grant, Stonehaven. Present address, 12 Brunton Terrace, Edinburgh. (Silver wedding.)

Recent Wills.

FARMER.—Probate of the will dated November 8, 1900, of Mr. James Farmer, pharmaceutical chemist, Burrough Street, Castle Donington, Leicester, who died on September 12 last, has been granted to Mr. Thomas Johnson Fletcher, surgeon, Mr. George Trussell Eaton, and Mr. Francis Edmund Burton, solicitor, all of Castle Donington, to each of whom the testator bequeathed 100*l.*, and Mr. Burton to have the option of purchase for 400*l.* of the house in Park Lane, Castle Donington, in his occupation, belonging to the testator. Mr. Farmer bequeathed to his assistants, Percy James and Minnie Audinwood, 120*l.* each, and he left ten dwelling-houses or tenements in the Biggin to be used as almshouses. The present weekly tenants are to pay one-half of the rent which they have hitherto paid, and as vacancies occur the trustees are to elect as almswomen poor widows of good character of sixty years of age and upwards, resident for five years in the parish of Castle Donington without poor relief. The testator left the residue of his property in trust to apply the income in keeping the almshouses in repair, and in defraying the expenses of the trust, and to pay the remainder of the income in November in each year to such deserving poor of good character of the parish of Castle Donington, as the trustees and the churchwardens of the parish may select. His estate had been valued at 11,444*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* gross, and 10,439*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* net.

HUBBUCK.—Probate of the will dated April 20, 1900, of Mr Edward Frinneby Hubbuck of Pinehurst, Headley, Southampton, and late of Thomas Hubbuck & Sons (Limited), of 21 Lime Street, E.C., who died August 20 last, has been granted to testator's brother Augustus George Hubbuck and Percy Devonshire Jones and Charles Stone, solicitor, by whom the estate has been valued at 115,083 3*s.* 6*d.* gross, including personalty of the net value of 91,937*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

OGLE.—The will of Mr. John Henry Ogle, pharmaceutical chemist, Broadway Chambers, Tunbridge Wells, who died on May 14, has been proved at the principal Registry Office by Mrs. Eliza Martha Ogle, the widow and sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,789*l.*, and the net value of the personalty 928*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

"PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING" (Mr. B. S. Proctor) contains easily-applied tests for ensuring the purity of chemicals for use at the counter. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, by post 2*s.* 9*d.*, from the *C. & D.* office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Scientific Progress.

Artemisin.—Freund and Mai publish in a recent issue of the *Berichte* a paper on the properties of the compound discovered by Merck in the seeds of *Artemisia maritima*, and called by him artemisin. This body has the formula $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, differing from that of santonin by one atom of oxygen only. Like santonin, it is a lactone, which easily takes up water by dissolving it in alkaline solutions, thereby yielding an alkaline salt of a new monobasic acid. This acid, as was shown from an analysis of its silver salt, has the formula $C_{14}H_{19}O_5.COOH$. Its methyl ester is a crystalline solid melting at 180°.

The Relation of Canadine to Berberine.—As is well known there are three alkaloids present in the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. These are hydrastine, berberine, and canadine: the last was first so named by Schmidt. Gadamer (*Arch. der Pharmazie*, 1901, 648) now shows that the last base is the optically active form of hydroberberine. A small specimen of the natural base prepared by Dr. Schmidt melted at 132·5° C., and had an optical activity of − 298°. By a series of re-crystallisations of the bromocamphorsulphonic acid salt of hydroberberine, the author has separated the last-named base into two optically active bases, which on examination proved to be dextro and lævo-canadine. In all its physical properties, and in its reactions, the lævo variety was found to be identical with the natural canadine above referred to.

Eucalypti Classification.—At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of N.S.W., Mr. J. H. Maiden (President) showed that *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, Sims, is conspecific with the "apple or peppermint" of Victoria (one of the trees known as *E. Stuartiana*, F. v. M.) and the "red or black peppermint" of New England (*E. novæ-anglicæ*, Deane and Maiden), both of which he considers to be lanceolar-leaved forms of the species. Mr. Maiden also showed that at least three species of trees have passed under the name of *E. Stuartiana*, F. v. M., and suggested that it be confined to the "apple or but-but" of Victoria and to the "apple or white peppermint" of New South Wales. Mr. Maiden divided the species *E. Gunnii*, Hook. f., into the type-form and four varieties—*vars. acervula, ovata, rubida*, and *maculosa*.

The Constituents of Kousso Flowers.—Lobeck (*Arch der Pharmazie*, 1901, 672) has re-examined the chief constituents of Kousso flowers, and has shown that ordinary kosin in reality consists of two compounds. Merck's kosin was found to consist of yellow needles melting at 142° C., and to possess the composition corresponding to the formula $C_{23}H_{30}O_7$. By a series of recrystallisations from absolute alcohol, a body was obtained melting constantly at 160°–161°. From the mother liquor a second compound of a deep yellow colour, melting at 120°–121° was obtained. One or more other compounds were also present, but were not fully examined. The compound melting at 160°, which the author terms *a*-kosin, gave analytical results which the author claims to agree with the formula $C_{22}H_{26}O_7$, but an inspection of the results of the combustions does not admit a good agreement. The second compound melting at 120° is claimed to have the formula $C_{23}H_{30}O_7$, the formula originally assigned to kosin by Leichsenring, but in this case also we cannot consider the figures are in the best possible agreement with the suggested formula. The bodies protokosin, kosidin, and kosotoxin, all isolated from the flowers, are then described at length, and an examination of the extract of the flowers concludes a useful and interesting paper.

Ammonium Amalgam.—In continuing his researches on ammonium amalgam M. Moissan has arrived at some interesting results. Sodium amalgam was allowed to act upon ammonium iodide in solution in liquid anhydrous ammonia at a temperature of about − 39° C. Under these conditions the sodium amalgam reacts upon the ammonium iodide and becomes more fluid, without the formation of any gas. The sodium iodide formed, together with the excess of sodium, was then removed by liquid ammonia at a temperature of − 40°, and then with ether at − 80° C. The solid ingot thus produced was then placed in a tube kept at − 90° and connected with a mercury pump. It was found that a perfect vacuum could be maintained in the apparatus without any gas being given off by the ingot. The temperature was then allowed to rise, when a mixture of ammonia and hydrogen gases in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter was given off. All these facts would appear to point to the conclusion that the radicle NH_4 is actually present in the metallic mass prepared at − 39°, but M. Moissan believes that this is not really the case, there being a possibility that a metallic ammoniacal hydride is formed. He has found that when sodium amalgam reacts with a solution of ammonia in water, there is a slow evolution of gas without foaming. If, however, sodium hydride in solution in sodium amalgam is placed in the same liquid, there is at once a foaming mass produced, which may last for two or three days.—(*Nature*, 65, 1674.)

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



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When they are sick and lean,
Of finches, owls,
And barnyard fowls
He's benefactor been.

If linnet-love
Or turtle-dove,
Or pigeon, parrot, pug,
Is feeling sick
He cures it quick,
And tucks it up so snug.

There's poultry meal
That makes them feel
As if they ne'er could stop;
While terrier barks
And blithesome larks
Give praise from sky and kop.

The beasties all,
Both great and small,
To worship gather round,
And Wingrove Spratt
Upraising hat,
The hills with joy resound.

New Books.

Brunton, Sir L. *On Disorders of Assimilation, Digestion, &c.* 8⅜ × 5⅜. Pp. 516. 10*s.* 6*d.* net. (Macmillan.)

Fenwick, B. *Nursing of Patients Suffering from Diseases of Chest.* 7½ × 4⅝. Pp. 128. 5*s.* (*Nursing Record* Office.)

Isenthal, A. W., Ward, H. S. *Practical Radiography: Handbook for Physicians, Surgeons, and other Users of the X Rays.* 3rd ed. 8¼ × 5½. Pp. 198. 6*s.* net. (Dawbarn.)

Leftwich, R. W. *The Preservation of the Hair.* 7½ × 4¾. Pp. 127. 2*s.* net. (John Wright & Co.)

Parry, E. J., and Coste, J. H. *The Chemistry of Pigments.* 8¾ × 5½. Pp. 280. 5 illust. 12*s.* 6*d.* (Scott, Greenwood.)

Travers, M. W. *Experimental Study of Gases.* Intro. by William Ramsay. 9⅜ × 6. Pp. 338. 10*s.* net.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

If 1901

is a fair sample year of the twentieth century, the latter is not going to be a success for Britishers. War, rising taxes, declining trade, a resigned acceptance by our nation of at least a second place in the world's competition, small-pox extending in London, pauperism on the increase—these were the principal reflections of which my mind was capable after I had absorbed about a dozen reviews of the past year in the daily and weekly papers. Scarcely a streak of brightness. Has there been no

Immortal Event

in the year's history? No doubt there has; but it may not be evident till a good way on in the century. It was not till a century after that apple fell in the orchard at Woolsthorpe in front of Newton that it was recognised that that little circumstance was the most important event of the seventeenth century. Perhaps Marconi's S or Santos-Dumont's trip round the Eiffel Tower will figure in history as the most remarkable occurrence of 1901.

In Pharmacy

it looks as if the Privy Council Committee on Poisons has been the principal event of the year. In that room at Whitehall the pharmaceutical Ormuzd and Ahriman are striving one against the other for all they are worth. If the former wins, we shall probably have a firm basis to build our progress on during the century; but the success of Ahriman (agent, Mr. Cross, M.P.) will simply mean 1867 to us. I do not believe the intelligent part of the public wants to travel backward in regard to poison-legislation; but if the officials should show a disposition to go that way, it will be we who must lead the combat against them. After all, the chances are that the Committee will produce a report, *et præterea nihil.*

The Mandrake Legend

is honoured with space in the *C. & D.*, which quotes a particular item about it from *Nature*; that journal translated the same from an old Italian manuscript The document has been carefully preserved for over a thousand years in an Italian library, and has now been lovingly transcribed by a Signor Giacosa, so that from first to last it has probably given hundreds of people a lot of trouble. The stuff the ancients wrote about mandrake has just as much sense in it as the first baby-twaddle we came across; yet frivolity so rules the human mind that probably the majority of readers were specially attracted by that paragraph. Can any antiquarian justify the preservation of this rubbish? Would not the world have been benefited if the manuscript had been burned as well as written in the ninth century?

Mr. Pond's Advice

is reasonable, and I will take it. I will possess my soul in patience until the committee sitting in its 10*s.* room shall have agreed upon the defined purpose of the Metropolitan (or London) Chemists' Association. But Mr. Pond's rebukes compel me to repeat that to resolve on creating a society first, and to discover some purpose for it afterwards, is not the usual process; and I should like also to tender the tip to the committee that if there are, as Mr. Pond tell us, "a thousand and one important matters constantly coming before the trade," the one thing concerning them on which they can rely is that they will be lucky if they can hit on the odd one to present to their fellow-pharmacists with a reasonable prospect of our agreeing with them in regard to it.

A Few More Gleanings

from the "Dictionary of National Biography" may perhaps be acceptable. I notice that Richard Battley, the inventor of liquor opii sed., gets a place in its pages. He was born at Wakefield in 1770, where his father was an architect. After studying medicine in London he became an assistant surgeon in the Navy, and saw a good deal of fighting under Sir Sydney Smith. Returning to London he set up as an apothecary in St. Paul's Churchyard, removing later to Fore Street. The Dictionary says "he introduced many important improvements in pharmaceutical operations." He also arranged a museum of materia medica which he made free to all medical students, and he was a generous supporter of the London Eye Infirmary.

John Morris,

a noted geologist, was engaged for some years as a pharmaceutical chemist at Kensington, but his enthusiasm for science seems to have overcome his commercial instincts, and he ultimately retired from business. His "Catalogue of British Fossils," published in 1845, brought him before the geological world, and in 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geology, and in 1877, Emeritus Professor, at University College, London. He died in 1886 at the age of 76.

Edward Blyth

deserves to be bracketed with John Morris. He, too, was born in 1810, and for some years he carried on a small business as a chemist and druggist at Tooting. But his enthusiasm was all devoted to natural history. From his boyhood he spent his early mornings from 4 A.M. collecting butterflies, sketching trees, stuffing birds, and on similar unremunerative labours. He was not a success as a business man, and he ultimately found his proper sphere as curator of the Asiatic Society's museum at Calcutta. Darwin in his "Animals and Plants under Domestication" makes frequent references to Blyth's observations.

Two other Lives

of different character may be quoted. John Case had a sort of chemist's shop in Ludgate Hill about the year 1700. He called himself M.D., but seems to have been more of a quack doctor than anything. He was successor to one Salford, who had taken over the business of the famous William Lilly, the astrologer who claimed to have predicted the fire of London. Case removed Salford and Lilly's signs from over his shop, and substituted one on which was inscribed the rhyme—

Within this place
Lives Doctor Case.

By that distich, wrote Addison, he made more than Dryden got for all his poetical works put together. Case's poetical genius was not exhausted by that effort. Round his pill-boxes was a label printed thus:—

Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own conscience.

Case was the hero of a well-known story. He was at a dinner where the famous Dr. Radcliffe proposed as a toast, "Here's to all the fools, your patients, brother Case." "Thank you, good brother," replied Case; "let me have all the fools; you are welcome to the rest." James Morison, the pill-man—"the Hygeist," as he called himself—also figures in the Dictionary. He was born at Bognie, Aberdeenshire, in 1770, and was engaged in commerce in the early part of his life in London, Bordeaux, and the West Indies. Ill health sent him back to London, where he invented his pills, which cured him, he wrote, "after thirty-five years of inexpressible suffering." Between 1830 and 1840 Morison paid to the Government 60,000*l.* for medicine-stamps. He died in Paris in the year 1840.

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Editorial Comments.

"To Benefit the Craft."

THIS title we take from Mr. Carteighe's speech at Edinburgh last month. It may be regarded as the moral of his speech. He was thinking not at all of trade or trade-returns, but of the art of pharmacy, which some people name craft to distinguish it from purely commercial pursuits and professional callings. We do not gather from Mr. Carteighe's speech that he deprecates further legislation for "the benefit of the craft," but he did say (we quote from the official report):—

It would not do for them, now that they had got a great mass of registered men throughout the Kingdom, and, of course, a proportionate number in Scotland, to trust to grandmotherly legislation of any sort. It might be necessary even to oppose it, and to raise the question as to whether they should keep up the individual standard of pharmacy in Scotland, or whether they were to become absolute free traders. The position was very nearly coming to that in the United Kingdom. There were times when he sometimes fancied that they might have progressed in the higher branches of pharmacy even better than they had if they had not been trammelled by certain limitations of the Act of Parliament. He did not mean to say he regretted that the Act was ever passed. On the contrary, the 1868 Act had raised the standard of Scottish pharmacy from the

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lowest scale to a higher level. The Scottish pharmacist might say, "After all, it has not given me much money." The answer to that was, Would he have been better off if he had had no privileges or would he have been worse off? He was bound to say that in his judgment, though the pharmacist was badly enough off as it was, he would have been very much worse off if there had been no Act of Parliament.

Of course the point of view must not be overlooked. We fancy Mr. Carteighe had in his mind's eye men of the type of Macfarlan and Mackay, Borland and Frazer, who by personality and exceptional pharmaceutical ability won professional respect and public influence which are unobtainable by Act of Parliament. The perpetuation of the race of men of that type is as necessary "to benefit the craft" as fresh legislative powers now are for the conservation of such privileges as have been accorded to pharmacists by the Pharmacy Acts. This latter view happens to have been well put by Mr. Richard Bremridge, Pharmaceutical Registrar for Great Britain, in a letter which he has written to an East Anglian newspaper with reference to a speech made at Rye by Mr. Mathews, Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, regarding the sale of weed-killers and similar poisonous articles (see last week's *C. & D.*, page 1018), Mr. Bremridge refers to the Worcester case which raised the whole question and remarks:—

> The ground for prosecution [in that case] was that the seller had contravened the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (an Act to regulate the sale of poisons), which was passed with a view to securing the safety of the public.
>
> This legislation was the result of the deliberations of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Sale of Poisons, which reported to the House: "*That the Bill do provide that no other person shall, after a day to be fixed by the Bill, sell certain dangerous drugs, to be scheduled in the Bill, unless he be examined and registered.*"
>
> The person referred to by Mr. Mathews as having been prosecuted had not been examined, and was not registered, and he sold one of the articles scheduled in the Bill.
>
> The fact of his not being a member of this Society did not enter into the question, and had absolutely nothing whatever to do with it.
>
> Mr. Mathews went on to say that he thought it very inconvenient that farmers should have to go to a duly qualified chemist to buy any weed-killer or sheep-dip, and that there ought to be free trade in the sale of these "useful poisons."
>
> What special virtue is there in allowing everybody to sell poisons freely, when the whole of the agriculturists' demands can be quite easily supplied by the 16,000 chemists and druggists, who are the persons specially provided by statute to meet these requirements?
>
> The indiscriminate distribution of arsenical weed-killers, which can have but very little interest to agriculturists, is fraught with grave danger, as I can testify from the numerous communications I have had on the subject from Coroners.
>
> Killing weeds in garden-paths does not enter very largely into the business of an agriculturist, and, even if it did, it is not essential to use deadly poison, such as arsenic, as any chemist would tell a farmer that diluted sulphuric acid would do quite as well, and could be used with safety, and could be supplied at a cheap rate.
>
> In regard to sheep-dips, these are supplied by registered chemists and druggists in every country town in Great Britain, and as chemists and druggists are in a position to supply all the demands for the poison that agriculturists are likely to require, there does not appear to be any logical ground for advocating *the unrestricted sale, by unqualified persons, of poisonous preparations like sheep-dip and weed-killers.*

We have italicised two portions of the letter as they bring out forcibly the principle which Parliament assented to in 1868, and another which a Government Department is now doing its best to promulgate through the Committee of Inquiry which is now taking evidence. They are exact opposites. This is the position that the craft and the trade must face. King Edward is to open the second Session of his first Parliament on January 16, and in all likelihood there will be proposed by the Privy Council some amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to modify the principle of examination and registration referred to by Mr. Bremridge. We think the principle is worth fighting for to the utmost, and that the opportunity, when it arises, should be taken to lay before Parliament in the fullest possible manner the methods by which the principle has been evaded since the passing of the Pharmacy Act. We are not anticipating disaster, but we feel that all the Parliamentary forces available to pharmacy, both of Great Britain and Ireland, should be prepared to deal with the matter promptly and thoroughly. Further than the *pro tem.* withdrawal of the Pharmacy Bill, the Pharmaceutical Council in Great Britain has given no sign of preparedness, but we take the Registrar's letter to indicate that the central authority is alive. The Pharmaceutical Council in Ireland waits developments in Great Britain. Neither body can do much as corporations until the Poisons Committee reports; but individual pharmacists should treat the danger as a personal one, and as their influence will in the long run decide the matter, we suggest that they should put the case to their members of Parliament in the pithy way that Mr. Bremridge does. There is no better time for doing this than the beginning of the Session. If reprints of this article will be of any service, we shall gladly send them to subscribers who wish to write to their Members.

The Unity of Matter.

EVER since the time of Prout and Meinecke, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, many chemists have been more or less completely captivated by the idea that the undoubtedly close approximation of the atomic weights of many of the elements to exact multiples of that of hydrogen indicates the existence of one fundamental material from which all our so-called elements are built up. Perhaps this idea has been less frequently entertained in recent times than it formerly was, yet it has never been altogether extinguished, and to this day it is impossible to overlook the fact that the approximation is in many cases so exceedingly close as to furnish a striking theme to ponder and speculate upon.

The demonstration of the unity of matter—or, at least, of the fact that the atomic weights of all the elements are exact multiples of half the atomic weight of hydrogen—appears to be one aim of a recently-published book on "The Absolute Atomic Weights of the Elements," by Dr. G. D. Hinrichs, Professor of Chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The book itself is far from pleasant reading. We approached the task with no small interest, and with some hopes of having an early and never wholly eradicated leaning towards the Proutian view strengthened and perhaps confirmed. Our disappointment has been extreme. Dr. Hinrichs may have a case that is in some respects good, but assuredly no case, good or bad, can be presented as his is without suffering grievously in consequence. We are deeply interested in the problem of the unity of matter, but we have nothing but condemnation for the gross personal abuse which the author heaps upon a number of chemists whose names we long ago learned to respect, and this for no further reasons, so far as we can ascertain, than that he does not hold the same views as they do, and that they have had the audacity to publish and discuss the results of their experiments. One well-known chemist is described as "this same pettifogging individual," and another as "this High Muckamuck of the National Government." If Dr. Hinrich's case really requires this kind of treatment, it will not unnaturally be regarded as being in a very deplorable plight indeed. Had the author omitted the page after page of abuse which his book unfortunately contains, and rather included in it, in the space that he would have thereby saved, the essential portions of two other (much more costly) books by himself to which he again and again refers the reader for all sorts

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of information necessary for a proper comprehension of this one, he would at least have been certain to obtain an attentive perusal, whether his arguments were successful or not in carrying conviction. As it is, we take it that few readers who manage to get through the first third of the book will have any inclination to read the remainder.

Dr. Hinrichs has a very great deal to say about what he calls the "*Morbus Stasii*." As far as we can gather, this disease appears to consist, first, in the adoption of mean results, deduced from the separate results of a number of experiments; and, secondly (and chiefly), in the neglect to sufficiently note slight variations in the results of atomic-weight determinations when varying quantities of material are operated upon. It is worth mentioning, in passing, that the author himself adopts mean results when it suits his purpose to do so. We should prefer to have the *Morbus Stasii*, with all the attendant shortcomings, throughout the whole term of our natural life rather than have what we may call the *Morbus Hinrichsii*, as displayed in the book before us, for five minutes. Really Dr. Hinrichs's friends should see to it that he does not publish any more books of this kind.

THE MANDATE AND THE MAN.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Lord Gifford has broken the silence which has marked his career as a pharmaceutical councillor. We know that he attempted on one occasion when an improper motion troubled the Bloomsbury atmosphere to put in his word, but the Chair suppressed him. There is no other evidence of his work as a pharmaceutical councillor. This is not what was expected of Mr. Lord Gifford. He writes this week about his mandate. Six Council-meetings have come and gone without evidence of action on his part to sustain that mandate. We hasten to say that this affection is not peculiar to Mr. Lord Gifford, but he is the last man in the world whom anyone would have expected to be so afflicted. We now have hopes of betterment. Every chair of the one-and-twenty in the Council-chamber should be occupied by a living, working individual, who has views, and can express them; who has ability, and can use it for administrative purposes and for protecting the interests of registered chemists and druggists. Amongst those now on the Council Mr. Lord Gifford stands out as one who for several years worked night and day in fostering views which led to his election and the conferment of the mandate. His responsibilities are proportionately the greater, for if the period of his office were to continue on past lines there would be an end of sending people with mandates to Bloomsbury. It would serve all purposes just as well to return as councillors men of leisure who would accept the office as an honour pure and simple.

"YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY."

The changes in the secretaryship of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the editorship of the *Year-book* are probably responsible for the belated appearance of the *Year-book of Pharmacy* for 1901, and it is, we think, excusable. Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, the Editor, writes an introduction in which the pharmaceutical progress of the year under review (July, 1900, to June, 1901) is well summarised. The abstracts of papers are arranged under "Chemistry," "Materia Medica," "Pharmacy," and "Notes and Formulæ," in each case alphabetical order being adopted. The abstracts are good on the whole and exceptionally "practical" to the working chemist and druggist. The report of the Conference meeting in Dublin prepared by the Secretaries gives all the papers in full, and we notice that our own reports of the discussions have been freely drawn upon for the *Year-book*. The volume is prefaced by an excellent portrait of Mr. G. Claridge-Druce, the President. If there is any point that we can give the Publication Committee it is that the minimum of space should be given to abstracts of papers which have appeared in journals of pharmacy printed in this country, and that special attention should be given to American and Continental pharmaceutical literature. This is disinterested advice so far as the *C. & D.* is concerned, because it bulks well in the *Year-book*, but it is obvious that to many the *Year-book* can only appeal by its freshness, which is minimised by *C. & D.* or *P. J.* appearing on almost every page.

THE "S.P." OF IT.

Here is a paragraph from the *Evening News* (London) which it may be well for our metropolitan readers to "read, mark, and digest":—

> At a St. Pancras inquest the Coroner pointed out that if a qualified medical man had been called in to attend the deceased instead of a chemist the relatives would have been saved the worry and trouble of an inquest. He might have added that in some cases at least the expense of the funeral would be saved into the bargain.

The paragraphist's own opinion is a bit of abuse wholly uncalled for.

SELLING WINES TO CHILDREN.

Chemists and druggists who hold "off" wine-licences will note that the Child Messenger Act came into force on Wednesday, January 1. The full text of the Act is printed in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1902, page 284. As holders of "off" wine-licences may only sell in reputed pint or quart bottles (duly corked), they are practically exempt from the provisions of the Act, which make sales to persons under 14 years of age illegal, except the intoxicating liquors are sold and delivered "in corked and sealed vessels in quantities of not less than one reputed pint for consumption off the premises only." The Act is applicable to the United Kingdom, and all persons holding beer, spirit, or wine-licences "on" or "off," must observe its provisions. Persons who send children under 14 for intoxicating liquors are also liable to a penalty, but this does not apply to the messengers of licensed persons. We notice that the Secretary of the Croydon Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society is concerned about the application of the Act to chemists, and tells the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*—

> To watch this matter, because if the Act does not affect the chemist we may look for a number of new applications for licences to sell medicated wines at the next brewster sessions. In the prohibition States of America there is no difficulty in obtaining liquor at a chemist's shop, and it is just possible that it may become the custom here for chemists to supply children under age with small quantities of so-called medicated wines—the said wines being highly fortified with spirit.

These remarks show little knowledge of the law, which does not in the least distinguish between the chemist, grocer, and publican, each of whom it regards as the holder of a licence who must conform to the Intoxicating Liquors (Sales to Children) Act—to give it its full title.

THE LACHNANTHES CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Alabone has had a long innings in the *Times*, the correspondence concerning it having started at or about the time of the Tuberculosis Congress, and lasted until only two or three weeks ago. Colonel le Poer Trench championed it, and represented its discoverer—Dr. Edwin William Alabone—deregistered by the General Medical Council, as a martyr to professional jealousy. Now at last the mystery, which we may be excused for fancying was almost as important an ingredient in the cure as the lachnanthes, has been abandoned, and in last week's *British Medical Journal* we are told all about the treatment by the proscribed Dr. Alabone's qualified and registered son. Mr. Anslow Alabone gives the details of a complicated treatment as clearly as he can, and it appears from his statement that lachnanthes is, in his opinion, only a subsidiary drug in the

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cure. "It has power to allay the cough," he remarks, but the main feature in his view is evidently the form of administration. This we describe on another page, and it will be observed that the process seems to be an eclectic one in the fullest sense. The modern open air and diet methods are likewise adopted to a great extent. Some of the patients get better and some get well. But whether the machinery, or the fresh air, or the lachnanthes, is entitled to the credit it would puzzle even Dr. Alabone to explain.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

A statistical abstract of failures and of bills of sale during 1901 published in *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* shows that the total number of "gazetted" failures in the United Kingdom was 5,174, as against 5,315 in 1900. In the class devoted to "chemists and druggists" the bankruptcies numbered 73, an increase of 15 on the previous year; there were 66 deeds of arrangement, a decrease of 2, and 124 bills of sale, being 13 less than those of 1990. The highest number of failures (904) occurred, as usual, in the grocery and provision trades, but even these, in spite of bad trade, show a decrease of 55 on the previous year.

THE BACON-SHAKESPERE CONTROVERSY.

Mrs. Gallup's discovery of a cypher which proves to her satisfaction that Sir Francis Bacon was a son of Queen Elizabeth and the writer of Shakespere's plays has brought the newspapers, especially the *Times*, a rich harvest of "copy" at a welcome time. Bacon's commonplace-book figures in the controversy, and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson contributes to the discussion the following interesting note:—

This was not the only commonplace-book kept by Bacon. He had another, a miscellaneous collection of scraps on natural history, a part of which was published in 1679 as "Physiological Remains." Amongst these remains there is a list, half English, half Latin, of bodies "attractive and non-attractive." This list has been described as an account of electrical experiments discovered by Bacon himself. Another almost identical list of electrical bodies, in Latin, and also posthumously published in Vol. XX. of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," is credited to Dr. Robert Plot, and was similarly disinterred after its author's death. On examining critically into both these lists it is found that substantially each of them is a transcript, without acknowledgment, of the list of electrics given in Book II. of the famous "De Magnete" of Dr. William Gilbert, published in 1600. Unless the pro-Baconians are sufficiently hardy to suggest, on the strength of this find, that Bacon also wrote the "De Magnete" of Gilbert as well as all Shakespeare's plays and all Spenser's poems and all "Burton's Anatomy," they must admit that his habit of copying down other men's sayings or inventions into notebooks of his own was at least liable to confuse their true authorship.

It is unlikely that in 1600 Bacon had begun to write the undisputed works which have made him famous.

On Citron Oil.*

By DR. SALVATORE GULLI.

IN the district of Reggio Calabria and in Sicily the three following kinds of citrons are cultivated:—

1. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Vulgaris* (Risso).—Its fruit has a thick rind and a hard flesh; it is known in Calabria and in Sicily by the name of "Cedro."

2. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Gibocarpa* or *Citrea* (Risso).—It is a small citron known as "Cedrino."

3. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Rhegina* (Pasquale).—Its fruit is rather big, being about two decimeters in length, and it has an abundant eatable flesh, which surrounds the acid-bitter juicy part; known by the name of "Cedrone."

These three varieties of citrons, when treated by hand-pressure, give an essential oil; the yield is limited, however, 1,000 citrons giving an average of from 300 to 350 grammes of oil.

No distinction between the varieties is commonly made on the market because they have almost identical characters. In fact, in Sicily and at Reggio Calabria only the so-called "essenza di cedro or cedrino" is known, which, in England, is understood by the name of citron oil and in France by that of "essence de cédrat." The fruits, however, as a rule are not used for making the oil, but are exported in brine, and consist of all the three kinds confusedly put together. The variety "cedrone" is largely demanded on account of the various applications of its rind. The oil therefore is only made to special order at the period of the fruit-crop, not only in Sicily but also at Reggio Calabria, where there are citron-plantations.

Pure citron oil is rather rare on the market, owing to the fact that makers mix it with less or more abundant portions of lemon oil, and bitter or sweet orange oil. I give below the results of an examination of three specimens of citron oil: No. 1 is pure oil made by myself last year from "cedri" No. 2 is commercial citron oil, containing a great deal of lemon oil; No. 3 is a mixture of lemon oil, of bitter and sweet orange oil, and of lime oil, with small portions of citron oil, as the maker afterwards acknowledged:—

No.	Sp. Gr.	Rotation (100 m.m. tube)
1	0·8703	+67°
2	0·858	+62° 13′
3	0·862	+78° 8′

The two characters—viz., sp. gr. and rotation—are enough to distinguish the difference between pure oil and commercial adulterated oil.

* Compare with note in the *C. & D.*, December 14, 1901, p. 978.

Reviews.

Elementary Ophthalmic Optics, including Ophthalmoscopy and Retinoscopy. By J. HERBERT PARSONS, B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 182. 6*s.* 6*d.* Churchill.

WRITTEN by the curator of the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, the book is intended to give students of ophthalmology an intelligent knowledge of the optical phenomena involved. The book is mainly mathematical, but the mathematics required are only elementary. Chemists who are taking the full examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company will find this book useful as a preparation for the mathematical part of optics.

The Preservation of the Hair. By R. W. LEFTWICH, M.D. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 127. Frontispiece. 2*s.* net. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

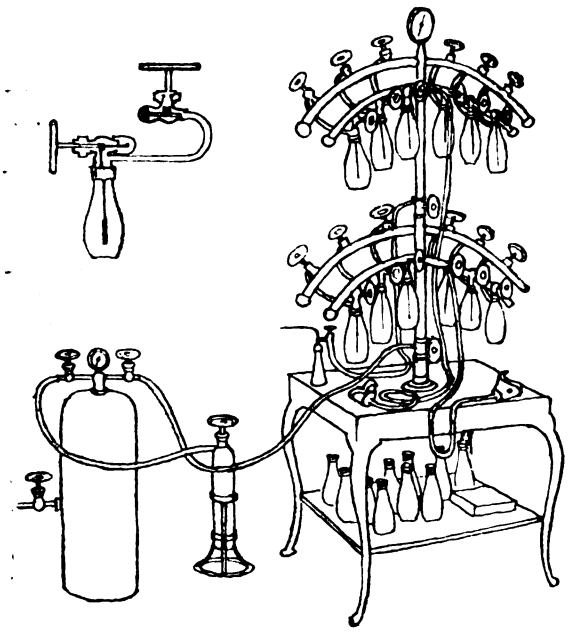
DR. LEFTWICH has produced a readable book on the hair, and one as useful to chemists who put up preparations for the hair as to the hairdresser, to whom parts of it are especially addressed. The chapter on the effects of toilet-preparations on the strength of the hair is very interesting. The experiments were conducted with hair that breaks when subjected to a weight of 7 oz. The hair was immersed for half an hour in various preparations, and its breaking strength again tested. Liquid paraffin and castor oil increased the strength of the hair, whilst strong acetic acid, liquid ammonia, tincture of quillaia, benzol, bay rum, and rectified spirit, decreased the breaking-strength only slightly, but not so much as plain water. A few formulæ are given in an appendix.

UNQUALIFIED DISPENSERS.—A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, writing in reference to the General Medical Council's decision on doctors' shops, says:—"Persons entitled to use the abbreviation "M.P.S." after their names must be subscribers to the Society. This is the crux of the whole question of prosecution. Only under very exceptional circumstances will the Pharmaceutical Society prosecute its own members. For it derives its income from them, and it is an almost universal custom for these members to employ 'unqualified'—that is to say, non-qualified, assistants."

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The Alabone Treatment.

WE mentioned some time ago correspondence in the leading morning newspapers regarding Dr. Alabone's treatment of tuberculosis with lachnanthes. Dr. Alabone has a son, Mr. M. Anslow Alabone (who holds the Scotch Triple qualification), and he took part in the controversy, promising to contribute to the *British Medical Journal* a full account of the treatment. This was printed in the *B.M.J.* for December 28, 1901. The essential part of the treatmens appears to be the spraying of medicaments into the bronchi of the patients by means of an elaborate spray-producer actuated by a pump and cylinder, the latter containing a compressed mixture of oxygen and air. This Mr. Anslow Alabone describes at some length, but we reproduce in outline the apparatus figured in our contemporary.



The elaborate nature of the apparatus appears to be necessary for producing sprays of different degrees of comminution and in order to unite the contents of more than one flask in one spray. The following are the prescriptions used. We print them as they are in the *B.M.J.*, Mr. Anslow Alabone being responsible for the errors:—

Prescription 1.

℞	Formic aldehyde	... ...	mxx increasing to 3j.
	Menthol	... ...	gr. x.
	Eucalyptus	... ...	mv.
	Mollueine	... ...	3j.

Prescription 2.

℞	R. lachnanthes	... ...	mxx.
	Creosote	... ...	miv.
	Pinus canadensis	... ...	mxx.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

These are for the first stage. For the breaking-down stage the following are used:—

Prescription 3.

℞	Vin ipecac.	... ...	mx.
	Vin antimon.	... ...	mv.
	Guiac. carb.	... ...	gr. v.
	R. benz. co.	... ...	3j.

Prescription 4.

℞	Pix. liq.	... ...	mx.
	Terebinth	... ...	mv.
	Balsam Peru	... ...	mv.
	R. benz. co.	... ...	3j.

Prescription 5.

℞	Thymol	... ...	gr. x.
	Eucalyptol	... ...	mxv.
	Menthol	... ...	gr. v.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

Prescription 6.

℞	R. lachnanthes	... ...	mxx.
	Pinus Canadensis	... ...	mxv.
	Calendulæ	... ...	mvi.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

Should any of these cause irritation or coughing one flask is filled with Prescription 7, which is used for two minutes before and after the inhalation, or sometimes at the same time.

Prescription 7.

℞	Eucalyptol	... ...	mxx.
	Menthol	... ...	gr. v.
	Ol. ricini	... ...	mx.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

Later, when the patient has been inhaling for some time (say a month) with beneficial results, a prescription with astringents such as the following is used:—

Prescription 8.

	Terebinth	... ...	mxx.
	R. hamamelidis	... ...	mxx.
	Mollueine	... ...	3j.

In cases of hæmorrhage one of the following is given:—

Prescription 9.

	Ext. ergot liq.	... ...	mxx.
	Terebinth	... ...	mx.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

Prescription 10.

℞	Hamamelidis	... ...	3j.
	Terebinth	... ...	mxv.
	Viscidine	... ...	3j.

Prescription 11.

℞	Hamamelidis	... ...	3j.
	Renaglandin	... ...	3j.

A syrup is also prescribed containing

℞ Lachnanthes ... ... miij. to xxv.

with one or more of the following:—

Calcium hypophosphite.	
Sodium hypophosphite.	
Potassium hypophosphite.	
Iron hypophosphite.	
Manganese hypophosphite	ad gr. v. to gr. x.
Quinine hypophosphite ...	gr. ii. to gr. v.

and

	Sy. simplex	... ...	3ss.
	Aqua ad	... ...	3j.

made into a syrup. To be taken first thing in the morning and after the last meal at night.

"Mollueine" is supplied by Mr. J. Wells Wood, M.P.S., Stoke Newington and South Hackney, and is a mixture obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats, practically a glycerin of lower sp. gr. than the ordinary B.P. product. "Viscidine" is also obtained from Mr. J. W. Wood, and is a preparation of hydrocarbon oil.

AMERICAN DRUGS IN MEXICO.—American exporters are gradually getting a small hold on the drug-business of Mexico which until quite recently was almost exclusively French. Several proprietary medicines are being well advertised in Mexico by American houses.—*Modern Mexico.*

BIG SPOONFULS.—The following curious suggestion is made by the *Australian Medical Gazette* anent the tablespoonful as a measure:—"The easiest way out of the difficulty is to let pharmacists know that one tablespoonful is considered by medical practitioners as approximately 1 oz., the dessertspoonful as ½ oz., and the teaspoonful as 2 dr. The fact being so self-evident, it seems only reasonable to expect that the formal recognition of it would be rapid." Whilst the medical practitioners are about it, they might tell the pharmacists how to put a quart into a pint measure, or a gallon into a Winchester quart bottle.

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Fictional Pharmacy.

MR. H. G. WELLS tells in one of the December monthlies a wonderful tale about an elixir vitæ which quickened nervous impulses to a terrific degree. It does not bear quotation, but here is a passage from a *Windsor Magazine* tale by Mr. H. A. Hering, which is worth preserving in a journal of pharmacy. It tells how the Duke of Guiseley, Prime Minister of these realms, was much worried, and during his afternoon's stroll felt thirsty. He could not venture into a public-house, but—

Two doors further on was a chemist's shop. That would do. The Duke walked in and asked for a glass of water.

The chemist's assistant, who was at that moment engaged behind the counter in working up the atomic weights for an examination, looked up abstractedly.

"Water? Certainly, sir," he said, and with his head full of symbols and figures he groped for the bottle of distilled water which was handy on the shelf. Absently he filled a glass and gave it to the Prime Minister, who drank and was refreshed. The shilling left on the counter recalled the assistant's wandering thoughts.

"He must have wanted it badly," he said to himself, and then his eye wandered to the shelf in estimation of the value given. A wave of horror overspread the assistant's face. He had used the wrong bottle.

"Good heavens!" he cried; "I've given him the Water of Lethe!"

And so he had.

Now the peculiarity of the Water of Lethe was that it brought absolute forgetfulness to the mind of the drinker for a space of time depending on the size of the draught. The chemist's assistant had pretty well filled the glass, and the Prime Minister had drunk it to the last drop, for he was very thirsty; and cold sweat gathered on the assistant's brow when, after a brief calculation, he knew that the gentleman who had left the shilling on the counter would for the space of three years and a month forget all that he had ever learned, all that had gone before, even his own name and every debt he owed. He felt a little easier when he reflected that the drinker would be a long time before he knew who was to blame for the catastrophe, and much might happen in the interval.

The Water of Lethe was in much request by ladies or gentlemen who had done things which prevented their consciences from resting at nights. Two drops would lull the most vigorous conscience to sleep for eight hours, and usually the water was not taken in greater quantities. Never till that night had a whole glassful been drunk straight off, and it was particularly unfortunate that the drinker should have been the Prime Minister of England, for his mind held information of extreme value to the nation.

After leaving the shop he was conscious of a soothing sensation. All the troubles of the day seemed to disappear. Then he forgot there ever were troubles—ever were pleasures—and the Prime Minister of England walked blindly across the road at the imminent risk of his life, sat down on a seat in a park, and nodded benevolently at the moon and the stars, blinking like a new-born babe.

By-and-by darkness came on, and two burglars on business bent appeared. They relieved the Prime Minister of his watch, pocket-book and valuables, swopped hats and overcoat with him, and left him weeping on the grass. Some minutes afterwards a discharged valet of the Duke's came along, recognised his late master, and thinking him drunk and incapable took him to his room in a street off Gray's Inn Road, where he divested him of his dress-clothes, putting a rough tweed suit of his own on the unprotesting Duke. Out of revenge he then cut the Prime Minister's pointed beard close to the chin, and considerably shortened also his venerable locks. He then bundled the grizzled old man in a pilot-jacket into a cab and sent him off to a dissenting parson, who lived in Bethnal Green, and whose card he happened to possess. The old man was taken in and looked upon for three years as a long-lost uncle of the parson's wife, who had emigrated to Australia many years before, and had unexpectedly returned home. These good people taught the Duke (now Sam Bailey) to speak and read and cipher, and his progress was so rapid that before the year was out he had little difficulty in getting employment in the offices of a firm of indigo-merchants at a salary of 30*s.* a week. For three years and two months and a day this went on, when at length Sam Bailey awoke one morning again the Duke of Guisely. He tried to explain matters, but of course no one would believe his story, and his identite was only settled by means of the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. The mystery of the disappearancy and re-appearance of the Prime Minister was never solved.

Two people could have thrown light upon the matter—the one a chemist's assistant who is always failing in his examinations owing to his defective knowledge of the atomic weights; the other a red-whiskered man who keeps a low public house in the neighbourhood of Drury Lane, but, somehow, for reasons of their own, they elected to keep silence.

The tale is a readable one, and though the Water of Lethe is not now a pharmaceutical preparation, the picture of the chemist's assistant abstractedly wrestling with the atomic weights, and at the same time discharging his ordinary duties, will strike a responsive thrill in many a pharmacist's breast.

"PICK-ME-UPS."

Mr. Sidney Thompson is a writer whom we may hear more about if he goes on as he has lately been doing in the *Daily Mail*. In Wednesday's issue he says:—

Walking down Fleet Street [how Johnsonian] in the company of a man who seemed in complete health, I was startled by his remark, as we passed a chemist's shop, "That's my chemist."

"Do you keep a tame chemist to supply you with perennial corn-plasters and tooth-brushes?" I asked.

"Of course not," he said, petulantly, as one whose serious malady is being treated flippantly; "I always go there for my pick-me-up in the morning."

And Mr. Thompson proceeds to tell how a little inquiry among other friends served to convince him that most of them had their own particular chemists. From two or three chemists of large experience—one whose shop in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly Circus is almost a club, where you may meet half the habitués of St. James's and Pall-mall at any hour of the day; and another who has his dwelling and connection in the East-end—he gathered many singular and striking facts—which, indeed, they are. One chemist told him that 50 per cent. of the men in any profession are addicted to drugs of some kind—"addicted" makes the thing look quite horrible, but let this "chemist" speak for himself:—

A man was in here an hour ago, whose name you know, who comes in every fortnight or so and buys a bottle of cocaine solution as big as this—he touched a huge cut-glass decanter of perfume. He has his doctor's prescription all right, so we can do nothing. Another comes in at all sorts of times, and asks leave to come behind the counter for a moment, to inject cocaine into his leg. A third, a big West-end doctor, is always rushing in here, or to whatever chemist's shop he finds himself nearest when he is tired, and gets someone to inject strychnine into his arm. Another—a doctor too—who depends on cocaine for all his energy, is a source of constant amusement to us by his excuses for the amount of cocaine he gets through.

. . . . . .

People dose themselves according to the one or two obvious symptoms, which are generally misleading; and off they rush to buy a bottle of tabloids, and probably do themselves a good deal of injury. But some of the tabloids are really dangerous when taken indiscriminately.

These things, for instance, that contain strychnine and iron and quinine—I always make the purchasers sign the poison-book for them, but plenty of chemists are not so scrupulous. People, buy and take them by the dozen, with the result that their systems get full of strychnine, the arterial pressure is increased, with a probable resultant danger of aneurism, and they keep themselves in a constant state of mental excitement and irritation.

After getting this precious copy, Mr. Thompson consulted a doctor who had tabloids "on the brain," and who gave the interviewer "one startling piece of information that may or may not throw some light on the matter. It was once suggested, it appears, by no smaller a person than an ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, that if a customer wrote down what he wanted on a piece of paper, and appended cryptic initials, a chemist would be justified in regarding the document as a prescription!

"The drug-maniacs do not confine themselves to the few poisons named. Opium, though it has never come into general use in England, is to be had cheaply and easily enough in certain provincial districts." This is the pure Sidney Thompson.

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Legal Reports.

Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act.

ON Tuesday, December 31, 1901, Thomas William Bates, chemist and druggist, High Street, Colchester, appeared before the Mayor and other magistrates on a summons taken under Section 2 of the Act for selling, between November 10 and 20, to H. W. Hedges, a farmer, poisonous grain calculated to destroy life.

Mr. F. Howe Colam, barrister, who appeared on behalf of the R.S.P.C.A., said the offence was all the more serious because, as the seller of the poisoned grain, he offered the opportunity for another very serious offence to be committed. The proceedings had been taken as a deterrent. All over the country complaints had been received as to poisoned grain and meat being laid down—a very dangerous practice which should be put down at once.

Mr. Bates (interposing): I hope your Worships won't think we chemists poison meat.

Inspector Summons said on December 2 he went with Inspector Robinson, R.S.P.C.A., to Mr. Bates's shop, and told him that he had come respecting some wheat which had been laid down in Colchester by Mr. Hedges, and which, on being analysed, was found to contain strychnine. Mr. Bates said, "I remember selling Mr. Hedges some poisoned wheat. I thought he wanted it to kill mice and rats. I prepared it myself." Defendant added that he would never do it again.

Henry William Hedges, the farmer, was then charged with "knowingly and wilfully laying, putting, and placing in a field" poisonous grain calculated to destroy life.—He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Colam said defendant had admitted laying the grain on his ground, and several dead birds were found lying about. On examination they were found to have been killed by strychnine. Any animal picking up these dead birds might itself be poisoned.

Mr. Bates (rising excitedly): I deny it; it's not true. A cat could eat several poisoned birds.

Other evidence was called; Mr. J. F. Marlar, chemist and analyst, deposing to finding in the crops and intestines of the sparrows strychnine in sufficient quantities to kill.

The Bench held that there had been a breach of the law in each case, and fined each defendant 5*s.* and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

ALMOND OIL.

AT the Mansion House (London) Police Court on December 31, 1901, Mr. G. S. Boutall, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling 6 oz. of almond oil not of the nature, &c, demanded. Mr. Kebble was for the defence. After evidence as to purchase had been given, the inspector was cross-examined as to a conversation that took place between him and Mr. Beckwith (Mr. Boutall's manager, who sold the oil). The inspector stated that he was not told anything about the article not being of B P. quality until after he had paid for it; but, on further cross-examination, he admitted he was not quite prepared to swear to that. The bottle containing the almond oil was labelled, in addition to the English name, "Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Persic." Asked if almond oil is in the Pharmacopœia, he said it is, but "Persic." is not. As "Persic." is not in the B.P., it is therefore not a drug. It was pointed out that the wholesale price of peach-kernel oil is 1*s.* 2*d.* and of almond oil 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. For the defence it was contended that peach-kernel oil is a commercial variety of almond oil—a wholesale price-list being put in in evidence; that, not being a drug, as mentioned by the inspector, the summons was bad; and that, being labelled as it was, the purchaser had proper legal warning that he was not getting the B.P. variety. Mr. Beckwith said he recognised Mr. May as an inspector, and that made him careful to label the article correctly. Before receiving payment he told the inspector he was supplying him with Persian almond oil. He was under the impression that ol. amygd. persic. meant almond oil expressed in Persia. He did not think the label was contradictory. He regarded the addition in writing ("Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Persic.") as an explanation. Dr. Teed, public analyst for the City of London, gave evidence during the hearing of the case as to the meaning of the words added to the label. He said the botanical name of the peach-tree is *Amygdalus persicanus*. He did not think the oil from it harmful, but it is excluded from the Pharmacopœia. He created some amusement among the chemists present by informing the Court that when the public ask for almond oil chemists should supply the B.P. oil, but when "oil of almonds" was bespoken he thought the essential oil of almonds is wanted. The Magistrate (Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan) dismissed the case on the facts.

BORIC-ACID OINTMENT.

IMMEDIATELY after the above case, Mr. F. Boxall, chemist, 128 Fleet Street, E.C., was charged with selling boric-acid ointment containing 8 per cent. of boric acic instead of 10 per cent. Mr. Kirby (of Neve, Beck, & Kirby), on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association, appeared for defendant, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Kirby explained that the ointment is, under certain circumstances, difficult to mix so as to be sure that the powder is evenly distributed. There could be no suggestion of fraud in the case, as the cost of the boric acid is less than that of the ointment. Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, gave evidence on that point. He said one could not be sure of always getting the ointment nicely mixed. It might be done perhaps ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and then the hundredth time it might go lumpy through unequal cooling, which it was not possible to always avoid. In answer to questions by the Magistrate and counsel on both sides, he gave it as his opinion that that was the explanation of the deficiency in the present instance, and that the ointment would be equally effectual as an antiseptic in the dressing of wounds. The medical officer of health for the City gave it as his opinion that a purchaser would be prejudiced medically by being supplied with an ointment containing 8 per cent. of acid instead of 10.

The Magistrate thought the case was not a very serious one, and imposed a penalty of 10*s.*, and 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Jabez Meadmore, 329 Barking Road, East Ham, drug and chemical vendor.

	£	s.	d.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London ...	35	0	0
Ford, H., London	10	0	0

Re ISIDORE C. NORONHA, Strathspey Pharmacy, Craigellachie.—This debtor has recently executed a trust deed on behalf of his creditors. The liabilities amount to 420*l.*, and the assets to 180*l.*, showing a deficiency of 240*l.* The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow	28	5	8
Paterson, W., & Sons, Aberdeen	17	4	3
Souter & Shepherd, Aberdeen	17	2	9

Bankruptcy Report.

Re ROGERS BROTHERS, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Brokers.

THE first meeting of creditors was held on December 31 at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. C. A. Pope, Assistant Receiver, under the failure of E. B. Rogers and H. N. E. Rogers, trading in partnership as above. The failure of the firm is attributed to transactions in bills of exchange for the accommodation of themselves and other firms. Having dealt with proofs amounting to 66,987*l.* the Chairman reported that the debtors had been very closely associated with four other firms who were also in the Court, viz.—Messrs. Wallis, Sons & Co., Mr. R. Newton, Messrs. S. & E. Ransome, and Messrs. Thomas & Short. No statement of affairs had yet been filed, and owing to the complicated nature of the firm's transactions some time must elapse before the accounts would be completed. The debtors had alleged that many of the transactions were entered into by a clerk without their cognisance, but that was entirely denied by the clerk in question, and the matter would have to be closely investigated when the debtors attended the Court for public examination on February 19. The principal asset in the joint

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estate was book debts for 40,000*l.*, which, however, were only expected to realise between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* Mr. Horace Barrett, as representing creditors for over 25,500*l.*, moved a resolution for Mr. S. P. Child, chartered accountant, to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy. An objection was raised on the ground that Mr. Child was the trustee *re* Ransome, and as such might be called upon to deal with conflicting interests. After some discussion the resolution was carried, it being further decided that in the event of Mr. Child's appointment not being certified by the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Walters (Curtis, Thompson & Co.) shall fill the post. The following are amongst the largest creditors:—

Appel Brothers	£385
Baring Brothers & Co.	5,743
Brown, Shipley & Co.	3,162
Diamondsteen & Co.	2,416
Fergusson, Son & Co.	123
Hayashi, T.	63
Hunt & Kerr	1,391
Jourado, L., & Co.	257
Judd, F. E.	523
Kevorkian, H.	3,281
List, W., & Sons	305
Lloyds Bank (Limited)	7,513
London and County Banking Company (Limited)	8,690
London and Westminster Bank (Limited) ...	5,069
Martin's Bank (Limited)	3,638
Nicholsons Wharves (Limited)	1,166
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society ...	12,147
Palatine Bank (Limited)	1,000
Richardson, A. & E.	3,409
Sprecker, O.	91
Steward & Co.	562
Tapling, T., & Co. (Limited)	73
Thorpe, E. V.	1,209
Toye, S. & P. W.	1,607
Trade and Finance Corporation (Limited) ...	470
Ullman, J.	182
Westburg, F., & Son	853
Wood & Son (Limited)	75

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

White, A. D., White, P. T., and **White, E.,** under the style of Alfred White & Sons, Allen Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., and West Drayton, late Castle Street, Saffron Hill, E.C., manufacturing chemists; so far as regards A. D. White.

Spreat, F. A., Ferguson, R. B., and **Wilmot, P.,** under the style of Spreat, Ferguson, & Wilmot, Whetstone, Friern Barnet, and New Southgate, N., general medical practitioners.

(From the "Edinburgh Gazette.")

SEQUESTRATION.

Menzies, James, 81 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, chemist. Creditors to meet in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, January 7, at 12 o'clock. Stewart, Learmont & Marshall, writers, 180 Hope Street, Glasgow, agents.

New Companies & Company News.

BROOKS-WATSON DAYLIGHT CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 74,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. A. Brooks and G. A. Watson, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, photographic films, plates, apparatus and materials, &c.

COAD'S REFINERY (LIMITED).—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the benefit of an invention relating to the treatment of fat, and to carry the business of reducers and purifiers of fat and other substances, chemists, druggists, &c. Registered office, 4 Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l*, in 5*l.* shares (1,600 preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturer of photographic papers, dealer in photographic materials and utensils, photographic enlarger and printer, &c., carried on by T. Illingworth as "Thomas Illingworth & Co." T. Illingworth is permanent managing director.

CAMERA CLUB COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 6,000 preference shares of 10*s.* each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the business of the Camera Club Company (Limited) (now in liquidation), to carry on the same, and to provide and maintain a club-house, dark-rooms, studios, workshops, photographic, scientific, and mechanical apparatus, artists' requisites, books, periodicals, and other conveniences for members and their friends. Registered office, 28 Charing Cross Road, S.W.

SOMERSET TEETH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on at 151 Strand, W.C., or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth, dental, chemical, surgical, and anatomical apparatus and appliances, &c., and to secure the services of qualified surgeon-dentists, medical practitioners, and chemists. The first subscribers are:—D. B. Bryett, 9 Sloane Square, S.W., estate agent; T. Fryer, 3 Pom Place, South Kensington, engineer; J. Payton, 54 Sloane Square, S.W., solicitor; F. Richardson, 354 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, estate agent; W. H. Mann, 12 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W., estate agent; E. B. Eyre, 13 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W., art valuer; and H. J. Offer, 81 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W., estate agent. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

G. H. SCOTT & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by J. Robinson, G. H. Scott, and F. Robinson, as "G. H. Scott & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, indiarubber and indiarubber substitute manufacturers, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, importers, exporters, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, dyeware, paint, and colour grinders, makers of patent or proprietary articles, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, indiarubber goods, waterproofs, leather goods and electric cables, &c. The first directors are O. M. Wihl, P. Ireland, and F. Murgatroyd. Registered office, The Hague Bar Works, Hague Bar, New Mills, Derby.

FULLER & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 18 Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, as "Fuller & Co.," to adopt an agreement with T. B. Fuller, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, chemists, drysalters, oil and colour men, booksellers, perfumers, dealers in proprietary articles, makers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—T. B. Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, chemist; Esther Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; Miss E. M. Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; H. E. Fuller, 70 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, chemist; Clare Mary Fuller, 70 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; C. Morgan, 92 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, evangelist; and A. E. King, 113 Rupert Street, Norwich, chemist. No initial public issue. T. B. Fuller and A. E. King are joint managing directors.

BREEDEN & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of dispensing-chemists, patent-medicine vendors, medical herbalists, and drug-merchants, now carried on by Gedge & Co., at Fishponds, Bristol, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, drysalters, medical herbalists, tobacconists, oilmen, mineral-water manufacturers, &c., and to employ qualified persons as chemists, dentists, opticians, or otherwise. The first subscribers are:—E. J. F. Breeden, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol, wholesale and manufacturing chemist; H. Skelton, M.D., Overn Hill, Downend, Bristol; C. Bernard, Fishponds, Bristol, surgeon; T. Winslow, Fishponds Road, Bristol, draper; E. B. O. Stone, 2 Glebe Road, St. George, Bristol; E. P. Breeden, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol; and Miss B. A. Clark, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol. No initial public ifsue. E. J. F. Breeden is managing director. Registered office, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol.

BAD-NAUHEIM NATURAL CARBONIC SPRINGS (LIMITED).—Capital 46,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 deferred). Objects: To acquire certain lands, buildings, and springs at Bad-Nauheim in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and the business of the Bad-Nauheimer Kühlensaure Werke, to adopt an agreement with the said old company, and to carry on the business of mineral-spring proprietors, mineral water manufacturers, bottle-makers, bottlers, and makers of all drinks and articles sold by licensed victuallers, brewers, grocers, chemists, and others. The subscribers are: R. Knapp, "Palmyra," Banstead Road, Purley, Surrey, secretary; G. Morrison, 16 Bisham Gardens, Highgate, N., clerk; R. Garschagenjr, Pomfret House, Sunbury-on-Thames, clerk; E. Whitney, 9 Denholme Road, Maida Hill, W., clerk; R. Foord, 40 Dresden Road, Hornsey Lane, N., accountant; E. Campbell, 19 Sisters' Avenue, S.W., manager; and Mr. F. G. Whitfield, "Morven," Geneva Road, Kingston-on-Thames, manager. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. R. Dewar and W. Kern, each of whom may retain office so long as he holds 12,000 shares. Registered office, 81 Commercial Road, Lambeth, S.E.

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SHIRLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Mr. Arthur Shirley informs us that he has been appointed managing director of this company, in continuation of his management of the business since its inception. He will join the board after allotment.

BADISCHE ANILIN UND SODAFABRIK OF MANHEIM.—This company, which is especially known for its invention of artificial indigo, has declared a dividend of 24 per cent. for the past year. The capital on which this dividend is paid is 21,000,000m.

LONDON PRODUCE CLEARING-HOUSE (LIMITED).—The directors recommend the following dividends:—4*s.* per share on the ordinary shares (making with the interim dividend 12 per cent. per annum), and 25*l.* per share on the founders' shares, carrying forward about 11,000*l.*

TAYLORS' DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the annual general meeting held in Leeds, on December 24, after placing 25 per cent. of the net profits to the reserve account, a dividend of 10 per cent. (free of income-tax) was declared, and a balance of 7,688*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* carried forward to next year's account.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—At the meeting of the shareholders of this company held at Winchester House, E.C., on December 30, 1901, Mr. P. Warnford Davis, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (which was summarised in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) spoke about the business of the year in some detail, and in the course of his observations stated that the company has started a laboratory for the manufacture and packing of its own specialities. This has been done because some of the company's competitors work on a very large scale and the directors want to keep pace with them. The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Andrew Chatto and carried. The retiring directors and auditors were then re-elected.

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for the year which ended on August 31, 1901, states that the net profit was 20,016*l.*, plus the balance brought forward, 385*l.*, and adjustment of income-tax account, &c., 312*l.*, making a total of 20,694*l.* 1,500*l.* has been written off Consols. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at 8 per cent. per annum and to place to reserve 2,500*l.*, leaving to be carried forward 444*l.* They add that during the year, there has been a substantial increase in the sales over those of the previous year, and the profits would have been greater but for the exceptionally high prices of raw materials and special expenses, amounting to 1,470*l.*, incurred in connection with printing and boxmaking works, which are now paying their way. The directors do not consider that the present phenomenally high prices of raw materials will be permanent. The growth of the business necessitated provision for the increased distillation of glycerin, and a new building was erected for extra soap frames, and for drying, cutting and storing soap, while a new engine and engine house have also been put down. The balance of 1,673*l.* from the Vinolia War fund, which amounted to 11,673*l.*, was paid to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Festivities.

LEONARD'S BALL.

The employés of Leonard's Medical Halls, Dublin, held their ball at 76 Dame Street, on Saturday, December 28, 1901. The party was opened at 8 P.M., and dancing, singing, and gaiety of all kinds were kept up without flagging until 6.30 A.M. of the following morning. Supper was served at 2 A.M., and the usual toasts of prosperity to the proprietor, and success to the staff, were proposed.

AN "EXTRACT" DINNER.

The eighteenth annual dinner to the employés of Messrs. Newball & Mason took place on December 27, at Hyson Green Works, Nottingham, and proved as enjoyable and as popular as former re-unions. The programme (an excellent specimen of the lithographer's and printer's arts) shows that twenty-two songs and two recitations enhanced the pleasure of an evening which was further enlivened by the presentation of Rhodes's ancient burlesque tragic opera "Bombastes Furioso," with the original music, by the Mason-Deaville Dramatic Club.

SUNDRIESMEN DANCE.

The annual dance of the employés and friends of Messrs Lorimer & Moyes, druggists' sundriesmen, Glasgow, was held in the Masonic Halls, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on December 26, 1901. The meeting proved to be of a very social and enjoyable character. Over seventy couples were present, and dancing commenced at 7.30, and was kept up with great vigour until 2 A.M. While the hall was filling up, Mr. Baird Yourg played a number of selections on the organ. Mr. William Dykes, principal of the firm, who presided, made a few appropriate remarks in the course of the evening. At intervals songs and recitations were given. Mr. R. C. Murray was an able Master of Ceremonies.

PLYMOTHIAN GATHERING.

On December 27, the staff of Messrs. Breeze, Jackson & Green (Limited), wholesale and retail chemists, Plymouth, held their annual tea and concert at Sleeman's Restaurant. Mr. Robert Tozer, the senior traveller, presided, being supported by the directors, Messrs. G. Breeze, J.P., A. D. Breeze, and E. W. H. Green, and a gathering of some thirty persons. After a substantial high tea, the Chairman said the steady and substantial growth of the business was alike satisfactory to the shareholders and the staff, and the fact that so few changes took place in the *personnel* of the company showed that the directors and staff worked harmoniously together. On behalf of the staff he wished the firm many years of prosperity. Mr. G. Breeze, J.P., chairman of directors, replying trusted the goodwill now existing between all would long be maintained. Messrs. A. D. Breeze and E. W. H. Green responded. An enjoyable musical programme was then proceeded with.

NEW YEAR PHARMACY BALL AT PLYMOUTH.

In connection with the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association a ball was given in the Stonehouse Town Hall on Wednesday night, January 1, and, like all the social gatherings arranged by this Association, proved a great success. Nearly 600 invitations were issued to members, their wives and friends, and, as there was a very general response, dancing was spiritedly kept up till the early hours of Thursday morning, excellent music being supplied by Mr. L. Brock's band. The hall was artistically decorated with pretty foliage plants, and the siderooms and corridors were daintily furnished for "sitting out." The programme comprised eighteen dances, but there were, of course, the inevitable extras. Light refreshments were provided, and in addition there was a sit-down supper in the smaller hall. The hospitality was on a bountiful scale, and the catering was entrusted to Messrs. Matthews & Son. Conspicuous in the hall were the pestle and mortar, the gift of Mr. J. Kinton Bond, B.Sc., to the Association some years ago. Another mortar was used as a gong to announce the dances. The committee, by whom the arrangements were made, consisted of Messrs. C. T. Weary (President), J. H. Bailey, A. D. Breeze, Jas. Cocks, D. G. Fairweather, F. A. Goodwin, E. W. H. Green, F. W. Hunt, N. F. Lakeman, C. J. Park, F. A. Spear, G. W. B. Swainson, G. D. Turney, W. H. Woods, and F. Maitland (Hon. Secretary). The floor was in capital condition, thanks to Breeze's compound.

HIS ADVICE.—Scene: Consulting-room of a fashionable doctor, earning five thousand guineas per annum. Doctor: "Well, sir, where is the pain?" Patient: "Here, doctor, in the pit of my stomach; it hurts me dreadfully when I press on it." Doctor: "Then, sir, you must be careful never to press on it!" Exit patient. Fee, two guineas.

"I HAVE found 'Pharmaceutical Formulas' a very useful book and a great help. I have been prescribing some of the recipes, and have found them satisfactory; and when I get started in business here I shall put them up as proprietaries. One hair-wash especially has proved valuable in preventing the hair falling out." So writes a Cape chemist.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE following is an abstract of the papers set in the Major examination in Edinburgh this week:—

CHEMISTRY.

1. Experimental investigations of Gay-Lussac which contributed to the progress of the atomic theory.
2. Preparation of crystallised magnesium sulphate, magnesium hydroxycarbonate, dry magnesium chloride, magnesium pyrophosphate and magnesium from dolomite.
3. Sources, preparation, and properties of boric acid.
4. Impurities in commercial sulphuric acid; detection and purification.
5. Metallic aluminium, how obtained. Preparation of one salt in which it is the metallic radical, and of one in which it forms part of the acid radical.
6. Constitution of citric acid and how established.
7. Preparation of isomeric dinitrobenzenes.
8. Preparation of sodium sulphocarbolate and action of heat.
9. How to obtain alumina and silica from aluminium silicate.

PHYSICS.

1. Sources of error in vapour density determinations made by Victor Meyer's method.
2. Outline of the ionisation theory of solution.
3. Methods for determining the molecular weight of a substance in solution.
4. Principle of the Leyden jar and practical application.
5. What are a voltmeter and an ammeter for?
6. Construction of an incandescent electrical lamp, and behaviour when in use.
7. Difference between the solar spectrum and that of a candle-flame.
8. Construction of the microscope, and by a diagram show how magnification is brought about.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Ergot, its commercial sources and assay of its active constituent.
2. Ipecacuanha root.—Official variety, outline of an estimation process, and how to separate the two chief active principles.

PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA.

A leaf to be described and sections prepared, and a powdered drug to be identified and reported on as to purity.

BOTANY.

1. The functions of a chlorophyll corpuscle and how formed.
2. A general account of the *Solanaceæ*.
3. Structure of a dicotyledon root, and suitability for the function it has to perform.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.

Preparations to show structure of specimen, two plants to classify, and one to describe in detail.

Personalities.

MR. H. W. WHITELOCK, chemist and druggist, Romford, has joined the Romford troop of the Essex Imperial Yeomanry.

MR. JAMES SINCLAIR, Ormeau Road, Belfast, has been appointed a temporary examiner to conduct examinations for the purpose of the Irish Pharmacy Acts, 1875 and 1890.

MR. E. H. GANE, pharmaceutical chemist (Bell scholar, 1891), who went to New York in 1895 to take up a position on the scientific staff of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of that city, will, from January 1, 1902, take full charge of the manufacturing laboratory of his firm, in place of Mr. B. F. McIntyre.

MISS ELSIE D. DALGLEISH, Eagle House, 7 Park Place, Exeter (aged 11½ years, and the daughter of a well-known drug-trade representative), passed the second-grade examination in pianoforte playing at the recent examinations of the Incorporated Society of Musicians held at Exeter on December 15 and 11.

ON January 1 Mr. Sacheverell, who entered the service of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons seventy-four years ago, called to wish the directors "A Happy New Year" on their entering the 125th year of the house. He was accompanied by Mr. Benwell, a late foreman who went to Kent's on March 25, 1846, and is now retired on a pension. The combined years of service of the two gentlemen amount to 130 years—a record hard to beat.

THE granddaughter of President Carnot is engaged to be married, says the Paris correspondent of *Truth*. "*La fiancée*, Mlle. Emilie Canisset-Carnot, has not yet come out, and has been brought up in the old capital of Burgundy, where since his marriage her father, M. Canisset-Carnot, has been Procurator of the Republic. *Le fiancé* is M. Georges Chiris, son of Senator Chiris, whose two daughters are married to sons of the late President Carnot. M. Georges Chiris was born with a golden spoon in his mouth. The senator is the chief distiller of perfumes at Grasse, and is enormously rich. His income from the scents of flowers is, however, threatened by the rivalry of Florida—unless, indeed, like Senator Siegfried, the cotton-manufacturer, he sets up a business-plant in the United States. There can be no more competition in the markets of the world with the perfumes of Florida than, by-and-by, with the olive oil of California, which will be able to supply the whole Russian Empire in Lent with a good substitute for butter."

Hints and Verses.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

SHOP HINT.—Attend to it, and leave every other man's alone.—J. T. COATS (Edinburgh).

Come wealth or want, came good or ill,
Assistants young and old accept your part;
Be civil to all your customers,
And serve them all with honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer if you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be one and all a gentleman.

—F. E. CARPENTER (Burnham, Somerset).

SHOP HINT.—Study the *C. & D.* and you will keep up to date.—ULEXINE.

Page 293.

In vain Shamrock II. the cup tries to lift,
Though tested by trials and spins;
If to pharmacy's seas the venue we shift,
The cry is "Good old Heron wins."

—N. T. MIGNOT TUCKER (Kingsbridge).

SHOP HINT.—Do one thing well—be a chemist, nothing more and nothing less. Life is not long enough to be master of more than one craft.—A. SWABY BARNES (Bennett's Hill, Dudley).

Butcher by name, but not by trade;
Butcher's cameras put others in the shade.

—C. H. BARRETT (Hampstead, N.W.).

SHOP HINT.—Advertise your nursery hair-lotion on your teething-powder wrappers.—LLEWELLIN J. MEYLER (Milford Haven).

As a book of inquiry
The *C. & D.* DIARY
Stands unrivalled for chemists in trade;
Contains *the* Buyer's Guide,
With many hints beside,
It puts other books in the shade.

—W. H. WHITE (Doncaster).

SHOP HINT.—A "dumpling" ladle, formed of wire gauze of about twelve meshes to the inch and 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, on a tin handle—sold for a few pence at most tinware-shops—makes a very convenient sieve for first sifting of horse-powders, or powdered gums, &c.—"S."

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Professor Sherrington's Experiments.

SIR,—I should like to add my humble protest to that of "Xrayser" against the inhuman experiments of Professor Sherrington before the Liverpool chemists. Let us hope that next time the Professor wishes to demonstrate his points he will submit himself to be operated upon. That no chemist raised a protest at the meeting, but apparently quite enjoyed the performance, is a disgrace to one and all of them.

Yours truly,
H. B. SHARMAN.

Kilmacthomas Analyst.

SIR,—In giving the results of the analyst's appointment for the poor-law drug-supply I think it would be desirable that the number of dispensaries attached to the Unions should be given at the same time. If the question of these appointments interests anyone outside the analysts themselves, it should be given in such a manner as to convey a correct idea. The Unions differ very much as regards the number of dispensaries attached. Thus, some have only two, some as many as twelve or fourteen. Each dispensary must submit twelve samples a year for analysis. Kilmacthomas Union has only two dispensaries. I hold this Union at the same salary as the previous analyst, who has just resigned.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
CHARLES R. C. TICHBORNE.
15 North Great Georges Street, Dublin, December 31, 1901.

The Analyst as Expert in Therapy.

SIR,—In your last issue you report a prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act, wherein the analyst, after reporting on the quality of the article submitted to him, further took on himself to state that "genuine almond oil is used as a laxative for children, whereas substances such as apricot or peach-kernel oil have no such effect." Now, the gentleman in question is not, so far as I am aware, a member of the medical profession, and I must therefore strongly protest against his posing as an expert on a purely therapeutical question. Further, I will affirm that the laxative properties of good sweet peach or apricot kernel oil are quite the same as those of the oil expressed from almonds, and that there is not in Britain a pharmacologist who could demonstrate any difference by physiological methods.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. MCWALTER, M.A., D.P.H.
Dublin, December 31, 1901.

Kodak (Limited) and Retailers.

SIR,—With respect to Messrs. Kodak's (Limited) new conditions of sale I think it would be of great value to those of your subscribers who are photographic dealers, if some discussion on this subject took place ere they accepted the extra discount offered them. I would respectfully suggest that it behoves all who are interested (either wholesaler or retailer) to confer and consider their position. The business methods of Messrs. Kodak (Limited) are altogether so strange to the ordinary Britisher that one cannot help wondering where one will land oneself, in assisting to create a monopoly, however much it may be for one's interests. Will this enterprising company give an undertaking that, after the photo-dealer has planted the acorn and carefully tended it to fruition, they will not step in and commandeer the oak? They have already thrown over the wholesaler who has done much to bring their business to its present success in this country. Will they promise to refrain from encroaching upon the retailer's ground after he has made a substantial trade for them in any particular district, or shall we see retail branches of Messrs. Kodak (Limited) in all our biggest towns where the amateur is invited to buy direct from manufacturer and so save all middlemen's profits?

Yours truly,
Bloomsbury, Birmingham, W. H. HORNBY.
December 30, 1901.

The Pharmacist and Patent Medicines.

SIR,—Mr. Reid is right so far as old-fashioned advertising ideas are concerned, but we have to deal with a constant change of tactics, and as a great deal of harm may be done before the public find them out, their danger is obvious. The "money-returned" system already referred to is a case in point, and was quoted as a strong instance of an increasing evil. With regard to the methods adopted by another class of advertisers, I have not the actual case before me, but, speaking generally, that kind of thing only differs in detail and may be classed with the objectionable methods under consideration. All this points to the necessity of united action, and it should not be difficult for an examined body of men to at least make it clear to the public that they are not the servants of quacks, and to protect themselves against libellous insinuations whether emanating from English or foreign sources. The point raised by Mr. Reid had not been lost sight of. It is worth putting to the test, and would in any event be a welcome change from the monotony of sitting on the wall year after year.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
Penzance, December 23, 1901. WALTER H. KEEN.

Wake up, London!

SIR,—The question of organisation in London has recently come to the front. The remedy proposed is a Metropolitan Association intended to represent the views of the great hitherto unvoiced mass of London chemists. But the whole subject of organisation in London is pooh-poohed, ridiculed, and wrapped with irrelevant observations by various scribes and speakers; so much so that it is evident some people view with concern, and even fear, the formation of any effective association. This proves the necessity for the step. To my mind it is scarcely possible to magnify the importance of the project, and, therefore, I beg permission to criticise and offer suggestions. Are the means suggested likely to be successful? Will the formation of a huge metropolitan association produce an organised London? I see few elements of success in it. A few men whose efforts we must admire, and whose intentions are manifestly honest and praiseworthy, would really form the association, whilst the bulk of the members would be merely subscribers, expecting some problematical benefit to accrue. Presently the association would die of inanition. There is a more promising method in the formation of local associations. It is feasible and practical to form these in districts corresponding to the parliamentary divisions. There is comparatively little trouble, and the expense is trifling in running such associations, whilst the practice of qualified chemists meeting each other periodically is wholly beneficial. Further the federation of London associations presents no difficulty, because of their proximity. Delegates from all parts could meet quite easily. I venture to say that by such a method metropolitan opinion would be educated, formed and expressed.

I offer no apology for coming into this discussion, for effective organisation all round is of the most urgent importance. Opportunities are upon us—opportunities which, if not taken advantage of, will be gone for ever. I would like to digress somewhat. This agitation, essentially one for keeping the exercise of the qualification to the individual, and consequently the prevention of unqualified practice, was some years ago characterised as a passing wave, which would die away with the season. But the movement has spread and spread until now the London rank-and-file are seeing the necessity and the utility of helping themselves. Instead of the agitation being dead, I am on the Council, a direct representative with an unmistakable mandate. Fifth on the poll, and nearly twice the voting strength of any unofficial candidate. Well—*à propos*, of all this, I am charged with the betrayal of the trust so distinctly placed with me, on the assumption, I suppose, that noise must

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accompany work. But what are the facts? I have protested several times publicly, that members of the Society are in absolute ignorance of the Council's work, and that they ought, at least to have sufficent information to enable them to form an intelligent opinion. I certainly will not rest until this end is attained. The Pharmaceutical Society should be abreast of the times. Again, I have asked more than once, are chemists satisfied that a qualified person shall suppress name and individuality by using a fictitious and unmeaning (as far as the Act is concerned) style and title? In other words, shall a personally acquired qualification be associated with the title as enacted by section 17 of the Pharmacy Act? Is it supposed that I am not serious when I ask members to emphasise the mandate so unmistakably given in May? Are we always to be the shuttlecccks of pharmaceutical journalism? Yours faithfully,

R. LORD GIFFORD.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Xrayser" still continues his efforts, poor though they be, to discourage the formation of the above. Will "Xrayser," without any gibes or jeers, say why these Associations are useless or baneful? It is not enough to say—

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I know, and know full well:
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

Surely his reason that "If I pay a guinea a year to the Society, I ought not to have to pay another half-guinea to another Society to see that it does its work" cannot hold good, as chemists, poor as they may be, certainly can afford a contribution of 5*s.* per annum. What does your correspondent mean by quoting the South Sea Bubble? He says he does not mean it to apply to the members of the Association; then why use it? Like a naughty boy, he throws a stone, runs away, and says, "Please, sir, I did not do it." Perhaps he means it for wit. If so, why not label it, as all good chemists do their poisons, with instruction when to laugh? Now, "Xrayser," come out into the open: give us your good reasons why the first city in the world should not possess an association which much smaller cities and towns feel it necessary to have for their assistance, protection, and general welfare. Failing this, I fear you must be located to the lumber-room. Yours faithfully,

Dalston, December 25, 1901. J. C. PENTNEY.

Mr. Michael Carteighe's Soporific.

SIR,—"Xrayser's" remarks in last issue of the *C. & D* called my attention to Mr. Carteighe's Edinburgh speech. The chief feature of this speech is a direct expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Carteighe in regard to political agitation as applied to pharmacy. He is of opinion that not much can be got in the shape of legislation to assist pharmacy, and that our only hope for the future is to raise the pharmacist in some vague way, not minutely described, to such a position that the people shall be constrained to give him his due from sheer force of respect, if not admiration. This has been the idea working in Mr. Carteighe's mind ever since he came prominently before pharmacists, and no man in the whole country has had so good an opportunity of carrying an idea into effect. Let us see how it has worked out. The founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, for whom Mr. Carteighe professes great veneration, were essentially politicians, and they handed down to Mr. Carteighe and his colleagues a foundation fixed on a sure political rock. Mr. Carteighe has been building on that foundation for nigh on thirty years, but he has always been building with this in view, that, apart from politics, he could raise pharmacists to a position in which the support of the people would be assured. What has been the result? To-day fewer than 25 per cent. of the qualified men of the country support the Society, less than 10 per cent. of the dispensing in the country is done by qualified men, probably not 50 per cent. of the doors kept open for retailing poisons are the doors of qualified men; we are saddled with a qualifying examination in which the average failures amount to about 75 per cent., and finally young men have practically stopped going in for pharmacy. One would think that a state of matters like this would open the eyes of even Mr. Carteighe to the fact that thirty years of his policy have not led to results which would warrant a man in recommending it too confidently for the future. It is recognised by almost every thinking man now that we must have either speedy legislative relief or practical collapse of pharmacy as it exists. We cannot hold even the small share of pharmaceutical work done now by qualified men if we have not got the qualified men, and the dead stop in apprenticeship must soon lead to a dead stop in qualification. Either the Government, in these circumstances, must accept the Apothecaries' Hall certificate, or some similar certificate, as sufficient for a man to keep open shop on, or else there must be free trade in pharmacy altogether. To most men it will be pretty plain that it is just exactly the politicians we want to deal with a position like this. I do not, however, see why we should not find men who are keen politicians, and also scholars imbued with all Mr. Carteighe's desire to raise the pharmacist to a position in which he shall command respect and support. There is one point on which we are all agreed, including even Mr. Carteighe, and that is that too few men in the prime and vigour of life can leave business in order to attend the Pharmaceutical Council affairs at Bloomsbury Square. The result has been that affairs have been left in the hands of London—mostly West-end—men, and elderly men from the country who have lost interest in, and even touch with, pharmacy as practised now. The old official clique is not in a position to cope with present-day difficulties, simply because it knows nothing about them.

Dumfries, December 30, 1901. JAMES REID.

P.S.—I hope chemists will be able to gather from Mr. Carteighe's speech a reason for so many reforming bills being drafted at Bloomsbury Square and waved in the face of the country, only to be quietly withdrawn and relegated to the limbo of oblivion when interest begins to subside.

J. R.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

246,21. *Subscriber.*—The label for harmless headache-powders will not render a simple drug liable to duty, but as your powder contains two drugs, the sentence "Repeat in two hours if necessary" should be omitted in order to escape liability to stamp duty. If this is done the powders may be sold without a licence by small shopkeepers.

102/13. *Partnership.*—A partnership of a qualified person and an unqualified one for the purpose of trading as chemists and druggists and selling poisons is illegal, so far as the unqualified person is concerned.

251/34. *F.*—The Inland Revenue assessors have ways of their own for estimating the value of premises which should pay inhabited-house duty. Sometimes they charge more than the actual rent of the premises. Sixpence in the pound for rentals above 60*l.* is the proper rate for houses occupied for the purposes of trade. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 267.

102/18. *Vigilant* uses a handbill in which a cough and influenza-mixture is referred to, and it is stated that "Our sales of this mixture during 1900 amounted to over "5,000 bottles, a sufficient indication of its excellence. Is this a dutiable recommendation? We think not. On another handbill antiseptic throat-pastilles are described as "from the formula of an eminent specialist." Would this statement render the pastilles liable to stamp duty? This is on the border line and should be submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue for opinion. If the word "Consultant" were used instead of "Specialist" the pastilles would not be liable. "Vigilant" also asks if, after distributing the handbills, he sells the lozenges in unlabelled packages liability would be incurred. That altogether depends upon the condition of the sale. If the handbill involves liability exposure of the pastilles for sale, or even making them, suffices to incur the penalty. See the terms of the Act in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 281.

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Antiseptic Foot-powder.—*Mr. W. H. Gross*, Chulmleigh, North Devon, informs us that he has submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue the label given on page 38 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and he has been told that the line "and preventing blisters" must be removed if the preparation is to pass without stamp-duty.

237/27. *South American Subscriber.*—(1) We shall endeavour to ascertain for you. (2) See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 276, for full particulars regarding company-registration. Situated as you are, you must have an office as well as an agent in this country before you can register.

100/59. *A. R. N.*—The only label of those which you send us that appears to involve stamp-duty is that for corn-solvent in which the sentence, "Continue the treatment until the corn disappears," may be construed into a recommendation; but, as the wording is exactly the same as in a label which Alpe declares to be not liable, you may risk it.

103/70. *Clito.*—Please read the paragraph on apprenticeship in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 275. It contains all the information that you desire.

104/49. *F. M. A.*—Your label for Erasmus Wilson's hair-wash states that the lotion is especially serviceable "in numberless instances, when, from long-continued illness or local disease, a *total loss* of hair has resulted, the most striking effects have invariably been produced by the use of this remedy." Although baldness is not considered a distemper, ailment, &c., the passage quoted is a possible recommendation for the cure of disease. Submit the label to the Board, and let us know the result. In the corn-solvent label the line "Repeat if necessary" should be removed, as it suggests cure. The carbolic-tooth-powder label is on the border-line, and you should submit it to the Board of Inland Revenue for approval; also the petroleum-emulsion label, because it refers to the preparation as a chemical food as well as a popular remedy. The other labels are free from liability. What you state on the handbill regarding quinine-and-iron tonic does not render the preparation liable to stamp-duty.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

78/37. *Bromo.*—Influenza-mixture:—

Tr. quininæ ammon.	...	...	...	℥iss.
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	...	℥j.
Tr. aconiti	...	...	...	℥j.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	...	...	℥iij.

M.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water.

77/58. *Koff.*—A good **Cough-mixture** to suit your requirements would result if you made up the formula given in the *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1010, without the chlorodyne.

77/40. *Physics.*—Everett's "Physics" (Blackie), 3*s.* 6*d.*, and Deschanel's "Physics" (Blackie), 18*s.*, are two books much used by pharmaceutical students.

77/45. *Calendula* (Melbourne).—(1) **Liq. Saccharini**:—

Saccharini	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Sodii bicarbon:	...	...	...	gr. xij.
Spt. rectif.	...	...	...	℥j.
Aq. destill.	...	...	...	℥vij.

Misce et solve.

(2) **Syr. Aromaticus** is a Pharmacopœia article.

75/57. *E. O. J.*—To **Prepare Osteological Specimens**, (1) remove as much of the flesh as possible, (2) boil in weak caustic potash to complete the removal, (3) macerate the bones in benzine to remove the fat, and (4) bleach by soaking in warm hydrogen-peroxide solution.

77/54. *D. G. D.*—Clark and Dott found the yield of ol. æthereum mixture in the B.P. process for spt. ether. co. to be 13·375 fl. oz. See an instructive paper on the subject by Mr. J. C. Umney in the *C. & D.*, May 7, 1898, page 766.

74/61. *H. V.*—"Smut" in cereals is the fungus *Ustilago maydis*, and has emmenagogue properties like ergot of rye.

73/59. *E. B.*—To purify rancid veterinary ointment-fat, melt the fat and shake with weak solution of pot. permang., afterwards washing with several changes of warm water.

74/28. *Tinct. Opii.*—The best way of breaking off the laudanum habit is by diminishing the dose or strength of the preparation each week. It is a mistake to look about for a substitute, as you only in this way replace one "habit" by another.

78/18. *H. R.*—There is no calcium phosphate in London water, but some permanent hardness in the form of calcium sulphate. The sulphate is only got rid of for drinking-purposes by distilling, but if for washing-purposes borax neutralises the effect in a great measure.

83/38. *Subscriber.*—(1) We are not acquainted with a book on bottle-making and cutting glass. (2) The formula for aniline marking-ink was last given in the *C. & D.*, October 9, 1900, page 598.

79/48. *Nomen.*—THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1901 contains the formula for metol-quinol developer.

73/40. *W. & R. H. & Co.*—Squire's "Methods and Formulæ used in the Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Tissues for Microscopical Examination, including the Staining of Bacteria," is the book you require. It is published by Churchill at 3*s.* 6*d.*

85/37. *B. W.*—Why we said it was best to avoid the use of salicylic acid in cod-liver oil emulsion was because we believed that as the preparation is largely taken by young children, it is best to avoid the use of an active chemical preservative.

74/45. *S. J.*—Camphor prevents the solidifying of olive oil to some extent, but as the solidifying-point is only lowered, sufficient cold will cause lin. camph. to solidify.

82/19. *Ledger.*—We cannot repeat carbolic tooth-powder recipes yet awhile. Refer to the past volumes or "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

80/13. *Carbon* asks what are oil of "Cray" and oil of "Cryalb," used by stablemen. Perhaps some of our readers will make suggestions.

213/17. *Steam.*—Steaming windows are the result of defective ventilation or unequal temperature. When these are seen to, the windows will remain clear. It has been suggested to give a coating of glycerin to the glass, but the success is not overwhelming.

88/18. *Veritas.*—The best **Dry Shampoo** is entirely spirituous, and it is to lessen the expense of rectified spirit that water is added. You do not give any hint as to what formulæ you have tried.

80/35. *Assistant.*—Ince's "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy" has a good dictionary of terms at the end. In regard to a good Latin dictionary, as you live in a university city you have only to visit a bookseller and pick a dictionary according to the length of your purse.

85/16. *H. & L.*—**Fever-mixture** to suit your label:—

Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Liq. ethyl. nit.	...	...	...	℥iij.
Liq. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...	℥j.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	℥ij.
Aq. camph. ad	...	...	...	℥viij.

Dose: Children, from one to two teaspoonfuls. Adults, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

87/66. *Worms.*—**Worms on Lawn.**—To destroy these a solution of corrosive sublimate is the best. Make a saturated solution of the salt with the addition of hydrochloric acid, and use when diluted to eight times its volume with water.

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79/20. *Tabules.*—We do not know what "sal nixeral," used by watchmakers, is. From your description we should think it is an alkaline salt, but if you can send us a sample we will find out.

90/63. *G. T. & S.*—**Liquid Coffee.**—Freshly roast and grind 1 lb. of coffee (equal parts of Mocha and Mysore beans) and 12 oz. of chicory and percolate with hot water till 30 oz. of percolate is obtained. Boil the marc with 2 pints of water; press, and when cold mix with the percolate, and dissolve therein 7 lbs. of sugar, and make the whole measure 1 gal.

91/49. *Boots* (Victoria).—If a thicker boot-polish is required, from the recipe you send omit a portion of the liquids.

77/59. *Vet.*—The only information you supply about your sample of powder, that "it is used for dusting cattle," does not warrant us making an elaborate analysis. It contains powdered hellebore, powdered pyrethrum-flowers, and possibly other ingredients.

82/18. *Cathal* sends an Ointment which has given excellent results in cases of sores resulting from diseased bone. The ointment is imitated as follows:—

Cupri acetatis	ʒss.
Pulv. resin.	ʒij.
Ceræ flavæ	ʒij.
Ol. olivæ	ʒij.
Adipis	ʒiss.

Melt the resin and wax together and add to it the acetate, oil, and lard, separately melted and mixed together, and stir till cold.

We should add that considerable caution is required when applying copper ointments to open wounds.

93/18. *J. W. H.*—**Tooth-powder.**—The peculiarity of your sample is the perfume, which it is difficult to exactly match, but the following hits it approximately:—

Cretæ præcip.	ʒiij.
Pulv. iridis	ʒj.
Ol. cassiæ	mij.
Ol. caryoph.	mj.
Ol. origani	mj.
Ol. lavand.	miv.
Ol. bergam.	miv.
Ol. verbenæ	mss.

M. bene.

95/74. *Iridis.*—**Essence of Coffee** for flavouring.—Your sample only suggests the aroma of coffee, and is possibly an artificial product. An excellent colourless essence is made by collecting the aromatic principle given off during the roasting of coffee (which condenses in a suitable apparatus) and the distillate from an infusion of the powdered berries, and dissolving in alcohol. The roasting should be done in a retort, which makes it a somewhat troublesome operation; but as the flavour of the essence depends to a considerable extent on the aromatic principle evolved at this stage it cannot be neglected.

74/21. *S. E.*—The mixture given for weakness of the kidneys consists of tr. ferri perchlor. and inf. calumbæ. The dose of tr. ferri is at least 15 drops in each tablespoonful.

73/69. *X. Y. Z.*—**Laundry-wax.**—This is simply hard paraffin of high melting-point.

87/23. *Syntax.*—The following is an approximate formula for the **Infants' Preservative** you send:—

Magnes. carbonat.	ʒiij.
Ol. anisi	mxx.
Spt. ammon. arom.	ʒiij.
Pulv. rhei	ʒij.
Theriacæ	ʒiv.
Aq. ad	Oj.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful occasionally.

91/40. *A. M.*—We have no samples by us corresponding to your description. If you send further portions, label them with at least your name and address, and supply as full details of their uses as you can, we shall report.

77/47. *Civitas.*—**The Whooping-cough Powder** you send is powdered calamine. Zinc salts have been recommended at various times for whooping-cough, both the sulphate and oxide being employed. The dose of 2 or 3 gr. of the calamine you send is not excessive, as it contains a good proportion of calcium carbonate.

80/1. *No. O.*—(1) **China Blue** is a well-recognised disulpho-derivative of a triphenyl-rosaniline, and was the subject of one of the earliest patents for aniline dyes (Nicholson, No. 1,857 of 1862). There are, however, many varieties of the same dye, and you would need to get it matched by a dealer in aniline colours, such as Williams Brothers, of Hounslow. (2) Formalin renders gelatin insoluble, and is not therefore a suitable preservative for size. If you give us some details we may be able to advise you.

191/23. *Artful* (Barcelona).—(1) We cannot suggest anything better than gum or dextrin as the adhesive for envelopes sent to tropical countries. (2) Crude glycerin is only effectually purified by distilling several times in an atmosphere of superheated steam. Previous to distillation the raw product is mixed with ivory-black, a special form of animal charcoal. (3) Stick-lac is used on account of its colouring constituent. It is from stick-lac that "lac dye" is obtained in the process of making shellac. Lac dye with mordants gives a brilliant scarlet equal to that produced from cochineal.

91/38. *Excelsior.*—(1) **Baking-powder**:—

Pot. sulph. acid.	ʒxij.
Sodii bicarb.	ʒiv.
Pulv. oryzæ	ʒxvj.

(2) **Cream-of-Tartar Substitute** is acid sulphate of potash with 10 per cent. of flour or acid phosphate of ammonia.

91/10. *Black.*—(1) Drop-black is a pure form of lamp-black. (2) The first formula for stencil-ink in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 381, is the one we prefer.

72,71. *P. C.* (Palermo).—The directions given for the preparation of hydrogen peroxide in the ninth edition of Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" contain the essentials of the two processes used commercially. Fuller directions are given in most standard works on chemistry.

229/3. *C. E. P.*—Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," of which a new edition is being brought out at 21*s.*, is the best supplement you can have to "Diseases and Remedies."

87/25. *Stamina.*—The oil you mention is probably distilled from *Eucayptus maculata* var. *citrodora*, which has a citron-like smell.

76/46. *C. R.*—**Ext. Sarsæ Co.** is made by evaporating dec. sarsæ co. (B.P. 1885) to an extract. A small quantity of oil of sassafras is generally added to replace that dissipated by heat.

92/17. *Jean.*—Your life-assurance policy is not stock-in-trade, but a purely personal matter which has nothing to do with your business stocktaking.

79/24. *W Y.*—We do not know the composition of syr. picis "Frazer." Two formulas for syr. picis were given in he *C. & D.*, September 28, 1901, page 553.

83/21. *T. H. P.*—**Chewing-gum.**—The following is an American recipe:—

Gum chicle	3½ lbs.
White wax	1 lb.
Balsam of tolu	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru	1 oz.

Melt the gum, stirring in as much water as it will hold, then add the wax and balsams. Next prepare a syrup of—

Finely granulated sugar	10 lbs.
Glucose	4 lbs.
Water	3 pints

and mix with the gum-paste in sufficient quantity to make a tough and plastic product. Flavour with cinnamon or cardamoms,

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79/49. *G. T.*—**To Clean Bloodstained Sponges.**—Wash with warm water and bleach by immersion, first in potass. permanganate solution, and, after rinsing, in solution of sodium thiosulphate.

73/43. *E. & H.*—Your inquiry is not very clear, but as dry-rot in the basement of a dwelling-house is due to stagnation of the air, it is obvious that it is not healthy to live in a badly ventilated house.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

65/38. As to a practical system of labelling manufactured goods so as to be able to trace the batch and sample, and similar to those used by American pharmaceutical houses.

95/73. What rate of piece-work pay is given to women for packing seidlitz powders, seltzogene powders, and starch-gloss, and bottling such things as cod-liver oil, castor oil and perfumes?

104/1. Where can charcoal rings be obtained in bulk or packet?

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, January 6.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Professor J. T. Hewitt on "The Retarding Influence of Aldehydes on the Maturation of Spirits."

Tuesday, January 7.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Social evening in the Great Western Hotel, at 7.30. Tickets, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, admitting lady and gentleman, can be had from Mr. G. H. Brunt, Hon. Sec., 323, Coventry Road, Birmingham.

Wednesday, January 8.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. At 11 A.M., Council-meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Paper by Mr. J. Grier on "Pharmeceutical Education."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. A. Payne on "Chromatic Photography."

Young Chemists' Association, Lockhart's Café, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 P.M. President's address, followed by a paper, "Is our Calling a Trade or Profession?" by Mr. Sims.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Annual meeting and smoking-concert at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 8 P.M. Tickets for the concert, 1*s.* each, of Mr. A. Gordon, Secretary, 182 Southwark Park Road, S.E.

THE Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held on February 26. Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., has accepted the position of Hon. Sec.

THE Chemists' Ball is to take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, on January 15. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. E. W. Hill, 160 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

THE annual dinner of the London College of Chemistry will be held in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 29. Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., will take the chair and present the prizes.

THE Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association have arranged a social evening at the Cockburn Hotel, 141 Bath Street, for January 16. Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.* (double), 5*s.* (single), may be had from Mr. T. Dunlop, Hon. Sec., Albert Cross, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Pea-green Hair.

SOME of our evening papers have been telling the story of

An actress whose name is Verona
Bought hair-dye a druggist had shown her;
When next she was seen
Her hair had turned green,
And few of her friends would have known her.

Miss Lillian Verona, the lady referred to, bought hair-dye known as "henna-leaves" from Druggist Keihl or Kelhle or Diehl (the *New York Journal* gives these three styles), of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, New York. She wanted



to make her hair red, but the dye turned it into a magnificent pea-green. She wore the green hair for nearly six months, and sued the druggist for $2,000 damages.

When the plaintiff entered the court-room on December 16, 1901, Judge, jury, everybody, sped quick glances towards her. Her hair was not green. It had gone back to a light brown. She wore a large, white hat, with bunches of frilled white trimmings. Her waist was of yellow and scarlet silk, woven in an Oriental pattern. She clasped her white-gloved hands and looked timidly and in agitation at the jury. She then told her story, and the druggist's case was that if the hair is thoroughly washed just before application henna-leaves will have the desired effect of turning the hair red, otherwise green hair will be the certain result. This view seemed to impress the jury, who returned a verdict for the druggist. The picture represents Miss Verona, her witnesses, and some of the jurymen.

It is curious that the result of the dye was the same that happens when a mercuric-chloride solution follows an application of resorcin preparations to the hair.

"RHEUMATISM SPEEDILY CURED."—Mrs. O'Connor, 19 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, is advertising a remedy. *Truth* of this week has a good deal to say about it stating that "Mrs. O'Connor" is the latest advertising alias of "Charles Montague," 125 Bristol Road, Birmingham, who has also carried on his business under the names of Napoleon Hirschfeld and Charles Ashley. His *modus operandi* is to send by return of post to anyone who answers the advertisement a parcel of his remedies. A gentleman who replied to "Mrs. O'Connor's" advertisement received two supplies of medicine and a bill for 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The gentleman then returned all the stuff that he had not used, and the bill was reduced to 1*l.* 18*s.* which *Truth* advises him not to pay, and adds that some of the medicine formerly examined was found to contain salicylate of soda.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 2.

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical markets has scarcely yet been resumed after the Christmas holidays and the stocktaking which followed them; consequently there are no important alterations to record. Next week, however, the first drug-sales of the year will be held, and, judging from the offerings already advertised, they are likely to be fairly heavy. Quinine is a firm market in spite of the heavy bark-shipments, although naturally a retail business only has been done. Shellac has been in fair demand on the spot at steady prices, but "futures" have been quiet. Cascara sagrada has been sold at firm prices. Jalap is pressed for sale, and easier prices are quoted from New York. Senega also comes weaker from that source, but reports from primary markets continue to indicate a strong tone. American sugar of milk lower.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 24 to January 1, inclusive:—Aniseed oil (@ Hong-Kong), 35 cs.; argol (@ Cape), 23; arrow-root (@ Natal), 51 cases; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 30 cks., (@ Oporto) 141 brls.; buchu, 3; button lac, 492; calcium carbide (@ Havre), 706 drums; camphor (@ Kobe), 300 cs.; canary seed, 758; cardamoms, 119; cascarilla (@ Mollendo), 15 bls.; castor oil (Belg.) 43 brls, (Fr.) 92 brls. 25 cs.; chillies (Jap.), 100; cinchona (@ Mollendo) 60), (@ Rotterdam) 41 bls.), (@ Paita) 34, (@ Colombo) 16 bls., coca-leaves (Ceylon), 9; cocoanut oil (@ Ceylon), 11 hhds.; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund), 245 brls., (@ Bergen) 57 brls.; cream of tartar, 126; croton-seed, 21 bgs. 21 cs.; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 6; drugs (@ Boulogne) 23, (@ Marseilles) 75 bls. 37 pkgs.; galls (@ Smyrna), 81; gentian, 15; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 1,251 cks. 1,109 cs; gum arabic (@ Colombo) 65, (@ Bombay) 115, (@ Alexandria) 153; gum, unenumerated (@ Mogador) 80 brls, (@ W.C. Africa) 153, (@ Bombay) 307 pkgs., (@ Jeddah) 124; iodine, 55 pkgs.; jaborandi, 2 bls.; juniper-berries, 69; lemon-juice, 10 pipes; lime-juice (@ Halifax, N.S.), 84 bxs.; matico (@ Mollendo), 86 bdls.; menthol, 15 *in tr.*, (@ Yokohama) 20; musk (@ Colombo), 2 bxs.; oils, essential (@ Hong-Kong), 130 cs.; opium (@ Smyrna) 115 cs.; (@ Calcutta) 10, (@ Constantinople) 20 cs.; otto of rose (@ Constantinople), 1 cs.; peppermint oil (@ Bremen) 82 cs, (@ Hamburg) 25 cs.; pimento (@ Havre), 217; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 40 kgs.; potash permanganate (@ Hamburg, 193; quillaia (@ Valparaiso), 836; rhubarb (@ Hamburg) 27, (@ Shanghai) 60 pkgs.; rose oil (Bombay), 3 pots; saffron, 1; senna (@ Bombay), 399; shellac, 404; sugar of milk (Amer.), 56 cs.; wax, bees' (@ W.C. Africa) 60 pkgs., (Mor.) 24; wax, ceresin, 30; wax, Japanese, 200.

Cablegram.

HAMBURG, January 2:—About 1,000 cases Japanese wax have arrived here. Refined camphor in second-hands is quoted 427m. per 100 kilos., while refiners ask 435m.

ANTIMONY.—A quiet market is reported for Japanese crude at 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Crocus is quoted 31*s.*, powder 33*s.*, and black sulphide at 21*s.* per cwt.

BALSAM PERU.—From Leipsic there has been a persistent report that the producers in San Salvador have combined with the idea of raising values. There is no change here, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* being the nominal price in the absence of business.

BALSAM, TOLU.—A direct arrival of 30 cases in large tins in New York has brought about a decline in that market, 28*c.* being quoted.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—For good quality 43*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. has been paid.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The spot market keeps firm, 26*s.* per cwt. having been paid for good bright bark in quantity. New York advices point to a higher market there.

CASCARILLA.—The exports from Antofagasta during 1900 amounted to 55 cwt., valued approximately at 315*l.*

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during December amounted to 1,273,000 Amst. lbs., against 1,091,000 Amst. lbs. last year, and 636,000 Amst. lbs. in 1899. The total for the twelve months is 12,606 000 Amst. lbs., against 10,741,000 in 1900, and 11,399,000 in 1899. The exports from Antofagasta (Chili) during 1900 amounted to 1,240 cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very quiet, at 71*s.* per cwt. for first white crystals, and 73*s.* for powder.

GENTIAN keeps firm, at from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. Gentian powder has advanced 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The spot-price is 2*s.* 1½*d.* per lb.

JALAP.—Good quality is quoted from New York at 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and it is reported that holders there are anxious to sell. The London market shows no change, occasional sales being made at 6½*d.*

JUNIPER BERRIES are advancing, 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being wanted on the spot.

KOLA —The following figures relate to the shipments from the Gold Coast:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Pkgs.	1,907	2,671	3,092	4,278	3,156
Value £	43,132	57,020	35,789	37,869	33,278

LOBELIA.—Herb is very scarce in New York, 5*d.* per lb, c.i.f., being quoted.

MENTHOL.—In view of arrivals the spot-price is a shade easier, at from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for Kobayashi crystals, and a small business has been done. The c.i.f. quotation is 13*s.* 6*d.* A recent telegraphic advice from Japan states that still higher prices may be expected during the first few months of the year.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market is unaltered but very firm, at 69*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The stocks are now extremely small in Bergen as well as in the Northern cities. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 13,333 barrels, against 10,681 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—The lowest spot price is 7½*d.* for ordinary Cochin, and 6*d.* to 6½*d.*, c.i.f., nominally. For Java oil 8½*d.* is asked on the spot.

PILOCARPINE.—A second-hand holder quotes 61*s.* per oz. net.

POTASH CYANIDE.—The quotation for 10-ton lots of mining strengths is slightly easier at 9½*d.* per lb.; for druggists' quality (98 per cent.) 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* is quoted, according to quantity.

QUININE.—There has been no business of importance this week, but the market has remained firm with small sales on the spot at 1*s.* 1⅜*d.* per oz March delivery is quoted 1*s.* 1½*d.*

SEEDLAC.—Previous to the holidays business was done at 105*s.* per cwt. for fair palish.

SEEDS.—There has been an entire absence of business during the past week. In the course of last year the following alterations in prices have to be recorded:—Russian *Anise* is about 3*s.* per cwt. dearer, the present quotation being 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* declined about 8*s.* per cwt. owing to the large crop, and 21*s.* 6*d.* is now the value. Turkish *Canary* is worth 37*s.* 6*d.* per qr., against 34*s.* 6*d.* a year ago, but the price in the interval fell to 30*s.* Morocco *Coriander* declined from 13*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* per cwt. during the year, the crop being a full one. *Cumin* also depreciated in value for the same reason, a fall from 32*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. having taken place in Morocco quality, *Fenugreek* has been a dull article, and is slightly dearer in price, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Linseed* has been steady for fine quality, at 58*s.* to 60*s.* per qr.

SENEGA.—From New York 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb, c.i.f, is quoted for ½-ton lots, and on the spot 2*s.* 1*d.* net is also quoted.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of December 14 reports that the

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root-market is practically closed now for the season, as about all the root in sight has been bought, and there are no transactions upon which to base quotations. Holders are very firm in their views, and would readily take care of any additional lots which might come in from the country at full market-values. An advertiser in the above-named paper states that he is willing to pay 46c. per lb. for good dry senega, delivered in Minneapolis.

Shellac.—Under the influence of the holidays a quiet tone has prevailed, and with a reduction in the Calcutta price of TN (now 70 rupees) "futures" have been rather easier. January delivery has sold at 123*s.* 6*d.* to 124*s.*, March at 126*s.*, and June at 129*s.* per cwt. Fair TN orange is quoted on the spot at 124*s.*

Spices.—There has been very little doing, owing to the holidays, and public sales will not be resumed until next week. Black *Pepper* closes at 6⅛*d.* per lb. for Singapore, on the spot, against 6¼*d.* a year ago. There was very little fluctuation in the price during 1901, the lowest touched being 5$\frac{15}{16}$*d.*, and the highest 6¼*d.*, although the statistical position continued to improve throughout that period. White pepper, being still in small supply, with diminishing stocks, has risen about 1*d.* per lb. since last January; the latest quotations are 9$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* for Penang and 9$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* for Singapore. The London stock of Cochin *Ginger* having been drawn upon considerably to supply the demand, and the new crop not promising well, this article became dearer during last year, a rise of about 18*s.* per cwt. (bringing the price of washed rough up to 52*s.*) being established. Other descriptions followed the upward movement, Jamaica advancing about 12*s.* per cwt., Japan about 10*s.*, and Bengal about 7*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have fluctuated between 3$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* and 4$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per lb., as influenced by the operations of speculators; but the present price is just about the same as at this time last year—viz., 4½*d* per lb. *Pimento* improved in price during 1901, from 2$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. *Chillies* and *Capsicums* have declined in value during the past year, and *Nutmegs* are dearer; but other spices have been steady in price.

Sugar of Milk.—During the past six months the output of the combined factories in the United States has been doubled, which fact has lowered prices. Best American powder is now obtainable at 40*s.* per cwt. in small wholesale quantities. Italian is quoted unchanged at 41*s.* From Germany it is reported that the offers remain considerably in excess of the demand, and prices have declined in consequence. It is probable that the lowest point has not yet been reached.

Wax, Bees'.—The exports from Tangier during 1900 amounted to 8,212 cwt. (48,193*l.*), against 1,514 cwt. (7,916*l.*) in 1899. Germany received the bulk of the exports in 1900.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is not much doing in the heavy-chemical market yet, the holiday feeling not being over. At the works advantage is being taken of this, and necessary repairs and alterations to plant, &c., are receiving principal attention. Exports are particularly quiet, but home demand is fully equal, if not better, than the average for this time of the year. Values, generally speaking, are steady at unchanged rates.

Bleaching powder is in better demand, especially for export.

Caustic Soda and Ammonia Alkali steady, and in moderate request.

Chlorates and Saltcake quiet.

Sulphate of Ammonia quiet. Beckton, January to June, 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 10*l.* 15*s.*; London, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* to 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 10*l.* 15*s.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 809 tons.

Sulphate of Copper weak. Anchor, 19*l.* to 20*l.*; and Liverpool, 18*l.* to 19*l.* per ton.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, January 1.

Castor Oil.—Owing to the slightness of demand good seconds Calcutta has remained steady at 3$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* to 3$\frac{3}{16}$*d.* in store; first-pressure French is obtainable at 2$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., according to quantity; second-pressure French is held for 2$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb.

Calabar Beans.—At auction a parcel of 8 bags realised 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.

Grains of Paradise.—A small arrival has taken place from the West Coast of Africa, and importers ask 80*s.* per cwt.

Gum Acacia.—Further sales have been reported, 43 serons selling at 33*s.* per cwt., and 5- to 10-seron lots soft Soudan at 45*s.* to 46*s.* per cwt. The movement in this article has been most pronounced during the past three weeks, and higher prices are looked for.

Sulphate of Copper.—19*l.* per ton would now be taken. The article is weak.

Arsenic.—Very firm at the advance, and 15*l.* per ton has been paid.

Beeswax (Chilian).—Several parcels have changed hands at prices ranging from 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., the latter price being paid for fine yellow.

Tragacanth.—Twenty-three serons Hog have changed hands at 25*s.* per cwt.

Honey.—Medium grades of Chilian are rather pressed for sale, but the lower qualities are firmly held; 18*s.* per cwt. has been paid for 73 barrels Pile III. The stock is about 5,750 barrels Chilian and 340 cases Californian.

Wax, Carnauba.—There has been more inquiry, with sales of about 240 bags grey at 52*s.* to 53*s.* 6*d.*, the lower figure being for chalky Pernambuco, and 60 bags yellow at 67*s.* to 71*s.* per cwt.

Revision of Import and Export Lists.

The Board of Customs have issued a General Order (113/1901) relative to the revision of import and export lists, to which the attention of importers, exporters, and agents is called. The following are the alterations of interest to the drug-trade:—

Import List.

As at Present.		*As Proposed.*	
Drugs:—		Drugs:—	
Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations not liable to duty)	Value	Quinine and quinine-salts	Oz.
		Unenumerated ...	Value
Dyes obtained from coal tar:—		Dyes obtained from coal tar:—	
Alizarine	,,	Alizarine	Cwt.
Aniline and other coal-tar dyes	,,	Aniline	,,
		Indigotin	,,
		Other coal-tar dyes ...	,,

Export List.

As at Present.		*As Proposed.*	
Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations:—	Value	Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations:—	
		Quinine and quinine-salts	Oz.
		Unenumerated ...	Value
Milk, condensed	,,	Milk, condensed, viz.:—	
		Sweetened, whole ...	Cwt.
		Sweetened, separated, or skimmed	,,
Oil-seed cake and other animal-foods, other than bran and pollard	Ton	Cattle-foods, viz:—	
		Cattle-foods containing molasses, or other sweetening matter	,,
		Oil-seed cake and other animal-foods unenumerated, not containing sweetening matter	,,
Sugar: Molasses, treacle, syrup and glucose ...	Cwt.	Sugar, viz.:—	
		Molasses and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be tested by the polariscope	,,
		Glucose, viz.:—	
		Solid	,,
		Liquid	,,

Cocoa-butter Auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing on December 24, says:—The auction to be held here on January 7, 1902, will consist of 85 tons Van Houten, 1 ton Helm, 22½ tons de Jong, 4 tons Betke, and 7 tons Mignon. On the same date at London 70 tons Cadbury will be put up in auction.

Duckwari Plantations Company (Limited).

The directors, in their report for the year ending June 30, 1901, state that the cardamom-crop yielded 8,159 lbs., against 8,779 lbs. the previous season. The estimate for the 1902 season is 9,000 lbs.

Alderman Thomas Hyde Hills, J.P., of Cambridge, died suddenly on Thursday morning (January 2) from tetanus. He was a brother of Mr. Walter Hills, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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We Are Often Asked

to distribute circulars and price-lists through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and we make an effective response twice a year. The first occasion in 1902 will be January 25, and as we shall be closing for press four or five days before that, those who wish to give us insets should acquaint the Publisher of the *C. & D.* about the matter at once. There is little time to lose. If any find difficulty in getting the printing done they also should write to the Publisher, as he can give assistance in such circumstances. In all cases it is wise for business houses to insert effective announcements in our Winter Issue. It will be a good one in every way for business, as it will be circulated to 12,000 of the best buyers of druggists' goods in the world.

Summary.

NEW STORE-PRICES are quoted on p. 35.

SMALLPOX is rapidly increasing in London (p. 35).

MR. CHARLES SANGER is sketched in a peculiar position on p. 46.

FURTHER particulars of the trial of Mr. W. H. Kerr are given on p. 37.

DR. ALABONE disclaims his son's account of consumption-treatment (p. 50).

THE names of the winners in the "Nipper" cameras' competitions are printed on p. 56.

MR. PETER J. DEWAR, a well-known Scottish pharmacist, died in Dingwall last week (p. 53).

QUEENSLAND has got a Pharmacy Act in which pharmacy companies are dealt with (p. 39).

SOME points in regard to liability of labels to medicine-stamp duty are mentioned on pp. 57 and 58.

INTERESTING ABSTRACTS of the patent specifications most recently published are printed on p. 67.

THE Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society has started on its new career with some *éclat* (p. 54).

COINS AND STAMPS with King Edward's effigy on them are now available. We illustrate the coin (p. 68).

THE largest arsenic-mine in Devon has been closed. The effect of this on the market is discussed on p. 49.

CONSIDERABLE changes have been made in the Australian Federal tariff. We give particulars on p. 46.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL (G.B.) met on Wednesday, but there was no unusual business to transact (p. 41).

A CHAIN for the badge worn by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was presented on Wednesday (p. 43).

THE PERFUMERY-TRADE of the world has been inquired into by the French Government with some peculiar results (p. 38).

WHAT is opodeldoc? The question is put by a correspondent who finds that some Scotch chemists give lin. opii for it (p. 58).

CHROMATIC PHOTOGRAPHY was the subject at the Newcastle Chemists' Association meeting this week, Mr. Payne dealing with it (p. 55).

WE give the conditions of the competition for the National Consumption Sanatorium for which Sir E. Cassel has donated 200,000*l.* (p. 51).

THE new Kodak terms have brought wholesale dealers together. We note what they are doing, and what the Kodak Company say (p. 56).

DR. HEWITT, of the People's Palace, proposes to remove aldehydes from whisky by sodium phenyl-hydrazine sulphonate, so maturing it aswell as by age (p. 50 and p. 54).

THE French Government desires to encourage the distillation of otto of rose in France, and has made inquiry about it. We deal with the matter in an article on p. 49.

MR. DREW, the Kensington Coroner, has severely cross-examined a deceased chemist's son in regard to the sale of a child's cough-mixture that contained paregoric (p. 34).

A JOINT COMMITTEE of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Public Analysts have reported upon the testing of food for arsenic. We epitomise their statements on p. 54.

MR. LORD GIFFORD figures well in this number. He spoke at the Council on Wednesday (p. 42); "Xrayser" refers to him (p. 47); he drops into an editorial note (p. 48); and correspondents write about him (p. 57).

DR. BALFOUR MARSHALL has reported on the Pharmaceutical examinations in Edinburgh during 1901, saying that the 10-guinea fee has helped to raise the passes (p. 41); but we note this has not happened this month, as the list on p. 43 shows.

THE CHIEF BUSINESS that the Irish Pharmaceutical Council had before it on New Year's Day was provided in Sir G. Duffey's report on the examinations. He recommends the Preliminary to be divided, as it is too long. A committee is to consider the matter (p. 66).

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT on the market has been a substantial reduction in lithia salts. Pilocarpine and eserine have been advanced. Quicksilver is 2*s.* 6*d.* lower, but mercurials are unaltered. Morphine is 1*d.* lower. Both nitrate of soda and ammonia sulphate are dearer. The first drug-sales of the year are reported on p. 62.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The new Patent Office in Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C., was this week opened to the public. The building has taken three years to construct.

On January 3, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. F. G. Brice, chemist, Humberstone Road, Leicester, but owing to the promptitude of the fire brigade the flames were subdued before much damage was done.

Mr. John Crosfield, late senior partner of the firm of J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, whose death we reported in last week's issue, has bequeathed a legacy of 1,000*l.* to the Warrington Infirmary and Dispensary.

At Liverpool on January 3, a firm of shipping agents were fined 20*s.* and costs for having caused 1½ tons of picric acid to be brought within the jurisdiction of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board without having special permission in writing.

The *Zoophilist* mentions that the Secretary of the National Antivivisection Society is in correspondence with the Home Secretary regarding the lecture with physiological experiments delivered by Professor Sherrington to the Liverpool Chemists' Association recently.

Henry James Goode, described as a druggist, of 58 York Road, London (but whose name does not appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists), was fined 5*l.* and 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* costs, or one month, by the Lutterworth Justices for posting and delivering an indecent advertisement in the district.

William Hall, *alias* Trythall, who is at present in Lancaster Castle awaiting trial on charges of forgery at Barrow, was on January 3, under instructions from the Home Secretary, committed for trial on the further charge of forging a cheque for 5*l.* in the name of Arthur Davis, dry-salter, Bramley, Leeds.

William Fairs, described as a chemist and dentist, of Old Ford Road, E., was fined 20*s.* and 23*s.* costs, at Worship Street Police Court, on January 2, for selling lime-water which on analysis was found to be deficient in lime to the extent of 20 per cent., and also to be prepared with ordinary instead of distilled water.

A circular issued by the Secretary of the Decimal Association (Mr. Edward Johnson) gives the names of 173 members of Parliament who have promised to support the introduction of the metric weights and measures into Great Britain. The circular urges the adoption of the system principally in the interests of our foreign trade.

At the annual dinner of the Derwent Agricultural Club on January 1, the Lord Mayor of York suggested that the Government might with advantage to the agriculturists of this country either take ½*d.* per lb. off the duty on English-grown chicory or put ½*d.* per lb. on the foreign-grown article. This would enable the cultivation of chicory, which was at one time largely carried on in the vicinity of York, to be again made profitable.

Malcolm Brooke Campbell (26), described as a book-keeper, has been committed for trial at Marylebone Police Court on charges of embezzling various sums belonging to his employer, Charles Peirce, veterinary surgeon, and of forging and uttering two cheques, each for 5*l.*, with intent to defraud Mrs. Sarah Adams (the wife of Mr. A. H. Adams, chemist and druggist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.) and a firewood-merchant in Amberley Road, W.

On Wednesday, January 8, at the Burnley Borough Police Court, Mr. Jesse Tomlinson, chemist, was fined 10*s.* and costs for selling camphorated oil which the Borough Analyst reported to be deficient in camphor to the extent of at least 36 per cent. Defendant said the offence would not have occurred had he been in the shop, pointing out that a mistake had been made. A similar penalty was at the same time imposed on a medical herbalist, who sold sweet spirit of nitre 88 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

The Coroner and the Cough-mixture.

At the Kensington Coroner's Court on January 4, Mr. C. Luxmoore Drew and a jury inquired into the death of Arthur Chapman, aged 2 years and 4 months, son of a Notting Hill carman. The mother said the child had a little cough, and as she did not think it serious she got 2*d.* of cough-mixture from a chemist. The child died next day. Witness produced the bottle in which she received the mixture. It bore a white label—

Cough-mixture.—Slack's Drug Stores, Walmer Pharmacy, 142 Walmer Road, Notting Hill.

Alfred John Slack said he resided at 142 Walmer Road, and was a chemist's assistant. He was not registered, and did not sell scheduled poisons. The following cross-examination then took place:—

The Coroner: You keep a chemist's shop?—Yes. Did you prescribe for this child?—No; my father prepared a gallon of the mixture a week before he died. He was a chemist. The Coroner: You prescribed this mixture?—No. I do not call it prescribing selling from a stock-mixture already made up. If I prescribed I should make it up there and then. Did the mother say what she wanted?—No. You selected it?—It is a mixture we have been selling for ten years. She asked for 2*d.* of cough-mixture for a child. Did you ask the age?—No. I gave verbal instructions about the amount to give—a teaspoonful three times a day. What would that teaspoonful contain?—Syrup of squills, 15 drops; paregoric, 1 drop; ipecacuhana wine, 5 drops; essence of peppermint, 2 mins.; and water with colouring-matter to 1 dr.

The Coroner: What does paregoric contain?—A slight proportion of opium, but I am not selling it now.

The Coroner: You transgressed the Pharmacy Act?—Yes; but it contained only a small quantity. That has nothing to do with it. My officer called on you and asked what the mixture you sold the woman contained?—Yes. You gave him a copy of the formula and signed it?—Yes. Why did you write after paregoric "*sine* opium," when you come here and say it did contain opium? It is purely an attempt to deceive me.—I am sorry I made the mistake. What I am selling now is without opium.

The Coroner: Do not you think it a dangerous thing to give opium to a little child?—It does not contain much.

The Coroner: It is a dangerous thing for a person who does not understand diseases to prescribe a mixture containing poison; and you give it in a very lax way. There is no label on the bottle showing it contained poison.

The Witness: Many chemists never do it.

The Coroner: That is no excuse. Why was it not done in this case?

The witness did not answer.

The Coroner: How much would you give to a child 1 month old?—Fifteen drops.

The Coroner: How would they measure it?—I tell them a quarter of a teaspoonful.

Did you enter the sale in a book?—No; I have not got a poisons-book.

The Coroner: You have certainly committed one or two irregularities. You have no poisons-book, you do not label it "Poison," and you as an unregistered chemist have dispensed poison. Do you know the Pharmacy Act?—I have not read it through. My late father was a member of the Society.

Are you acting as his executor?—No; a Mr. Rynall is his executor.

The Coroner pointed out to the witness that he was liable to a fine of 5*l.* under the Pharmacy Act, and read the section relating to the labelling of poisons.

The Witness: That refers to crude poisons.

The Coroner: No; it refers to poison in any form, and unless you are a registered chemist and druggist it is illegal for you to sell any article containing poison.

The Witness: What I am selling now is paregoric *sine* opium.

The Coroner: Is it made according to the British Pharmacopœia?

The Witness: No.

Dr. A. T. Nash, of Blenheim Crescent, who was called in after the death, said his autopsy showed that death was due to convulsions from tubercle of the mesentery. Death was not accelerated by the opium in the cough-mixture, but it was dangerous to give to a child. The Coroner, in referring to the evidence, told the jury it was an important case on public grounds, and he should consider whether he should take any further steps in the matter. The jury, however, could only return a verdict of death from natural causes.

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Smallpox in London.

Sir J. Crichton Browne, in an address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, of which he is President, said that if the present epidemic pursues the usual course it will reach its highest level between January and May. At this season, with a vast holiday migration of Londoners to all parts of the country, it is not impossible, he added, that it may be transplanted to remote districts.

Startling proof of another path of infection has come from Dr. J. C. Thresh, who, in a report to the Essex County Council, enumerates seventy-five cases of smallpox in the districts which his duties as medical officer of health take him to. He finds that infection must have been air-borne from the smallpox ships lying off Purfleet, which is the nearest point to the Essex shore, as there was no personal communication between the patients, friends, and attendants and the Essex shore. Whenever smallpox has been under treatment on the hospital-ships outbreaks have occurred at Orsett, and his theory derives further support from the fact that several cases of smallpox have similarly occurred on the opposite side of the river at Crawford, Darenth, Swanscombe, and Dartford. There are now over 800 cases of smallpox under treatment in the Metropolis.

Store-prices.

The January price-list of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) states that the sale of chlorinated lime in 1-lb. tins has been discontinued. The following are "additions":—

Anti-malarial outfit, 15*s.* complete; Casumen Prideaux, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* per box; Copeland's toilet-cream, 10*d.* per bottle; Coke dandruff-cure, 4*s.* per bottle; Crown "Bathodora" violet, 2*s.* 6*d.* per case; Holland's Australian hair-restorer, 3*s.* and 5*s.* per bottle; indiarubber bath-sponges, 3*s.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* each; Magda toilet-cream, 2*s.* 9*d.* per jar; Mennon's borated talcum toilet-powder, 9*d.* per tin; Navanoids (for sea-sickness), 4*s.* 2*d.* per bottle; Houbigant's Poudre Ideale, 8*s.*, and Poudre Royale, 6*s.* per box; Tatcho, 1*s.* and 1*s.* 10*d.* per bottle; vaccination lancets (aseptic), 2*s.* 6*d.* each; vaccine lymph, 10*d.* per large tube, 1*s.* 3*d.* for three small tubes; Yardley's Imperial eau de Cologne, 1*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Ozonateurs (gilt), 4*s.* 6*d.* each; Ozonatine, 3*s.* 8*d.* per tin; Enderby's patent knee-caps, 25*s.* each.

The Society's own preparations include malt and cod-liver oil, sold at 1*s.* per 1-lb. bottle; cod-liver oil emulsion, 1*s.* per 8-oz. bottle; Norwegian cod-liver oil, 5*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* 4*d.* per 8-oz., 16-oz., and 32-oz. bottle respectively.

Contracts.

The following contracts with public bodies have been settled:—

Canterbury.—Messrs. Walker & Harris, of Canterbury, to be chemists to the city.

Crewkerne.—Mr. O. W. Catford to supply drugs to the School Board.

Elham (Kent).—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., High Holborn, W.C., for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

Grantham.—Mr. Harry Hopkinson, for the supply of disinfectants.

Maidstone.—Mr. F. R. Stonham, chemist and druggist, Maidstone, for drugs to the workhouse.

Stratford-on-Avon.—Mrs. Loggin, Stratford, to supply druggists' sundries to the workhouse.

Epiphany Offerings.

The annual offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh on Epiphany Sunday took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on January 5. King Edward has signalised the first celebration since his accession by restoring some of the dignity and impressiveness of which in recent years the ceremony has been shorn. Only small quantities of incense and myrrh were given, and the supplying of these is a privilege of the Apothecary of the Household. The gold took the form of twenty-five new sovereigns. The gifts are first enclosed in white envelopes sealed with red wax, and then placed in a crimson satin bag tied with gold cord.

Wine-licences.

A considerable number of "chemists'" and other wine and spirit off-licences were transferred at the Kensington Licensing Sessions on January 7, but in only one instance does the name of a registered chemist appear. The solitary exception is the transference of the licence held by Mr. John Arthur Barnett, pharmaceutical chemist, at 97 Uxbridge Road, Hammersmith, to Mr. Arthur Butcher.

Birmingham Notes.

At the Staffordshire Sessions on January 2, Messrs. Hedges & Son, chemists, appealed against the assessment of their premises at 111 Soho Road, Handsworth, but after a protracted hearing the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Dr. David Nelson, professor of chemical medicine at Queen's College, Birmingham, was the first physician to introduce pepsin into regular medical practice, and used it in 2,500 cases between 1851 and 1857, and the first liquor pepticus was prepared by Messrs. W. & C. Titterton, chemists, Birmingham. The name pepsin is derived, like the compound word dyspepsia, from the Greek, and denotes "difficult digestion."

Note by Editor.—This is interesting, but the following quotation from an article on pepsin in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 15, 1860, indicates that further light is required:—

The history of this remedy dates from a very remote period. It is mentioned by Pliny, and described by Galen, and also appears in the London Pharmacopœias down to 1677. . . . In 1856 a French chemist succeeded in producing the very unique and comparatively agreeable preparation now in use, which was first introduced into this country by Dr. Ballard, of Myddleton Square, London.

The late Dr. George Harley also had to do with the introduction of pepsin in modern times; so much so that *Punch* satirised his connection with the matter in the pleasantest way.

All on Paper.

Messrs. Boots (Limited) and Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) are continuing the stiff newspaper fight in the populous towns of the West Riding of Yorks. The daily newspapers are getting quarter-page advertisements from companies day after day, and putting them in affectionate juxtaposition on the same page. Boots have opened out on a threatening scale at Leeds and Halifax, and Taylor's announce that they intend to run free entertainments in the Leeds Coliseum shortly.

Burgling.

At Clerkenwell Sessions on January 2, four youths were sentenced respectively to twenty-one, twenty, nineteen, and eighteen months' hard labour for breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. A. J. Fentiman & Co., manufacturing dentists, 2 Upper East Smithfield, E., and stealing various articles.

Three young labourers were sentenced to one month's hard labour apiece by the Portsmouth Magistrates on January 7 for breaking into the shop of the Timothy White Company at 111 Albert Road, Southsea, and stealing nine cases, containing twenty-two bottles of perfume. There were other charges of stealing against the prisoners.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions on January 2, Joseph William Shaw (32), chemist's assistant, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Oliver Rogers, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Dunkley & Rogers, chemists, Tunbridge Wells, with whom he was formerly employed, and stealing seven cheques, 20*l.* 9*s.* in money, and various articles of wearing-apparel.

Vitriolic Spite.

Mr. Wm. H. Ludlam, chemist and druggist, West Street, Fleetwood, was a witness at Preston Quarter Sessions on January 1 in a case in which a waiter and a chambermaid were charged with damaging 200*l.* worth of furniture at a Fleetwood hotel with oil of vitriol. Mr. Ludlam deposed to selling 8 oz. of sulphuric acid to the waiter, whom he cautioned as to its use. The waiter got twelve months' and the chambermaid six months', with hard labour.

Cheap Physicking.

In making application to the St. Albans Board of Guardians on January 2 for an increase in salary, Dr. Wells, Medical Officer, stated that for 75*l.* per year he had to make 2,000 visits a year and to supply an average of fifty bottles of medicine per week, which worked out at less than 6*d.* fo

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each bottle of medicine and each visit. An increase of 15*l.* per year was granted.

A Home-made Remedy.

An inquest was held at Penge last week on the body of the 4-weeks old child of Albert Wickens. The mother stated that the child had a cold, and she obtained some laudanum, peppermint, aniseed, and paregoric, and mixed it with treacle and water. She had been in the habit of using this mixture when her children had a cold, and she gave the child three half-teaspoons of the mixture. There was only about a pennyworth of laudanum to over a pint of water. Dr. Michael stated that he found the child suffering from bronchitis and in a lethargic state. There would have been 1 dr. of laudanum in the mixture. He considered that half a drop of the drug would have been sufficient to kill a weak child of that age. He had made a *post-mortem* examination and found evidences of bronchitis and congestion of the lungs. Death was due to these causes, and to the opium, but in what degree each contributed he could not say. Mr. Charles Henson Smith, chemist, 47 Anerley Road, said he sold the mixture. It was a very common mixture used as a household remedy, and he made it up without question. He labelled it "Poison" in accordance with the requirements of the law. He should have considered there was some risk in giving this mixture to a child of the age of the deceased, and he would have refused to have served it had he suspected what it was for. He thought it was for cough-mixture for an adult. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Fly-papers Wanted.

Replying to a correspondent who called attention to the value of fly-papers in the hot weather in South Africa, Sir Redvers Buller says: "I am myself sending out some packets of fly-papers, and I will do my best, if occasion allows me, to advocate some fly-papers being included in all packages of supplies sent out from England to friends in South Africa."

Students at the Glassworks.

On New Year's Day the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the principal and friends, visited the Rotherham Glassworks by permission of Messrs. Beatson. The party was personally conducted by the firm's works-manager (Mr. Winterbottom), and among the interesting processes seen were the making of hand-made bottles, the preparation of fireclay by repeated treading, and the moulding of dome-shaped crucibles each weighing 15 cwt. The latter take a fortnight to fashion, and require from two to four years to thoroughly dry before setting in the furnaces. The ingredients and colours for glass were shown and explained, concluding an excellent technological lecture. The manager having been thanked for his able and lucid guidance, the students returned to Sheffield by train about noon.

The Week's Poisonings.

Fifteen fatalities from poisonings have been reported since last week's issue. Four of these were due to the unscheduled poisons spirit of salt (2), phosphorus, and "a preparation for greased heel in horses." The scheduled poisons were carbolic acid (3), laudanum (3), chloral, arsenic, morphine, strychnine, and prussic acid. The hydrochloric acid was taken in one case by a Maidstone woman, who drank about 5 oz. A doctor at the inquest told the jury that a teaspoonful would kill, and that there was no restriction on the sale of the poison.—In the second case, a house-painter in Caledonian Road, N., drank some by mistake from a pickle-jar. It was stated in evidence that the spirit of salt had been obtained from an oil-shop.—A well-known cricketer, named Beaumont, drank a quantity of Smith's weed-killer at Carshalton last week, and died from arsenic-poisoning.—A labourer at Fenton died from poisoning on January 1. In his pocket was found an empty packet labelled "Scarlett's vermin-killer," which deceased had bought at the shop of Mr. Heap, chemist and druggist, Hanley, some time before. The powder consisted of strychnine mixed with sugar of milk.—A Birmingham house-furnisher named Gordon, who was troubled with insomnia, went to the branch shop of Magor's (Limited), in Stratford Road, and asked for sixpennyworth of chloral hydrate. He said he was used to taking it as a sleeping-draught. He became impatient when Mr. Patrick, the manager, told him he must not take more than a sixth or an eighth part at the most. Mr. Patrick gave the deceased ½ oz.. He asked the deceased to sign the poison-book, and he did so. Half an hour later he was informed of the deceased's condition, and gave an emetic, at the same time advising that a doctor be sent for. Dr. Chadwick injected morphine twice, but in spite of all efforts the man died.—The Hastings Coroner, on January 6, inquired into the circumstances of the death of a gentleman named Bisset, a Ceylon coffee-planter, who suffered from cancer of the tongue. Deceased had only lately arrived in England, and a London physician, whom he had consulted, had advised morphine-injections. A Hastings medical man, Dr. Brodribb, said that as the injections of morphine had been prescribed in London he continued them. The deceased had complained that the morphine did not make him sleep. The nurse had been giving 10m. of 1 in 20. The witness ordered 6m. of 1 in 12. Of this he had one injection. The deceased died from morphine-poisoning, consequent upon congested kidneys. Had the doctor known of the kidney-disease he would not have given the drug, but only have followed the course of treatment from the physician in London. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. Meredith R. Whitla, M.C.P.S.I., Monaghan, has been nominated as a member of the local Urban Council.

Mr. S. Wilson, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Medical Hall, Longford, has been installed, for the sixth time, Secretary and Treasurer of Masonic Lodge 76, Longford.

At the examination for assistants to apothecaries and pharmaceutical chemists, held on January 3 at the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, 40 Mary Street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas P. Keawell, Nagles Medical Hall, 28 Bolton Street, the only candidate, passed successfully.

Contracts.

The Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, Mullingar, have accepted the tender of Mrs. English, of that town, for the supply of drugs and medicines during the ensuing year.

Poison Accident.

On June 4 a girl named Culbert, of Holywood, Belfast, took some oxalic acid instead of Epsom salts, but recovered after the administration of an emetic. On the same day a woman named Silcock was detained at the Royal Hospital, Belfast, suffering from the effects of drinking hydrochloric acid.

Laudanum poisoning.

The Coroner's jury which investigated the death of Lieutenant Winter (*C. & D.*, January 4, page 4) returned a verdict of death through an overdose of laudanum. The suggestion of suicide did not arise, and is erroneous, for deceased was buried with full naval honours.

Accidental Poisoning.

On January 6 the Dublin City Coroner (Dr. Byrne) held an inquest into the death of a child, named Sullivan, who died in the Cork Street Hospital. It appeared from evidence given that the child was taken to the hospital three weeks ago suffering from typhoid fever. On Saturday evening Cornelius Foley, resident pupil in the hospital, instructed Nurse Hanell to fill a bottle of medicine from the stock-bottle "mist. acid. sulph." He pointed out the bottle to her and mentioned the name at the same time. He then turned to do other work, and did not see the bottle of medicine again in the pharmacy. There were a number of other bottles on the counter at the same time. There was carbolic

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acid in the bottle he directed the nurse to use. There was carbolic acid in a blue bottle also, but the "mist. acid. sulph." was in a white bottle. There was a prescription on the patient's bottle, but his directions to the nurse were verbal. The medicine contained glycerin, carbolic acid, aromatic sulphuric acid, and water. Dr. John Day, physician in charge of the hospital, said he was present in the surgery when the mistake occurred. The child's father said that the matter was purely an accident, and so did the jury.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. John Fraser, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected Chairman of the Helmsdale Parish Council.

Mr. George Cruickshank, who has been with Mr. George Milne, chemist and druggist, Turriff, for the past two years, has been presented with a gold pendant and scarf-pin by a few friends, on his departure for Aberdeen.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. A. Finlay, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. D. F. Macdonald, 302 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

Mr. Robert S. Ramsay, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business carried on by Mr. A. N. Bowman at Auchterderran, Cardenden, Fife. Mr. Bowman continues at Lochgelly.

Messrs. Wm. Hay & Sons, aërated-water manufacturers, of Aberdeen, Inverurie, and Alford, have acquired the extensive business known as the Barkmill Aërated-water Works, lately belonging to Mr. R. H. Strachan.

Mr. Robert Inglis, chemist and druggist, who has managed Mr. Arthur McKellar's pharmacy at 69 South Portland Street, Glasgow, for some time, has now acquired the business for himself, and will carry it on under the style of "Alexander Kinninmont (R. Inglis, proprietor)." Mr. McKellar, pharmaceutical chemist, will continue his business at 6 Kensington Terrace, Ibrox.

Glasgow Notes.

The small percentage of passes at the recent Minor examination in Edinburgh is causing a mild sort of consternation. The "surgeon-druggists" are especially interested in the matter, as several of them are anxious to employ qualified men if it were possible to get them.

Trades generally report that there has been a distinct falling-off in the demand for Christmas perfumes this season. Our friends the drapers are credited with annexing a large portion of what was at one time the chemist's perquisite.

To Replace the Preliminary Examination.

The Educational Institute of Scotland has replied as follows to the Secretary of the Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association:—

The information you furnished was carefully considered, and the conclusion come to was that meanwhile examinations could not be specially held in Dundee, more particularly as the distance from Edinburgh is not great, and the expense of a separate examination would be very considerable.

Aërated-water Bottles.

In the Aberdeen Sheriff's Court recently, Sheriff Robertson gave his decision in an action by Mr. R. H. Strachan, aërated-water manufacturer, against Messrs. W. Sinclair & Co., wholesale druggists and aërated-water manufacturers, Aberdeen, for an alleged infringement of interdict granted in March last, restraining the defendants from using the words "Strachan, Aberdeen," or "Strachan's, Aberdeen," on labels or bottles. The Sheriff found that there had been no breach of interdict, except in the case of three bottles, which was admitted. He said that when the bottles complained of were the property of the respondents, and the part of the bottle which was likely to induce mistakes is completely and apparently securely covered up by defenders' own label, he was not prepared to hold that the use of the bottles so labelled is in breach of the terms of the interdict granted. He imposed no penalty, but found respondents liable in expenses, which he modified at 3*l.* 3*s.*

Science for School-teachers.

A new science laboratory was opened on January 6 at Moray House United Free Church Training College, Edinburgh, by Mr. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P. It is a building of three storeys, with a floor each for the teaching of physics, chemistry, and art. Provision is made in the physics and chemistry departments for the teaching of sixty-four students in each department, and a room is also available for photographic and photometric work. Practical zoology and botany will be taught during the summer session.

South African News.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Carman have returned to Cape Town by the *Gaul*, and both are greatly improved in health by their sojourn in the Old Country. It will be remembered that before leaving South Africa Mr. Carman sold his business at Woodstock, Salt River, to Messrs. Hopkins & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.—In connection with the meeting to be held on January 19, a circular has been forwarded to all the chemists in Cape Town and the suburbs, signed by Mr. D. K. Petersen (of P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Mr. A. J. Rivett (of Lennon, Limited), and Mr. Geo. Darroll (of Cleghorn's pharmacy), convening a meeting for the evening of January 18, to consider the question of agreeing to uniform prices for the retail trade.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS AT LAW.—In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, before the Acting Chief Justice (Sir John Buchanan) and Mr. Justice Maasdorp, an application was made by Mr. Searle, K.C., on behalf of Messrs. Lennon (Limited) for an order requiring the Town Council of Cape Town to approve certain plans for proposed alterations to their property in Strand Street and Adderley Street. The Council alleged that the proposed alterations constituted an encroachment beyond the line of building-frontage. This was denied by the applicants. After argument, the Court held that the proposed alterations would be an infringement of the contract between the parties, and judgment was for the Town Council, with costs.

CHARGE AGAINST W. H. KERR.—We have already reported (*C. & D.*, December 21, 1901) the result of the trial at the Special Criminal Court, Bloemfontein, on November 1, of William Henry Kerr, dispenser at the Refugee Camp there, who was charged with culpable homicide, by failing to exercise proper skill and care, dispensed a certain liquid—viz., strychnine—which caused the death of three children. Mr. C. L. Botha appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Advocate G. A. Hill, assisted by Attorney G. R. Jooste, defended. The hearing of evidence occupied the Court two days. At the conclusion of the hearing, after about twenty minutes' consideration in private, the President said the Court had carefully considered the very serious case, especially as a man's liberty was at stake. The case had been a very unsatisfactory one throughout, and he thought that the prosecution had failed. There had certainly been some very strong circumstantial evidence against the accused. The evidence of Sister Bryant at first seemed very strongly corroborated. At the same time, the question arose, Why had the medicine-bottle to be refilled twice during the Saturday preceding the demise of the children? He was of opinion that in many instances evidence had been transposed, and that mistakes had been made. If he thought otherwise, the grossest perjury he had ever heard of had been committed. At first it had looked as if the accused had filled the medicine-bottle unconsciously, but Nurse Bryant might also unconsciously have done it while she was speaking to the accused in the dispensary; but in that case the accused would still have been responsible. There was a strong doubt in the mind of the Court, and the accused would accordingly be discharged.

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French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PELLETIER-CAVENTOU MONUMENT.—The latest list of subscriptions to this monument show the total to be 38,468f., which is still insufficient to cover the cost, and the list remains open.

NANCY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—M. Godfrin, professor of Medical Natural History, has been appointed Director of the Nancy School of Pharmacy for three years, in place of the late M. Bleicher, who was assassinated there last year.

FOSTERING THE EXPORT-TRADE.—The seventh number of the series of Industrial and Commercial Monographs for fostering the export-trade of France has recently been published under official auspices by the National Office for Foreign Trade, as already announced in the *C. & D.*, and is devoted to "Le Commerce de la parfumerie à l'étranger et aux colonies." Its contents are practically confined to giving such information as is likely to be of assistance to French perfumery-manufacturers. It aims to cover the leading markets of the world, and the contents table is divided under the headings Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. The information given strikes the experienced exporter as being in some cases of a slightly elementary nature, but I have no doubt that English perfumery firms would be interested in consulting the book. The compilers have aimed at giving the following information, which has been supplied by French Diplomatic and Consular Agents and French Chambers of Commerce abroad:—

The quantities of the following classes of perfumery imported into the leading foreign cities:—

(1) Toilet-soaps; articles of perfumery, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, toilet-waters, toilet-powders, hair washes and dyes.

(2) Amount of imports; fine perfumery, cheap perfumery.

(3) Nature of the perfumery and soaps produced in each country.

(4) Style of putting up goods, and usual contents of bottles and boxes.

(5) Cost of carriage, Customs dues, methods of payment.

(6) Customs and habits followed in purchasing.

(7) Names and addresses of the principal agents in each country capable of representing French perfumery-houses.

(8) List of the most important perfumery-shops, large bazaars, drapers, hairdressers, and all other retailers selling perfumery articles, such as pharmacists, druggists, grocers, &c., whom manufacturers can address either through the post or by travellers.

The following details regarding the perfumery trade in Great Britain are fairly representative of the contents of the work:—

General Information.—England manufactures all kinds of perfumery. It imports from Germany a large quantity of cheap products and buys from France the higher-class goods, as well as some essential oils. Statistics follow of the quantities and values of perfumery imported into Great Britain, comparing the trade of 1895 with that of 1899. The writer continues: "It will be noticed that Germany is supplanting France little by little, thanks to the cheapness of the raw materials which it supplies to English manufacturers. Perfumery is sold under the label of the maker, and the goods are put-up in a similar way to those sold in France. Settlements are, as a rule, made at thirty days' date."

Duty.—"Perfumery and products employed in its manufacture (except perfumed alcohol) are free of duty." The goods that pay duty are indicated together with the tariff, and also cost of carriage to England.

London.—"French perfumery, and particularly the best-class goods," say the compilers, "are much appreciated in London, where the leading manufacturers are represented. Our goods have to meet the competition of the home-made articles and those of the Germans, whose products are cheaper than ours. Offers of service can be made to the following firms." The names follow of four of the leading stores, and four wholesale firms. Information of a somewhat similar nature, with or without addresses, is also given about Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne; but whereas eight names are mentioned for London, seventeen are indicated for Newcastle, thus giving to the uninitiated the impression that the latter town is by far the most important market for perfumery in Great Britain.

HYDROPHOBIA STATISTICS.—According to statistics drawn up by the medical authorities of Paris it appears that 26,165 persons bitten by mad dogs have been inoculated at the Pasteur Institute against rabies since 1886, when the method was first introduced. During the sixteen years only 107 persons succumbed after inoculation. In connection with Pasteur it may be added that his statue will be ready in a few months, and will be erected in the square of the Sorbonne.

ENGLISH PHARMACISTS IN FRANCE.—A result of the law requiring foreigners who wish to start business as pharmacists in France to go through a complete course of general study here was shown in a recent advertisement in a Paris journal. It reads as follows: "A young English pharmacist seeks an active pharmacien, having the French diploma, to participate in the purchase of a pharmacy in the South of France. A very good opportunity to set up in business without capital." Thus an English pharmacist who cannot get the diploma here is apparently willing to provide capital and share the profits with a pharmacien who might otherwise have a chance of remaining an assistant all his life.

Business Changes.

MR. ELLIOTT has opened a new pharmacy in Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

BARRON'S DRUG STORES, of Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, S.E., have opened a branch at 291 New Cross Road, S.E.

MESSRS. REED & SIMNETT, chemists, late of High Street, Lewisham, and Perry Vale, Forest Hill, S.E., have purchased the business of Alfred Allchin (Limited), at Englands Lane, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

MESSRS. FLATTERS & GARNETT (LIMITED) have now opened their new pharmacy at 48 Deansgate, Manchester, which has been handsomely fitted for them by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders.

MR. JOHN BENSON, chemist and druggist, formerly of Kirkby Lonsdale, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. C. H. Smith, chemist and druggist, at 68 Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

MR. J. JAMES, chemist and druggist, late of Barnsbury Street, Islington, N., has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. H. N. Daridge, pharmaceutical chemist, at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

MR. ABRAHAM WALTER GREAVES, chemist and druggist, Chesterfield, has taken his son, Mr. Sydney Chater Greaves, chemist and druggist, into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on under the style of "A. Greaves & Son."

THE business lately carried on by Mr. R. L. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, at Hadlow, Tonbridge, has been acquired by Messrs. Hailstone & Knight. Mr. Knight has another business at Crowthorne, Berks. [Corrected announcement.]

MR. W. H. CLUBB, pharmaceutical chemist, Sefton Park and Wavertree, Liverpool, has taken Mr. J. Austin Thomas, chemist and druggist, formerly of Birkenhead, into partnership, and the title of the firm in future will be "W. H. Clubb & Co."

MESSRS. J. & G. COX (LIMITED), gelatin-manufacturers, of Edinburgh, have removed their London office from Eastcheap Buildings to more commodious premises at 24 Eastcheap, E.C. Mr. Leonard H. Roberts continues as their London agent.

THE business carried on by the Ulster Chemists (Limited) at 124 Newtownards Road, Belfast, has been purchased from the liquidator by Mr. John H. Shaw, who was the original owner of that establishment. The company's business at Limavady has been bought by the original vendor, Mr. George W. Lawson, who will carry on the business in future. The business at 171-173 New Lodge Road, Belfast (formerly Mr. W. J. Rankin's), was sold on December 20, 1901; but the lease of the premises was purchased by a gentleman who will put the three golden balls over the doorway.

IN MACKINTOSH-MANUFACTORIES the work is done by women—man cannot stand the fumes—who, it is said, become confirmed drunkards. This is due to the inhalation of carbon bisulphide, which creates a desire for drink.

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Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," December 2, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

THE QUEENSLAND PHARMACY BILL has been somewhat modified in its passage through the Legislative Council. The Board to be elected for the purposes of the Act is to be elected entirely by the registered pharmacists instead of four members by the Government and three by the pharmacists. A definition of pharmaceutical chemist is proposed to be added to the Bill as "a person skilled in the business of the preparation and preserving of drugs and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, and registered," &c. The Bill proposed to pay one or more members of the Board to act as examiners, but this indirect payment of members of the Board was objected to by the Council. A new sub-clause was proposed by the Government exempting from the penal section of the Act—

(IV.) Any joint-stock company, if and so long as [the majority and at least three of the directors of such company are pharmaceutical chemists and] no part of the name of such company comprises the name of any person who is not a pharmaceutical chemist and a director of the company at the date of its registration.

The Council omitted the words in brackets. A long proviso was added to the same clause—

Save as by this Act is otherwise provided, it shall not be lawful for any person, firm, corporation, joint-stock company, or society to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist under any personal or firm name other than the name or names of the pharmaceutical chemist or chemists carrying on the said business, or under any title or sign, unless the name or names of [such pharmaceutical chemist or chemists, with the addition of the word "proprietor" or "proprietors,"] is or are all legibly set forth in conjunction with the name, title, or sign of the business in every signboard, label, invoice, or other document in which such name, title, or sign is or are used in or in connection with the business.

Any person, firm, corporation, company, or society carrying on business contrary to the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding Ten pounds for every day during which the offence is continued after conviction.

The Council amended the phrase printed in brackets to the following "the pharmaceutical chemist or chemists who are actually proprietors, managers, or superintendents of such business, with the addition of the word 'manager' or 'managers.'" Homœopathic chemists, who were exempt from the operation of the 1884 Act, continue so as the effect of the modifications of the definitions and addition of a sub-clause by the Council.

CHECKING THE CHEMIST.—During the debate the Hon. D. Marks read from a copy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a paragraph from Dr. Luff's inaugural address to the students of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. What he did not like in the address was that, while it pointed out that the pharmacist was a check upon the medical man, it did not point out that the chemist might require the same careful watching, for he was just as liable to error as the medical man. The speaker, however, did not see how they could provide in the Bill for a check over the chemist.

THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACY.—During the passage of the Queensland Pharmacy Bill through the Legislative Council, two medical members referred to the use of the word "profession" as applied to pharmacy in the Bill. The new Bill proposed to give the Board power to erase from the register the name of any registered chemist "who is, after due inquiry, judged by the Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect." The word "professional" put the medical members of the Legislative Council in arms at once, and the words "in a professional respect" were struck out, and "in respect of his calling as a pharmaceutical chemist" were substituted. The word is, however, retained in clause 26, sub-clause 7, which authorises the Board to make by-laws prescribing the course of study, "professional" practice, &c. The *C.D.A*, commenting on this, says:—

Rarely are two prescriptions presented with exactly the same ingredients. The pharmacist has to apply his knowledge of the principles of chemistry and of the rules of art to the fresh problem supplied by the new prescription. So far as his business consists of work of this kind, he has a distinct claim to the title "profession," just as much a claim as the physician who at first glance diagnoses a case of measles, and yet has to take into account the innumerable factors of the patient's physical constitution and the particular stage of the disease before writing his prescription and giving his directions for treatment.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS COMBINE.—As the result of a meeting of the wholesale druggists of Adelaide on November 1, 1901, a Wholesale Druggists' Association is being formed. The new Association is to affiliate with the Grocers' Association, which has been in existence for twelve years, with the object of fixing terms and prices of the leading lines of proprietary medicines.

CONDY'S CRYSTALS.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia have resolved to take counsel's opinion as to the present legal position in reference to the sale of permanganate of potash.—The Chemists' Defence Committee are appealing to Victorian chemists for subscriptions to make up the out-of-pocket expenses (200*l.*) incurred by Mr. Craven in defending the recent action against him.

PHARMACY LECTURER.—Mr. William Whitbread, pharmaceutical chemist (G.B., July 15, 1890), laboratory director with Messrs. A. M. Bickford & Sons, Adelaide, has been appointed lecturer on pharmacy at the Adelaide University. Mr. Whitbread went to South Australia in 1890, and became assistant with Messrs. Stedman & Hoile, Rundle Street, and afterwards manager of Messrs. Smith & Osborne's business, North Adelaide. He then took up his present position with Messrs. Bickford.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.—The N.Z. Opium Prohibition Bill passed its second reading in the House of Representatives on October 9. The Premier announced that there would be a loss of revenue of 8,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* a year, and this was taken to mean that the vice of opium-smoking must have developed to a very large extent. The power to enter premises occupied by Chinese without a warrant was feebly objected to, but was allowed to pass without any serious opposition.

POISON IN PROPRIETARIES.—A proprietor of certain family medicines submitted his formulæ to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and two of the recipes were found to contain small quantities of poison. A discussion thereupon arose amongst the members of the Board as to the policy of being too strict in interpreting the Act, but ultimately the proprietor of the medicines was informed that he could not, without breaking the law, sell to the public medicines containing scheduled poisons.—At the same meeting a communication was read from the Board of Health that an analysis of Powell's balsam of aniseed showed that it contains none of the scheduled poisons, no morphine or opium compounds being present. A previous examination, made in 1900, gave 2 gr. of opium per fl. oz. Further inquiries are to be made in this case, as well as into the matter of Capilla hair-tonic, which the Board of Health find to contain a scheduled poison—carbolic acid.

MEDICAL PRIVILEGES.—The Pharmacy Board of Victoria is to take proceedings against a medical man who, as trustee of the business of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist, has registered himself under the Firms Act as one of the proprietors of the business, although he is not personally interested in the business nor attends the shop. Under section 95 of the Medical Act an exemption is made that the Act shall not extend to or interfere with the business or with any rights and privileges of any legally qualified medical practitioner. Under section 97 of the Act it is provided that any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist who takes, uses, or exhibits the name or title of chemist shall be liable to certain penalties. In this case the medical practitioner referred to was not a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and it was contended that the exemption under section 95 did not override the provisions of section 97. The case has been submitted to counsel for an opinion, and counsel advises that the rights and privileges expressed by section 95 do not warrant the keeping of an open shop as a trustee under the will of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist, and that the medical man is, therefore, liable to the penalties under section 97.

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American Notes.

For Congressists.—Dr. Frank Wilson, a member of Congress for Brooklyn, has introduced a Bill providing for the maintenance of a Congressional drug-store in the capital, to supply drugs to the members of Congress in case of an emergency.

As in Great Britain.—Twenty-four druggists wanted assistants, according to a recent issue of a Philadelphia Sunday paper, while but seventeen clerks seemed to be looking for jobs. For some time the experience of more druggists wanting clerks than there are clerks wanting druggists has been the rule in the Quaker city.

A Tinware Combination.—A company is said to be about to be organised to compete with the combination known as the American Can Company, manufacturers of tin cans, boxes, &c., for druggists' and manufacturers' use. Druggists say they are now obliged to pay 50 per cent. more for talcum, ointment, and similar tin boxes than they did before the combination was effected.

The Pedlar Druggist.—A perambulating drug-store is the latest New Jersey pharmaceutical innovation. An enterprising druggist has fitted out a motor-car with a stock of drugs, and he is to emulate the milkman and the fish cadger in making a house-to-house canvass for customers. A patent-medicine and sundry business may thus be successfully done, but one can scarcely imagine an extensive prescription business being built up in this manner.

Councillors—and Scotchmen.—Two prominent druggists are now members of the City Council of Buffalo, and both are Scotchmen. The newest member is Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of the firm of Stoddart Brothers, druggists, Buffalo, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Empire State Drug Company. His colleague is Mr. Neil McEachren, who has been elected a member of the Buffalo Board of Aldermen. Mr. McEachren, who has also a good-going business in the City, was a County Supervisor before being alderman.

Chemists Co-operating.—The Pharmacists' Manufacturing Company, of New York City, has been incorporated at Albany with a capital stock of $20,000, made up of 800 shares of $25 each, and its objects are to manufacture and sell drugs of all kinds. Until it has been decided otherwise by the Board of Directors, stockholders will be limited to the purchase of four shares each, and no druggist can become a stockholder until he has invested $100, or bought four shares of stock. The company is designated as a co-operative organisation, and only retail pharmacists are eligible as shareholders. Any druggist will be allowed to purchase goods of the company, but only stockholders will get the advantages of a reduction in prices. The membership list contains thirty-seven names at present. Building operations are to be begun as soon as a suitable site has been obtained. The company will confine its operations to manufacturing at first; later it will probably do a general wholesale drug business as well.

'Way Down in Tennessee.—The practice of pharmacy is apparently carried on in a lively and unconventional fashion in the southern States. Two items from there indicate the primitive and unanswerable methods of retaliation which prevail amongst its citizens. A young pharmacist who had a quarrel with the chief of police at Meridian finished the interview by throwing a quantity of vitriol in the officer's face. The injured man was fearfully burned, and the aggressor is in gaol.—The proprietor of a drug store in McEwen, Tenn., had a dispute with a local doctor about a prescription. During a heated argument the physician drew his pistol and shot the druggist dead.—A sensational poisoning case has recently been agitating Memphis. A woman is on trial for the alleged poisoning of her husband with arsenic, and two of the principal witnesses are the proprietor of a Memphis drug-store and his assistant, who both testify to selling arsenic to the accused. The deceased man was presumed to have died from gastritis, but, on the body being exhumed and an examination made, arsenic and powdered glass were found in considerable quantities in the stomach.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Not Appreciated by the Fair Sex.—Although pharmacy in Hungary has been open as a profession to women for the past four years, only one lady has passed the examination. The eight ladies who entered at the beginning soon abandoned the profession.

The Naphtha Union.—At a meeting of naphtha merchants at Baku, summoned to deal with the export question, the firms of Nobel and Mantaxbeff withdrew from the Naphtha Union. The other firms, headed by Rothschilds, are stated to have established a combination for the export trade, which is expected to result in an improvement in prices.

Accident to Professor Virchow.—As Professor Virchow was alighting from an electric-tramway car in the Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, on Saturday evening January 4, while the car was still in motion, he had a serious fall, which resulted in a fracture of the thigh and various contusions on the legs, in consequence of which the Professor will for a long time be confined to his room.

Soap and Substitutes for Soap in Syria.—The American Consul points out that while toilet and shaving soaps are imported from abroad, the Syrian soap-manufacturing industry is by no means unimportant. This refers particularly to the Nablous, Haifa, and Tripoli soap-factories. "Mount Carmel" soap is manufactured by an American firm at Haifa. The Consul also refers to the use of the soapwort as a detergent and gives a Beirut firm of exporters a gratuitous advertisement about it.

Austrian Items.—The new (second) edition of the Pharmacopœia for the provinces of Croatia and Slavonia is completed, and will come into force on March 1 of this year. In these provinces pharmacy is now also open to ladies under the same conditions as to the sterner sex. But each application must be presented by the "Landapothekergremium" to the Government, which decides every permit. Pharmaceutical lectures for ladies at the Francis-Joseph University at Agram will not be instituted until 1904.

A School of Medicine for the training of native practitioners was established in Tananarivo in 1897 and has up to the present time sent out 15 qualified men whilst there are 104 students on the books. The teaching staff consists of seven persons: two are civilian doctors of medicine (one European and one Malagasy) and five are medical men or pharmaceutical chemists of the colonial service. The curriculum is of five years' duration, and native practitioners have the opportunity of competing for appointments in a branch of the colonial medical service at salaries ranging from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per annum.

For the Public Health.—The National Assembly for the Republic of San Salvador has decreed the formation of a Public Board of Health. The Board is composed at present of thirteen members, one being a pharmacist. Their object is, with the help of the Government, to better the sanitary condition of the country, and provide special committees on vaccination, food analysis, &c. A quarterly bulletin of the work done will be issued. The first of these, published in September of last year, gives very complete statistical tables of sickness and death-rate, vaccination, and meteorological observations. The President of the Board is Dr. Thomas G. Palomo.

Notes from Honolulu.—The Board of Health of Hawaii has warned druggists from counter-prescribing. The Executive Officer stated that in one case he learned that a drug-clerk had sold homœopathic aconite upon being told that a child had a high fever. The child died. The father had given the patient three of the pellets, and she had gone to sleep never to awake.—A Honolulu druggist has lost a suit for $500 brought by Mrs. Julia Ponsonby for damage to her complexion. She sent to the druggist a prescription for a complexion-wash containing 4 gr. of bichloride of mercury. The druggist put in 5½ gr., and the wash ruined the lady's face. Judge Estee, of the United States District Court of Hawaii, held that there was sufficient evidence to show that the additional 1½ gr. of the bichloride of mercury had been the active agent in destroying the plaintiff's complexion.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting opened with a vote of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. J. T. Davenport, several of the councillors adding eulogistic remarks from personal knowledge of his good qualities. Dr. Balfour Marshall's report on the Scotch examinations was read, in which an increase in the percentage of passes in the Minor examination was noted. The cause is put down to the increased fee preventing candidates presenting themselves before they are sufficiently prepared. The figures for the examination just finished in Edinburgh do not look as though the increase is to be maintained during the present year. The Finance Committee's report showed that the balance at the end of the year was about 1,000*l.* less than the year before, which is accounted for, according to the President, by the loss of Preliminary-examination fees. The subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund, despite the adverse conditions of the past year, were only 30*l.* below the previous year. The policy of the committee has been to make more grants to needy persons, and in this way 1,000*l.* was distributed last year. Mr. Lord Gifford made an inquiry as to the duties of the *Journal* sub-committee, and is to put his suggestions in writing.

At the monthly Council-meeting, held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on January 8, there were present the President (Mr. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. Allen), the Treasurer (Mr. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Martindale, Park, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, and Wootton.

DEATH OF MR. DAVENPORT.

After the reading of the minutes of the December meeting the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. J. T. Davenport, which took place on December 29. Mr. Davenport became a member of the Society in 1842, and took the deepest interest in the work of the Society. He was an examiner from 1850 to 1875, member of Council from 1849 to 1865, Vice-President from 1853 to 1855, when he was elected President. Mr. Davenport had a great deal to do with the passing of the 1852 Pharmacy Act, and occupied the Presidential chair between the years of office of Mr. H. Deane and Mr. Jacob Bell. He was associated with the Society at a time when there was an immense amount of labour required to be done, and to the work of Mr. Davenport and his colleagues was due in a great measure the success of the Society in after-years. He lived the greater part of his life within a stone's throw of the Society's house, but had of late years lived at Brighton. The President then proposed a vote of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Davenport.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the vote, said he could add nothing to what had been said from personal knowledge, but had met Mr. Davenport on several occasions, and had been impressed with his remarkable presence and geniality

Mr. CARTEIGHE said, with the exception of himself, Mr. Davenport was the last of a set of men who were examiners before the passing of the 1868 Act, and who took a prominent part in promoting the legislation of the day. Mr. Davenport began business as, what was called, an "operative" chemist; he had been trained at University College, and, like Morson, possessed considerable scientific skill. Mr. Davenport was his (Mr. Carteighe's) senior, but as a young man he was brought into association with him not only on the Council and Board of Examiners, but in social life. Mr. Davenport was a man of extreme amiability, and was also a good classical scholar. He was one of the few men who undertook the Preliminary examination in what he might call the prehistoric days, but his examinership was continued to the time when the examination was conducted more systematically. Having become successful in life Mr. Davenport practically retired from business whilst still comparatively young, and lived at Brighton. Those who attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the meeting of the British Association at Brighton in 1872 would remember the hospitality and geniality he showed to the visitors. His (Mr. Davenport's) house was near a hotel where a good number of the Conference visitors were staying—it would correspond to the headquarters of the present day—and practically all who remained for the British Association meeting were made free of the house. It was particularly striking to see the younger men's delight with their host. Mr. Davenport was a man of culture and a born gentleman.

Mr. MARTINDALE said he was examined by Mr. Davenport, and his geniality to all the candidates was most marked. He had been associated with him, after he left London, on the Drug Committee of the Royal Free Hospital, which had to do with examining the drugs supplied to that institution.

Mr. COOPER said he had had a life-long appreciation of Mr. Davenport from the way he treated him at the examination. He (Mr. Cooper) had been reading very hard with the late Professor Braithwaite, depriving himself of sleep, and as a consequence was in an extremely nervous state at the examination. Mr. Davenport showed him such great kindness on that occasion that it made a lasting impression.

The TREASURER, as one of the fossils, desired to offer his testimony to the well-deserved eulogies which had been passed on Mr. Davenport. He was one of the links with the past, and when such men pass away those who knew them ought to bear testimony to their worth. He remembered the Brighton Conference, and how his friend Groves, of Florence, was there with his young Italian wife. They were all invited to Mr. Davenport's house, and he should never forget the very handsome way in which Mrs. Groves, in her broken English, endeavoured to convey her thanks and impressions of Mr. Davenport's striking personality.

ABSENTEES.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Corder regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Corder's son is suffering from glaucoma, and had had one of his eyes removed. Mr. Harrison had also written that he was unable to be present.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Privy Council sent on a copy of the report of Dr. Balfour Marshall, the Government visitor to the examinations in Edinburgh, which the Secretary read. The report gave the percentage of passes for the Major as fifty (there were eight candidates), and noted that a higher percentage passed than at any time during the past five years. The standard of work was also very much better, as none of the candidates completely failed in any of the subjects; their want of success being due to failure in obtaining the full aggregate of marks required for a pass This, it was added, should be an encouragement for these rejected candidates to again present themselves for examination at an early date.

For the Minor examination the percentage of passes was 44·3, the number of candidates being 415. The following are Dr. Balfour Marshall's "remarks":—

"I have previously been able to report a gradual though slow increase in the percentage of passes, with the exception of last year, when there was a slight falling-off. This improvement has been even more marked than the figures apparently show, as the standard of work over the whole range of examination subjects has been better, due no doubt to more thorough training. This year the percentage of passes has suddenly risen to 44·3 per cent., or nearly 9 per cent. over those of last year, and the candidates have done even better than these figures seem to indicate, as the number who obtained marks in each subject but only failed in the aggregate represents nearly 41 per cent. of the total failures. The practical work was much better done than usual, 69 per cent. being successful, as against 62 per cent. last year. In the oral part of the examination the greatest improvement is seen in botany. I have previously had to report on the large number of failures in this subject, but students are evidently giving it more attention, as they are now much better prepared than in former years. Chemistry, however, still remains the subject which presents the greatest difficulty to the student, yet it is one the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, as it plays such an important *rôle* in pharmacy. There is such a decided improvement this year that we may well look for the cause. It is so coincident with the increased examination-fee that it is probably due to the influence of this preventing students presenting them-

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selves before the Examiners until they consider they are sufficiently prepared. It was evident that formerly a certain proportion of candidates appeared on the off-chance of passing, or to see what like the examination was. I am strongly of opinion that were a compulsory curriculum instituted there would be a still more marked improvement, as it would thus compel the student to undergo a thorough systematic education in recognised schools of pharmacy, and would prevent that waste of energy by which students, during a three- or six-months' "cram," commit to memory a number of facts which they do not understand and quickly forget. I am able to express entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Examiners performed their duties.

The President said the report was a very valuable one, as it showed both the weakness and strength of the examination. He drew attention to the recommendation for the institution of a compulsory curriculum. Although this was not new, there was no doubt a curriculum was very desirable, and would save candidates a great deal of worry and anxiety. It would also save their pockets if candidates had a systematic training before they went in for the examination.

The Secretary then read the report of the Board of Examiners for Scotland, which showed that out of three Major candidates two passed, and of 91 Minor candidates 28 passed and 63 failed.

Elections.

A number of members and student associates were elected, and others were restored to the Society. One name was restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists, and two diplomas were granted to pharmaceutical chemists who had passed the recent Major examination.

Finance.

The report of the Finance Committee showed balances as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account	1,468	8	9
Benevolent Fund account	876	16	8
Donation account...	117	15	0
Orphan Fund account	318	15	9

—and submitted for payment 913*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, made up of *Journal*, 359*l.* 15*s.* 10*d*; current expenses, 300*l.*; rates, 62*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; sundry accounts, 191*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The Secretary also mentioned that he had received a telegram from Mr. Hill that 200*l.* would be required for expenses in Scotland.

The President, commenting on the report, said the balance on the General Fund account at the end of the year was less by about 1,000*l.* than it was the previous year. This was accounted for by the loss of Preliminary fees, but the loss was not so great as it would have been owing to the increased Minor fees. In regard to the Benevolent Fund, there had been received a donation of 30*s.*, the balance left on winding up the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association. The materia-medica cabinet which the Pharmaceutical Society supplied to the Association has been placed under the care of Mr. P. Marsden in the Liverpool University College, for the use of the pharmacy students.

The report was adopted, and a resolution passed authorising the Treasurer to sign a cheque for 200*l.* for current expenses in Scotland.

Benevolence.

The Secretary said that, despite the unpropitious general conditions existing during the past year, and the many calls made on behalf of special charities in connection with the war in South Africa, the Benevolent Fund subscriptions were within 30*l.* of the amount contributed in 1900. There is reason to believe that even a better result might have been achieved if it had been possible, according to intention, to furnish every Divisional Secretary with a list of unpaid subscriptions in his division, and request him to look them up. All that could be done in that way was to send out some two hundred lists to the larger centres, and this was accomplished with much difficulty, late working, and putting aside of ordinary duties. Pressure of ordinary routine work and the smallness of the office staff are thus responsible for the circumstance that nearly two hundred divisional officers were not specifically asked to canvass for the Fund. During the coming year he hoped to be able to communicate with all his local colleagues, soliciting their aid in obtaining increased support to the Benevolent Fund—support of which it stands urgently in need.

The President said, when they remembered the enormous calls that had been made on pharmacists during the past year, there was reason for congratulation that the subscriptions to the Fund had remained practically the same. The funds of the Salvation Army, he understood, had decreased enormously.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was next considered in committee, after which

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Secretary's remarks about the subscriptions to the Fund being practically level with the previous year were very gratifying. When all the secretaries had been supplied with lists of members in their districts he had no doubt the revenue of the Fund would largely increase. The Fund had need for a considerable amount of money, as the casual grants had much increased. Where, a few years ago, 400*l.* to 500*l.* was distributed in this way, last year the amount was 1,000*l.* The usefulness of the Fund was much increased by the sys'em of casual grants, whilst the grants enabled a large number of distressed individuals, aided by their friends, to keep going. A sum of 130*l.* was granted to ten applicants, amongst whom were the two unsuccessful candidates at the recent election. The practice of granting aid to such candidates was one, he believed, which commended itself to the members.

The Treasurer thought many of their friends outside did not sufficiently realise the work done every month by the Benevolent Fund Committee. It was of considerable importance, no less than 1,000*l.* being distributed in the past year. Much of the success of the Fund must depend on the efforts of the divisional secretaries, and he would ask their friends in the country not to forget the Fund. There were some men who, retiring from business, ceased all connection with the Society, but he thought that after men had made their pile they should still remember the necessities of their poorer brethren.

Dr. Symes said he did not think there were many who made their pile in the present day. The grants made rather exceeded the money in hand.

The Treasurer: We want some money to go on with.

The Secretary: That is so; grants of 130*l.* have been made out of 127*l.* in hand. A sum of 200*l.* is also owing to capital account.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay the annuitants on the usual quarter-days in 1902.

The Library Committee.

The report of this Committee showed the attendances at the libraries and museums in London and Edinburgh. The school staff attended before the Committee and reported, as did also the Editor of the *Journal*. The consideration of the Carnegie trust scheme was deferred. Sitting as the Research Committee, reports as to the progress of work in the research laboratory were received.

The President said there was nothing in the report to call attention, and asked if any member had any question to put.

Mr. Gifford said it would satisfy considerable curiosity if some information could be given as to the *Journal* subcommittee, and as to what was being done in regard to the *Journal*

The President: I don't know how to answer that question. In what direction do you desire information?

Mr. Gifford: There is a feeling that the *Journal* would be better if brought into line with modern ideas.

The President: If you have any recommendations to make, I am sure the Committee would be glad to consider them.

Mr. Gifford: It is very difficult to get information on the matter, and as to the work of the Committee.

The President: If you will place any views on the matter before the Committee, either verbally or in writing, they will be discussed.

Mr. Gifford: I will do so.

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DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES

were appointed, Mr. J. G. Isaac, Neath, for Swansea Boroughs; Mr. J. S. Prior for the Stamford Division of Lincolnshire; Mr. H. E. Ellis, Llanfair, for Montgomeryshire; and Mr. G. B. Wright, Hebden Bridge, for the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire.

The PRESIDENT said there was also a vacancy at Cardiff, but a local meeting was to be held to elect a suitable man. Mr. Sanders, who had resigned, was appointed twelve months ago, and gave great promise. It was unfortunate that he was unable to go on.

TEMPORARY EXAMINER.

The PRESIDENT said a difficulty had arisen in connection with the examinations now being held in London owing to the fact that one of the examiners was unable to remain till the examinations were completed. It was desirable, in consequence, that some gentleman be appointed to act as assistant to the remaining examiners.

A motion was then passed appointing Mr. J. E. Saul assistant examiner during the present examinations.

POISON COMMITTEES.

The SECRETARY suggested that it would be convenient if Mr. Hills were appointed a member of the sub-committee on poisons. There are at present two poison committees—a sub-committee which advises Mr. Martindale, and a special committee whose duty it is to deal with the poison schedule. If Mr. Hills were appointed the members of both committees would be the same.

This was agreed to.

STRUCK OFF.

A motion was carried that the name of Mr. Morris William Jenkins, St. Clears, who had not replied to letters addressed to him by the Secretary, be removed from the list of members.

LETTERS.

One was read from the Oxford Chemists' Association, urging that steps be taken to limit the title of "chemist" to those qualified by examination of the Society to hold it.

The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society sent through its President a general invitation to the Councillors to be present at a smoking-concert on that evening. The letter added that the wish had been expressed by some of the Councillors that they would like to make the acquaintance of the Society, and it was hoped that the opportunity would be availed of.

This ended the public business.

EXAMINATIONS IN EDINBURGH.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the January meeting of the Edinburgh Board of Examiners:—

Three Major candidates were examined, and the following passed:

Hallaway, Robert Railton, Carlisle.
Henderson, John McGregor, Ayr.

Ninety-one Minor candidates were examined, and the following twenty-eight passed:

Alexander, William, Banff
Appleyard, Herbert, Leith
Backhouse, R. Stubbs, Durham
Blechynden, A., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chalmers, James, Fraserburgh
Clarke, H. J., Stockton-on-Tees
Crane, W. T., Northampton
Daniel, A. W., Stoke-on-Trent
Hamilton, R., Grangemouth
Hogg, W. S., Musselburgh
Idris, T. H. Williams, London
Longstaff, H., Gateshead-on-Tyne
Macdonald, W., Inverness
McPherson, N., New Aberdour
Martin, Thomas, Arbroath
Merriman, C. E. B., Ilkeston
Palfrey, Thomas A., Selkirk
Paton, Andrew Hunter, Ayr
Plenderleith, J. W., Edinburgh
Pool, Robert, Annan
Rennie, Grace I., Birmingham
Smith, Alexander, Macduff
Smith, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Stewart, J. S., Auchterarder
Straker, Thomas W., Alnwick
Warmington, F. E., Leamington
West, David B., Fraserburgh
Wilkie, Peter M., Glasgow

The Presidential Badge.

AT the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in October, when the winter session was opened, after Mr. Carteighe had invested the President with the official badge which had been subscribed for as a memento of the Society's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. E. Northway Butt suggested that instead of the blue riband by which it was then suspended, a gold chain should be provided, and he further proposed that this should be composed of links representing the Presidents of the Society from its foundation. The idea was cordially endorsed, and Mr. Butt undertook the task of collecting subscriptions for the links.

A quarter of an hour before the meeting of the Council on Wednesday last, a few of the subscribers met in the Council-room to witness the presentation of the chain. Among those present, besides the members of the Council, were Mr. Lloyd Bullock and Mr. Elias Bremridge (both "founders" and nonogenarians), Mr. Horace Davenport, Mr. Bourdas, Mr. Harold Deane, and Professor Greenish. The chain consisted of twenty-one links, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. Mr. Butt, who was deputed to act as spokesman, in a few happy sentences explained the history of the chain, and hung it on the President's shoulders. Within a fortnight of the suggestion being made, he said, all the links had been subscribed for, and a week later the work was commenced by Messrs. Watherston. The links bear the names of the respective Presidents, and indicate the years during which they held office. They were subscribed for as follows:—

William Allen, F.R.S., by Mr. Cornelius Hanbury.
C. J. Payne, by subscription.
John Savory, by Mr. A. L. Savory.
Thomas N. R. Morson, by Mr. T. Morson, sen.
Peter Squire by Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire.
William Ince, by the Rev. Canon Ince and Mr. Joseph Ince.
Thomas Herring, by Mr. W. C. Herring.
Joseph Gifford, by subscription.
Henry Deane, by Mr. Henry Deane and Mr. Harold Deane.
John T. Davenport, by himself.
Jacob Bell, by Mr. Walter Hills.
George W. Sandford, by his niece and Mr. Charles Blake.
Henry S. Evans, by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. and Evans, Lescher & Webb.
A. F. Haselden, by subscription.
Thomas Hyde Hills, by Mr. Walter Hills.
John Williams, by his brother.
Thomas Greenish, by Mr. T. B. Greenish and Professor Greenish.
Michael Carteighe, by himself.
Walter Hills, by himself.
William Martindale, by himself.
G. T. W. Newsholme, by himself.

Mr. BUTT said he hoped the chain would add dignity to the Society. It might be regarded as evidence that it was not a nonentity, but was doing valuable work for the country.

The PRESIDENT said they had to thank Mr. Butt not only for the happy idea of the chain, but also for the great trouble he had taken on himself in putting it into execution. Wearing it placed on the President a great responsibility. The illustrious names engraved on the links showed that the Society had a great history. All of these were now dead except those now on the Council. One (Mr. Davenport) had passed away within the past few days. He was confident the badge would impress upon their friends the important work of the Pharmaceutical Society. He would do what he could to maintain the dignity of the office while he held it.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that as Mr. Horace Davenport was with them he would like to express to him the sympathy of the old friends of his father in his recent bereavement. He had been his colleague on the Board of Examiners and also on the Council, and could testify to his extreme kindness, courtesy, and geniality.

Mr. HORACE DAVENPORT feelingly acknowledged this expression.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Butt for his labours was moved by Mr. WALTER HILLS and seconded by Mr. C. B. ALLEN (Vice-President).

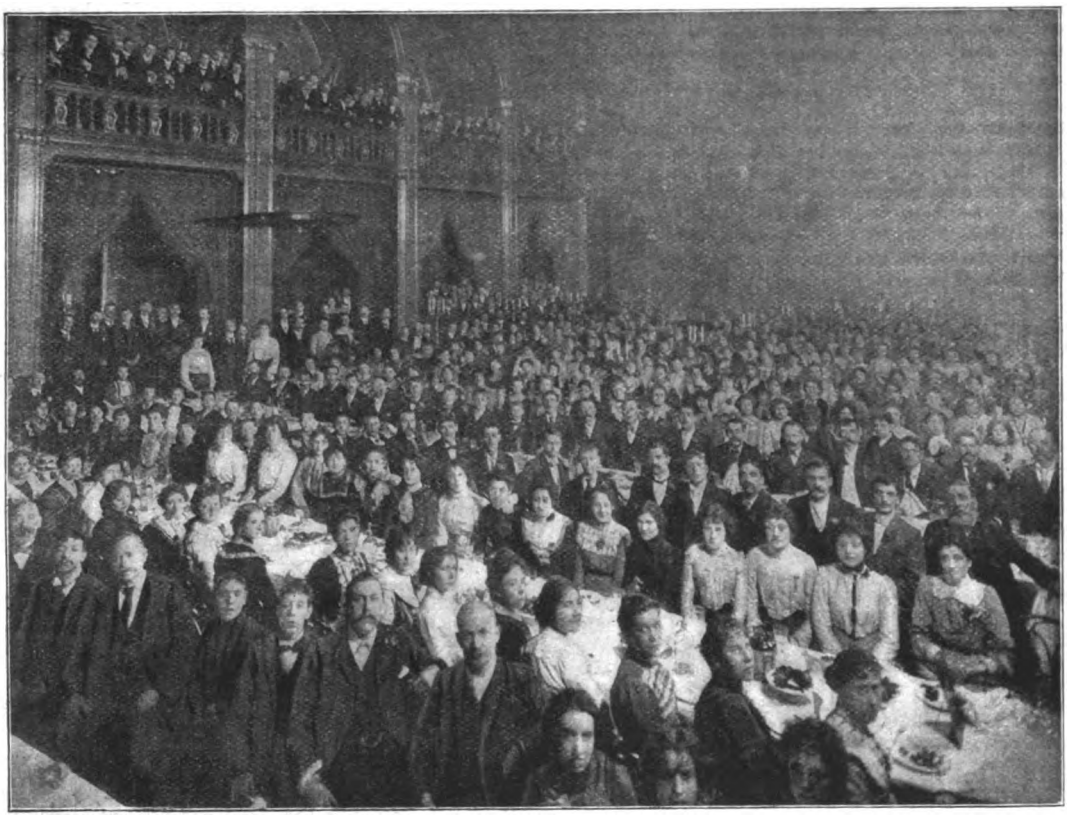
IMPORT-DUTIES ON ETHER IN BELGIUM.—By a royal decree just issued the import-duty on sulphuric ether has been fixed at 5f. per 100 kilos., and on acetic ether at 8f per 100 kilos.

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Festivities.

SOME VINOLIANS DINE.

A New Year's dinner was given on Saturday evening, January 4, by the chairman of the Vinolia Company (Limited) to as many of the *employés* of the company as the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, would hold. Over 600 members of the staff sat down to dinner. The photograph which we reproduce gives a fair idea of the stupendous size of the gathering. The ball is where the B.P.C. luncheons were held in 1900. The Chairman and Mrs. Burrows received their guests, who presented two very beautiful bouquets and a large basket of fruit to Mrs. Burrows. The Bijou Orchestra played during dinner. The Chairman, in replying to the toast of his health, which had been enthusiastically received with musical honours, said that this autumn's business had been the best the company had ever had, and the prospects were never better. His advice to those who were present was to always try and identify themselves with successful houses, and to try at all times to fit themselves for whatever came in the way. In speaking of the company's manufactures he stated that it was significant that in no single district in London was there such a demand for vinolia products as in the vicinity of their works, where their *employés* resided. The company dispersed at 10 o'clock, after having spent a very pleasant evening, not a little of the brightness having been imparted by the professional musical talent engaged for the occasion



DINNER OF THE VINOLIA COMPANY'S STAFF, KING'S HALL, HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

LEMCO REVELRY.

The office and travelling staffs of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) were invited by the Chairman (Mr. C. E. Gunther) to dinner at the Trocadero on January 1, to mark the continued success of "Lemco" and "Oxo" during the past year. The principal representatives throughout the Kingdom were present, and after a genial banquet the whole company adjourned to boxes at the Empire.

MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The members inaugurated the New Year with a social gathering at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday night, January 7. It was a ladies' night, and consequently was of an exceptionally pleasant character. Among those who attended were Messrs. J. Barclay (President), F. H. Alcock and A. W. Gerrard (Vice-Presidents), Dr. Vinzace, J. Poole, C. Thompson, G. E. Perry, C. F. Jarvis, G. H. Brunt (Hon. Secretary), F. Gibson, J. C. Cattell (Knowle), T. Cattell (Sutton Coldfield), A. Harris, W. M. Freeman, H. Jessop, H. Boucher, and others. Mr. Brunt had arranged a programme of great merit. This embraced a pianoforte solo by Mr. J. Tyler; songs by Miss Florence Showell, Mr. Fred C. Evans, Mr. A. Aldridge; humorous songs by Mr. Frank Costello; a recitation by Mr. T. W. Hussey, and a sleight-of-hand performance by Professor Neale.

"CHARMINGLY GOWNED."

Some of the ladies who attended the Plymouth Chemists dance last week attracted the millinery eye of the *Plymouth Mercury* reporter, who says, "It's a fearful thing for a ball secretary when the men are non-dancers and the ladies will not wear their prettiest frocks!" But this was not Mr. F. Maitland's fate, for "some of the gowns worn were very pretty." Then we are told what was worn by Miss Amy Bosworthick, Mrs. Skardon, Mrs. Roach, Miss Harvey (Ashburton), Miss Hoard, Miss Beryl Sale, Mrs. Crocker, the Misses Stroud, Mrs. Hambly, Miss Tierney, Miss Watts, Miss May Hearder, Miss Mabel Hearder, Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Alban Young, Mrs. Ralph, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Willie Harris (Marsh Mills), Mrs. Park, and Miss Pomeroy.

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Trade Notes.

MR. MATTHEW BELL, 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool, has been appointed agent for Mr. Eugenio Godnig, insect-powder manufacturer, Zara, Dalmatia.

WITH REFERENCE to a paragraph on page 24 of last week's issue, Messrs. Breeze, Jackson & Green (Limited), of Plymouth, desire us to state that their business is wholesale only.

MESSRS. J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED), Gravel Lane and Houndsditch, E.C., who carried out the most important public decorations and illuminations at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and many National celebrations during her reign, have been appointed decorative illuminators to King Edward VII.

MORGAN'S "HUNGARIAN" PASTE is an article which figures prominently in many City offices, for it does its work well, and is economical. It is sold in 6*d.* and 1*s.* sizes and in bulk at 3*s.* 3*d.* per gal. We may also state that Messrs. W. Sutton & Co, 76 Chiswell Street, London, E.C., have been appointed sole wholesale agents.

NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.—On page 205 of the Buyer's Guide in the *C. & D.* Diary 1902, the nitroglycerin tablets advertised by Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., on page 330 are inadvertently indexed as capsules. Mr. Martindale was the introducer of nitroglycerin in tablet form, and we shall be glad if subscribers will note the correction in their copies of the Diary.

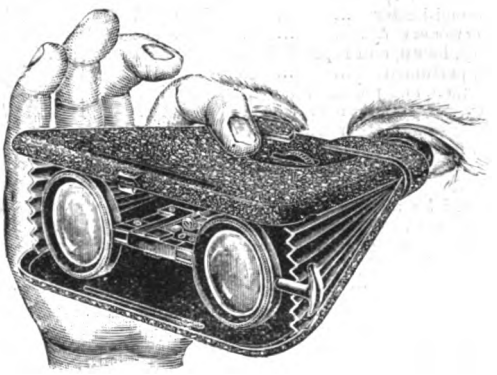
"GREAT BRITAIN'S GREAT BRIDGES" in the *Tatler* this week attracted our attention. They are the Tower Bridge, Clifton Bridge, the Forth Bridge, Owbridge, Tay Bridge, London Bridge, and Menai Bridge. The central one is the largest of the lot, but the pillar labelled "substitution" reveals the hand of an "adsmith," who mars a good idea by not keeping strictly to his text—Owbridge's lung-tonic.

THERMAL CABINETS.—A correspondent in Wisbech informs us that he, his assistants, and two ironmongers in the town have received circular letters from the Century Thermal Bath Company (Limited) offering the "entire control of sales in your district." Those of our own staff who are registered chemists have received similar circulars. Perhaps the company will explain the matter, especially as they state in the circular that they prefer to place the sale of the cabinets in the hands of chemists, and the circular invites every one to whom it is addressed to remit money for a cabinet of double the value. If all respond there will be no exclusiveness about the matter. This is the point that requires elucidation. We cannot explain it.

SOUTHALL-BARCLAY'S LABORATORY REPORT.—We have received from Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham, an advance copy of their tenth annual laboratory report. We do not recollect reading the previous nine, but understand that this tenth is much enlarged. It is collated from the company's laboratory note-books, and edited by Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., F.C.S. It is so interesting that we are sorely tempted to reprint some of it in this issue, but so much of our space was ear-marked before the report came to hand that we must content ourselves with giving a general idea of the contents, and perhaps subscribers who wish more details will write to Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay for copies. The substantial parts of the contents are analytical records concerning official and unofficial crude drugs, fixed oils, essential oils, and galenical preparations. Examples of the information are:—*Asafetida*: Ash-yield of twenty-four samples, 12·05 to 66·75 per cent., average 40·6; alcohol-soluble matter, 10·5 to 41·46, average 20 per cent. *Benzoin*: The alcohol (90 per cent.) soluble matter from four samples was 61·04 to 61·1 per cent., average 64·33. Sumatra is, doubtless, meant. It is suggested that the B.P. should order 3 oz. of such stuff to the pint. Out of twelve samples of *Copaiba* eight gave the Gurjun balsam reaction—a statement which is simply astounding. How does an Eastern-Hemisphere product get to South America? In regard to *Oil of peppermint*, useful factors for English, Japanese, American, and Hotchkiss products are given. *Concentrated infusions*: Percentages of total extractive matter for eighteen preparations are suggested, but the strength of the preparations (1 to 7 or 1 to 9) is not stated. These examples do not include some of the most important information, such as the strengths of belladonna and henbane extracts from last season's crop; but we have said sufficient to show that the report is worth sending for.

A POCKET OPERA-GLASS.—One of the neatest and most compact devices in opera-glasses which we have seen was shown to us the other day by Messrs. F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. It is a flat black-morocco case about the bulk of a cigarette-case, which can be stowed away in one's waistcoat pocket. When it is wanted one unsnaps the catch at the wider end, turns a little swivel at the side, which brings the objectives into position as shown in the second figure. Then one finds that it gives excellent definition, and the pleasure of using it





suggests it as the next present for "her." Anyway, it is called "La Mignonne," and the wholesale price is 25*s.* Chemists, whether opticians or not, should be able to do business with it.

Calendars for 1902.

Messrs. Howards & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Stratford, Essex, issue a neat but effective calendar printed in black and gold on substantial white cardboard.

The card-calendar sent out by the Erasmic Company (Limited), 117 Oxford Street, W., is in the form of a very pretty showcard. The centre is occupied with an idealistic landscape, and surrounding it are life-sized and life-like pansies.

Messrs. W. H. Willcox's (Limited) "Date Remembrancer" for 1902 has a month's calendar on each leaf, and is ornamented with illustrations reminding the user of the goods made by Messrs. Willcox, such as the semi-rotary pumps, boiler-fluids, and lubricating-oils.

Spong's household almanack and directory of Biggleswade, issued for the fifty-second year, reaches us from Messrs. Spong & Son, chemists, Biggleswade. The almanack is a substantial publication with plenty of local information and advertisements, and is a credit to Messrs. Spong, who print as well as publish it.

Mr. S. Ell, chemist, Dunster, prints his illustrated almanack, diary, and advertiser, on pink and white paper to enable the different sections to be readily found. The half-tone engravings are of Dunster High Street, with the Castle and Mr. Ell's shop, the home of Dunster marmalade. Mr. Ell's portrait appears on the front of the almanack.

Messrs. Pilchers (Limited), Morgans Lane, Tooley Street, S.E., are sending out with their very convenient pocket diary for 1902 an equally useful tint-book which shows the tints of sixty-nine paints which they manufacture, with the name of the tint in each case. The book goes into one's pencil-pocket, and will be found a great convenience by paint sellers or users. The paints have a beautiful enamelled surface.

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The Australian Federal Tariff.

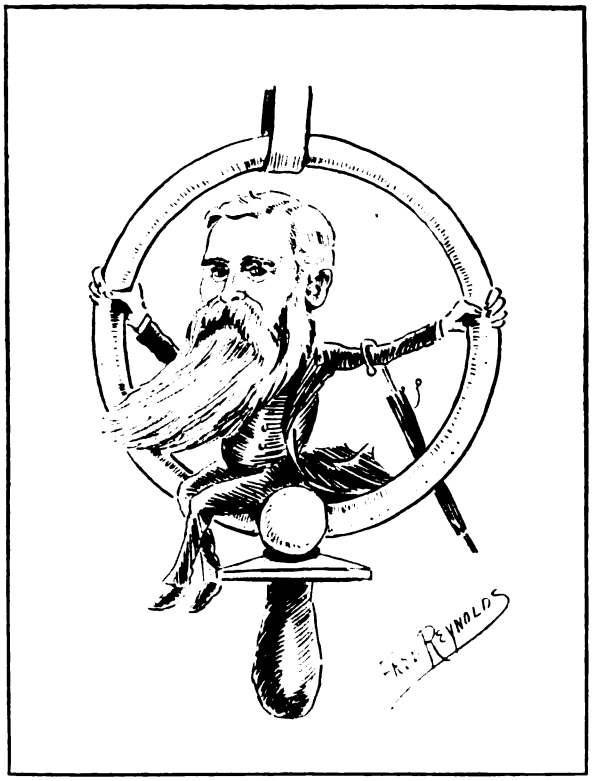
THE following amendments have been made after a keen debate on nearly all the items by the House of Representatives:—

	Schedule	As amended
Spirituous compounds, which include bitters, essences, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, toilet-preparations	14*s.* gal. proof or under	If not containing more than 25 % proof spirit, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 50 %, 7*s.*; 75%, 10*s.* 6*d.* gal.; over, 14*s.*
Opium ... ... lb.	20*s.*	30*s.*
Candles, &c., stearine, paraffin wax, &c. ... ... lb.	1½*d.*	1*d.*
Cocoa-butter, caramel and caramel-butter ... ... lb.	2*d.* and 15%	1*d.*
Confectionery, &c. ... ... „	2*d.* and 15%	2*d.*
Canary, hemp, and rape seed ...	15%	1*s.* 6*d.* cental
Soap, perfumed ... ... lb.	4*d.*	3*d.*
„ n.e.i. and polishing ... „	1*d.*	½*d.*
Honey, preserved ginger, &c. „	2*d.*	1½*d.*
Lime-juice and other fruit-juices and fruit-syrup, non-spirituous gal.	1*s.*	9*d.*
Linseed ... ... cental	2*s.*	2*s.*
If used for making oil ...	2*s.*	free
Mustard seed ... ... lb.	2*d.*	„
Oilmen's stores, special preparation of infants' and invalids' foods	20%	„

The change in the duty on seeds was done at the instance of a Government supporter, who said it was "more convenient." The effect is that it somewhat raises the duty on canary seed, the article most dealt in, and reduces the proportion on hemp and rape seed, the latter being largely produced locally. An important alteration is made in the wording of oilmen's stores. As stated, infants' and invalids' foods are made free, and the words "*when in packages for retail sale*," are now omitted. The intention was not to give a bonus of 20 per cent. for the mere packing of goods, but in practice it appears the Customs officers now consider such articles as whiting, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, &c., dutiable at 20 per cent. On the item "opium," including, as regards' smoking opium, the weight of the immediately containing package, 20*s.* per lb., considerable discussion took place. In Western Australia the duty had been 30*s.* in New Zealand, 40*s.* Western Australia, under the local tariff, had received a revenue of 3,247*l.* from this item alone, whilst the Federal Government at 20*s.* expected to receive 2,000*l.* from that State. The increase to 40*s.* a lb. in New Zealand led to decreased consumption and increased revenue. Sir George Turner held that an increase in the duty would only encourage smuggling. The duty was then raised to 30*s.* per lb., which will be charged on the covering tin as well as the opium. As regards extracts of opium, used medicinally, the duty will be raised proportionately, but the Minister of Customs undertook that opportunity should be given for considering the matter in connection with medicines. It was pointed out that the high duty would encourage the local production of opium, and the Federal Government could not stop the consumption of this article.

MEXICAN QUICKSILVER.—*La Tierra de Mexico* states that quicksilver occurs in Mexico in various places in small quantities. The most important districts are Guadalcazar and Huitzuco, in the States of Guerrero. In the former locality it occurs in calcareous rocks of the cretaceous age, where it forms veins and impregnations; the age of the formation and nature of the deposits being similar to those in California. The production for 1900 amounted to 335 metric tons.

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



A Lullaby.

Hush-a-bye, baby! up Winsley Street
Mother will hurry and buy you a teat;
Get you a soother, with ring or with ball.
Sing you of Sanger and soother and all.

Hush-a-bye, baby! in the same street
Mother will purchase a bottle so sweet—
Bottle "old fashioned," or bottle quite new.
Sing you of Sanger and feeder and you.

Hush-a bye, baby! that very street
Is where they give you a powder-puff neat—
Puff-box and powder, both big ones and small.
Sing you of Sanger and powder and all.

Hush-a-bye, baby! that is the street
Where all the nice things you wish for we meet—
Pilches, protectors, and perfumes at call.
Sing you of Sanger and sundries and all.

In the Interest of Science.

WHEN one's friend is a scientist and given to experiments, a little caution may not be out of place before consenting to do him a little favour. That, however, did not occur to a certain well known public man, whose experience is thus related. He went to the laboratory of an old school-mate, a professor of chemistry, to make a friendly call. The professor was studying a dark-brown substance spread out on a sheet of paper. "I say," he cried, when greetings had been exchanged, "would you kindly let me place a bit of this on your tongue? My taste has become vitiated by trying all sorts of things." "Certainly," responded his accommodating friend, and he promptly opened his mouth. The professor took up some of the substance under analysis and put it on his friend's tongue. The man worked it around his mouth for fully a minute, as though it were something choice. "Note any effect?" asked the professor. "No—none." "It doesn't prick your tongue?" "Not that I can detect." "I thought not. There are no alkaloids in it, then. How does it taste?" "Bitter as gall." "Hem—m—m! All right." By this time the visitor's curiosity was aroused. "But what is it?" he inquired. "I don't know. That's what I am trying to find out. Some one has been poisoning horses with it."

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Place to Spend a Happy Life for pharmacists is now Queensland A new Pharmacy Act had passed second reading and Committee in the Legislative Council of that colony when the December number of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* was published, and no doubt it is now in operation. The Act, as drafted by the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society, had grouped all the demands which our most clamorous advocates here and there have been formulating for years past as "only bare justice." The curriculum, reciprocity, the division of the examination, companies to be persons, power to de-register licentiates for "infamous conduct in a professional sense," limitation of the rights of executors to carry on businesses, and a 20*l.* penalty on anybody not a pharmaceutical chemist who should "carry on or attempt to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist . . . or use or exhibit any title, term, sign, or symbol, which may be construed to mean that he is qualified to perform the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist," were, and, with only slight limitations, still are among the objects provided for. The provision in regard to signs and symbols is intended, I suppose, to cover coloured bottles and gilt pestles and mortars, and would be comprehensive enough, I should think, to satisfy North-East Lancashire; while "the business of a pharmaceutical chemist" is a description so vague that it will only get defined after a few dozens of actions.

The Legislative Council has made only moderate modifications in the Bill. The pharmacists had secured the support of the Government, the members of which, however, had apparently only superficially acquainted themselves with the proposals, but their best friends were two or three medical members of Council who flew at the measure with jealous invective. This secured the sympathy of the lay members. One of the latter, referring to certain medical criticisms, said he hoped it would extend the powers of chemists. They often did more good than the doctors did. The medical section, however, got a definition of pharmaceutical chemist into the Bill. Their object was to prevent his assumption of any medical authority. They fixed him as "a person skilled in the business of the preparation and preserving of drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners." Whether this description will interfere with his monopoly in the sale of medicines remains to be seen. They also resisted the phrase "in a professional sense" in the deregistration clause, and got the words "in respect of his calling as a pharmaceutical chemist" substituted.

The Government insisted on the insertion of a clause in favour of joint-stock companies. The right of friendly societies to dispense for their own members by the aid of a qualified person had already been conceded In regard to companies it was first proposed that "the majority and at least three of the directors of any company carrying on the business should be pharmaceutical chemists," but this was abandoned, and now it is provided that no name of an unqualified person shall appear in the title of such company, and that the name of the qualified manager shall in all cases be used. Details regarding examinations, registration, reciprocity, and the administration of the Act are entrusted to a Board of seven pharmaceutical chemists, four of whom are to be nominated by the Government, and there is to be an appeal from any of the Board's decisions to the Home Secretary only.

The Late Mr. J. T. Davenport has not been seen much in pharmaceutical circles in recent years, and he must have been personally unknown to the majority of the present generation of pharmacists. The last time I saw him was in Bow Street Police Court in 1892, when he was summoned for selling chlorodyne without a poison-label. He was a singularly handsome, aristocratic-looking man, and it was almost pathetic to see him press his way toward the bar when his case was called. His counsel stopped him, and the Magistrate kindly remarked, "Your presence in the court is sufficient, Mr. Davenport." The action was taken by the Treasury to test the law, but I found Mr. Davenport specially indignant against the Pharmaceutical Council on account of it. To be summoned to a police court was a bitter experience for him. Chemists nowadays have to reckon on an occasional appearance in a police court as an almost necessary condition of their business career, so that we can hardly appreciate the sensitiveness of the past generation. Mr. Davenport was a fine specimen of the chemists of the pre-legislative era. He was cultured, refined, and high principled, and a master of his business. I am not sure that examinations have improved on the model. In the obituary notice published last week, I think I detect the intervention of the shorthand writer. Mr. Davenport is said to have been "one of the first to make skilled preparations." "Skilled," I suspect, was a substitution for "scaled."

The Man with the Mandate, he who worketh without noise, the self-appointed apostle of organisation, is taking off his coat. He is not going to be the shuttlecock of pharmaceutical journalism much longer. He certainly will not rest until some few things—I am not quite sure what—are accomplished. On the way to his end he lends a hand to the organisation of London. The federation of London Associations, he says, presents no difficulty because of their proximity. Which is proximate to which? Surely the subjunctive future would be more correct than the indicative present in reference to such a federation. Just now we might as well talk of federating chaos. I am not consciously burlesquing Mr. Lord Gifford's manifesto. I simply cannot understand it. We all want the same things he appears to aim at, but we do not denounce one another because they are difficult to get. Mr. Gifford's policy is as misty as his arithmetic. He had nearly twice the voting strength of any other official candidate, he says, at the last Council election. He had 1,595 votes; there were two other unofficial candidates with over 1,500, and six with over 1,000. How is this for accurate? Aspirations and arguments may sometimes be stated ambiguously; but a controversialist who is loose with his statistics is hopeless.

A National Sanatorium is, in the King's opinion, the best investment which can be made of 200,000*l.* for the benefit of the poor. It is, I think, a wise decision. The utter defeat of tuberculosis in this country, which his Majesty evidently and intelligently aims at, will be a glorious achievement, and will by itself render his reign illustrious. It is recognised by all competent authorities as a possible purpose, and it is doubtful if anyone could suggest any other which would spread so much happiness. I should have thought four smaller sanatoria in various parts of the Kingdom would have been better than one large one, but perhaps the adoption of the latter is not final. This grand endorsement of fresh air as the rational treatment of consumption will give it a new impetus, and will thus multiply the good effect of the generous donation.

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Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Affairs.

IN these days of balls, concerts, dinners, and pharmaceutical teas all the elements of the "craft" blend themselves into a harmonious melody which deadens interest in anything that savours of polemics or politics. Yet some good Samaritan is ever ready to blow the placid surface into a mimic storm. How dull matters would have been lately if "Xrayser" had not tilted at a windmill, as some one has expressed it, although it is not a happy simile for the London Chemists Association. His criticism has done the proposed organisation the best possible service, we fancy, by drawing attention to it. Mr. Pentney and Mr. Pond have helped to keep up the game beautifully, and if the Association does not emerge from the ten-shilling room a strong and likeable bantling it will not be through lack of judicious and cheap advertisement. As this mild sensation threatens to pass into everlasting night Mr. Lord Gifford emerges in Venus-like splendour from the nocturnal shade which has recently overshadowed him. He has followed up his epistle of last week with two interventions at this week's Council-meeting, and although neither exactly covered the mandate, they are timely evidence of activity. It is only by work done publicly in the Pharmaceutical Council that we can judge what the members are doing, although most of the work is believed to be done in committee. This is what Mr. Gifford referred to in his letter when he said that members of the Society "ought at least to have sufficient information to enable them to form an intelligent opinion" of what is done by the Council. The most important business done by committees is really never, or but rarely, made public until it is settled. Sometimes members of Council are as poorly informed as outsiders. Take, for example, the Poisons Schedule inquiry. At the November meeting Mr. Southall asked if the Council was to be asked to give evidence before the Committee. "Oh, yes," said the President, "that matter comes later on," and a few minutes

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later he told the Council that as a result of the Watch Committee's deliberations the President, Vice-President, Mr. Carteighe, and Mr. Cross were appointed to procure evidence and appoint witnesses. We take this as a tolerably good example of the way Council-business is done. It will be noted that the committee met and disposed of most important business without giving the Council, as a whole, the slightest opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. The Watch Committee exists to transact urgent legal or Parliamentary business, and consists of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and London members of the Council, altogether nine members, including, undoubtedly, some of the most experienced councillors. It cannot, surely, be advantageous to have such matters settled without reference to the Council when urgency is out of the question? The Council met on November 6, and "the President or other competent representatives of the Society" were requested to attend the Privy Council Office on November 19, so that there was ample time for the whole Council to consider the matter and decide what should be done. We give this as an example of Council work, for which every member of it is technically responsible, and gets the credit of—if any is going. It is not a solitary case, and we dare say if Mr. Lord Gifford spoke out with his wonted plainness, he would say that when he comes to London every month he finds things cut and dried past alteration or interference. It will be seen, therefore, that the Council has become subordinate to its own committees, for its approval to most of the reports is a mere formality. If the members had in the General Purposes Committee, which meets the night before the Council-meeting, the opportunity of a preliminary review of the whole of the next day's business, or were each member supplied with a general statement of the business to be transacted, the danger of committee-government would be minimised. Probably such government is best, but the members of the Society do not return new members for that sort of thing. And this brings us to the point of these observations. Two months hence the customary declaration that seven members retire from the Council will be made. The retiring members are eligible for re-election. They are Messrs. Carteighe, Young, Harrington, Park, Harrison, Glyn-Jones, and Southall—to name them in the order they were on the poll in 1899. It would be too much to expect that these gentlemen will be returned unopposed. But, may we ask, on what ground any one of them should be rejected? There is no use displacing any except by men who will bring to the Council new or better ideas and methods, and who will devote to their work individuality which will leave its impress on the Council. The matter is sufficiently important to think over.

Otto of Rose.

THE otto-of-rose industry has attracted considerable attention recently, and several attempts, more or less of an experimental nature, have been made in other localities than the Balkans to cultivate the rose for distillation. The fact that the Balkan district, on account of its purely natural advantages, is *par excellence* the rose-garden of the world is sometimes overlooked in dealing with the question, and there is a disposition to accept too readily statements in regard to the impurity of Bulgarian otto. Undoubtedly the industry has suffered from great disadvantages, for that sophistication has existed long enough in Bulgaria to be traditional is true, and the fact is taken advantage of by dealers outside Bulgaria, who "reduce" pure ottos to suit market-prices. On this point a correspondent has something to say in this issue. It may also be noted that although the rose is one of the most delicate of flowers, the methods of distillation adopted by the Balkan peasantry are frequently as rough as they can be; and if Bulgaria is to meet the severe competition which is threatened by synthetic rose and general vilification of Bulgarian trading-methods, the industry must be thoroughly modernised—first by the use of improved stills. We have reason to believe that such improvements are being seriously considered by leading distillers, and the sooner they are carried out the better for Bulgaria.

These observations are induced by the perusal of a report which has just been presented to the French Minister of Agriculture by M. J. Gravereaux, who had collected some 800 kinds of wild roses in his rosery at Haÿ, and was asked by the Minister to visit Bulgaria and report on how roses are cultivated and otto distilled there, evidently with a view to attempt to put the rose-industry on a better footing in France. M. Gravereaux points out that France imports over 30 per cent. of the whole of the Bulgarian crop of otto, England coming next with over 20 per cent.; America (apart from Constantinople, which is merely an intermediary) follows with about 15 per cent., the remainder being chiefly divided between Germany, Russia, and Austria. M. Gravereaux states that the average value of the otto produced in Bulgaria is from 800f. to 1,000f. per kilo., and that one of the principal reasons of adulteration is this low price. Here he is in error, for the lower of these values, and the higher much more so, cover the profitable selling-price of the purest Bulgarian otto. Values do undoubtedly vary with the season; but to say that sophistication is practised because the trade-prices are not remunerative to the distillers and first-hand sellers is a travesty of the truth. Price-influence is practically the same as that which induces the great adulteration of lavender oil in France or lemon oil in Sicily, being independent of the cost of production. So long as too eager buyers attempt to get more than true value for their money so long will adulteration of all essential oils be practised by unscrupulous dealers. The bulk of M. Gravereaux's report is a superficial description of the conditions of rose-growing in the Balkans. He says, "To stimulate the zeal of our compatriots may we not add that Germany has made numerous efforts in this direction? We know, too, that Russia has made plantations of roses in the Caucasus," &c. He thinks Algeria and Tunis lend themselves in a wonderful manner to rose-cultivation, forgetting that the quality of the few essential oils which have been produced in Algeria—geranium oil, for example—compares badly with those produced elsewhere, a circumstance probably due to climatic conditions. Anyway, the reporter suggests that France should make a beginning in Bulgaria by taking a hectare of land in Kazanlik, the chief centre of the Balkan rose-production, plant it with roses, and erecting the requisite distillation-apparatus to carry out the experiments which are needful. It is difficult to see what good this would do to France. The results can almost be foretold, and they should largely benefit the Bulgarian industry. We should have thought that experimental cultivations in the places where it is proposed to grow for distillation in France or her colonies would have been more appropriate, since the avowed object of the inquiry was to enable France, as the largest consumer of otto, to produce cheaper otto than that now manufactured in France. It is true that the French otto differs materially in odour from Bulgarian, and many prefer it, but the superiority in odour is not at all commensurate with the difference in price between the two kinds. M. Gravereaux thinks that French otto would be cheaper if

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the manufacturers aimed to produce otto of rose rather than rose-water; for otto, he says, is really a by-product. It is apparent that a great deal more information than M. Gravereaux has collected must be available before French growers and distillers can embark upon competition with Bulgaria in this matter.

The Production of Arsenic.

The arsenic industry in this country has fallen upon evil days. Recently Devon Great Consols (Limited) have closed their mines, which were the principal source of the world's supply. This has not so far materially influenced the value of arsenic, and not until the existing stocks, estimated at over 3,000 tons, are worked off, are we likely to see much higher prices. The circumstances which have led up to the closing of the mines and the liquidation of the company may be briefly stated. The Duke of Bedford, who is the ground-landlord, has refused to renew the lease of the mines, which has only five years to run, but he has found employment for many of the miners. In the circumstances liquidation of the company seemed not only desirable but necessary. The company had lost 4,608*l.* on the year's trading, and at the recent liquidation meeting one of the directors stated that the company had been losing 100*l.* per week owing to the fall in the price of arsenic. Moreover, the company were unable to find a buyer for the 1901 production, the consequence being that it was pawned with the bankers. The bank has now given notice of foreclosure It is quite probable the creditors of the company will be paid 20*s.* in the pound, but the shareholders are not likely to get anything. It may also be mentioned that the mine, which was formerly a very rich copper-producer, has afforded dividends amounting to about 120*l.* per share. The only other arsenic mine in England belongs to the Devon Gawton Company (Limited), who have just had to borrow 5,000*l.* to carry on business. They have discharged many of their miners, and all underground developments have ceased pending a revival in the arsenic trade. They also have been unable to dispose of their production. Indirectly the consumption has been affected by a severe drought in Australia during the last two years, which has depleted the stocks of sheep.

Arsenic during recent years has been subject to wide fluctuations in value, the lowest price on record being about 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and the highest 20*l.*, these figures applying of course to contracts made with the producers. During the last nine years the average price has been 14*l.*, but in the last five years it has been 16*l.* per ton, and to-day it stands at slightly below that figure. In the present uncertain state of the market consumers are only purchasing for actual requirements, and the fact that the liquidator of Devon Great Consols (Limited) is prepared to receive offers for the whole or any part of the property shows that developments may be in progress. As a producer of arsenic Portugal stands second, and it is said that one firm there has now in stock 1,500 tons, holding it for a higher price. A considerable proportion of the Portuguese output is sent to this country, and the production has increased of late. Within the past few years Australia has also sent us shipments, but only when the home-values were high—say 20*l.*; they have now ceased. Italy, Hungary, and Germany also produce arsenic, but mostly for home consumption. In Canada considerable interest has been shown lately in the exploitation of arsenic production in connection with gold-mining, and an earnest effort is being made by interested parties to have bounties placed upon its production by both the Federal and Provincial Governments. A meeting of citizens was recently held in the town of Actinolite, and an address asking for the bounty was sent to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa. The plea is made that the arsenic required in both the United States and Canada ought to be supplied by Canada, and it is argued that the Dominion is in a better position to supply this trade than Great Britain or Europe, especially as at present no arsenic is produced commercially in the United States. As showing the extent of this industry, we may state that in 1900 there was imported into the United States (according to official figures) 3,145 tons, valued at $333,100, against 4,705 tons, valued at $415,000. Canada during the four years ending 1898 imported 933 tons, valued at $82,000. There is only one arsenic-works in Canada, the capacity of which is 1,000 tons per annum, but if the bounty is granted (which is probable), the output could be increased to 5,000 tons. Hitherto Great Britain has supplied the bulk of America's imports, and it is but natural that the bounty scheme should be viewed with disfavour on this side of the water. At the best there is only a limited use for arsenic, so that the consumption will need to be cultivated. It is asserted that arsenic can be produced in Canada at less cost per ton than anywhere else, owing to the fact that the ore is auriferous as well as arsenical.

THE ALABONE TREATMENT.

Referring to the paper on the treatment of tuberculosis which was given in abstract in the *C. & D.* last week, Mr. Edw. W. Alabone writes to the *British Medical Journal* that it was contributed by Mr. M. Anslow Alabone entirely on his own responsibility, and adds:—

> I know nothing whatever of my son's treatment, and he little more of mine; his statement, therefore, that he has been conversant with my treatment for many years is not only misleading but perfectly inaccurate, although, as he observes, he has seen many cases of phthisis which were deemed hopeless recover under my treatment, but which were not under his "individual" professional care.
>
> I could point out many errors in your criticism of my treatment, and it is hardly fair to ignore the numbers of cases of authenticated cure; but, as an act of justice, might I ask you to defer further judgment till my own treatment—and not that of my son's—has been fully tested—which will shortly be the case?

This letter is a revelation. The younger Dr. Alabone took part in the *Times* controversy entirely in defence of his father, and at the risk of bringing himself into professional disrepute. To be thrown overboard by his father now is hard.

WHISKY-AGEING.

Dr. Hewitt, of the People's Palace, is the man of the week so far as the London newspapers are concerned. Yet his announcement regarding the use of sodium phenyl hydrazine sulphonate was anticipated by Sir Lauder Brunton and Dr. Tunnicliffe about a year ago (see "The Science of Pick-me-ups" in *C. & D.*, March 30, 1901, page 522). The present warm reception of the suggestion is doubtless a tribute to the excellence of the Society of Chemical Industry as a means of publicity. Anyway, Dr. Hewitt has been well talked about, and many interviews have resulted. In one of them Mr. Richard Stallard, of Stallard & Co., Albemarle Street, stated that Mr. J. Lloyd Bullock, pharmaceutical chemist, 3 Hanover Square, who is now 90 years of age, spent many years in trying to discover a quick method of maturing whisky, and in the end came to the conclusion that the one and only satisfactory method is that of bonding for a number of years. He was able to eliminate all the injurious substance, but the whisky would not keep, and had to be drunk directly it was made. It simply became spirit of wine, with no flavour of whisky.

M.P.S's., LOOK OUT.

Messrs. P. Morison & Son, S.S.C., legal advisers to the Society in Scotland, write to the *British Medical Journal*

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giving an emphatic denial to a suggestion which had been made by a correspondent of the *B.M.J.* that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Registrar do not administer the law impartially. In their letter they say: "Let 'Scrutator' send the Registrar *or us* evidence justifying the prosecution of any member of the Pharmaceutical Society or his unqualified assistant for a breach of the law, and *we undertake* that, in the interest of the public, proceedings will be taken against the offender." Something of the *Ego et rex meus* about that proclamation.

SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Sir Ernest Cassel has placed at the disposal of the King 200,000*l.* for charitable or utilitarian purposes, which his Majesty has decided to devote to providing a sanatorium in England for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis. Sums of 500*l.*, 200*l.*, and 100*l.* are to be devoted as money prizes for the best essays and plans for the erection of a suitable sanatorium. An advisory committee has been appointed, consisting of Sir William Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., Sir Francis Laking, K.C.V.O., Sir Felix Semon, Sir Hermann Weber, and Dr. C. Theodore Williams, and essays, with the necessary constructive plans, are to be sent in not later than April 15, 1902, to either Dr. P. Horton-Smith (15 Upper Brook Street, W.) or Dr. J. Broadbent (35 Seymour Street, W.). The following clauses from the conditions show the scope of the essays:—



SIR E. CASSEL, K.C.M.G.

1. Medical men of all nationalities may compete. The papers may either be the work of a medical man, or the joint production of a medical man and an architect.
2. The sanatorium is intended for 100 tuberculous patients—50 male and 50 female.
3. Of the total number of beds, 88 will be assigned to the more necessitous classes, whilst 12 will be reserved for the well-to do.
4. The accommodation for all patients is to be comfortable, a separate room being provided for each. Superior arrangements to be made for the more wealthy patients.
5. It may be taken for granted that the sanatorium will be erected on an elevated and sloping site, with a sunny exposure, and well sheltered from cold winds. It will have a farm at a convenient distance, and be surrounded by extensive grounds, well-wooded, and affording ample space for exercises of various kinds. The soil will be dry and permeable, and the water-supply abundant.
6. The sanatorium must be fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements, and equipped with all requirements for scientific research. Provision should also be made for the recreation of the patients.
7. Economy in construction will be an important consideration, but it must not interfere with the reasonable comfort of the patients or the efficiency of the institution.

The committee are certainly going to work in a business-like manner, and we have no doubt the fund will be of great benefit to the class—the genteel poor—which it is intended for. Sir Ernest Cassel, who has so generously placed such a large sum of money at the disposal of the King, is a naturalised Englishman who has made his money in finance. The King stood as sponsor to his grandchild last week.

COLONIAL IMPORT-DUTIES.

The Board of Trade have issued a return, ordered by the House of Commons to be prepared last autumn, of the various duties levied upon imports by the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom. It is a Blue-book of over five hundred pages, compiled by Sir Alfred Bateman, and shows with marvellous clearness the diversity of the tariffs of the British Empire. The arrangement of the book appears to be excellent, and gives some idea of the chaos prevailing in the numerous tariffs throughout our possessions. Sections are devoted to paints colours, varnishes, chemicals, dyeing and tanning materials, oils, fats, resins, &c. That relating to chemicals runs to twenty-four pages, but no summary would convey an adequate notion of the duties, the number of the articles affected and the number of possessions levying duties being too great. The Australian Commonwealth Tariff Bill is dealt with in an appendix, but the rates there given have been superseded by the provisional rates, which are at present under discussion in the Federal House of Representatives. In the appendices will be found useful papers on copyright laws and regulations in force in the Empire and the duties leviable in the protectorates and the territories of chartered companies.

THE CITY'S PUBLIC ANALYST.

Such is the quaint heading that the *Times* gives to a paragraph on the quarterly report of the public analyst for the City of London (Dr. F. L. Teed). The report shows that during the period under review 214 samples of food and drugs were analysed. Of these, 48 samples were adulterated, or 19·7 per cent. Ninety-one samples were taken unofficially, and of these 21, or 23·1 per cent., were adulterated. The remaining 153 samples were purchased with all the formalities of the Acts. The unofficial samples were taken in order to ascertain where adulteration was most practised. Dr. Teed adds that the amount of adulteration disclosed by the quarter's work is very large, but the prosecutions that are taking place will tend to reduce them to a much more reasonable figure. This is altogether a case of the new broom, for during Dr. Teed's predecessor's time food and drugs in the City of London were neither so severely pressed into the service of the public analyst, nor were the Common Council men startled by statements to the effect that adulteration is practised in the City on a very large scale.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," January* 8, 1902.)

"STEELPHOS" (no claim for "steel"); for a chemical for hardening and annealing metals. By the Steelphos Manufacturing Company, Olmar Wharf, Malt Street, Old Kent Road, S.E. 242,202.

"ABSORBINE" (no claim for "Absorb"); for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By W. F. Young, 68 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 242,163 and 242,164.

"HERCULOID"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Evodie Louise Kernick, 85 Stacey Road, Cardiff. 241,705.

"PETRONOL" (no claim for "Petro"); for chemicals in Class 3. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 242,074.

"MARLOW" (the essential particular) and device for a label; for a medicine. By the Marlow Company, 6 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh. 241,135.

"GYPO"; for Goods in Class 17. By John Bennet Lawes & Co. (Limited), 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. 242,726.

"MARVELINE" (no claim for "Marvel"); for marking-ink. By H. Bell, 62 Quay, Waterford. 242,390.

"FLORITZA"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 241,374.

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Legal Reports.

Fertilisers and Food-stuffs Act.

Defective Slag.

At Leicester, on January 4, Mr. John W. Proctor and Mr. Richard Thompson, trading under the style of Messrs. Richardson & Co., chemical-manure manufacturers, York, were charged with selling slag which on analysis by Dr. Dyer, analyst to the Leicester County Council, was found to be 7 per cent. deficient in phosphates on the third or lowest quality quoted for, whereas the best quality was ordered and paid for. The defence was that when the slag was ordered the defendants did not have it in stock, they sent on the order to another firm, who were in a similar position, and they transferred the order to a third firm, who supplied the basic slag. It was admitted by the prosecution that the defendants had established a well-earned reputation, and that they would not knowingly commit the offence charged. The defendants further expressed their anxiety to rectify any mistake which had been made. They denied that any moral offence had been committed, as they ordered and paid for the best quality to be supplied. The Bench admitted the *bona fides* of the defendants and decided to treat the action, which was the first under the Act which had to come before them, as a test case. They fined the defendants 20*s.* and 32*s.* costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Sweet Nitre.

At the Six-mile Cross (co. Tyrone) Petty Sessions, on January 2, Messrs. W. Armstrong & Co., druggists, Grimlex, were prosecuted for having sold a quantity of deficient sweet spirit of nitre. The certificate of Mr. Barklie, county analyst, showed that the article was deficient to the extent of 25 per cent. For the defence it was contended that the spirit could not be kept up to the proper standard owing to the evaporation through frequent use, moreover the bottle sent to the analyst had not been filled, and there was more room for the air to injure it. The Magistrate said if they went into technicalities they would have to get Mr. Barklie to give evidence At defendants' request the case was adjourned for Mr. Barklie's attendance.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Peter Campbell Forbes, formerly trading as a chemist at St. Andrew's Avenue, Morley.

The public examination of this debtor took place at Dewsbury on January 7. At the last Court debtor undertook to file certain accounts in fourteen days, and the Official Receiver (Dr. E. E. Deane) now complained that debtor had failed to comply with the order. Debtor said he had been unable to do so as he had not had proper access to the books, and had been occupied with other negotiations. The trustee being unable to dispose of his business for more than 50*l.*, he (the debtor) found a purchaser at 200*l.* The Official Receiver said that the trustee complained that he was unable to transfer the office to the new owner of the business because of debtor's action. The Registrar pointed out that the agreement made by debtor and his wife with the landlord was not worth the paper it was written on, and that it could not override the trustee's rights. The Official Receiver stated that debtor was trying to get possession of the premises in his wife's name, which was simply an application for his own benefit, and an interference with the rights of the trustee. The Registrar warned debtor that the trustee must not be embarrassed by anyone. He also warned him that an order of the Court must not be lightly treated, and ordered him to file the accounts required in ten days.

Re Arthur Claude Howard Newton Mason, 113 High Street, West Bromwich, trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was summoned for January 2, at Birmingham, but none attended, nor was the bankrupt present, and the debtor's affairs were left with the Official Receiver to be dealt with in the ordinary way. Debtor attributes his failure to falling off in trade and severe competition. The immediate cause of the petition was the High Bailiff taking possession under an execution. The statement of affairs discloses liabilities 473*l.* 16*s.* and assets estimated at 300*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* In his observations the Official Receiver says the bankrupt, who is not a qualified chemist and druggist, was an assistant to his father, who carried on a chemist's and druggist's business in High Street, West Bromwich, till June, 1898. In that month the stock and fixtures were transferred to the bankrupt, in consideration of the payment of 1*l.* a week to his father during his lifetime. The bankrupt estimated that the stock and fixtures were worth 500*l.* as a going concern. The liabilities were paid by his father, who collected the book-debts owing at that time. The bankrupt was left without working capital, and this had been a serious drawback to him. In December, 1900, creditors began to press, and since then he had traded with considerable difficulty. He did not, however, recognise his insolvent position until November, 1901, although the profits for some time past have, in consequence of the severe competition, been insufficient to pay the expenses. In former years the bankrupt's father sent a considerable quantity of goods to India, but the orders had fallen off considerably, and the bankrupt was recently served with a writ for 124*l.* for advertising in the *Indian Daily News*. The bankrupt is unmarried. The following is a list of the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Acton & Borman, London	2	8	0
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, London ...	17	3	8
Beatson & Co., Rotherham	31	8	4
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London ...	9	16	3
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), Northwich	6	3	6
Burrough, Jas. (Limited), London ...	2	11	3
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Birmingham ...	6	7	0
Davies, Harry, West Bromwich	25	10	0
Domeier, D. Thom, & Co. (Limited), Manchester	2	8	0
Gibson, R., & Son (Limited), Hulme ...	2	14	0
Green, F., & Co. (Limited), Birmingham	1	18	9
Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester	6	7	8
Indian Daily News, London	130	4	0
Metropolitan Bank (Limited)	10	9	1
Newball & Mason, Nottingham	4	13	4
Roberts, W. F., Birmingham	9	9	0
Times of India, London	10	8	0
Wilkinson, Jas. F., Manchester	24	12	11
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	82	13	7

Re William Longwood Fewster, Westbro', Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.—The affairs of this debtor were inquired into at the Dewsbury Bankruptcy Court on January 7. Debtor stated that he started in business nineteen years ago with 20*l.* capital. Some years ago he bought the premises he now occupied at Westtown. He lived at Westbro', Dewsbury, where for some time a business had been carried on in the name of Fewster, chemist. That business was not his, but his wife's, who sold tea, chocolate, &c., and a few drugs, but no poisons, nor anything that a greengrocer could not sell. The few drugs she sold were supplied from his shop at Westtown. He recognised that it was a mistake to have the name of Fewster chemist, over his wife's shop, and he admitted that the labels of his bottles bore the name "W. L. Fewster, Westtown and Westbro'." It had never occurred to him that this was wrong. Orders for drugs for him were left at his wife's shop. The causes of failure was smallness of capital, losses through local strikes, and expenditure in advertising proprietary articles. He had spent hundreds of pounds in advertising. The examination was adjourned to allow the Official Receiver an opportunity of considering the ownership of the shop at Westbro'.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Boam, G., and **Thompson, J. W.,** under the style of Boam & Thompson, Castleton, Derbyshire, mineral-water manufacturers.

Cuppaidge, J. L., and **Edmond, W. R.,** under the style of Cuppaidge & Edmond, Totnes, Devonshire, physicians and surgeons.

Goldhill, B. M., and **Goldhill, I. M.,** under the style of Goldhill & Co., Houndsditch, E.C., sponge-merchants.

Hill, A. B., Yates, R., Hicks, A., and **Hill, C. A.,** under the style of Davy Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, Southwark, S.E.; so far as regards A. B. Hill and R. Yates.

Howitt, J. F. W., and **Cross, G. F.,** under the style of Howitt & Cross, Downham Market, general medical practitioners.

Hutchinson, W. G., and **Grout, J. W., jun.,** under the style of Hutchinson & Co., Burton-on-Trent, chemical-manufacturers.

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King, E. E., and **Horden, A. G.**, under the style of King & Horden, Ludlow, medical practitioners.

Mander, C. T., **Mander, B. K.**, **Mander, N. K.**, and **Clarke, K.**, under the style of Mander Brothers, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and Oxford Street, W., varnish-manufacturers; so far as regards H. Clarke.

Oldham, C., and **Jessop, W.**, under the style of Oldham & Jessop. Wisbech Saint Peter, Cambridgeshire, mineral-water manufacturers.

Rumsey, J. H. W., **Idris, T. H. W.**, **Jones, W. A.**, and **Bishop, E. K.**, under the style of the Sunlight Sensitised-paper Company, The Avenue Works, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W., sensitised-paper manufacturers and photographic chemists.

Shorthouse, J. K., and **Shorthouse, J. W.**, under the style of Joseph Shorthouse & Sons, Birmingham, manufacturing chemists, &c.

Watson, S. O., and **Watson, W.**, under the style of Spencer & Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemical-merchants.

New Companies & Company News.

THE E. W. GILLETT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Toronto, Ont., with a capital of $350,000. To manufacture and deal in groceries and druggists' sundries, and to acquire the business of E. W. Gillett, Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, makers of chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The subscribers are:—W. G. B. Sweet, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., merchant; H. Bradley, 307 Clapham Road, S.W., druggist; A. W. Wordley, 20 Champion Park, Denmark Hill, S.E., surgeon; H. A. Hart, "Woodlands," Wootton, gentleman; J. Pilkin, 56 Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., philosophical-instrument maker; G. G. Hewitt, M.D., M.B., B.S., 15 Walbrook, E.C.; and A. Croft, 8 New Broad Street, E.C., druggist.

POWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (29,000 "A" and 1,000 "B"). Objects: To acquire E. Power's business of a dental and surgical instrument maker, and to carry on the same and any auxiliary business. The first subscribers are:—E. Power, Churchfield Road, Walton-on-Thames, manufacturer; Mrs. A. E. Power, Churchfield Road, Walton-on-Thames; Miss E. A. Power, Churchfield Road, Walton-on-Thames; E. A. Higgs, Walton-on-Thames, clerk; W. H. Ash, Broad Street, Golden Square, W., merchant and manufacturer; C. J. Ash, Broad Street, Golden Square, W., merchant and manufacturer; and C. Dod, 8 Broad Street, Golden Square, W., secretary. The first directors are W. H. Ash, C. J. Ash, and E. Power (managing director). Qualification, 500 "A" shares. Remuneration of ordinary directors, 50*l.* per annum, divisible; of managing director, 500*l.* per annum.

STANSFIELD BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Exley Stansfield, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in soaps of all kinds, soda-ash, soap-ash, urine-substitute, sulphur-washes, sulphate of soda, tallow, oils, greases, liquid blues, bleaching-preparations, metal polishes and pastes, turpentine, borax, resin, chemicals, chemical, photographic, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—G. Stansfield, 5 Victoria Avenue, Cleckheaton, traveller; E. Stansfield, Victoria Avenue, Cleckheaton, soap and chemical manufacturer; O. Stansfield, 13 Swinton Terrace, Halifax, engineer; Mrs. M. Nicholson, Kirkgate, Bendall, near Leeds; Miss L. Stansfield, 5 Victoria Avenue, Cleckheaton; Mrs. H. Stansfield, 5 Victoria Avenue, Cleckheaton; G. Rushworth, 20 Albion Street, Cleckheaton, traveller; and W. Firth, Craven Bank Chambers, Bradford, solicitor.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have resolved to declare a half-yearly interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares of this company, being 20*s.* per share, free of income-tax.

HOMOCEA (LIMITED).—At a meeting of shareholders of Homocea (Limited), on January 8, the old directors resigned and new directors were appointed. It was stated that the recent appeal to the shareholders to take up the debenture-issue was abortive.

Marriages.

DAVIES—HOWELLS.—At St. Peter's Church, Lampeter, on December 26, Richard Llewellyn Davies, chemist and druggist, Clydach, Swansea, to E. J. Howells, of Lampeter.

STEPHEN—ROBERTSON.—At 25 Barony Street, Edinburgh, on January 4, 1877, by Rev. Alexander Williamson, West St. Giles', John Stephen, chemist, Loanhead, to Sarah, younger daughter of the late Roderick Robertson, Edinburgh. (Silver wedding.)

WANDLESS—ANDERSON.—On January 2, at Scotch Street Church, Whitehaven, by the Rev. A. O. Lochore, William Hood Wandless, chemist and druggist, Whitehaven, to Marian, daughter of the late Captain Wm. Anderson, St. Bees.

Deaths.

CHANCE.—On January 6, at his residence, 1 Grand Avenue, Hove, Sir James Timmins Chance, Bart., in his 88th year. Sir James was for many years head of the firm of Chance Brothers & Co., glass-makers, Birmingham. Intended originally for Holy Orders, and afterwards the Bar, he eschewed both and embraced science, made great progress in the art of glass-making, and eventually his firm took first place as makers of glass apparatus for lighthouses. In conjunction with Michael Faraday and the Astronomer Royal he began a work which lasted eleven years, and as a result the dioptric apparatus for lighthouses was devised. He was a warm and practical supporter of education, a genuine man of science, and a large-hearted philanthropist.

CROWDER.—On December 29, 1901, at Edenvale, 177 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Mr. William Crowder, formerly of Clapton, in his 73rd year. Mr. Crowder was a member of the Society of Chemical Industry attached to the London section, at whose meetings his was one of the most familiar figures. At the Chemical Industry Club on Monday evening his memory was toasted in silence. Mr. Crowder was wont to speak at the meetings, especially when mineral acids were the subject, and his long experience and sound judgment made his remarks well worth listening to. He served on the sectional committee for several years.

DEWAR.—At Dingwall, N.B., on January 4, Mr. Peter James Dewar, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83. Mr. Dewar, who was senior partner of the firm of Dewar & Hay, chemists, Dingwall, was born in Avoch, where his father was the Congregational minister. Mr. Dewar started business as a chemist in Dingwall in 1845, and he was for many years closely identified with the public life of the burgh, taking an active part in the educational, religious, and social needs of the day, especially on behalf of the young. The Volunteer movement also received his loyal support, and he filled the various grades of the service up to the rank of captain, by which title he was known to the last. He was a successful business man, having built up a lucrative concern which combined the practice of dentistry with that of pharmacy. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and grown-up family of daughters to mourn his loss. The business is carried on by the surviving partner, Mr. Roderick Hay, a former apprentice with Mr. Dewar, who had been associated with him as partner for some years past.

HAWKER.—On January 1, Mr. Edwin Hawker, of Hawker Brothers, 7 Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.

KEMP.—At New York, U.S.A., on December 31, 1901, Mr. Edward Kemp, senior member of the firm of Lanman & Kemp. Aged 71.

TAPP.—On January 4, suddenly, at Clapton, Mr. Samuel Tapp, in his 62nd year. Mr. Tapp was well known to the wholesale drug-trade of London, as he was foreman at the London Docks rhubarb warehouse in Crutched Friars for about twenty-two years, from which position he retired in September last. He had previously been with Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., and was one of the best judges of rhubarb in the world. He leaves a widow and four grown-up sons.

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Winter Session.

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

A meeting was held in the Chemical Society's rooms, Burlington House, on Monday evening, January 6, Mr. Otto Hehner (Chairman of the Section) presiding.

Detection and Estimation of Arsenic.

In March last year, when the arsenic scare was at its height, a joint committee of this Society and the Society of Public Analysts was appointed to report upon the best method for the detection and approximate estimation of minute quantities of arsenic in beer, brewing-materials, foodstuffs, and fuel. It consisted of Messrs. Otto Hehner (Chairman), A. H. Allen, A. C. Chapman, C. Estcourt, David Howard, A. R. Ling (Secretary), R. Messel, and L. T. Thorne. They now recommended the Marsh-Berzelius method, in which arsenic-free hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, zinc, lime, and calcium chloride are required, and Jena glass should preferably be used, as ordinary bottle-glass frequently contains arsenic. Hydrochloric acid is rarely free from arsenic. The pure acid of commerce is therefore diluted to sp. gr. 1·100, coloured yellow with bromine, excess of sulphurous acid then added, and after standing twelve hours about a fifth of it is boiled off, whereby the arsenic is got rid of. If the sulphuric acid contain arsenic, a few grammes of sodium chloride is added to ½ litre of it, and the mixture distilled, the first 50 c.c. being rejected. The rest is diluted with four times its volume of water.

To test for arsenic a 200-c.c. flask or bottle is used, and fitted with a tapped 50-c.c. funnel and exit-tube, the latter being connected with a drying-tube containing a roll of dry lead-acetate paper or cotton-wool (saturated with the same solution and dried), then a wad of ordinary cotton-wool, a layer of granulated calcium chloride, and a wad of ordinary cotton-wool. To this tube is attached a hard glass tube drawn out to a point 0·092 inch in diameter.

Having placed about 20 grammes of zinc in the flask and well washed it with water, dilute acid is run in, and when all air is expelled from the apparatus (a point judged by the hydrogen flame being round) the bunsen burner is placed under the hard tube to test whether a mirror is formed or not, acid being added from time to time. If no mirror is formed in twenty minutes, the test may proceed by the addition of the suspected arsenical material.

Standard arsenical mirrors are prepared by adding hydrochloric-acid solution of arsenious oxide (each c.c. of which contains 0·001 milligramme of As_4O_6) to the generating-flask, first 2 c.c. of the solution, then 4 c.c., 6 c.c., 8 c.c., and 10 c.c., using a new hard tube for each addition. The hydrogen is allowed to come off for twenty minutes before adding the arsenical solution, the bunsen flame being below the tube all the time; the arsenical solution is then added, and the flame continued under the tube for twenty minutes, so that the arsenical mirror may be evenly deposited. The mirror is sealed in while the tube is still filled with hydrogen. The tubes are then mounted on white cards and used for comparison. The estimation of arsenic in different materials was then described. Hydrochloric acid is more sensitive than sulphuric, but whichever is used in making the standards must be used again in the comparisons. Sulphuric acid cannot be used with organic materials without destruction of the organic matter. The following are, in brief, the methods suggested:—

Beer.—Start the apparatus with hydrochloric acid, after ten minutes run in a mixture of 10 c.c. beer and 10 c.c. hydrochloric acid. Test for fifteen to twenty minutes, running in more if necessary.

Malt, Sugar, &c.—Hydrochloric acid and 50 c.c. water warmed to 50° C. are poured on 50 grammes of malt in a separator-funnel. After digesting twenty minutes, about 60 c.c. can be drawn off. Each 20 c.c. contains the arsenic from 10 grammes malt. Use in the apparatus as with beer. Sugar may be dissolved in the acid and water, and used as beer.

To Destroy Organic matter the substance (10 grammes) is (1) heated in a crucible with nitric acid (10 to 15 c.c.), and after brown fumes cease to come off, add 3 c.c. sulphuric acid, heating being continued until the mass begins to char; another 5 c.c. of nitric acid is added, and heat continued until the mass is nearly dry. It is then extracted with dilute acid, filtered, and Marshed. (2) The material is mixed with pure lime or magnesia, dried and incinerated (1 gramme to 20 c.c. beer, or 2 grammes sugar or malt) The ash is dissolved in hydrochloric acid and Marshed.

If sulphites or sulphurous acid be present, it must be oxidised by bromine, excess of the latter being removed by heating. To prove that the mirrors are arsenical, replace the hydrogen in the tube with air, seal up and heat until the mirror disappears. On cooling, minute crystals of arsenious oxide are deposited.

The test is of such extreme delicacy that with quantities of 20 grammes or 20 c.c. it will give an indication of one part of arsenious oxide in 7,000,000.

After Mr. A. R. Ling (Secretary of the Section) had read the report, the Chairman made a few remarks which were taken to mean discouragement of debate on that occasion, and Mr. B. E. R. Newlands quickly confirmed that by moving a vote of thanks to the committee, explaining that the report had yet to be placed before the Council. Mr. Gordon Salamon seconded the motion, and took the opportunity of explaining, as a member of the committee which took evidence at Manchester last year, that the committee were well aware in recommending Reinsch's test that it was not the most delicate, but they then felt the responsibility of adopting so delicate a test as the Marsh-Berzelius one, because at that time, when the scare was at its height, there were practically no beer sent out which would not give some response to Marsh, although they were in no sense poisonous.

Mr. Newlands then put the motion to the meeting. It was carried, but a few questions were put, and the Chairman disposed of them by saying that they would all be found answered in the paper. He then called upon Professor J. T. Hewitt, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., to read a paper which virtually was on

The Maturing of Whisky.

Dr. Hewitt is well-known to Chemical Society *habitués* on account of his work in organic chemistry, and it has been whispered recently that he had discovered something which would make new, raw whisky as sweet as milk. He had a good innings on Monday evening, first telling the meeting all about the higher alcohols, acids, and ethers in pot-still and patent-still whisky, especially dwelling upon the fact that there are always few fatty acids in the spirit. About a year ago Sir Lauder Brunton showed that the aldehydes, especially furfural, in whisky and similar spirits, are the hurtful constituents, as they produce the splitting headache next morning. The effect of keeping spirits in cask is to reduce the amount of such aldehydes. Dr. Hewitt spoke about the estimation of these, giving it as his opinion that the colorometric method, by means of aniline acetate, is most reliable, and added figures showing the amounts of aldehydes in Scotch whisky, brandies, Cape smoke, Dop brandy, and the like, but the figures were not startling, as some matured spirits showed bigger figures than raw spirits. He then spoke about the removal of aldehydes, and stated that his discovery consists in the addition of sodium phenyl-hydrazine sulphonate to the low wines still in the course of distillation, the result being that the aldehydes are fixed, and do not come over with the final distillate. This does not diminish the flavour of the spirit, which on keeping in cask for a few months becomes as rich as if it had been kept in them for years.

The discussion on the paper was so long that Dr. Dupré was prevented reading one which he sent in after the programme had been published.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

A goodly gathering of the members of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society and their friends took place at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on January 8. The occasion was a grand smoking-concert, which served the double purposes of promoting social intercourse and holding the annual meeting. Many representatives of the leading wholesale drug-houses were present to support Mr. Frederick Layman, who was in the chair. Before the musical portion of the proceedings began Mr.

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C. E. Pickering, who is President of the new Society, read the annual report. In the course of his speech Mr. Pickering told the story of the amalgamation between the Chemists' Assistants' Union and the Chemists' Managers' Association. A new set of rules had been drafted by the provisional committee appointed in October, and these were submitted that evening for the approval of the Society. After alluding to their good fortune in securing Lord Avebury as Honorary President, who would safeguard their interests in Parliament, Mr. Pickering said it was proposed to re-elect the existing Council for the ensuing year. He drew particular attention to the new rules drafted, and especially to those governing the Benefit Fund. The membership subscription has been fixed at 5*s.* per annum, and evidence of thorough respectability must be given before the membership ticket can be obtained. As a further inducement the ticket entitles the owner to a year's insurance. A programme of half-a-dozen meetings has been drawn up, but that represents only a portion of the work of the Society, which will do its best to help members into situations, and aid in every possible way to raise the general status of the assistant. It is intended that places of pharmaceutical interest will, in the course of the year, be visited by members of the Society, these being arranged for the half-day holidays. He desired to specially draw their attention to the fact that now every branch of the wholesale as well as the retail trade was eligible to join the Society—for which excellent suggestion they had to thank their esteemed friend the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The membership of the Society had fallen off somewhat during the past few months, but that was entirely due to the temporary disorganisation resulting in the amalgamation, and he predicted a great future for the Society. The concert programme consisted of songs, recitations, and an excellent series of gramaphone-records. The orchestra was supplied by Mr. Rush's orchestra, and some of the songs were sung by members of the Society. "The King" and "The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society" were the toasts of the evening.

London Chemists' Association.

ANOTHER meeting of the committee which has in hand the formation of this Association was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on Wednesday, January 8 There was a full attendance of the members, and, in addition, of three of the new members who have been added to the committee—Messrs. Breese, Goodall, and Truman. Rules were submitted and finally drafted for joint discussion with a committee of the Western Chemists' Association, and subsequent submission to a general meeting of chemists who wish to join the Association. This meeting will be called for January 29.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

AT the meeting held at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday evening, January 8, Mr. G. S. Woolley (President) in the chair, Mr. J. Grier, of the Pharmaceutical Department, Owens College, was present to read a paper on "Pharmaceutical Education," but owing to the limited number of members present it was postponed in order that the Federation circular on an allied subject may be considered at the same time. The CHAIRMAN, in the course of some remarks on the subject, said one thing which struck him very forcibly was that the education most needed was reading, writing, and arithmetic. If they advertised for a boy nowadays he could scarcely write a decent hand, and if they asked a boy how much three-quarters of a dozen articles came to at 12*s.* a dozen he was at a loss for an answer. Mr. KIRKBY gave instances of the neglect of the primary forms of education for higher subjects, such as Greek and the higher mathematics, which was proving disadvantageous in many respects. The question of providing refreshments at future meetings was suggested as an attraction, and afternoon meetings were once more mentioned.

Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association.

AN ordinary meeting was held in the Hôtel Métropole on Wednesday, January 8, Mr. Robert Wright, President, in the chair. There was an attendance of over thirty.

Mr. ARTHUR PAYNE, F.C.S., President of the Blaydon Camera Club, delivered a lecture on

CHROMATIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern-slides, diagrams, and specimens, many of which possessed great historical value and interest. Mr. Payne explained, with the aid of a spectrum, the difference between the chemical and visual rays of the spectrum, and showed by means of diagrams the gain in colour sensitiveness obtained by using orthochromatised dry plates. The necessity for the use of a light-filter was explained, and the lecturer insisted upon the necessity of adjusting the light-filter to the brand of plate used by means of an Abney's sensitometer. Mr. Payne showed the different ways in which the light-filter may be placed, and said he preferred, for convenience only, to use it in front of the lens or a Thornton-Pickard shutter. He mentioned that focusing must always be done with the light-filter in position, adding that "so long as the plate and light-filter are used together the colours will be correctly rendered in the same luminosity as the eye sees them at the moment of making the exposure." Many slides illustrated his statements. Turning to photography of colours, the lecturer referred to the work of Carey Lea, Colonel Saint-Florent, Lippmann, Du Hauron, Ives, and Joly. The theory of three-colour photography was explained with the aid of diagrams, and the processes were illustrated with lantern-slides in natural colours.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and Mr. Hughes, his assistant, closed the meeting. Messrs. Dobson (Morpeth) and Hedley (Newcastle) were elected members of the Association.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE programme for the second half of the present session consists of the following items:—

Jan. 9.—Musical and social evening, 73 Newman Street, W.
„ 16.—Paper, "Bee-keeping," by S. Frost.
„ 23.—Short-paper evening.
„ 30.—Paper, "Plant Misfortunes," by R. E. Lownsbrough.
Feb. 6.—Impromptu discussion.
„ 13.—Paper, "Some Notes on Medicinal Plants Cultivated in Great Britain," by F. Ransom, Ph.C.
„ 20.—Musical and social evening.
„ 27.—Discussion, "The Best Systematic Methods for the Pharmacist."
Mar. 6.—Paper, "Phosphorescence," by Professor J. Norman Collie, Ph.D., F.R.S.
„ 13.—Paper by F. C. Shrubsall, M.A., M.R.C.P.
„ 20.—Annual dinner at Holborn Restaurant.
April 10.—Paper, "Notes on some Pharmacopœial Preparations," by E. A. Andrews, Ph.C.
„ 17.—Exhibition and short-paper evening.
„ 24.—Paper, "Glass," by C. Hymans.
May 1.—Musical and social evening.
„ 8.—Annual general meeting.

Personalities.

MR. A. D. BREEZE, of Plymouth, has been appointed chairman of the Plymouth Mercantile Association.

MR. WILLIAM WRAY HOPKINSON, wholesale druggist, has been elected a member of the Bentley-with-Arksey School Board.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS is now on a voyage to South Africa. He started from Southampton on December 28 last, and will return by the East Coast route through Egypt.

THE HON. GEORGE T. FULFORD, President of Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, who has been here in connection with the business of that company, left London on Wednesday of this week for Canada.

MISS KITTY HARSTON, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harston, Burton Road Pharmacy, Lincoln, took honours in Grade II. pianoforte-playing at the recent examination of the Incorporated Society of Musicians.

MRS. THEODORE WRIGHT, who is well known to members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference owing to her exquisite recitations, has accompanied Mrs. Patrick Campbell to the United States as a member of her dramatic company.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

KODAK TERMS.

The new conditions under which Kodak (Limited) are to supply retailers have caused considerable stir in wholesale circles, as well as amongst retail dealers. Wholesalers are no longer to be supplied by the company. This hits them rather hard, not because of the profits they lose, but on account of the fact that Kodak goods bulked very largely in their turnover, and those who profess to supply retailers with everything suddenly find themselves unable to carry out that principle as regards a leading line. The wholesale dealers have met and have resolved upon a line of action—in fact, to continue the fight—for they consider that the company have resolved upon the present step because the wholesalers beat them on the film-monopoly scheme.

Messrs. George Houghton & Son, who have been doing over 1,000*l.* a month with the company, have issued a circular regarding the matter, in which they say:—

"Without a word of thanks for past business or of regret for taking such a step they [the company] give us the curt notice contained in a circular letter issued early in December that in a few weeks' time—viz., January 1—they will dispense with our services as distributors. The business in their goods has been to us not very profitable; but for this we do not so much blame them, as it was, of course, optional to us to give away as much of their discount as we liked to our retailing friends. As is well known, however, we have especially set ourselves out for many years past to supply the retailer with everything that he may require in the way of photographic goods at a very small margin of profit, and we venture to think that our action and that of other wholesalers who have done the same, in giving the facilities we offer, both in terms and in keeping a stock of the thousand and one articles required by amateurs, has been very largely instrumental in popularising photography and indirectly and directly increasing the demand for Kodak as well as other manufacturers' specialities. The question naturally arises, What may the retailer expect when the Kodak Company feel themselves sufficiently strong to treat them in a similar manner? We leave our friends to judge for themselves, aided by the above-mentioned facts."

As it is only fair that the company's views should be given, one of our staff called at their head office and was assured that there is no intention on their part of opening any further retail branches. The company already have five branches in London, and one each in Glasgow and Liverpool. It would not, we were informed, pay the company to open branches everywhere. At the same time our representative was told that the effect of opening a branch near a dealer has been to increase his trade.

"LITTLE NIPPER" COMPETITION.

We have received from Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons the following list of prize-winners.

Class A.

First, 2*l.* 2*s.*, W. H. Wills, 13 Tudor Road, Leicester.
Second, 1*l.* 1*s.*, G. W. Porte, Skelton-in-Cleveland.
Third, 10*s.* 6*d.*, Vivian R. Cocq, 45 The Common, Woolwich.

Class B

First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Walter H. Wills, 13 Tudor Road, Leicester.
Second, 10*s.* 6*d.*, F. Forest, 129 High Street, Guildford.
Third, 5*s.*, J. F. Alexander, 37 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow.

Class C.

(No. 1 Camera.)

First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, H. R. Lewis, Seymour Street, Bath.
Second, 10*s.* 6*d.*, Lallie Dod, 52 Chalsey Road, Brockley.
Third, 5*s.*, G. Axon, 84 Shaw Heath, Stockport, Cheshire.

(No. 2 Camera.)

First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Katie King, 53 St. Thomas's Road, Hastings.
Second, 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. Watts, 29 Evering Road, London, N.

Class D. (No. 1 Camera.)

First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Alfred Wildswith, 2 Well Close Terrace, Leeds.
Second, 10*s.* 6*d.*, Stanley J. Milner, 3 Bellevue, Clifton, Bristol.
Third, 5*s.*, F. Stuart, 25 Ann Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

(No. 2 Camera.)—First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Rev. W. C. Hope, Powys Villa, Park Road, Cowes, I.W.

Class E.

First, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Kate Dod, 52 Chalsey Road, Brockley.
Second, 10*s.* 6*d.*, A. R. Osborne, 36 High Town, Hereford.
Third, 5*s.*, Sidney Hicks, 2 Kingston Road, Bath.

Class F.

First, 2*l.* 2*s.*, Walter Ridler, Cotteswold Road, Tewkesbury.
Second, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Albert Douglas, 77 High Street, Egham.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Defence not Defiance."

Sir,—I have read with the keenest interest your leading article in this week's *C. & D.*, and feel assured that you have done yeoman service to all registered chemists by calling attention to Mr. R. Bremridge's very clear, clever, and concise arguments against any unfair interference with the spirit and intention of the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, which have been copied in other civilised countries throughout the world for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy, and have proved satisfactory. I shall be pleased indeed to have the advantage of receiving half-a-dozen copies from you to forward to M.P.'s when the time for action arrives.

Yours very truly,
John Gibson.
January 4. (Divisional Secretary for Hexham.)

[We still have copies of the article in hand. Divisional secretaries and secretaries of local associations, especially, should see to this matter.—Editor.]

The Mandate and the Man.

Sir,—Your article under the above heading reminds me that prior to Mr. Lord Gifford's election to a seat on the Council I took some interest in his candidature, and very naturally I carefully read your criticisms and opinions. You did not then seem to have a very high opinion of Mr. Gifford—in fact, I gather from your tone that his principles were not such as to command sufficient support to enable him to secure a seat. If those whose expectations in Mr. Lord Gifford have not been realised are only the voters you influenced in his favour, then it is consoling to know that there are so few disappointed ones. As far as I am concerned, and also many who supported Mr. Gifford, his proceedings have been quite what we expected. Since the draft Bill met with its temporary check the discovery of dangerous ground has made light stepping very necessary, and those who "rush in where angels fear to tread" are not members of the Pharmaceutical Council. You may have expected Mr. Gifford to play to the gallery, but there is no gallery—we are all in the pit—and the stage chloroform of the Chair is part of the show. At some time or another you may have advanced the interests of some successful candidate, and of him I might say 'Tu quoque," which would be darkly mysterious enough to be piquant. The last sentence in your article is also mysterious, so many people are under the impression that even men of leisure could not accept a seat on the Council as an honour pure and simple, but accepted grave responsibilities and arduous duties in the conservation and promotion of the interests of all who are legitimately engaged in pharmacy. But this may be mere sentiment. In any case I cannot see that Mr. Gifford's responsibilities are greater than those of any other member of the Council. I believe that every member of the Pharmaceutical Council recognises the importance of the trust reposed in him. There are in pharmacy, as in everything else, different views as to the methods by which the interests of the community can be furthered, with probably a little more accentuation in pharmacy of the prevailing principle that what is best for one's self must be best for his fellows. From a local association to a seat on the Council is such a change of environment that it has often been remarked that the attitude of the man has changed. The realisation of a clearly defined responsibility is not conducive, in a man of sense, to rash or impetuous action. Each member of the Council must feel that he is in a tangle of barbed wire—a maze of conflicting interests—the representative of an incoherent class utterly devoid of unity of

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purpose and unable to logically or consistently express its views as to a practical policy. From personal experience I believe the formation of local associations to be the best means of educating the electors towards definite and unanimous opinions which may be of guidance to their representatives. I recognise the mischief that may be done by such associations if not properly conducted, but the good they do largely counterbalances the little harm they are capable of. I can quite understand an anti-vaccinator condemning local associations. On political questions local associations have a good work before them in educating chemists towards concentration of ideas and unity of purpose. Their tendency is to dispel rather than promulgate the fallacies and inconsistencies which have largely accounted for the Council's past policy being frequently one of masterly inactivity—a policy which, under the circumstances, is much to be commended.

Batley, January 7. R. BROADHEAD.

SIR,—It is amusing to see that Mr. R. Lord Gifford, after a period of repose, is now trying to "wake London up." Certainly noise accompanied work when Mr. R. Lord Gifford was trying for a seat on the Council. He had my vote, and I shall not regret it if he will only keep up the noise. The same reason which Mr. R. Lord Gifford has advanced against the formation of a Metropolitan association might also be advanced against the formation of the Local Associations in the Parliamentary divisions. In each case you will only get a few men to take any active part in the meetings, because the rank-and-file cannot leave their businesses. Mr. R. Lord Gifford will, no doubt, agree with me that it is unwise and illegal for a chemist to leave his shop in the charge of unqualified assistants, and this is the crux of the whole matter. The rank-and-file will not attend these meetings because they do not employ qualified assistants, and consequently cannot leave their businesses, but, with a conscientious and praiseworthy devotion to duty, have to stick to their work almost night and day. In my own town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants there are only two chemists who employ qualified men. There are thousands of chemists who are in this way tied to their businesses, and it is on this account that the provincial meetings inaugurated by the Pharmaceutical Society have been so badly attended by the chemists in the surrounding districts. Mr. R. Lord Gifford must not mistake this non-attendance and inactivity for indifference. It is not everyone that is in the fortunate position of Mr. R. Lord Gifford, who can leave his business and his interests at any time, safely guarded by a qualified assistant. Yours truly,

M. P. S. (110/30.)

The London Chemists' Association.

SIR,—"Xrayser" evidently has conjured up in his brain a London chemists' society so formidably large and powerful that he cannot divest his mind of fear of its mighty influence. But upon what? I ask. May his dream, however, be realised. He does not answer my letter, except to say that he will take my advice and wait to hear the "defined purpose" of the Society to be formed. But he goes on to say my "rebukes . . . compel him to repeat" that "to resolve on creating a society first, and to discover some purpose afterwards, is not the usual process." Also he wishes to "tender the tip to the committee" that we shall not get our "fellow-pharmacists" to agree to any one thing that may be proposed. This is not very complimentary to the trade generally. Either "Xrayser" thinks the committee are a set of dolts, or our fellow-pharmacists are always opposed to one another. I also am compelled to repeat and say again that "Xrayser" is talking about that of which he knows nothing. To create a society first and to discover a purpose for it afterwards is like "Xrayser's" other assertion and charge against the committee—viz., having a scheme without a defined purpose. Both are absurd and ridiculous statements. He has kindly given the "tip" to the committee that pharmacists cannot agree; perhaps he will give us the "tip" as to the "usual process." I would remind "Xrayser" that microbes are not killed with cold water, and dirty water they revel in. As "Xrayser" condescended to say that he would take my advice, let me offer another word—viz., do not write again till you are in possession of the whole matter of facts. Adieu, "Xrayser"! I wish you a prosperous year.

68 Fleet Street, E.C., January 4. GEO. W. POND.

Pure Otto of Rose.

Referring to Mr. F. M. Holmes's paper on this subject and the discussion thereon (*C. & D.*, December 14, 1901, page 966) a Bulgarian correspondent writes:—General and sweeping statements are often made abroad that every Bulgarian grower and exporter is a sophisticator. They are as false as they are ridiculous. Because there are some growers and some exporters who do adulterate their ottos this does not mean that every grower and every exporter is a sophisticator. There are as many honest and straightforward people in Bulgaria as in any country in the world. It is also very erroneous to suppose that it is difficult to procure nowadays absolutely pure otto of rose—all that a dealer or consumer has to do is to ask and pay for pure otto and he will surely get it. If a dealer, or a speculator, or a consumer is willing to pay for the otto he buys or uses only 15*s.* or 15*s.* 6*d.* or 16*s.* or 16*s* 6*d.* per oz. when the price of pure otto in the producing market is as high as 17*s.* per oz., it is only too natural that what he buys cannot be pure. Otto-of-rose brands, whether sold as "virgin otto" or "extra fine otto" or "golden otto," or "absolutely pure otto," whenever offered and sold in the consuming markets 10 or 15 per cent. below the producing market's price, are bound to be doctored. Let it be also well remembered that it is no advantage to buy or use cheap grades. Every time a consumer uses a put-up grade, it is he who pays for the sophistication. The way to stop all sophistication is to do away with all demand for cheap grades. On the other hand, all consumers of high-standing otto know well that many thousands of ounces of pure otto are annually exported from Bulgaria. This fact is known best to those essential and artificial oil manufacturers and dealers who, for special private ends of their own, twice every year preach and proclaim to the world at large that all Bulgarian otto-of-rose growers and exporters have "elastic consciences," and that no pure otto is produced in or exported from Bulgaria.

The Proprietary-medicine Trade.

Mr. Morgan W. James (Llanelly) again writes on this matter. The suggestions which he put forward in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in November and December last appear not to have received the support necessary to carry out his plan. He now suggests a "plain and simple scheme"—viz., to attack two of the most popular patent medicines at a time. He would begin with Williams's Pink Pills and Mother Seigel's Syrup, and refuse to stock or sell them until the proprietors guarantee a fair profit. He commends this idea to all patent-medicine licensees.

Liability of Labels.

SIR,—As a few days ago I submitted some labels and two counter-bills to the Board of Inland Revenue, and received them back marked "Liable" or "Not liable," I will with your permission pass on the information. I was told by two or three friends that labels specifying that the preparation is for more than one thing were liable. To test this I sent "Gout and Rheumatic Mixture," with dose, also "Head and Stomach Pills." Both returned as "Not liable." I heard of one chemist who was told officially that "Head, Stomach, and Liver" pills were "liable," but I cannot see how the word "and liver" can turn "not liable" into "liable." The next label was "Children's Cough-mixture." After the dose came the words "When cough is troublesome." The label was returned with the words in inverted commas crossed out, and label marked "Not liable with these words erased." I also sent "Neuralgic mixture." On the label occurs the words "Sells morning, noon, and night." This label was returned marked "Liable," so I suppose those words are the offending ones, no explanation being given. I have another label that says "Sells all the year round," which is, I suppose, liable for the same reason. I have a label too that has the words "Till the desired effect is produced." This, I take it, is liable as well. I asked them to say if anything in the bill sent made either of the preparations referred to "liable." Their reply is as follows: "I am to add that price-lists and matter of that character cannot be marked." It is very evident that chemists who issue handbills referring to unstamped articles will have to

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be much more careful than they have been in wording them. Trusting this may be a little guide to other chemists,

Yours faithfully,

Forest Lane, Stratford. J. E. Eastman.

What is Opodeldoc?

Sir,—There appears to be a prevailing misunderstanding in many shops that when opodeldoc is asked for, linimentum opii should be supplied. I find this error very common with new assistants—especially if they have been reared in the North of Scotland; and I have occasional complaints from customers that what they had before was "dark-coloured," showing evidently that they had been supplied with the opium preparation. I presume there is no doubt that linimentum saponis should be given when opodeldoc is asked for, and it would lead to uniformity were it always supplied.

M. (41/02.)

[The sale of opium-liniment for "opodeldoc" is peculiar, we believe, to parts of Scotland. True opodeldoc is an ammoniated soap-liniment, and on the Continent is always supplied. Soap-liniment without ammonia has come to be regarded in this country as "opodeldoc," and is generally supplied.—Editor.]

"Pick-me-ups."

Sir,—I am a good deal puzzled by the contemptuous notice that you have seen fit to give of the *Daily Mail* article on "pick-me-ups." Most of us who have had a West-end experience could probably write an article twice as long, only much less able. The remarkable thing is, that the writer steers entirely clear of those pitfalls which beset the layman who touches on physic; as far as I remember, this is the first article of the kind I have ever read in the public press that did not "come a cropper." I notice that you do not attempt to controvert any of the statements put forward in the article, and, indeed, I do not see how they can seriously be questioned. The concluding words of the article, to the effect that self-drugging is spoiling the tradition of sound English health, are surely a very timely warning; and I should have thought that facts so correct and conclusions so sound could have received nothing but praise from you.

I am, &c.,

Gorleston, January 7. R. H. E. Bayles.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

106/28. *G. J.*—A month's notice on either side is the recognised custom of the drug-trade.

109/23. *E. E R.*—Your envelops for tender-foot powder will not render the article liable to stamp-duty.

107/24. *A. T.*—See The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1902, page 285, for all particulars in regard to the registration of trade-marks.

105/58. *E. B. P.*—The line on your spirit of sal volatile label, "For medicinal use in flatulence, &c." is, we think, an implied recommendation. You should submit this label, and also the "antiseptic powder" label, to the Board of Inland Revenue for opinion. There is nothing on the other labels to render the preparations liable to stamp-duty.

107/19. *C. H. O.*—The Board of Inland Revenue is not required to state its reasons for any of its decisions, but we presume that the reason for striking out the passage in your handbill is that it is an implied recommendation of an article for curing throat-affections and intermittent fevers. That may or may not be applicable to your eucalyptus dentifrice, but in any case it would be wise to strike out the passage, as the Board appears to suggest.

110/68. *Bollo.*—If the antiseptic preparations are not to be applied externally or internally [to or in the human body] as medicines for the prevention of small-pox, your description of them will not involve stamp-duty.

110/43. *J.*—None of the labels involve liability, except the first two, but if the medicines in these cases are aqueous solutions of simple drugs (consisting of the drug and water only) they are treated like entire drugs. We advise you, however, to send samples of these two preparations to the Board of Inland Revenue, labelled as sold, with a full statement regarding their composition. It is always advisable to do this in the case of aqueous solutions of entire drugs.

111/3. *Conder.*—The common notion that a medical practitioner's certificate is necessary before a death can be registered is wrong, and it is perfectly correct to say that a registrar of deaths may accept certificates of death from any person, but only deaths which are certified by medical practitioners are returned as "certified." It is the duty of the coroner to inquire into the causes of deaths which are not certified by medical practitioners, and there would be no "loop-hole to the law" if registrars and coroners were legally brought into complete touch with each other.

111/2. *Dentist.*—Your questions do not cover the ground properly. If you are a registered dental student and the pupil of a registered dentist you may assist your master in all dental operations without bringing him into trouble with the General Medical Council. But if, as we surmise, the dentist is an employé of the company of which you are a director he may, if the facts are ascertained and communicated to the General Medical Council, be charged with covering you, and his connection with the company may be considered infamous conduct. Such a case has not yet to our knowledge arisen. The calendar is not likely to implicate the dentist, as his name does not appear on it, and companies are not amenable to the Medical Council's supervision.

110/54. *Inquirer.*—(1) An unqualified drug-store keeper using the title "wholesale and retail druggist" infringes the Pharmacy Act. (2) Your influenza-mixture requires a stamp, because the label says it is "a most reliable remedy for the above complaint."

112/15. *W. J.*—Such titles as "Lotion for the Eyes" always render preparations liable to medicine-stamp duty. See the article in our Diary, page 281, second column.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

87/31. *St. Ivian.*—"Polode stone" we take to be lodestone, for which magnetic oxide of iron is supplied when required as a domestic medicine.

91/31. *G. W. W.*—Filter the discoloured brandy through kaolin or add to it some shredded gelatin. The colour is derived from the wood of the cask in which it has been stored.

95/19. *S. G.*—Antiseptic Inhalation.—One of the best and most useful in bronchitis is the St. Mary's Hospital formula:—

Ol. eucalypti	℥j.
Ol. pini sylv.	℥j.
Tr. benz. co.	℥j.

℥j. to be added to 1 pint of hot water, and the vapour inhaled.

96/28. *J. W. E.*—The liquid you send used for cleaning off old varnish before applying a fresh coat is amyl acetate.

96/74. *J. H. C.*—Kidney and Back-ache Mixture:—

Potass. acetatis	℥ss.
Potass. nitratis	℥j.
Spt. juniperis...	♏j.
Succ scoparii...	℥j.
Aq. camph. ad	℥vj.

℥ss. bis vel ter in die.

94/30. *Lobelia.*—The tincture of lobelia made with spirit would need to be indicated as "simp." or "B.P. 1885" in prescriptions written after the publication of the 1898 Pharmacopœia.

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250/4. *Nonex.*—We do not undertake analyses.

62/23. *Elixir.*—(1) **Elixir Sodii Cacodylatis** is made of the strength of 1 gr. in 1 dr. It is difficult to cover the flavour of the cacodylate, but vanilla and tincture of cardamoms answer fairly well, and peppermint, as given on page 237 of the DIARY for 1902. (2) **Suprarenal Solution** for ophthalmic purposes is made by triturating 20 gr. of the dried extract in ½ oz. of water and filtering through cotton-wool. It is best made fresh, but glycerin is a good preservative.

93/59. *Menthol.*—The formula given in the DIARY (page 288) for compound menthol snuff is good for nasal catarrh.

82/28. *T P.*—The sample of sauce owes its favour to garlic and shallots, the latter being present in about the proportion of 2 oz. to the gallon. Your sauce is too mild for the popular taste, and needs the addition of cayenne. There are several suggestive formulas in the chapter on sauces in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

101/25. *Alpha.*—The good **Lotion for Cuts and Flesh-wounds** is composed as follows:—

Ac. borici	℥ij.
Glyc. ac. carbolici	♏iv.
Tr. lavand. co.	♏iv.
Aquam ad	Oj.

M.

103/37. *Phono.*—We cannot at present supplement the information on Sound-recorders given in the *C. & D.*, November 30, page 899. The broken cylinder you send does not contain any suspended matter.

102/58. *W. A.*—**Violet-perfume.**—See *C. & D.*, December 28, page 1049.

102/55. *L. E. T.*—**Mr. Lionel Laurence**, official instructor of the Spectacle-makers' Company, 326 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C., has correspondence classes for preparing for the S.M.C. examination. Local classes are also held where the demand justifies them.

101/36. *Pandya* (India).—(1) **Frank Edel's** "How to Make Tablets," which we supply at 1*s.*, is the only book published on the subject. (2) The DIARY Buyers' Guide will give you the name of a maker of tablet-machinery.

98/43. *W. G. G.* (New Zealand).—We can give no further information about the instrument for the deaf, but may be able to do so in the near future.

101/38. *Junior.*—We do not supply formulæ in imitation of proprietary medicines.

65/38. *Danois* (N.S.W.)—(1) The formulæ for photographic-developers in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARIES for 1900 and 1902 will supply you with the quantities of accelerator for the various developing agents. (2) We are inquiring. (3) **Estimation of Strophanthin.**—See *C. & D.*, June 8, 1901, page 920. (4) **Perfume-formulæ.**—See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and past vols. of the *C. & D.*

95/73. *Hypo.*—(1) **Ung. Resorcin.**—There is no recognised official or official strength for this, but a 20 per-cent. ointment made with vaseline is used in eczema and psoriasis. (2) The art of bottling liquids, particularly those of an oily nature, is not to soil the neck of the bottle. Taking this precaution, and using good corks, the paper slips over the cork will remain grease-free. (3) We are inquiring.

104/3. *F. P.*—**Book on Medical Electricity.**—Jones's "Medical Electricity," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Lewis).

103/43. *G. C. C.*—Water is the best solvent for argol, but the solubility is comparatively slight.

104/67. *C. H.* (Brussels).—The pamphlet on the shellac-industry by Dr. George Watt and Mr. David Hooper may be obtained from Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. (Limited), Fetter Lane, London, who are agents for the *Agricultural Ledger*.

104/55. *D. E. D.*—The precipitation in the solution for Easton's syrup is quinine phosphate, which is apt to separate in cold weather. A comparatively small proportion of crystallised quinine salt separating from a solution gives it an appearance of solidity.

110/36. *Nomen.*—The reference for the developer formula should have been THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, page 267.

109/31. *S. D.*—**Iridescent Gelatin.**—We cannot say how the iridescence on the sample of gelatin you send is produced, but similar effects are produced as follows:—Make a 10-per-cent. solution of Judea bitumen in benzin, to which a few drops of oil of lavender, oil of spikenard, or oil of turpentine have been added. A little resin or dammar gum is sometimes added. A few drops of this solution dropped on the surface of water forms interference coloured pellicles. The sheet of paper or gelatin to be ornamented is placed in a tank, fitted with means of drawing off water from the bottom, which is filled with water. On the top of the water a few drops of the bitumen-solution is placed, and the water drawn off, leaving the coloured pellicle on the paper or gelatin, to which it adheres after the solvent has evaporated. In the case of bitumen, the deposit becomes insoluble on exposure to light, but various spirit-soluble aniline dyes appear to be used for producing like iridescent appearances.

108/20. *M. Q.*—The reason you cannot concentrate the metol-quinol developer is because of the comparatively sparingly soluble metol. If sodium sulphite is added to a saturated metol solution one or other is thrown out.

107/31. *L. S. S.*—Red diminium, or dominican, is derived from emplastrum de minio, "P.L." 1618 (red-lead plaster). Black and brown diminium has a similar derivation, and is applied to emplastrum fuscum vel nigrum, a plaster made by heating minium, olive oil, and yellow wax together till a blackish-brown colour is obtained, and adding camphor.

257/30. *Anxious.*—Mist. ferri co. cum dec. aloes co. is a perfectly safe mixture for sale as **Female Mixture.** Potassium permanganate is too disagreeable to give in mixture-form.

103/29. *Crinale.*—**Hair-curling Fluid:**—

Potass. carbonat.	℥j.
Liq. ammoniæ	♏ss.
Glycerini	♏j.
Spt. rectificat.	♏vj.
Aq. rosæ ad	♏viij.

M.

109/65. *Daturine.*—Please say what the "admixture" is used for, and its source.

272/28. *J. P.*—The nearest English rendering of "tale-quale" that we can give you is "take it as it comes."

108/54. *J. B.*—A very common preparation, sold under the name of essence of peppermint, is made by dissolving 1 part of the oil in 7 of rectified spirit. It would be perfectly legal to sell this preparation now, as spirit of peppermint is no longer official.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

112/51. **Makers of "Colloid" drug-bottles.**

115/9. **Present address of the Curic Company.**

113/20. **Cocoa-shells for anæmia; where obtainable?**

111/47. **Makers of "Popular hair-frizz" in 1*d.* packets.**

107/63. **Where can Matthew's nail-trimmers be obtained?**

24/30. **Present address of the makers of Denaeyer's peptones?**

111/69. **Who are the makers of Newton Morison's linseed-linctus?**

112/21. **Makers of or dealers in "Cornish stone," as used by brickmakers.**

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 9.

BUSINESS has been seriously resumed this week, and although there is no great amount of activity as yet the markets have a steady undertone. The principal change of the week has been a substantial reduction in carbonate and citrate of lithia, due to "outside" competition from the United States. Morphine is a shade easier again. Further advances have taken place in pilocarpine and eserine, owing to scarcity of the raw material. Saffron comes higher from Spain, and for ergot lower offers would be accepted. Quicksilver has been slightly reduced, but mercurials are unaltered. Quinine is practically unchanged, but very little business has transpired. Cocoa-butter was slightly dearer at auction, and at the isinglass-sales a flat tone prevailed. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Oil, peppermint (Jap. dem.)	Balsam Tolu	Buchu
Cascarilla		Croton-seed	Cardamoms
Cocoa-butter		Ipecacuanha	Elemi
Eserine			Ergot
Pilocarpine			Isinglass
Saffron			Lithia and salts
Soda nitrate			Morphine
Wax, bees' (Jamaica)			Oil, cassia
			Quicksilver
			Saltpetre (Bengal)
			Senna (Tiny.)

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 2 to 8 inclusive:—Aniseed, 35; arrowroot (St. V.), 228 brls.; asafetida (@ Marseilles), 311; "balsams" (@ Hamburg), 7; benzoin, (@ Penang) 35, (@ Singapore) 38; bismuth (@ Queensland), 58; calumba (@ Hamburg), 11; camphor (@ Kobe), 300 cs.; camphor oil, 10; cardamoms, 179; caraway-seed, 33; castor oil, (Fr.) 50 brls., (Calcutta) 222 cs.; castorum, 1; chamomiles, 10; chillies (Jap.), 102; cinchona, (E.I.) 137, (Ceylon) 91, (@ South America) 57; cocaine, crude, (@ Callao), 11 cs.; cod-liver oil, 268; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 13 cs.; essential oils, (@ Hong-Kong) 50 cs, (@ Messina) 287 pkgs., (@ Catania) 8 pkgs., (@ Palermo) 109 pkgs.; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 8; gambier (cubes), 79; gamboge (@ Singapore), 6; gentian, 88; gum olibanum, 235 cs.; honey (Jam.), 47; lime-juice (W.I.), 24 pns. 367 brls.; menthol (@ Japan), 30, and 10 *in tr.*; nux vomica, 95; oil, lime, 67 cs.; opium, (@ Marseilles) 128, (@ Constantinople) 53, (@ Calcutta) 25; otto of roses (@ Constantinople), 1 cs.; peppermint oil, (@ Yokohama) 30 cs, (@ Hamburg) 20; pot. chlor. (@ Antwerp), 40; quicksilver, (Ital.) 100, (@ Liban) 315; rose oil (E.I.), 19 pots; saccharin (@ Boulogne), 27; sarsaparilla (@ Kingston), 2; scammony-root, 10 bgs.; senna, (@ Suez) 60, (@ Bombay) 128; shellac, 663; button-lac, 239; sulphur (@ Catania), 2,021 pkgs.; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 35 brls.; tonka-beans (@ Para), 14 cs.; wax, bees', (@ Natal) 26, (Chil.) 12; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 33 bgs.; wax, Japanese, 65.

The Year's Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade returns for December, issued this week, complete the figures for the twelve months. The imports during the year show a decrease of 836,177*l.*, on a total of 522,238,986*l.*, and the exports also exhibit a decrease of 10,693,107*l.*, on a total of 280,498,889*l.* Of this ten million decrease in exports, raw materials (chiefly coal) is responsible for eight and a half millions, which is satisfactory. Altogether the figures for the opening year of the new century show that it was a fairly good one considering the adverse conditions.

Bulgarian Otto-of-Rose Market.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of December 29, 1901, writes as follows:—The Bulgarian otto-of-rose market for the crop of 1901 is now closed. The remaining dozen villages, which still held their ottos in the hope of getting a higher price later in the season, sold their produce within the last fortnight, and Rahmanlari, the last remaining village in the county of Karlovo, has just sold its otto. Of course, there are in almost every village two or three independent growers who will not part with their otto unless paid 4 to 5 per cent. above the highest price of the season. Likewise most of the jobbers are still holding their stock. They, too, sell their otto last, and only when paid 4 to 5 per cent. above the best price. This remaining stock (in all about 12,000 T. oz.), is hardly marketable before the prospects of the coming rose-crop are pretty certainly known.

As was reported in your issue of September 7, 1901, the opening prices of this year's crop were settled unusually late—about the middle of August—and they ranged from 16*s.* to 17*s.* 4*d.* per T. oz., according to the freezing-point of separate lot. These prices, with very slight variations, were maintained well throughout the whole buying season. During the brisk and heavy buying in September and October, there actually was a rise of about 5 per cent. in the price, and some choice lots realised as high a price as 18*s.* per T. oz., but that was foreseen and inevitable. Even during this month, which virtually closes the buying season, some very fine ottos were bought at this price. The average price of this year's entire crop, however, comes to about 16*s.* 9*d.* The quality of the crop was on the whole very fine, the average freezing-point being 66·30° F., nearly one and a half degree above previous crops.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Quiet, at 1*s.* 0¼*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is unchanged, at 11¼*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. for English and 10½*d.* for foreign.

ALMONDS.—From Sicily, under date of December 31, it is reported that prices have advanced still further, owing to a sudden and unexpected demand at the close of the export-season. Market has since become quieter, but there is no prospect of prices receding to former low limits. Choice Avola are quoted 86*s.* 3*d*, current ditto 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. of 50¾ kilos., f.o.b.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday Bermuda was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and Natal at 6¾*d.* Good St. Vincent partly sold at 2½*d.*, but fine was bought in at 4*d.* per lb.

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on January 23 will consist of 4,904 bales and 307 cases (weighing 496,985 kilos.). A supplementary catalogue will be published. The stock in first hands at Amsterdam on December 31, 1901, consisted of 2,748 packages Government bark and 10,352 packages private bark. At the drug-auction 58 bales false Calisaya bark sold at from 4¾*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb., 24 serons Huanoco quill at 5¾*d.* to 6¾*d.* and 26 serons Loxa quill at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Calisaya quill sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER was slightly dearer in auction, 70 tons Cadbury's selling at 1*s.* 0¾*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.*, closing at 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb. The result of the auction held in Amsterdam on Wednesday is as follows:—Eighty-five tons Van Houten's sold at 70½c. to 71½c., average price 70¾*d.*, against 69c. previous auction; 22 ½ tons "De Jong" sold at 69c. to 69½c.; 1 ton "Helm" sold at 68¾c.; 4 tons "Betke" sold at 68½c. to 68¾c.; 7 tons "Mignon" bought in at 69c. per half-kilo.

ESERINE.—Another 1*s.* per gramme has been added to the price, owing to the continued scarcity of raw material. Makers now quote 5*s.* per gramme for the sulphate and salicylate salts, and 6*s.* per gramme for the pure alkaloid, with the usual reduction for 10 and 50 grammes.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The stocks in Trieste at the end of December, 1901, amounted to 160,400 kilos., the receipts to 19,800 kilos., and the deliveries to 40,300 kilos. The following prices are quoted, f.o.b. Trieste:—"Open" flowers, 68*s.* to 74*s.* per cwt.; half-open, 88*s.* to 110*s.*; closed, 116*s.* to 127*s*; and wild, 131*s.* to 145*s.*

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LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Clean Persian in cut lengths is quoted 12*s.* per cwt. nominally, and in ordinary rough root some quantity has been disposed of at about 7*s.* 6*d.*

LITHIA.—The makers have lowered their quotation for carbonate to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for 2-cwt. quantities, which is a reduction of 4*s.* 5*d.*; 1-cwt. lots are quoted 6*s.* 4*d*; 28 lb. lots, 6*s.* 5*d.*; and smaller wholesale quantities, 6*s.* 8*d.* per lb. The prices for citrate and other salts have not yet been fixed. It is reported that competition from the United States is responsible for the decline.

MORPHINE is 1*d.* easier at 4*s.* 5*d.* per oz. net, in contract lots.

OIL, CASTOR.—French of first pressings in cases is quoted 33*s.* per cwt., c i f., and Italian medicinal at 33*s* 6*d.* Belgian firsts is quoted 26*s.* 6*d.*, spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market remains very firm but unaltered at 69*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. The stocks of non-congealing oil are almost exhausted. During the last few days a small business has been done in new unrefined oil, which, when refined, will probably realise 2*s.* or 3*s.* more per barrel than the year-old oil. It is, however, still too early to say anything definitely about the quality and the oil-value of the new fish.

OIL, OLIVE.—From Messina it is reported that the home demand continues very strong. The new oil is eagerly bought for consumption in the large Italian towns, as the quality is excellent. Prices have advanced, and would have risen still further were it not for the large crop in Spain, which country is underselling Italy abroad, and prevents the "bulls" operating.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, is tending firmer, and for spot parcels 4*s.* 3*d.* is now asked for Japanese dementholised. For forward delivery there has been a fair business. American HGH is quoted 9*s.* to 9*s.* 3*d.*, H & P 8*s.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*; JBH "first premium" 7*s.* 9*d.*, and "pure" 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot.

OIL, SASSAFRAS.—Genuine is quoted 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., according to quality.

OIL, SPEARMINT, is offered at 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot.

OIL, WINTERGREEN, is quoted 6*s.* 3*d* per lb. spot.

ORRIS.—Good Florentine sorts are obtainable on the spot at about 29*s.* per cwt.

PILOCARPINE.—The continued scarcity of genuine jaborandi-leaves has led to an advance of 6*s.* per oz., the quotations ranging from 3*s.* per gramme to 70*s.* per oz., according to quantity.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the importers reduced quotation 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, now 8*l.* 15*s.* Mercurials are unaltered. We have received the following statement from Mr. Alexr. S. Pickering:—

	Imports Bottles	Exports Bottles	Highest £ s. d.	Lowest £ s. d.
1901 ...	35,341	28,833	9 2 6	8 17 6
1900 ...	32,725	25,869	9 12 6	9 2 6
1899 ...	51,696	34,239	9 12 6	7 15 0
1898 ...	54,563	31,014	7 15 0	6 16 0
1897 ...	54,731	30,768	7 7 6	6 9 6
1896 ...	47,159	35,211	7 6 0	6 5 6
1895 ...	49,654	36,827	7 8 6	6 7 6
1894 ...	51,251	43,598	6 14 0	5 7 0
1893 ...	52,525	38,022	6 17 0	6 2 0
1892 ...	56,930	50,211	7 13 0	6 1 0

The estimated consumption in United Kingdom is 13,000 bottles per annum.

QUININE has been very quiet, with a small business at 1*s.* 1⅛*d* per oz. for spot; March delivery is quoted 1*s.* 1¼*d.* The exports of "quinine, quinine-preparations, &c., from Germany during the ten months ended October amounted to:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos. ...	169,900	155,100	172,400

SHELLAC.—There has been a fair demand for spot, and full rates have been paid, including second orange TN on a basis of 124*s.* for cash. A moderate business has also been done in futures, comprising January delivery at 125*s*, March 127*s*, and May 128*s.* 6*d.* to 129*s.* per cwt.

SODA NITRATE is dearer, refined now being quoted 9*s.* 10½*d.* and ordinary 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

SPICES.—The public auctions were resumed on Wednesday, but only a small proportion of the quantity offered was sold. There was no demand for Cochin ginger, and it was nearly all bought in; washed rough at 52*s.* per cwt., bold rough at 55*s*, small rough at 45*s.*, Calicut brown rough at 48*s.*, "B" cut at 75*s.*, and "C" cut at 65*s.* A few cases of medium and small native cut sold at 57*s.* Japan was bought in at 42*s.* per cwt. for ordinary rough limed. A small lot of African sold at 35*s.* Jamaica was bought in above the biddings. Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 3⅞*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. for good quality, but landed damp and packages stained. The quotation on the spot for fair is 4⅛*d*, and for March-May delivery 4 1/16*d.* per lb., being lower. Fine picked Penang were bought in at 1*s* 1*d.* per lb. Fair red stalky Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 35*s.* per cwt. The bulk of the *Capsicums* offered was withdrawn, but a few lots sold; fine picked Egyptian at 45*s.* to 46*s.* per cwt, and bright East India pods at 22*s.* *Pimento* was slow, and very little sold; common at 3¼*d.* and good at 3⅜*d* per lb. *Cinnamon* sold at 9*d.* per lb. for pieces, and at 6*d.* to 6½*d.* for featherings; quillings being bought in at 9*d*, and chips at 3¼*d.* per lb. *Cassia-chips* partly sold at 43*s.* per cwt. *Cassia-vera* was bought in at 25*s.*, and *China-Cinnamon* at 28*s.* per cwt. Black *Pepper* is steady; light Penang was bought in at 5⅞*d.* per lb. Singapore is quoted 6⅝*d.* per lb. on the spot, and 6 3/16*d.* to arrive. White is firm at 9 15/16*d.* for Singapore, and 9½*d.* for Penang on the spot.

SULPHUR.—From Messina under date of December 31 a firmer market is reported, some qualities showing a slight advance. This was contrary to expectation, as prices usually recede towards the end of the year, owing to the efforts of the holders of large deposits at the shipping places endeavouring to effect a favourable settlement of their yearly accounts with mine owners in the interior. This year, however no such settlements have taken place, as practically the entire available stocks are controlled by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company. The statistical position is decidedly unfavourable, however. During October-November there was a decrease in the exports of about 20,000 tons compared with last year, and stocks still keep about 60,000 tons in excess, in spite of a temporary diminution of receipts in November owing to heavy floods. Current thirds which had been neglected for a long time, all at once came into favour. Tests of this quality vary considerably from 87 to 91 per cent. according to the different warehouses. The Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company immediately advanced their price about 3*s.*—unwisely it is thought, as they hold a large stock of this quality. The trade complains of unsteadiness of purpose on the part of the monopoly, who only a fortnight ago refused to purchase back their own warrants, thereby imparting a disheartening tone to the market, and then, without giving notice, considerably raised their price for one special quality, just for the pleasure of making some in cautious shipper pay the difference on a few hundred tons. At Catania, the Socialist Deputy De Felice is forming a trust of the refiners with the assistance of the Government, and also of the Anglo-Sicilian Company; he will probably be successful. The following are the quotations:—Best unmixed seconds, 84*s.* 9*d.*; best thirds, 74*s.*; current thirds, 70*s.* 9*d*; refined block sulphur, 83*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 13 Sicil. cantars f.o.b.; refined roll sulphur in 3 cwt. casks, 95*s.* 6*d.*; sublimed flowers in bags, 103*s.* 3*d.*; current ditto, 94*s.* 3*d.* per ton of 20 cwt. f.o.b. Freights are again stiffening.

London Drug-auctions.

ALTHOUGH eighteen brokers offered goods to-day, the auctions were concluded at about 2 P.M. owing to the dull tone; the tendency of prices was lower. Cardamoms dropped 3*d.*, buchu-leaves were easier, and there was a substantial decline in elemi. Balsam tolu sold steadily in large quantities, croton-seeds were easier, as was also Rio and Cartagena ipecac. Tinnevelly senna was easier, and rhubarb was in fair demand at unchanged rates. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite	20 ...	0	Ambergris	15 ...	2
Ajowan-seed	20 ...	0	Ammoniacum	24 ...	1
Albumen	16 ...	0	Annatto seed	98 ...	0
Aloes—			Areca	36 ...	0
Cape	3 ...	2	Asphaltum	31 ...	0
Socotrine	23 ...	0	Balsam copaiba ...	13 ...	1
Zanzibar	21 ...	1	Peru	5 ...	1*

* Sold privately.

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	Offered	Sold
Balsam Tolu	119	96
Benzoin—		
Palembang	117	57
Siam	2	0
Sumatra	179	42
Buchu	37	4
Calabar-beans	10	0
Calumba	322	2
Canella alba	35	0
Cannabis indica	66	0
Cardamoms	424	167
Cascara sagrada	130	0
Cascarilla	4	2
Cassia fistula	6	6
Castorum	1	0
"Chaulmoogra-seed"	25	0
Chillies	10	0
Chiretta	25	0
Cinchona	139	121
Civet	3	0
Colocynth	23	1
Coca-leaves	47	18
Condurango	7	0
Cowhage	2	2*
Croton-seed	39	4
Cubebs	172	0
Cus-cus	14	14
Cuttlefish-bone	51	11
Dill-seed	40	0
Dragon's-blood	6	1
Elemi	15	5
Ergot	20	3
Galbanum	9	0
Galls	30	10
Galangal	22	22
Gamboge	11	5
Guaiacum	3	0
Gum acacia	41	10*
Cativo	5	0
chicle	1	0
grass-tree	84	0
Honey—		
Australian	70	0
Californian	50	0
Honolulu	46	10*
Jamaica	98	14
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	102	3
Rio	75	7
Irish Moss	2	0
Jalap	10	0
Kamala	7	0
Kino	38	0
Kola	59	2
Lime-juice	1	0
Liquorice-root	94	0
Mastich	11	0
Matico	11	0
Menthol	8	0

	Offered	Sold
Musk	10	5
Myrrh	43	20
Nutmeg-paste	1	0
Oil—		
anise, star	10	0
cassia	20	20
castor (E.I.)	137	0
cajuput	10	0
cedar-wood	5	0
chaulmoogra	8	0
cinnamon	12	0
cod-liver (Jap.)	50	0
" (Nor.)	9	5*
eucalyptus	118	0
lemongrass (Java)	13	0
lime (W.I.)	26	1
nutmeg	7	0
orange	6	0
peppermint	42	0
rose (E.I.)	24	2
sassafras	5	0
wintergreen	1	0
ylang-ylang	2	1
Orange-peel	27	1*
Orris (E.I.)	7	0
Patchouli-leaves	5	0
Pistachio	2	0
Puree	3	0
Quillaia-bark	50	0
Rhubarb	74	23
Safflower-seed	2	0
Sandalwood	48	0
Sarsaparilla	52	6
Scammonium	16	0
Scammony-root	65	0
Senega	19	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	49	3
Tinnevelly	427	397
Squills	15	4
Storax	11	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	66	0
(W.I.)	25	7*
Tonka beans	7	1
Tragacanth	8	3
Turmeric	107	0
Turpentine	1	0
Vermilion	2	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	23	1
Cuban	4	4
East Indian	104	0
Italian	4	0
Jamaica	24	18
Morocco	2	0
Zanzibar	187	68
Wax (Carnauba)	12	0
" (Japanese)	50	0
Yellowberries	38	0

* Sold privately.

Aloes.—Of Cape only three cases were shown, two of which sold at 38*s.* per cwt. for good seconds. Zanzibar aloes in skins was in large supply and neglected; 41*s.* was paid for one case of hard livery. Socotrine in kegs was held at 75*s.*

Ambergris.—Fine lump did not sell. For two tins of black "undeveloped" of fair flavour 15*s.* to 20*s.* per oz. subject was paid.

Areca.—Slightly wormy seed were held at 45*s.* per cwt.

Balsam Copaiba.—For cloudy Maranham 2*s* 4*d.* was the price.

Balsam Peru.—Thin balsam was held at 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. A case has been sold privately.

Balsam Tolu.—In large supply and in good demand at steady prices. For a string of 23 cases good hard in large tins 11*d.* to 11½*d.* was paid "without reserve"; and 83 cases, part rather soft, but good balsam, sold at 1*s.*; and slightly drossy at 11*d.* per lb. For 17 cases of small tins good hard reddish balsam 1*s.* 4*d.* was wanted.

Benzoin.—Quiet in auction. Of Sumatra, 9 cases of good almondy seconds sold at 8*l.*; and for 8 cases not quite so good 7*l.* subject to 7*l.* 10*s.* was paid. Twenty-two cases of medium seconds, with small almonds, sold at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* For good glassy Palembang 45*s.* was refused; and for 57 cases very low ditto in large block, imported in 1900, 10*s.* to 12*s.* per cwt. was paid without reserve.

Buchu-leaves were slightly easier, a few bales selling at from 8½*d.* to 9.*l* per lb. for fair round greenish leaf.

Calabar Beans.—For a parcel previously offered 1*s.* 6*d.* was wanted.

Cardamoms met with a decline of from 1*d.* to 3*d.* on heavy offerings, the following rates being paid:—Ceylon-Mysores, bold pale bright, 2*s.* 9*d.*, subject; bold, rather dull open, 2*s.* 9*d.*; bold medium palish, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 8*d* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; small pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; small split, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* A pile of 48 cases very small, dull unsorted Mysores and Malabars sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* *Seeds* sold at steady prices, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s* 5*d.* being paid for good, down to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Eight cases of native wild description sold at 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* for good bold; and 1*s.* 10*d.* for medium.

Cascarilla.—For fine medium to bold silvery quill a bid of 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was refused, 70*s.* being wanted; for 2 bales lean and twiggy bark 55*s.* was paid, being dearer.

Cassia Fistula.—Good long pod from Dominica realised 28*s.* per cwt.

Coca-leaves.—Fine bright Ceylon sold at 1*s.* 2*d.*, and dullish and broken ditto at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d* per lb.

Colocynth.—Yellowish Spanish pulped sold at 1*s.* per lb.

Croton-seed.—For good bright 45*s.* was the limit from Colombo, but no offer was made; 4 bags of ordinary, mostly dark mixed seed, sold at 15*s.* per cwt., subject.

Cus-cus.—Three lots, amounting to 14 bales, sold cheaply at 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, subject, for fair clean.

Cuttle-fish Bone.—Fair white Bombay bone sold at 3½*d.* per lb.

Dragons'-blood remains scarce, and for a case of medium lump 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was paid.

Elemi.—About 20*s.* per cwt. cheaper, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* being paid for 5 cases fine white gum from Manila.

Ergot is tending lower. From Hamburg Spanish is quoted 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f., but little or no business has been done. In auction several small parcels of Spanish sold at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., being unchanged. Two bags of Russian wheat ergot were held at 1*s.* 6*d.*

Galangal sold without reserve at 10*s.* to 11*s.* per cwt.

Galls.—Ten cases Chinese sold at 57*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, subject.

Gamboge.—Still very scarce. For good partly blocky pipe, with mostly orange fracture, 12*l.* was paid.

Gum Ammoniacum.—One case of dark block and siftings sold at 15*s.* per cwt.

Honey.—Slow of sale. Of a parcel of 43 cases Honolulu honey 10 had been sold privately at 20*s.* per cwt., but no bid was made for the remainder. Ten barrels brown-set Jamaica sold at 17*s*, and 3 cases thick brown at 18*s.*

Ipecacuanha.—There is now a stock of 1,046 packages in the warehouse, consisting of 563 bales Rio, and 443 Cartagena. The deliveries during December amounted to 55 bales of both kinds, or 23 packages less than in November. In auction prices of both Rio and Cartagena were slightly easier these being very little demand. Five bales of Rio sold at 10*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for lean to fair, and 1 bale at 10*s.* 6*d*, being cheaper. Several bags of Cartagena sold at 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb. for dusty red and mixed root: good clean and bold was held at 5*s.* 6*d.*

Musk.—For 4 caddies of old-fashioned untrimmed pod, part skinny and damp, 41*s.* 6*d.* to 44*s.* per oz. was paid; small and medium thin skin grey, slightly damp, but of fair flavour, were bought in at 60*s.*

Myrrh.—Seventeen bags good bright Aden sorts sold at 75*s.* per cwt., and for 2 cases bold pickings 50*s.* was paid; a case of siftings sold at 40*s.* per cwt.

Oil, Cassia.—Twenty cases, containing 82 per cent. c.a. (according to Parry's analysis) sold at 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., "without reserve," being cheaper.

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OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—A large supply was offered, but no business was done. Magnet brand (68 to 70 per cent. cineol) was limited at 1*s.* per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—For Java description 7*d.* per oz. was wanted.

OIL, YLANG-YLANG.—One bottle of "Manila oil" sold without reserve at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

RHUBARB sold at steady rates. Of Canton, 1 case of fine medium and bold flat, rather spongy, sold at 1*s.* 3*l.*, and small and medium ditto at 10*d.* per lb. Of 16 cases small to bold fine flat High-dried, with good coat and pinky fracture, 2 cases sold at 9*d.*, showing no change. Nine cases of High-dried, slightly wormy, sold "without reserve" at 6*d.* per lb.; and 7 cases of bright rough round native ditto, of good fracture, sold at 6½*d.*; and for 2 cases ditto, with darker fracture, 5½*d.* was paid. For medium round Shensi a bid of 2*s.* 8*l.* was to be submitted. This lot was afterwards sold privately.

SARSAPARILLA.—For grey Jamaica, which is scarce, 1*s.* 4*d.* was refused, 1*s.* 8*l.* being the limit for the best lots; 17 bales Lima-Jamaica were held at 1*s.* 4*l.*, and Guatemala at 8*l.* per lb. Six bales native Jamaica sold at from 4*d.* up to 10*d.* per lb., the latter figure being paid for good red.

SENNA.—Quality was mostly of low grades, which sold at about ½*d.* per lb. easier prices, but for what little fine leaf offered high rates were paid. Good bold greenish Tinnevelly leaf (1 bale) sold at 10*d.*, fair bold greenish ditto 2¼*d.* to 3½*d.*, and ordinary small and medium 1¾*d.* to 2*d.*, with common and yellowish, part badly sea-damaged, at from ⅝*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. Pods sold at from ¾*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. Three bales of Alexandrian pods sold at 7*d.*

TONKA-BEANS.—A box of fair, part foxy Para sold at 1*s.* 5*l.* per lb.

WAX BEES'.—Jamaica was about 2*s.* 6*d.* dearer, good quality selling at from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and fair at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Four packages Cuban sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* for fair to dark brown, and a bale of good greyish mixed Australian sold at 6*l.* 15*s.* Zanzibar sold at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for good, and 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for wormy. Madagascar was not offered.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, January 9:—Market is steady, the sales from Wednesday amounting to 100 cases at from 8*s.* to 8*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Sellers are very tenacious.

* * * *

HAMBURG, January 9:—Refined camphor is firm; the tone in shellac has improved; and borax-refiners have refused to make contracts at present prices.

* * * *

NEW YORK, January 9:—Business here is dull. Opium is quiet, at $3.05 per lb. Quinine is steady, at 27c. per oz. The following have an easier tendency: Senega, at 51c.; hydrastis, 50c.; buchu, 20c.; and ergot of rye, 40c. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is rather more activity in the heavy-chemical market now, and business is steadily settling down to more normal proportions. General demand, both on home and export account, is about an average one, and values all round are fairly well maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Caustic soda in steady request: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Bleaching-powder moving well, at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton for softwood casks, free on rails. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., in brisk demand and firm, at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda crystals steady, at 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Beckton, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for January to June; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 2*s* 6*d.*; London, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Leith, 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 809 tons.

LINSEED AND COTTON-SEED CAKES in good all-round demand, with values steady and well maintained. Linseed cakes, 95 per cent. pure, 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Oil-cakes, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Cotton-seed cakes, firsts, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and seconds, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT continues to move fairly well, at unchanged rate of 11*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA.—Quiet. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export, ¼*d.* per lb. less and net. Soda for English and Scotch deliveries, 2½*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export, net figures ¼*d.* per lb. less.

GREEN COPPERAS keeps in active demand, and prices are firm, with advancing tendency. Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, in bulk, free on rails.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, January 8.

CASTOR OIL.—The depression in Calcutta good seconds and first and second pressure French continues. For the first named grade 3 3/16*d.* per lb. is asked by holders, although this figure might be slightly shaded for quantity. First-pressure French is held for 3*d.*, and second-pressure 2⅞*d.* For forward delivery slightly easier quotations are given.

CALABAR BEANS.—A further arrival has taken place, and the parcel will be offered at auction.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—At auction 10 bags were offered, and were sold at prices ranging from 60*s.* to 65*s.* per cwt., and now holders are again asking 70*s.*

ACACIA SORTS.—Business in Soudan descriptions continues good, as several parcels have changed hands at slightly better prices than those prevailing last week. Hard amber description is worth 36*s* to 40*s.* per cwt.; soft Soudan sorts, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.* per cwt, according to quality.

CANARY-SEED is again moving off, and 200 bags have been sold at 39*s.* per quarter.

ARSENIC.—Again dearer, and 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton is now asked.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—In much better demand, and 19*l.* 5*s.* to 20*l.* per ton is asked by makers.

BEESWAX.—At auction 7*l.* per cwt. was bid for 20 bags of mixed grey to yellow Chilian, but 7*l.* 5*s.* was asked; 2 tons Chilian were sold at 7*l.*; 8 ballets of Sierra Leone African were sold at 6*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* For Peruvian at auction 7*l.* 5*s.* was asked.

LINSEED OIL.—Liverpool makes, in export casks, are held for 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt, according to quality. There is a steady demand at these prices.

TURPS is very firmly held at a better price—namely, 23*s.* per cwt. There is a moderate trade passing.

TONKA BEANS.—The first arrival of Para for a considerable period was offered at auction, and for the 8 cases 1*s.* 6½*d.* was asked, but the parcel sold at slightly under this figure.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, January 7.

Business in general is quiet here, but an improvement is soon expected.

AGAR-AGAR is steady, at 395m. to 400m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED is steady, new crop being quoted 40m., and old crop at 38m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is very firm, at 13m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is tending firmer, at 237m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is dearer, 75m. per 100 kilos. being now asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is tending firmer, second-hand holders asking 433m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is unchanged, with Spanish quoted 345m. and Russian 340m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA (RIO) is also unchanged, at 24½m. per kilo., while Carthagena is quiet, at 12½m. per kilo.

JALAP is quiet, at 110m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL unchanged, at 30½m. per kilo, spot.

QUININE is quiet, at 39m. per kilo.

SENEGA is lower, at 480m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is quiet, at 66½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is unchanged, with non-congealing oil quoted 66m. to 68m. per barrel. Castor, quiet and neglected; linseed advancing.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Russian anise oil is quoted 12½m. per kilo.; star-anise oil is quiet, at 10¼m. per kilo.; peppermint oil is very firm, at 8¾m. per lb. for HGH, and 8½m. per kilo. for Japanese.

Borax-mining in U.S.A.

The Stauffner Chemical Company has recently purchased the Frazier Borax Mine in Kern County, and is preparing for extensive mining this winter. Beginning with January the company will ship 150 tons per month.

A Camphor-cargo Wrecked.

A dispatch received at New York on December 17 states that the British barque *Sindia* bound from Kobe to New York went ashore near Ocean City, N.J., and has since become a total wreck. Her cargo (says the *New York Commercial*) included 300,000 lbs. of crude camphor upon which American refiners were depending for fresh supplies. In consequence the refined article has advanced to 57c. in barrels, and 57½c. in cases.

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Sulphate of Copper for Greece.

The American Consul at Patras telegraphed to his Government, on December 9, that the Greek Currant Bank is about to purchase 500 tons sulphate of copper, and asks for bids for this quantity. In our issue of July 13, 1901, it was noted that in consequence of the great increase in phylloxera in Greece, sulphate of copper has become an important article of importation, the present yearly consumption being estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 tons. The principal importers are the banks and syndicates who control the Greek currant trade. In 1900, the Currant Bank of Greece imported 2,000 tons.

Indian Government Cinchona and Quinine.

The Budget estimates of the Madras Cinchona-department for 1902–1903 anticipate a further increase in the demand for quinine, and the estimate of receipts has accordingly been raised to 210,000r, or 19,600r. more than the estimate of expenditure for the year. In accordance with a Government order passed on March 10, 1898, the Government, instead of extending its own plantations and competing with private industry, purchases the surplus bark it requires from cinchona-planters at a price per unit which is annually fixed. Provision has been made in the Budget for working up 474,000 lbs. of bark during the coming year to meet the increased demand, and for the purchase of 200,000 lbs. of 3½ per cent. of bark at 2*d.* per unit.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of December, 1901, and to the stocks on December 31.

	December		Stocks		1901	
	Landed	Delivd.	1901	1900	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	391	3 3	1,417	3,063	1,313	1,893
„ ..... gourds	—	—	143	1,034	—	888
Anise, star .....cs	—	—	13	48	11	46
Balsams....cks, &c.	24	93	6 5	495	1,580	1,460
Calumba ..... bgs.	13	103	1,863	936	2 678	1,721
Camphor.....pkgs	274	250	633	3,837	7,534	10,680
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	177	217	1,942	2,194	3 733	4,006
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,657	1,961	10 298	9,621	24,531	23 824
Cochineal.....bgs.	44	93	1,093	2,246	601	1,751
Cubebs ..... „	64	9	1,675	1,518	350	223
Dragons-blood ..cs	—	2	53	147	88	177
Galls.....pkgs	100	529	8,196	2,439	14,531	8,826
Gums—						
Ammoniacum „	—	—	82	68	110	96
Animi & copal „	4,179	2,717	22 459	10 774	52,223	40,496
Arabic..... „	2,768	1,763	16,990	17,757	25 889	26.7.7
Asafetida .. „	204	20	767	379	1,274	1,604
Benzoin .... „	254	3.0	746	1.035	2,564	2.853
Damar ..... „	138	206	3,319	4,562	2,419	3,676
Galbanum .. „	—	—	—	12	—	7
Gamboge.... „	2	6	98	214	41	153
Guaiacum .. „	—	—	44	39	39	43
Kauri .....tons	144	228	1,469	1,933	2,183	2,637
Kino.....pkgs	—	40	1.8	28	141	62
Mastich .... „	8	2	6	6	9	9
Myrrh, E. I... „	13	12	103	178	163	234
Olibanum .. „	101	458	953	1,448	5,462	5,537
Sandarac.... „	138	74	718	592	1,301	1,170
Tragacanth.. „	792	879	4.290	3,543	12 070	11,343
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	120	47	558	311	842	638
„ other kinds pkgs	43	8	396	224	695	494
Jalap .....bls	19	16	149	331	129	311
Nux vomica... pkgs	—	—	11	1.533	618	2,190
Oils—						
*Anise ..... cs	55	7	250	173	185	108
*Cassia..... „	2	1	127	115	80	27
Castor .....pkgs	129	104	610	532	2,039	2,179
Cocoa-nut ..tons	59	84	101	146	1,022	1,066
Olive ....cks, &c.	188	132	1,004	493	4,078	3,5 9
Palm ..... tons	29	13	24	6	79	59
†Quinine.....lbs	7,281	2 317	222,312	209 782	74.710	62.180
Rhubarb .....chts	96	91	493	1,189	500	1,153
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	53	68	176	153	1,237	1,214
Senna .....bls, &c.	644	7 6	2.490	2,628	5.964	6,002
Shellac .....cs	1,626	2,143	29,088	36,718	37,671	45 203
Turmeric .....tons	74	11	420	465	525	573
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	318	215	1.736	1,394	5,463	5, 65
„ Japan cs, &c.	—	100	285	625	363	708

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, January 13.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.30 P.M. Business:—Discussion on Federation's subjects, compulsory curriculum, division of the Minor, and apprenticeship question.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Cantor Lecture—Dr. Samuel Rideal on "The Purification and Sterilisation of Water" (I.).

Tuesday, January 14.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Discussion on a proposed drug and dispensing price list.

Wednesday, January 15.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Evening meeting.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Annual Address by the President.

Chemists' Ball at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole. Tickets may be had from Mr. E. W. Hill, 160 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

Thursday, January 16.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. Social evening at the Cockburn Hotel, 141 Bath Street, Glasgow. Tickets, 7*s.* 6*d.* (double), 5*s.* (single), may be had from Mr. T. Dunlop (Hon. Secretary), Albert Cross, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Papers: 'Myricetin" (Part II.), by Mr. A. G. Perkin; "The Colouring-matters of Green Ebony," by Messrs. A. G Perkin and S. H. C. Briggs; "An Investigation of the Radioactive Emanation produced by Thorium Compounds" (I.), by Messrs. E. Rutherford and F. Soddy.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., on "Cinchona-bark: Its Tincture and Assay."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. Communications by Messrs. D. Harley and J. Hutcheon.

Friday, January 17.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. "Interference of Sound," by Lord Rayleigh. The bust of Sir Frederick Bramwell, presented to the Institution by subscription, will be unveiled by the Duke of Northumberland.

The Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held on February 26. Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., has accepted the position of Hon. Sec.

The annual dinner of the London College of Chemistry will be held in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 29. Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., will take the chair and present the prizes.

The Chemists' and Druggists' annual musical evening will be held on January 28, in the Whitehall Buildings, Belfast. A good programme is being provided, and a large attendance is expected. Mr. James Tate, M.C.P.S.I., will preside.

In addition to the usual classes for botany, materia medica, and pharmacy at the Technical Institute, Belfast, the new class for druggists will begin on Monday evening, January 13. Fee for the course of thirteen lectures, 5*s.*

Fire.—On January 7 a destructive fire broke out in Aberdeen, involving the stores of Messrs. William Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Spring Garden. Fortunately, the offices and part of Messrs. Paterson's factory were saved, so that business will be continued without interruption, although considerable inconvenience will be caused in getting out orders already booked. Mr. A. R. Horne, manager, and Mr. David Ross, chemist to the firm, were on the scene during the progress of the fire, and these gentlemen estimate the loss at about 10,000*l.*

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

ON Wednesday, January 1, the Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. The President (Mr. George Beggs) occupied the chair, and the other members of the Council who attended were: the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. Grindley (Hon. Treasurer), Smith, Baxter, J.P. (Coleraine), T. N. Moffitt (Belfast), Batt, and Kelly. The PRESIDENT wished his colleagues all happiness and prosperity during the year.

THE VISITOR'S REPORT.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall) read the following report of the Lord Lieutenant's visitor, Sir George Duffey, M.D., on the Society's examinations held during 1901:—

PRELIMINARY.

This examination was held, as usual, quarterly. Ninety-four candidates—an increase of twelve over the number in 1900—presented themselves for examination during the year. Forty-nine—52·1 per cent.—passed, and forty-five—47·8 per cent.—were rejected. Last year [1900] the percentage of rejections was 36·5. The high rate of rejections during the present year has been exceeded only once previously—viz., in 1899, when it was 48·1 per cent. The subject in which the largest number of candidates failed was arithmetic. Thirty-eight of the forty-five rejected candidates failed in this subject—thirteen of the thirty-eight showing such ignorance as to be marked 0. Fifteen candidates failed in weights and measures; fifteen also in chemistry; thirteen in English; thirteen in Latin; nine in Euclid; seven in algebra; and six more on other of the optional subjects. Nine of the fifteen candidates also failed in chemistry, more marked 0. Of the 45 rejected candidates 13 failed in one subject only—viz., 8 in arithmetic; 3 in Latin; 1 in English; and 1 in chemistry. Eleven failed in two subjects; 12 in three; 5 in four; 1 in five; 2 in six; and 1 in seven. As regards the optional subjects, 49 candidates (of whom one-third only obtained the bare pass-mark—*i.e.*, 20 per cent.) took botany; 39 selected French; and 6, physics. It is gratifying to notice that there was some improvement in the knowledge of French shown by the candidates. The examination in that language, as conducted by the present Examiner, includes a written as well as an oral examination, and is a more satisfactory test than it formerly was. Of the 94 candidates examined during the year 27 were cases of re-examination. Nineteen were examined for the second time; 11 passed, and 8 again failed. Of five examined for the third time, 3 passed and 2 failed. Of two for the fourth time, one passed and the other was rejected; and one candidate examined for the fifth time was again rejected. Thus, of the 27 candidates examined 15 passed and 12 did not. The Preliminary examinations during the year have been ably conducted by Mr. James Healy, LL.D., R.N.I., and Mr. David O'Sullivan, both of whom came into office at the January examination. The former gentleman examines in English, Euclid, arithmetic, and in French; and the latter takes the other subjects. The questions on the examination papers, which I enclose, appear to be fair and reasonable, and applicable to the age of the candidates, and the training they should necessarily have received to enable them to profit by the special instruction preparatory to their Final examination. The oral examinations were also practical and simple; and the marking for both the written and oral by no means stringent. The results of the year's examination, as given above, show, however, that the standard of preliminary general education of a large number of the candidates is lamentably low.

In my last report I again called attention to the system of marking in Latin and in English, and offered some suggestions with a view to an improvement in the examination. No change, however, as far as I know, has been made in the Preliminary examination with regard to the matters referred to, which therefore I beg respectfully to bring again under your Excellency's notice. I am strongly of opinion that the hours of examination require revision. The examination at present occupies one day only. It commenced at 11 A.M., and, with a brief interval of about three-quarters of an hour in the afternoon, is seldom concluded until after 7 P.M. These long hours are a strain upon the examiners and upon the candidates. Owing to the number of subjects and the number of candidates, the time available for the written and for the oral examination is insufficient, and the candidates are also frequently interrupted when at their written examination by being called up to an oral examination. The average time given to an oral examination is but five minutes, and for each written examination one hour only is allowed. In addition to dictation, the candidates have to write answers to examination papers in seven different subjects. The examination should extend over two days, and more time should be allotted to the written as well as to the oral examinations, and both examinations should not be held concurrently.

THE LICENCE EXAMINATION.

Sixty-nine candidates—an increase of two over the number in 1900—presented themselves for this examination during the year. Forty (58 per cent.) passed and twenty-nine (42 per cent.) were rejected. Last year the corresponding percentages were:—Passed, 38·8 per cent.; rejected, 61·2. The figures for this year show a considerable improvement in the results of this examination, and the percentage of successful candidates is higher than it has been since 1893. Thirty-four—or almost one-half—of the sixty-nine candidates had been unsuccessful at previous examinations; twenty-one, of whom fifteen passed, were examined for the second time; four, of whom one passed, for the third time; five, of whom two passed, for the fourth time; three, of whom one passed, for the fifth time; and one, again rejected, for the sixth time. Of the twenty-nine rejected candidates twenty failed in theoretical chemistry. Two candidates only—who also failed in theoretical chemistry—did not obtain the minimum pass standard in practical chemistry. Similar results, indicative of a want of systematic instruction in the theory of chemical science, have been noted in former reports. The question of the addition to the regulations for the Licence examinations of compulsory attendance upon a course of lectures in theoretical chemistry in a recognised school of chemistry is, I understand, under consideration by the Council of the Society. Some such resolution would, in my opinion, be advisable. In the division of pharmacy twenty-one of the twenty-nine rejected candidates failed—the majority, twelve, in "compounding." An alteration which came into force at the April examination has been made in the marking in this division. The minimum total pass percentage has been raised to 50 instead of 45, and the former sub-division "prescription-reading and British Pharmacopœia," has been divided into two distinct sub-divisions with a maximum of twenty, and a minimum of ten for each. The minimum pass percentage for compounding and for the written examination, has also been raised to 50 per cent. for each sub-division respectively. In the division of botany and materia medica, eleven failed in the former, and eight in the latter; seven of the eleven failed in both subjects. The following is an analysis of the rejections, arranged according to the three divisions of the subjects of this examination: Division 1, botany and materia medica; Division 2, chemistry; Division 3, pharmacy:—

Rejections in Division 1	1
Rejections in Division 2	4
Rejections in Division 3	6
Rejections in Divisions 1 and 2	3
Rejections in Divisions 1 and 3	2
Rejections in Divisions 2 and 3	7
Rejections in Divisions 1, 2, and 3...	6
Total rejections	29

In my report for 1899, I recommended that at the examination in botany and materia medica candidates should be tested as to their knowledge of the use of the microscope. I am pleased to state that at the April examination, for the first time, slides with sections typical of various forms of plant structure were given to the candidates to recognise under the microscope. I have the honour, &c. GEORGE M. DUFFEY, M.D. (Visitor).

The PRESIDENT said the lamentable standard of the Preliminary examination could hardly be laid to the door of the Council. They had invariably endeavoured to make it as searching as possible. He fully agreed with Sir George Duffey that it should be extended over two days. He had attended the last fourteen or fifteen of these examinations, and had invariably found that each of them was more or less of a rush. After a young lad been planted down to his paper, and before he had finished it, he was called away to the oral examination. That more or less distracted his mind from what he had been writing. An examination extending over two days would not be a hardship on the examiners, whilst it would be a great benefit to the students. The strain of one long day would be taken off; and the examinations could be made more searching. He had himself been wearied out by merely attending there and listening to examinations that lasted sometimes up to 7.30 or 8 o'clock at night. Twenty or twenty-one students would be distributed in two rooms; and under the present arrangement the examiners could not keep the two classes going satisfactorily. The Council invariably tried to fall in with Sir George Duffey's remarks, which, as a rule, were very wholesome and just.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that Sir George Duffey's report be sent to the examiners for their remarks, and that it

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should then go to the Law Committee. It was quite true that the procedure at the Preliminary examination required to be altered. He had been present at a good many of them; and he thought that no boy was fit to leave school who would not be fit to pass it. It was only fixed at the ordinary standard of school education. Another matter requiring consideration was the oral examination for the licence. It took place in the presence of students who were writing, but in a whispered conversation which members of the Council and licentiates who were supposed to be present could hardly hear. He had never been able to catch more than one or two of the questions. The examiners should speak loud so that those present who had a right to hear could hear.

Mr. Kelly, in seconding the motion, said the number of subjects the candidates had to answer in at the Preliminary examination was too great. They had to write answers to seven papers. He was sure that the examination was very searching, and he knew that the examiners were tip-top; but he knew also that numerous candidates who failed to pass the Society's Preliminary went to the College of Surgeons and passed at the first attempt. Their examination should be at the same standard as that of the College of Surgeons; but if the subjects were reckoned it would be found that the Society's examination exceeded that of the College in many points, and was much more searching. At the Society's Preliminary a boy was handed a book in French that he had never seen before, and was required to translate, parse, conjugate verbs, and so on; whereas the candidates for the College examination were informed beforehand of the book they would be examined in. The number of subjects at the Society's Preliminary was such that it was impossible for a boy to carry them all in his head. Theoretical chemistry was compulsory at the Preliminary now; but when students came up for the Licence examination it seemed to have faded from their memories in consequence of the number of subjects at the Preliminary.

The President said he was not at all for lowering the standard of examination. If the College of Surgeons' standard was not as high as theirs he did not see why the latter should be lowered. It had been thrown in the Society's face that their Preliminary examination was no test. By making it a two-day examination and affording every possible facility to students coming up to it they would be moving in the right direction; but to lower the educational standard would be wrong. Sir George Duffey's report pronounced the general educational standard of the lads that came up to their Preliminary to be lamentably low. If that were so they would not be justified in lowering the examination in order to come into line with other bodies.

Mr. Smith said he had spoken to a number of members on the subject of the Preliminary examination, and in his opinion the number of subjects was too great. He did not know that chemistry was to be regarded as a part of general education. If the standard were kept up in English, arithmetic, Latin, and, perhaps, French, and chemistry and botany were dropped at the Preliminary, that would not be a lowering of its standard; and it would enable boys to come direct from school to the examination, which at present they could not do. They would have to pass in the other subjects at the Licence examination. The present system was not conducive to obtaining apprentices, and that was a matter that should be considered. He would not dream of lowering the general educational standard, but he would drop one or two of the subjects.

Mr. Kelly said he had not the remotest thought of lowering the standard of examination.

Mr. Baxter said he sympathised with the views of Mr. Kelly; but at the same time he thought that if chemistry and botany were eliminated from the Preliminary a door would be opened to young men who had no intention of becoming pharmaceutical chemists, and the standard of the examination would at the same time be lowered. He concurred with the opinion that the examination should be spread over two days.

The Vice-President said Sir George Duffey was quite right in his statement that the standard of the English education of the students was lamentably low. He (Mr. Bernard) had had messenger boys in his employment who could have knocked some of them into fits. It ought to be no trouble to a boy in these times to gain a knowledge of theoretical chemistry when there were so many technical schools. On the contrary, it ought to be a pleasure to the boy to learn it. When this matter should come before the committee they should have before them the papers of the students who had passed, and of those who were rejected, and then they would see what they would think of them. He had seen some spelling that was absolutely hideous. He saw papers for the license, the writers of which could not spell the word "pharmacy."

The President: I have a son in Wesley College, and I have given instructions to the master that he is to be prepared in theoretical chemistry; and I should be very sorry that he had not the knowledge of that subject and of botany that is required for our Preliminary examination.

Mr. Baxter said that in Coleraine special facilities exist for the teaching of those subjects.

The President: As to the Licence examination, Sir George Duffey spoke very strongly in favour of having theoretical chemistry a compulsory subject. We tried to make it compulsory, but the Privy Council would not sanction it. I think we have now a strong point in our favour when we send back this report with our remarks to the Privy Council—namely, that their own visitor wishes to have the theoretical class compulsory at the Final.

The motion of the Vice-President was then unanimously agreed to.

A letter was read from Mrs. Porter, returning thanks to the Council for their letter of condolence on the occasion of the death of her husband, late member of the Council.

A letter was received from Mr. W. V. Johnston, resigning the office of examiner for the Pharmaceutical-Assistantship qualification, and offering himself for election as a member of Council.

Vice-President: I am entirely opposed to bartering. Is this a contingent resignation?

Mr. Grindley: No.

President: It is a clear, plain resignation. He is now out of office altogether.

Vice-President: If we accept it we should accept it with regret; but I want to know is it on an understanding that he is to be elected on the Council.

The President: Not to my knowledge.

The resignation was accepted.

A letter was received from the principal of the Municipal Technical Institution of Belfast stating that one hundred hours' practical work in chemistry was fully provided for in the day and evening courses of their chemistry department.

The Registrar was directed to write back asking were a hundred hours given in the evening as well as the morning class.

A letter was received from Mr. R. Blair, member of the Council, stating that Mr. E. A. O'Keeffe, headmaster of the Crawford Municipal Institute, Cork, had given him a guarantee that the course of chemistry for pharmaceutical students would be one of 120 hours' practical work in the laboratory.

The Vice-President: They should be informed that we wish the course to be completed within six months.

The Registrar was directed to reply accordingly.

Curriculum of Chemistry.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Kelly, the following new regulation was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Privy Council for approval:—

That on and after January 1, 1903, all candidates for the Licence must produce evidence of having attended a course of elementary chemistry extending over a period of three months, such course to consist of at least three hours' lectures per week in a school recognised by the Council; that the students must attend at least three-fourths of the lectures; and that the course shall be taken out before that in practical chemistry.

New Members.

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. A. T. Bennett, Bagnalstown, Ireland; Mr. J. McMurray, Belfast; and Mr. F. G. Warren, Glashill, King's County, Ireland, were elected members of the Society.

The Council then adjourned.

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS—(*continued*).

ALKALINE emulsions are the least troublesome to make; they are not stable preparations, but on the slightest shake they return immediately to the emulsion state. They are made in a bottle, with the exception of balsam of copaiba and viscid liquids. Some make an alkaline emulsion of the balsam by previously smearing the inside of the bottle with mucilage.

(1)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒj.
	Liq. potassæ	ɱxxx.
	Syrup. aromat.	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.

Into a phial put the alkali, diluted with 30 minims of water to equal the oil in bulk; add the oil gradually, each time with the gentlest shake. The water is added by degrees, reserving sufficient to dilute the syrup, which add last.

(2)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒiss.
	Liq. sodæ	ʒss.
	Tinct. scillæ	ɱxv.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.

Bring the liq. sodæ up to an equal bulk with the oil by the addition of aquæ ʒss., and proceed as in No. 1. Tincture, diluted, to be added last.

(3)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒj.
	Potass. subcarb.	gr. x.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.

Dissolve the alkali in 1 dr. of water to equal the oil in bulk. Proceed as before.

In these three cases, and in all similar alkaline emulsions, the alkali is increased in bulk in order that it may completely surround and coat the oil. These emulsions frequently contain a fixed and an essential oil. Mix the two together, and there is no further trouble.

The plan of emulsifying each separately is an unnecessary proceeding.

(4)

℞	Ol. amygdal.	ʒj.
	Liq. potassæ	ɱviij.
	Ol. carui	ɱj.
	Aquæ destillatæ ad	℥j.

Mix the caraway and almond oils, dilute the liquor potassæ up to ʒj. and dispense as usual.

(5)

℞	Bals. copaibæ	ʒj.
	Mucilag. acaciæ	ʒij.
	Liq. potassæ	ɱx
	Tinct. lavand. co.	ɱv.
	Spt. æther. nitros.	ɱx.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥iss.

Put the whole of the mucilage in a mortar, and add the copaiva by degrees, alternately with a few drops of water. Dilute the potash up to 1 dr., and by its addition complete the emulsification. Water up to 1 oz.; tincture and nitre last, diluted in remaining water. There are other methods. Borax may be included among alkaline emulsions, of which, indeed, it is a beautiful illustration:—

(6)

℞	Pulv. sodii biborat.	℈j.
	Ol. amygdal.	ʒj.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥iss.

Dissolve the borax in *all* the water: add the whole of the oil at once, and emulsify by a very gentle shake. This emulsion is upset by the addition in ever so small a quantity of syrup, glycerin, or mucilage.

Note.—Oil of almonds is specially adapted to alkaline emulsification; olive oil is far better treated otherwise.

Recent Patents.

THE following are abstracts of complete specifications recently published, of inventions for which letters patent have been granted. Money order offices sell postcards, price 8*d.* each, which, on filling up with the number and year of the patent and posting, secure a copy of any complete specification.

Nail-brush.—Heinrich Jacobson, apothecary, Breslau, has obtained protection for the manufacture of nail-brushes having a plate of pumice-stone screwed on the back or a strip of the same material on the side. (19,758, 1901.)

Catheter.—A. Bachein, chemist, Bad-Wildungen, Germany, has patented catheters which indicate the position of the "window" when in use. The indication is managed by means of a line, or dots, or wording (such as "this side up") running the length of the catheter. (19,285, 1901.)

Briquettes. — F. Chailly, New York, makes improved briquettes by a formula substantially as follows:—comminated combustible material, 90; plaster of Paris, 8; and dextrin or starch 2, or a soluble silicate or silicic acid ½, or the residue of mineral oils generally called "black oils" 2. (17,863, 1901.)

Preserving Wood.—C. S. Lawrence, chemist, Plainfield, and F. McConick, Friendship, U.S.A., preserve wood by plugging holes made in it with a mixture of sodium chloride 16 parts, arsenious acid 8 parts, mercuric chloride 1 part, potassium nitrate 2 parts, and copper subacetate 1 part. (15,316, 1901.)

Another process patented by G. Feyerabendt, chemist, Tilsit, Germany, consists of cooking the wood under pressure in a solution of sodium aluminate, to which some alumina has been added. (15,402, 1901.)

Coloured Lights.—E. Oelbermann, Cologne-Ehrenfeld, produces coloured lights for illumination effects by adding certain chemicals to sodium-free wax and wicks from which the candles or night-lights are made. For red the salicylate or formate of lithium is preferred, and for green the preferable copper salt is crystallised verdigris. (19,286, 1901.)

Epileptics' Bread.—B. Hoffmann, chemist, Budapest, patents an improved flour for the use of epileptics, or those afflicted with nervous affections. Sodium bromide (1) is used with wheaten or rye flour (50), potatoes (30), and caraway-seeds (5). The last two ingredients are for increasing the palatability of the food prepared from the flour. (17,729, 1901.)

Preserving Eggs.—C. T. V. Brun, Vridsloselille, Denmark, by using albumen as in the following recipe claims to overcome the objections of existing egg-preserving processes:—

White of egg	1 part
Sodium silicate solution (cont. 35 per cent. of the soda salt) ...	2 parts
Water	2 parts

(17,331, 1901.)

Waterproof Leather.—R. Croasdale, Syracuse, N.Y., has invented a process of treating raw hide to make it waterproof, unacted on by atmospheric conditions, and translucent. After the preliminary cleaning process the hides are put into a bath of salicylic acid 2, picric acid 3, boric acid 25, and water 1,000 for three or four hours. Salicylic acid hardens, picric acid shrinks, and boric acid cleanses and preserves the hide. When dry the skin is sponged in a dim light with a solution of potassium bichromate 2½, in water 100, and then exposed to light. (19,542, 1901.)

Casein in Photography.—Dr. Otto Buss, Ruschlikon, near Zürich, has patented a process of preparing a sensitive photographic surface in which casein in dilute acid solution is precipitated by a saline solution. The process is worked as follows in the case of printing-out paper. To 9 litres of water are added 800 grammes of pure milk-casein, and a solution of 250 grammes of citric acid in 1 litre of water is stirred into the heated mixture. An opalescent liquid results, to which is added 100 to 800 grammes of glycerin, and the whole filtered. This solution is used in place of gelatin or albumen in coating the paper, which is afterwards "salted" and sensitised. (22,040, 1901.)

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Practical Notes and Formulæ.

CREOSOTE PILLS.

E. F. KESSLER contributed a note to the A.P.A. on the manufacture of creosote pills. His method is to drop the creosote on to a small quantity of magnesia, then add a drop of water, and mass with vaseline.

OIL-COLOUR SICCATIVE.

FIVE to ten per cent. of wax is added to many oil-colours sold in tubes as a thickening-agent to prevent the heavier pigments separating. A better addition is, according to Moritz Kitt (*Analyst*, November, 1901), wood oil which has turned solid through exposure to light for a few weeks.

HOT-WATER BOTTLE SUBSTITUTE.

A SIMPLE plan suggested by a writer in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* is to wrap an ordinary electric-light bulb in flannel and apply to the part. The lamp is connected by a long flexible connection, and when lighted gives off a steady heat very acceptable in pains of the chest and abdomen as well as neuralgic pains of the head. As long as the lamp is alight the heat continues, and does not decrease as is the case of a hot-water bottle.

CASTOR-OIL SOAP.

MIX 100 grammes castor oil with 30 grammes sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1·847), and set aside in a cool place for two days, stirring occasionally. Then take 100 grammes of this oil, rapidly stir in 60 grammes soda solution (sp. gr. 1·345), and apply a gentle heat until the mixture becomes clear. Set aside several days to allow the sodium sulphate to crystallise out, separate the soap, and boil until it no longer froths, and a sample, on cooling, forms a clear, yellow jelly.—*Pharm. Centralh.*

STOVE-POLISHES.

I.

Selected Ceylon graphite	100 parts
American gas-black	10 parts
Acetic acid, diluted with an equal volume of water	2 parts

II.

Good Ceylon graphite	100 parts
Austrian graphite	50 parts
American gas-black	5 parts
Molasses	1 part
Glycerin, diluted with twice its bulk of water	a sufficiency

III.

Good Ceylon graphite	100 parts
Powdered ivory-black	20 parts
Copperas	40 parts
Glycerin, diluted with twice its bulk of water	a sufficiency

—*Oil and Colourman's Journal.*

THYROID PILLS.

Dried thyroid gland (corresponding to ℥v. gr. viij. of the fresh gland)	℥j. gr. xvij.
Sugar, in coarse powder	gr. xlvij.
Powdered tragacanth	℥ss.
Powdered vegetable charcoal ...	℥j.
Syrup	q.s.

Make into 100 pills.

—*Union Pharm.*

LECITHINE MIXTURE.

Yolk of egg	℥x.
Milk	℥iss.
Glycerin	℥x.
Cherry-laurel water	℥iiss.
Sugar	℥iv.
Sodium chloride	℥iij.

A tablespoonful contains 8 gr. of lecithine, which is extracted from yolk of egg, and is distearoglycerophosphite of choline.—*Rep. de Pharm.*

STERILE LUBRICANTS.

MUCILAGINOUS lubricants for surgeons' use are in demand. The basis is prepared by boiling Iceland moss in water, glycerin and antiseptics being added. It is necessary that the lubricants should be sterile, and on this account they are usually dispensed in collapsible tubes. Before filling the tubes the inside should be coated with melted hard paraffin, so as to prevent the contents from touching the metal of the tubes. This precaution is very necessary in the case of soft soap put up in similar manner.

COOLING-CREAM.

Quince-seed	1 oz.
Boric acid	16 gr.
Starch	1 oz.
Glycerin	16 oz.
Carbolic acid	40 drops
Alcohol	12 oz.
Oil of lavender	40 drops
Oil of rose	10 drops
Extract of white rose	1 oz.
Water to make	64 oz.

Dissolve the boric acid in 30 oz. of water, and in this macerate the quince-seed for three hours, then strain. Heat the starch and glycerin together until the starch granules are all broken, and add the carbolic acid. Dissolve the oils and the extract of rose in the alcohol, and add to the quince-seed mucilage; then mix all together, strain, and add water enough to make the product weigh 64 oz.

—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

THE USE OF SOFT WATER.

THE *Lancet* is doubtful whether soft water is any advantage over hard water. Soap is more rapidly soluble in soft water, but the slippery feeling of the soap is less easily removed from the skin, and it is doubtful, when soap is used, whether rain-water or soft water is better for the complexion or skin than hard tap-water. It is certainly not so refreshing. In manufacturing-processes or in the wash-tub use of soap in soft water is an economy. It is said that if London were supplied with soft water the saving of soap would amount to tens of thousands of pounds per annum, and Glasgow is estimated to save 36,000*l.* annually in soap since using Loch Katrine water. That may be so, but in the matter of personal washing there is a waste of soap produced rather than an economy by using soft water. The fact that a tablet of soap disappears more quickly when rain-water is used instead of hard tap-water is proof of this assertion.

New British Coins.

NEW postage-stamps bearing the effigy of King Edward VII. were issued on January 1, and it is said that 90,000,000 of them were sold during the first two days. They are universally condemned, and although the King approved of them before they were issued, it is now stated that he has asked no more of the stamps to be issued. That may be taken *cum grano salis*. The Post Office has a big stock to get rid of, and stamp-plates take time to make. Meanwhile the new coins are awaited with eagerness. We saw a penny the other day, and the annexed engraving, which is somewhat larger than the original, is a fair representation of it. It is much happier in design than the postage-stamp. The illustration shows the obverse of the new coinage, but this will not be seen on silver for some months to come, as under a new regulation the issue of coinage in future is to depend only on the actual necessity for more coins, and it is considered that there is enough silver in circulation at present. The sovereigns and half-sovereigns will be the first to make their appearance, and they will be speedily followed by the "coppers." The silver may not be issued until the eve of the Coronation.



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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

THE Publisher wishes to remind advertisers that the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST being the Winter Issue must go to press earlier than the ordinary numbers in order to give printers and binders ample time to get the large number ready for foreign mails and home delivery without delay. It will be impossible to receive copy for displayed advertisements after Tuesday, January 21. The Supplement will be kept open for small advertisements as usual up to Thursday, January 23. We may add that matters for editorial consideration should be received not later than Wednesday, January 22.

Summary.

SALICYLIC ACID is selling at 11½*d.* per lb. this week (p. 98).

EGG-EMULSIONS are what Mr. Joseph Ince writes about this week (p. 80).

THE January Minor examination at Galen Place is described by a candidate (p. 91).

SOME more chemists' companies have been formed, and one is to be wound up (p. 90).

THEY will not let the Metropolitan Chemists' Association alone. There is another letter on p. 93.

SOME particulars about Royd oil have come out in the Novelties Company case this week (p. 70).

Two of the principal West-end pharmacies in London have stopped the indoor system (p. 87).

ATROSCINE has been further investigated by Dr. O. Hesse, and his results are summarised on p. 82.

THE VICISSITUDES of a bronchial night-light have been related in the City of London Court (p. 89).

"XRAYSER'S" reflections on "the Chain" are wonderfully deep. He appears to admire it (p. 83).

OUR CORRESPONDENT in South Africa reports upon the condition of trade there at the end of 1901 (p. 75).

THE black ink used by the ancient Romans owed its colour to lampblack, so a French chemist says (p. 74).

THE names of those who have passed the Irish Preliminary and Licence examinations are printed on p. 72.

M. GUILLAUME, the Parisian artist, has hit-off the modern craze for physic quite pointedly in a sketch on p. 74.

THE chemists' ball at the Hotel Métropole on Wednesday evening was a brilliant and successful affair (p. 92).

LEEDS appears to be left out in the cold by the resolutions for separate universities for Liverpool and Manchester (p. 70).

COLONEL CHESEBROUGH, the manager of the Vaseline business on this side, is fancifully portrayed by Mr. Reynolds on p. 82.

THE smallest auction of cinchona-bark on record was held in London this week. There were only 80,000 oz. of quinine in the bark. (p. 97).

KODAK'S TRADING-METHODS are criticised in an article on p. 85, the opinion being expressed that the new move is inconvenient to many retailers.

THE Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases reported include camphorated oil, Gregory's powder, milk of sulphur, and sweet spirit of nitre (p. 88).

MR. T. M. HEALY, M.P., gave some interesting information about the Irish kelp-industry to the Land Commission Court the other day (p. 72).

SIDE-LIGHT on the Poisons Committee's work is reflected on p. 86 by the evidence of a non-pharmaceutical witness and observations from Worcester.

THE ORIGIN OF OPODELDOC is quite an interesting topic, as the notes on p. 83 and p. 93 indicate. They do not quite explain why lin. opii is regarded as "opodeldoc."

AT the Minor examination in London this month 64 passed and 204 failed. Out of ten Major candidates eight failed. The names of the successful are on p. 91.

MRS. SARAH SOUTHALL, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Southall, founder of the business Southall Brothers & Barclay, died on Sunday. She was a centenarian (p. 78).

MR. GEORGE CROKER, a Brixton chemist, has lost an action which his stockbroker brought against him in the High Court respecting commission on shares purchased (p. 88).

WE gather from the Board of Trade returns for 1901 some particulars of business last year, showing that in our own departments there is little or nothing to grumble at (p. 84).

OUR Glasgow correspondent sends a lot of interesting notes this week, including a sarcastic poem (in very broad Scotch) about the deputation which visited the General Medical Council (p. 73).

THE drug and chemical markets have been more active this week. Several important alterations have been made, which include a reduction in salicylates and sulphonal. Crude glycerin is 10 per cent. dearer, and an advance is expected in refined. Expressed oil of almonds is dearer. Quinine is very quiet in view of the large Amsterdam bark-sale next week (p. 97).

E—C

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Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 21, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Reports from students will be received up to Saturday, February 1. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Messrs. G. J. Wood, A. Downing, F. Maitland, and James Cocks, chemists, Plymouth, have mutually agreed to finally close their respective establishments at 9 P.M. (Saturdays excepted), on and after January 20.

Amongst the wounded at Leeuwfontein on December 29, was Private T. A. Clarkson, of the 13th Company Imperial Yeomanry, who served his apprenticeship to pharmacy with Messrs. Whimpray & Tibbits, chemists, Market Street, Lancaster.

At the Clerkenwell County Court last week, Mrs. Annie Perodeau, photographic artist (and wife of Mr. E. G. Perodeau, pharmaceutical chemist, Islington), recovered 9*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* from a Bow photographer, the balance on an account for work done by her.

At the meeting of the Essex County Council on January 8 it was decided to appoint an additional analyst. The present analyst, Dr. Pooley, is paid a guinea each for the first 100 samples analysed, half-a-guinea each for the second 100, and 6*s.* each for all subsequent analyses, the average being 7*s.* or 8*s.* per sample.

At a largely attended meeting, on January 10, of Americans in London interested in the success of the American Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, it was reported that space had been applied for to such an extent as to ensure the success of the exhibition, which will be comprehensive and illustrative. The exhibition will be open in the middle of May.

The West Riding analyst, in his last quarterly report, states that in all the great area with which he has to deal it was only found necessary to prosecute in three cases against chemists and druggists—for adulteration of sweet spirit of nitre. A caution was administered in one instance, and in the other cases fines of 1*s.* and costs were inflicted.

The arsenic-in-beer scare is having a revival in Halifax. A tramp died in the workhouse hospital, Skircoat, last week "from chronic arsenic-poisoning, resulting probably from excessive beer-drinking," according to the evidence of the house-surgeon at the inquest. The doctor said he had two other patients in the hospital suffering from the same malady, one of whom had a decided history as a consumer of beer.

AT the meeting of the Norfolk County Council on Saturday at Norwich, the question of the salary of Mr. Francis, the county analyst, was considered. It was reported that he had received 100*l.* per annum for 125 analyses, additional payment being made for any beyond that number. It was resolved that on his reappointment after March 31, the terms should be 15*s.* per sample analysed, irrespective of the number of samples.

Masonic Matters.

Bro. John Henry Aplin, chemist and druggist, Trowbridge, was on January 13 installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge of Concord, 632.

We are indebted to Bro. G. C. Dusart, of the Sussex Drug Company (Limited), for a copy of the Masonic cantata, "The Praise of Friendship," by Mozart, which Mr. Dusart has recently published. An excellent engraving of Mozart occupies a front sheet, and the script is nicely printed. We have not yet had our musical expert's opinion of the score, but the fact that it was composed by the talented brother Mason should be sufficient commendation for all lovers of music.

Medalled Metropolitans.

At the recent sessional examinations held at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, the following students were successful in gaining medals:—Silver medal, Mr. A. H. A. Harrington; bronze medals: (dispensing), Mr. S. Burden; (chemistry), Mr. S. H. Vibert; (botany), Mr. T. T. Cocking; (pharmacy), Mr. T. J. Rice; (materia medica), Mr. D. W. Lyall.

For Students.

At a meeting of the Spalding Technical Education Committee on January 4, Mr. E. Wightman Bell, chemist and druggist, made application for a grant towards the cost of teaching and apparatus for a class in practical chemistry, for the benefit of chemists' assistants and others, to be held at the Grammar-school during the next two school terms. The question having been discussed, the committee made a grant of 10*l.* towards the object mentioned.

Separatists.

The Court of Victoria University, Manchester, held a meeting at Owens College on January 10, and after long discussion adopted a resolution to the effect that there should be a separate university in Liverpool and a separate university in Manchester, without liability to admit or to remain in association with any other college, and also that a university should be established having its seat in Leeds. At present Owens College, Manchester; University College, Liverpool; and Yorkshire College, Leeds, make up the Victorian University, which, it appears, is now to be split up into three. The Bishop of Ripon is among those who ardently advocate such a scheme.

The Gibbet at Hove.

With regard to the use of preservatives and colouring-matters in foods and drinks the Hove Town Council has adopted a proposal to circulate amongst the tradesmen a summary of the report of the Local Government Board's committee, and one of the councillors suggested that the Sanitary Committee should have tabular statements drawn up of the samples taken and the results of the analyses. If the samples were genuine it would be a good advertisement for the tradesmen, but if adulterated they should be well gibbeted.

Contracts.

Further contracts have been ratified as under:—

Barnsley.—Mr. E. Nash, pharmaceutical chemist, to supply drugs to the Kendray and Smallpox Hospitals.

Hereford.—Mr. John Walker to be chemist to the Corporation.

Scarborough.—Mrs. J. H. Webster to be chemist to the workhouse.

Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol, have secured the contract

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for the supply of drugs to the Cardiff Sanatorium for the next six months.

Mr. T. Handley, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Loughborough, has been appointed chemist to the Corporation for the ensuing quarter.

Birmingham Notes.

The photographic-apparatus works of Mr. J. E. Wilkins, Blucher Street, suffered severely from a fire on Friday last week.

On Monday Judge Whitehorne decided that a cellar is a warehouse within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Alfred Bird, pharmacist, of egg-powder fame, has given 100*l.* to the University, and has been elected a life governor. Mr. Chamberlain is asking for 1,000,000*l.* for the funds.

Dr. Griffin Wilkes, son of Mr. Wilkes, chemist, Broad Street, secured a silver cup for Jacobins at the annual Columbarian Society's show, held in Birmingham on Wednesday last.

A member of the pill guild had a parrot which escaped from its cage, and after a couple of days was arrested by a lover of birds and returned to its owner. Since its flight and capture it developed a vicious temper, tore off all its feathers, and died very suddenly.

At a monthly meeting of the Council held on Monday, the Health Committee recommended that the offer of the Birmingham University to undertake the bacteriological examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli for the Borough, at a charge of 2*s.* 6*d* per specimen, be accepted. A local firm offered to do the same at 5*s.*, and another at 7*s.* 6*d.*

Alderman Clayton, at the annual meeting of the University last week, said that with one single exception everyone had paid something towards his promised subscription, and a good many had paid up entirely. He recently met the particular gentleman who had paid nothing, and who is blessed with such a short memory that repeated reminders do not bring forth the needful cheque.

Two circulars which have been issued by a local firm have created a good deal of comment amongst the brethren. One announces analyses at a very low rate, and a discount of 33 per cent. in addition. A series of circulars will be supplied gratis for intending clients, and blank analysis-forms to be filled in and signed by the chemist himself. This appears to be taking a hint from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY treatises.

Leeds Items.

An epidemic of whooping-cough is interrupting the educational acquirements of the juvenile population of Radley, near Leeds. The local chemists and doctors are not complaining.

The spread of the smallpox scourge to the Provinces has not, so far, disturbed the equanimity of the Leeds people, inquiries showing that the demand for lymph is normal. The authorities and lodging-house people are very much on the alert, however.

Guardians' Doings.

By contracting for the supply of drugs to the workhouse the Elham Board of Guardians last year effected a saving of 80*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* The present cost for a year's supply of drugs is 36*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*, and prior to the contracting system being adopted the expenditure totalled 117*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The Local Government Board advised the Atcham Board of Guardians to supply in future all expensive drugs and medicines direct and not through the medical officers. At the meeting of the Board on January 11 the Clerk stated that the question was considered by the Board a few years ago, when such a scheme was found unworkable. The doctors, he said, preferred to find the medicines themselves. The Board decided to communicate these facts to the L.G.B.

At their meeting on January 8, the Halifax Board of Guardians considered the reappointment of Mr. G. M. Cobb, chemist and druggist, to be dispenser at the infirmary and hospital for three months, at a salary of 10*s.* per week One of the members expressed the hope that the dispensing was not being taken from the house-surgeon, who had 140*l.* per annum simply to look after 298 sick persons. The Chairman of the Infirmary and Hospital Committee thought the Board would see by the short period of the appointment that the committee had an object in view. It was stated that if Mr. Cobb could not attend to the dispensing personally he must send an assistant, and on a member objecting to an assistant being allowed to undertake the work, it was explained that this option was one of the terms upon which Mr. Cobb undertook the duties.

Fire.

The chemical-works of Messrs. Nichol & Co., which are situated close to the railway-station at Baxenden, were almost destroyed by fire on January 13. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds, and about forty workpeople are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Royd Oil.

In the further hearing of the charge of fraud against thirteen persons connected with the Patent Novelties and other companies, Mr. James Lees, of St. Albans, Liverpool, who was chairman of the Patent Novelties board last year, stated that the French Royd Oil Company was formed in 1898. The company was given exclusive right to vend "Royd Oil for Paralysis" in France and her European possessions. For this right the company was to pay to the Novelties Company 10,000*l.* in 80,000 shares of 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Other agreements were for the acquisition of Royd oils for rheumatism and paralysis, for which the Novelties Company were to receive 40,000*l.* The oils were described as "possessing extraordinary curative properties." Walter Arnold Bradley was recognised as the proprietor of the Royd oils. The hearing is proceeding.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report a dozen more victims to poisoning are added to the list. Of these nine were killed by scheduled poisons, two by the mineral acids (nitric and sulphuric), which our sapient rulers do not rank as poisons, and one by "acid poisoning," whatever that may be. Laudanum heads the scheduled list with four cases to its credit, while carbolic acid, strychnine, chloral, oxalic acid, and arsenic killed one each. The arsenic was taken by a Stainton man, who obtained it from Mr. Francis Crowden, chemist and druggist, Penrith, to whom the deceased was well known. He said it was for poisoning rats; and the Coroner told the jury that it was a perfectly legitimate business transaction, and had been carried out by Mr. Crowden in the proper way.—The oxalic acid was taken by a Charlton labourer, who mistook it for Epsom salts.—At an inquest on the death of a woman named Müller, at the Westminster Coroner's Court, it transpired that strychnine-poisoning was the cause of death. Dr. F. J. Pearse, who was called to the deceased after death, said a small unlabelled bottle found in the room contained sufficient strychnine to poison forty persons, and the remains in the tumbler would have killed twenty. Some foreign substance seemed to have been mixed with the poison, which had certainly not been obtained at a chemist's. The Coroner said he thought it was such a serious matter that the police ought to follow up the inquiry in order to ascertain, if possible, where such an enormous quantity of this most deadly poison could have been obtained. The jury recommended the police to make full inquiries as to the purchase.—At an inquest held at Birmingham on the death of an elderly man under the A.C.E mixture, it was stated that in every case this was the best anæsthetic for young or for old people.—At the Southampton Police Court on January 10, an insurance-agent was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking chlorodyne. Dr. Weston, who was the only witness called, said prisoner produced a bottle, which was then without a cork, and said he had taken half the contents—chlorodyne—with the intention of poisoning himself. The bottle did not contain ordinary chlorodyne, said the doctor, "but a tincture, and the half-bottle would contain 2 gr. of morphine." The substance prisoner had taken was not scheduled as a poison, but he (witness) thought it ought to be.

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Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—The following candidates passed at the recent examination: F. C. Large, W. F. Cuttiford, F. B. Angley, W. M. Kennedy, G. G. Williamson. Twelve candidates were rejected.

Preliminary Examination.—At the recent examination the following passed: R. H Orr, R E. Campbell, J. Marron, T. H. H. Bennett, C Carmichael, W. E. W. Harper, A. McCombe, R. Courtney, W P. Doohan, T. H. Brabazon, A. M. Gamble. Ten candidates were rejected.

Five-shilling Analyses.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Limerick Union last week, the Clerk stated that he wrote to Mr. Thorp, a Limerick analyst, asking him whether he would accept the position of analyst to the Union, at an annual remuneration of 10*l.* Mr. Thorp replied to the effect that he would accept the position on the condition that if the number or samples sent in for the year exceeded forty the Guardians would increase the remuneration in subsequent years, so as to approximate to a fee of 5*s.* per sample. A letter was read from Professor C. R. C. Tichborne, analyst, Dublin, applying for the position. He offered to do the work for 10*l.* a year, the number of samples not to exceed fifty annually. All samples in excess of that number to be charged for at the rate of 2*s.* each. After some discussion, Mr. Thorp was appointed for one year at 10*l.* including extras, and subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board.

The Kelp Industry.

The Land Commission Court, on January 10, commenced the hearing of a case in which Colonel Nolan, M.P., claims the right to exact toll on the sea-weed collected by his tenants on Miveenish Island. Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., counsel for the tenants, in his opening speech, made some interesting remarks about the kelp-industry, which we quote from:—

Red-weed, which is kelp or iodine-weed, grows in the deep sea or on the rocks far out at sea, and is continually lashed by the waves of the Atlantic, with the result that at certain seasons of the year after storm this red-weed becomes detached, and if the tide set towards Miveenish Island or the mainland a certain amount of weed is occasionally thrown upon the rocks. It is only when the weed is in bloom, so to speak, that it is of any value as drift-weed, and that period is ten days at the end of April and ten days at the beginning of May. If the drift-weed be thrown up except at that period it is of no value for iodine-purposes. Some years ago this kelp, when manufactured, was worth 10*l.* a ton, but its value now, thanks to the syndicates in Chili and Peru, is only 4*l.* a ton. To raise this kelp-weed requires two men always in a boat, and two women ashore. Twenty boat-loads are equivalent to 30 tons of the weed, and it takes that quantity to make 3 tons of kelp. Sometimes there is a skilled person called a burner, who gets 5*s.* for his job out of the matter. The season lasts from April to October, and the highest price obtained is 4*l.*, but it runs as low as 1*l.*, 2*l.*, or 3*l.* at times. In other words, the four persons engaged at the work for six months produce 3 tons at 4*l.* a ton.

Evidence was called in support of this statement.

Accounts without Requisitions.

At the last meeting of the Mohill (co. Leitrim) Guardians the Clerk stated that the contractor for medical and surgical appliances submitted an account but did not forward the requisitions. The Chairman said that Mr. White ought to send in the requisitions. The Clerk said that he had communicated with the contractor, who had asked that the amount should be paid, and the requisitions could then be looked up; but the Guardians could not do that, as they would be liable to a surcharge. Perhaps the requisitions had been sent to some other Board, as he had from time to time received invoices and requisitions for other Unions from the same contractor, and he always put them in an envelope and forwarded them to the proper place. The Chairman said that Mr. White's attention should be called to the matter. The Clerk: This letter of his will have to go on the minutes to the Local Government Board.

Sued for Medicine.

At the Waterford Quarter Sessions on January 8, Mr. Thomas Sullivan, chemist, sued John Sheehan, High Street, to recover 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for medicines supplied, and a decree was given for the amount claimed, with costs.

Contracts.

Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited) have obtained the contract for the supply of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, and sundries to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, for the year 1902.

The Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baggot Street, have divided the contract for the supply of drugs and surgical requisites between the following firms: The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Fannin & Co. (Limited), and the Medical Supply Association.

Personal.

Dr. Meredith R. Whitla, M.C.P.S.I., Monaghan, has been returned unopposed as a member of the local District Council.

Dr. J. B. Coyle, of Inistiogue, co. Kilkenny, who was recently elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, is mentioned as a candidate for the Council at the next election in October.

Mr. Frederick J. Macrae, who has been representing Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited) in Ireland, and was formerly the Southern representative of Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), has joined that section of the New Imperial Yeomanry called the "Irish Horse," and is at present in training at the Curragh. It is expected he will go out with the draft about the third week in February.

Cheap Analysts.

Dingle Union Guardians expect an analyst to do the work of analysing drugs for the workhouse and from dispensaries for 5*l.* per annum; and Ennistymon Guardians advertise for an analyst to do the work for workhouse and three dispensaries at 6*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding Professor Tichborne's letter in *C. & D.* of January 4, these salaries do not seem princely.

Compliment to Sir Edward Hodgson.

At the last meeting of the Rathmines Commissioners the occasion of Sir Edward Hodgson's retirement from the Board was signalised by the passing of the following resolution and the delivering of several complimentary speeches:—

The Council desire to place on the record of their proceedings a statement of the regret they feel at the retirement of Sir Edward Hodgson, who has so ably discharged the duties of Chairman since the Council was formed. They also desire to express their sense of the valuable services he rendered to the township of Rathmines for a period of thirty-five years, during which time he acted as a Commissioner, and finally as Chairman, of the Rathmines Board, and the Council wish Sir Edward and Lady Hodgson many years of health and happiness.

Sir Edward, in reply, said it was with the deepest regret that he had to sever his connection with the Council, but advancing age and business calls compelled him to relinquish the position which had been conferred on him unanimously three times by the Council.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES can be aborted by painting the affected spot with collodion in which salicylic acid (1½ or 2 gr. to the drachm) has been dissolved. Apply three or four coats within twelve hours

TRADE-CONDITIONS IN ECUADOR.—The American Consul-General de Leon, of Guayaquil, reports the failure of the large exporting firm of Martin Reinberg & Co. The run on the bank of which Mr. Reinberg was one of the managers, adds Mr. de Leon, has been followed by the failure of the Paris branch of Seminario Brothers, a family hitherto regarded as the wealthiest in Ecuador. The situation demands extreme caution on the part of merchants in extending credits.

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Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Carnegie Trust.

At a meeting of the Carnegie Trust Committee in Edinburgh, on Monday, January 13, it was reported that fees have been paid by the Trust to 2,441 students, amounting to 22,941*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Poisonings.

The wife of a dairyman named McBurnie, living at Ravenstone Mains, Glasserton, Wigtown, committed suicide on January 5 by drinking a quantity of aconite liniment.

A well-known Perthshire farmer, Mr. S. McMillan, of Laighwood, near Dunkeld, was poisoned on January 12 by inadvertently drinking a poisonous lotion in mistake for whisky. He died twenty minutes after he had taken the lotion, and before medical aid could be obtained.

Nitroglycerin Explosion.

On January 9 a tremendous explosion took place at Nobel's explosives-factory at Ardeer in Ayrshire. It is calculated that about 3,000 lbs. of nitroglycerin exploded in one of the nitroglycerin washing-houses, and no trace of the only man known to be in the vicinity of the building at the time can be found. The effect of the explosion was felt for many miles around.

Glasgow Notes.

Mr. W. S. Cuthbert, chemist and druggist, has been appointed dispenser to the Govan Parish Council.

A course of free lectures is at present being delivered at Glasgow University, and on Monday evening Professor Bower delivered the third one on "A Grain of Wheat" in the Botanical class-room before a large audience.

A very interesting series of lectures is also being delivered in the Technical College, by Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch, on "Fats and Fatty-oil Industries." The first was given on Thursday, January 9, when a very crowded gathering attended.

The action by a Glasgow labourer for 500*l.* damages against the Corporation of Glasgow in respect of metallic poisoning caused by using a poisonous paint supplied by the Corporation has been settled by the payment of 225*l.* to the pursuer.

The renewed activity of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association has already taken a practical turn in a systematic movement in support of early-closing. The Council has just completed a plebiscite of the city. Of the 120 papers issued, the 70 returned were all in favour of shorter hours, while it is well known that most of the unresponsive 50 stand for the *status quo*. The night-bell *sans fee* is named as the great obstacle to reform, which, it would almost seem, can only come through Parliamentary interference. That the Association is not neglecting social amenities is shown by the "At Home" held in the Cockburn Hotel this week as the *C. & D.* goes to press.

The Assistants' Association, which has done good work since its formation three years ago, still maintains its membership well, but has lost some of its most active members, who have gone into business. It now holds monthly instead of fortnightly meetings, and at the next of the series Mr. T. Maben is to read a paper on "Pharmaceutical Education." Thanks to the *C. & D.*, the knowledge and fame of the Assistants' Association has travelled far. The President has received a letter from the Malay Archipelago, asking for further information about the process for revivifying animal charcoal referred to in the *C. & D.* report of a paper on "A Visit to a Sugar-refinery," read before the Association by Mr. Rodwell.

It is likely that Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, will visit Glasgow early in February, under the joint auspices of the local Associations, to expound and defend the draft scheme of a university course for students of pharmacy, which will be submitted to a representative meeting of chemists and druggists in Edinburgh towards the end of this month. The scheme, which is well matured and feasible, is sure to excite keen interest and discussion.

The bellicose Southern Medical Society is still on the war-path. Its resources of defence and offence are inexhaustible, and its latest brilliant stroke is to get its members who are licentiates of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons to induce that body to resist the disciplinary decree of the General Medical Council with reference to doctors' shops, on the ground that the Faculty's chartered rights exclude the Council's jurisdiction. The Faculty is not likely to adopt such a policy, but we shall see what we shall see.

Those who have a foible for ancient history may remember that this Society sent up a deputation to the General Medical Council to convince it of the error of its ways in *l'affaire* Thomson. The Council refused to hear the deputation at first, on the ground that the case was *sub judice*, and afterwards, when the decision had been given, because the matter was legally closed. The misadventures of the deputation have now been immortalised by the laureate of the Society ("J. W.") in a rhymed production, of which the subjoined quatrains are fair samples:—

Some Doctors in a temper gaed frae Glesga tae the Sooth,
They were burstin' fair wi' anger, they were foamin' at the mooth:
And their comrades stey'd ahint them pittin' bawbees in a hat,
Tae pey their wey in Lunnon, an' tae see them Bell-the-Cat.

. . . . . .

Arrived in Lunnon—strong in desire tae beard richt in their den,
That po'erful Cooncil—tho' effete—o' puir misguided men,
They sent their cairdies up tae Bruce tae show him they'd got there,
Then gaed awa' tae straucht their ties, an' some tae caim their hair.

Ma certes! but their hair was caimed ere mony 'oors gied bye,
For the Cooncil caumly askit "Whit was a' the hue an' cry?
Rin awa' hame, guid frien's," quo' they, "an' min' yer open shops,
Yer men are maybe sellin' Sauts or Chlorodyne Cough Drops."

The Scots, dark-bro'ed, like stirkies stood, an' glower'd at Turner's face,
They hover'd roun' the Cooncil yetts, astoonded at the base
Perfidious Cooncil's scarce veil'd threats tae show them wha were maisters
If they persisted selling Senna-leaves or pushion'd Plaisters.

. . . . . .

Fast to the nearest pub they hied, an' a' got pints o' yull,
An' a' did drink (for they were dry) wi' hearty Scotch guid will,
Confusion to the Cooncil, whilk had treated them sae base,
Sae flabbergasted were they, they forgot tae say a grace.

. . . . . .

The poet, it will be seen, has taken more than his share of poetic liberties.

It is a sign of the times that the Glasgow newspapers almost daily contain advertisements of doctors' shops for sale or for "qualified chemists" to serve in "surgeries." As in two cases the same shops have been offered for sale for months, it is evident that the doctor's shop is not a very vendible asset.

Just now an effort is being made to get a night-bell fee imposed in the city. *A propos* of this, there appears a very readable article in a weekly newspaper on the queer experiences of an assistant. The most of these seem old friends, culled from the pages of the *C. & D.*, but there is information in the statement that the assistant knows a shop (in Glasgow?), where, "after 11 o'clock a 1*d.* stamp costs 7*d.*" It is very doubtful if this is so at present, but we may hope it is a case of coming events casting their shadows before!

ANOTHER STORY.—It is stated that Mr. Rudyard Kipling was once induced to write a tale of Indian life for a ladies' paper in Philadelphia. The third instalment brought a letter from the editress, who said it was the unvarying rule of the journal to strike out the name of any intoxicating liquor, and that in one chapter two of the characters are said to have consumed a bottle of champagne between them. Kipling wrote back: "Strike out 'champagne' and make it Mellin's Food'!"

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French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

The Legion of Honour.—Among the promotions in the order of the Legion of Honour announced by the French Foreign Office this week is that of Dr. W. Douglas Hogg, the well-known Anglo-French pharmacist, of 62 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, to the rank of officer. This distinction has been conferred on him as General Secretary of the Union des Femmes de France (the French Red Cross Society), to the cause of which Dr. Hogg has devoted himself for a good many years past.

The Health of Paris.—There were 139 cases of diphtheria notified in Paris for the week ending Saturday last, being an increase of 10 over the previous week. The deaths from the same cause amounted to 51, against 20 the week before, while the average rate is 7. Smallpox was responsible for 3 deaths, scarlatina 3, measles 8, whooping-cough 8, and typhoid fever 4. The total death-rate was 946, being far below the average, and consequently the health of the city reported as very satisfactory.

Illegal Practice of Pharmacy.—The Syndicate of Pharmacists of Clermont-Ferrand has been making a dead-set against people in this district who have been suspected of contravening the Pharmacy Act. Summonses were issued against six religious bodies, as well as against a grocer, a midwife, and a school kept by priests. Out of these nine summonses four of the defendants were acquitted, and the rest sentenced to fines varying from 25f. to 50f., but with the benefit of the First Offenders Act. The syndicate claimed 10 000f. damages, but only received 30f. Unfair competition has, however, been discouraged in the district—for a time, at least.

The Ink of the Ancients.—M. Leidié communicated an interesting paper at the December meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, which makes it tolerably certain that the ink used by the ancients was composed chiefly of lamp-black. M. Leidié examined the contents of two bronze cylinders which were found in the ruins of a Roman villa at Vertault (Côte-d'Or). The cylinders contained a dark substance, which, it was argued, was either an ointment, a paint, or ink. Chemical tests negatived the first two suggestions, and finally the substance was identified as lampblack. Traces of copper, tin, iron, and chalk were found in the ash. The ink was, therefore, of a nature like the present-day Indian ink.

Business Change.—The special depôt in Paris of the "Cherry Blossom" perfumery has changed address this month through the expiration of lease, and is transferred to Beral's, the well-known Anglo-French Pharmacy, 14 rue de la Paix, where suitable window-space is devoted to a display of the goods. During the past ten years or more the "Cherry Blossom" depôt has been the most prominent English shop on the Grand Boulevards. Having always been kept open brilliantly illuminated until 10 P.M., and being one of the finest examples of the shopfitter's art in Paris, it has been looked upon as a Mecca of English and American residents and visitors, and one of the attractions of that remarkable thoroughfare

Milk and Water.—The fact that some policemen patrolling in the early hours of the morning on bicycles recently arrested a milkman as he was in the act of diluting his milk from the fountains in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, has given rise to something approaching a scare here. Interviewed on the subject, M. Girard, the well-known chief chemist of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, says that 6,000 samples of milk are taken on an average annually by his staff from the various dairymen of the city. Of these some 2,000 are usually found to be adulterated. Last year as many as 1,355 summonses were issued against backsliding milkmen, but only a small proportion (some 200) were found guilty of the charge of adulteration. In 1896 a committee was appointed to devise means of preventing the adulteration of milk. The committee is composed of eminent doctors and chemists, who in due course issued a report giving their recommendations; but, adds M. Girard, no notice was taken of them by the authorities and hence the present deplorable state of things, as since 1896 he adulteration of milk has gone on increasing.

Transferring Disease.—A Paris newspaper is responsible for the following little story:—

America has not the entire monopoly of medicine-men Anti-toxin treatment and the various serums are all very well in their way, but the latest medical discovery bids fair to leave them far behind. It is very simple, and it is also infallible—provided the person does not die in the interval. The process consists in transferring the disease from the patient to a tree. Unfortunately the cure can only be successfully attempted on Tuesday and Friday nights when the moon is full. After exactly locating the seat of the disease, the "doctor" pricks it with a pin until several drops of blood can be collected on a piece of blotting-paper, which is then rolled into a ball. The patient then goes to bed, and the "doctor" takes a walk abroad, and when he comes across a likely tree makes an incision in the bark and inserts the paper pellet. The cure is then bound to succeed—provided the patient can stand it three successive weeks.

Duties on Colonial Produce.—On several occasions we have referred to the proposed maximum and minimum duties on colonial produce, and it will be remembered that the application of such tariffs was postponed until February 24 During the postponement further representations have been made by the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Chamber in Paris, with a view to securing the benefits of the minimum tariff for British colonial produce, or a still further postponement pending the completion of special arrangements between the colonies concerned and the French Republic. As a result of the negotiations a Bill has been lodged in the Chamber of Deputies, making the following provisions relating to the British colonies:—

(1) Pending the negotiations, now nearly completed, with India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Jamaica, to continue the minimum tariff to those colonies for another year from February 24, 1902; and (2) to continue by decree the minimum tariff on the products of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Hong-Kong so long as those colonies grant to French merchandise the advantages now accorded. As to the other British colonies, the general tariff will be applied to their colonial products on and after February 24 next, as the British Government is not disposed to enter into a special arrangement with the French Government on their behalf.



The Modern Twelfth-night Cake.

Le Matin publishes the above cartoon by Guillaume, intended to suggest an up-to-date substitute for the "bean" which is concealed in French Twelfth-night cakes. The "beans," being usually made of glass or porcelain (in the shape of babies or little pigs), are often swallowed (sometimes intentionally), and may cause appendicitis; hence the suggestion to introduce a pill, cachet, or pastille, containing a suitable medicament.

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South African News.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT CAPE TOWN.—An exhibition will be held in Cape Town in 1903. It is to be organised from home, and is intended mainly for the promotion of business.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The Administration of this colony have under consideration the question of the registration of chemists and druggists, and also the formation of a Board of Examiners.

THE CONTRACT for the supply of disinfectants to the Durban Corporation has been secured by Messrs. Quibell Brothers, of Newark, through their South African representative, Mr. Charles W. Holmes.

A VISIBLE INCREASE.—According to the *Board of Trade Journal* the approximate value of the drugs and chemicals entered for removal under rebate and otherwise from the Cape Colony to the Transvaal during the nine months ended September 1901 was 12,268*l.* as against 48*l.* during the corresponding period in 1900.

MR KERR AGAIN.—In the Cape Government *Gazette* inquiry is made respecting the whereabouts of "William Henry Kerr (a chemist), discharged from Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, on 11th April, 1901." This shows that the Government and military officials do not keep a sharp eye on their men. Mr. Kerr was technically in custody when the notice appeared.

TRADE-MARKS.—In Natal application has been made by the undermentioned persons for the registration of the following trade-marks:—

Mr. Alfred Samuel Albert, trading as Scrubb & Co., Guildford Street, London, S.E., "Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia Fluid."

Mr. William Robinson Pimm, of Berea, Durban, Natal, "Vermol," in Class 2; "Seabreeze" (ferro-arsenical sarsaparilla), "Seabreeze" (headache-wafers), "Seabreeze" (effervescing saline), in Classes 2 and 3.

In the Cape Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., 54 King William's Street, Adelaide, S. Aust., have applied to be registered as the proprietors of the trade-mark "Faulding's Australian Eucalyptus Oil (Emu brand)."

WHAT IS A TON?—The Natal merchant says 2,240 lbs., and he got an extra 240 lbs. through to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for every ton weight allowed as per permit. The Cape Government Railways discovered the irregularity, and were quick to acquaint the military authorities that a ton in South Africa means 2,000 lbs., so now the permits are issued in lbs., and the Colonial ton is to stand. The merchant in Natal may be looked upon as a bit "slick," and the pity of it is that those at the shank end of South Africa did not try on the same thing. Perhaps they have, but in any case Durbanites got an extra 240 lbs. through for every permit in favor of tons, and an extra few pounds is worth trying for in these times.

SHOP ITEMS.—Mr. W. N. Cooper, of the West End, Kimberley, was visited by thieves a short while since. They got away with about 150*l.* worth of goods. A little later in the month his store was flooded, doing considerable damage to the stock. He has the sympathy of the local trade, writes our correspondent.—Mr. Thane, for many years with Mr. A. Davison, Kimberley, has opened a drug-store in the Du Toitspan Road, while Mr. Garwood, formerly with Lennon (Limited) is about to open in the same thoroughfare on his own account.—Mr. N. O. Ruffel, Kimberley, who has been down to the coast on vacation, is building in Du Toitspan Road.—Mr. W. Gasson, Kimberley, finds his business outgrowing his present premises, and an addition thereto is in under way.—Mr. K. James, dispensing chemist, Market Square, Port Elizabeth, has taken into partnership his assistant, Mr. D. E. F. McNaughton, M.P.S.G.B., and will henceforth carry on business under the title of K. James & Co.

SEARCHING FOR PETROLEUM.—Renewed efforts to discover both coal and rock oil are being made in the Western Province of Cape Colony near Cape Town, but with what success has not yet transpired. Those interested are most sanguine; at the same time they declined to make any statement to a representative of the *C. & D.* who visited the borings. Coal would be a very welcome factor in this part of the Colony, and would prove a better source of wealth to the district than a gold reef. The present price ruling for both South African and imported coal is prohibitive, and accounts for the lack of local industries. Opinions differ as to whether petroleum has ever been located in the Colony. Certain persons declare they have undoubted proofs of it, while those who should know and under whose notice the reported "discoveries" from time to time have come officially are equally emphatic in the negative. As a matter of fact, the only sample of any soil, rock, or liquid that has proved by analyses to be impregnated with rock oil came from Mashonaland some years ago, while the many local analyses failed to trace other than floating vegetable oils, which clearly indicates that the stuff had been skimmed from water contained in old wells or stagnant pools. It is understood that certain Americans are the instigators of the present search, and that money is no object.

Condition of Trade.

(From Special Correspondence.)

East London, December 19, 1901.—The wholesale trade here has been fairly good during the past six months, and compares favourably with that of the first part of the year. Martial law, as was only to be expected, has interfered somewhat with our ordinary business relationships, especially that of the immediate interior, and we are greatly handicapped through the great delays in connection with both the landing and delivering of cargo. That we are no worse off in this respect than other Cape ports is, to say the least, but poor consolation.

Business in the retail shows a slight falling off, due, no doubt, to the departure of the refugees and the absence of up-country visitors. Even the most sanguine of our druggists never entertained the idea that this section of business would continue to keep the level of the past two years, consequently the decline was expected. Preparations for the Christmas trade are in evidence on every side.

Kimberley, December 20, 1901.—Business generally continues brisk at this centre. Apart from the presence of the military men, who bring good business, the mines are such a source of wealth to Kimberley as to make the place self-supporting. The permit-system seems to work fairly well, or, perhaps, it is that we are getting more used to it, at the same time we are anxiously looking forward to the time when permits will be considered relics of the past. Great difficulty is being experienced all round in importing photographic goods and similar items not considered necessities by the military authorities. It is to be hoped that the new year will bring us better transport-facilities from the coast.

Cape Town, December 26, 1901.—The trade at this port has fluctuated considerably during the past six months. Just at present permits are coming in more freely from the inland towns, but holiday-calls may have influenced them, and the ordinary hampered conditions will be in evidence again soon. Opinions are diversified as to whether the obstacles put in the way of travel and transport by the military authorities are absolutely necessary. It would be difficult to depict the plight of the trade generally if these authorities had not to reckon with the Cape Government. The stand the Government has taken in the interests of the people is not generally known nor appreciated as it should be. Large stocks are being held by local merchants, and the delay in landing cargo, extending over months in some cases, has forced the small importer to rely more and more on the wholesaler for his supplies; prices have, therefore, maintained themselves all round, and there is a strong tendency to force high prices. The Christmas preparations quite equalled those of previous years, but it is a question whether so great a turnover has been done as was anticipated. The departure of the refugees from the peninsula will make itself felt early in the new year; something like a slump will result unless the transient population increases. Practically no wholesale trade has yet been done with the Transvaal from this city, nor does there appear to be any prospect of it. The value of the drugs and chemicals imported into Cape Colony during the eleven months which ended on November 30, 1901, was 270,429*l.*, against 208,210*l.* for the corresponding period in 1900. The importations of dynamite and blasting compounds amounted to 84,070*l.* in value, against 53,609*l.* in 1900.

"It's my head that's been troubling me so lately, my dear," the old lady remarked to a young friend, "and the doctor he says 'You take these p'ere pills,' says he, 'and you will soon shake it off.'

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Colonial and Foreign News.

Invading Russia.—Permission has been granted for importation into Russia of "Benson's Plaster," Seabury & Johnson's "Strengthening Plaster," and Scott's Emulsion.

The Advance of Woman.—Miss Ida Freudenheim, of Königsberg, has passed the State examination in dentistry at the Breslau University, and is consequently a qualified practical dentist. She is the first woman to enter the profession in Germany.—The second lady chemist to qualify in Germany is Miss Johanna Reder, of Stuttgart. She has only recently passed her examination, and is on the outlook for employment.

Only Synthetic Indigo Now.—The Prussian War Office has decreed that in future all military cloth is to be dyed with German artificial indigo, instead of with the raw vegetable dye as formerly, the artificial product having been found to be as lasting as the other, and of a clearer and brighter shade. The cloth-manufacturers are to be allowed to supply next year's requirements with the old kind of cloth, to enable them to use up their stocks of vegetable indigo.

Formosan Opium and Camphor Monopolies.—A Japanese vernacular paper publishes an alarming account of the falling-off in the revenue of the Formosan Government. It is stated that the actual receipts from the opium-monopoly are between 700,000 yen and 1,000,000 yen below the estimate, while the receipts from the camphor-monopoly are 1,200,000 yen below the estimate. The falling-off in the latter is attributable to the competition with the camphor produced in Japan.

The Doctor Now Blamed.—In our issue of January 4 (page 5) particulars are given of an alleged mistake in connection with a chemist's prescription whereby Mlle. Oriese, Maid of Honour to the Queen of Greece, was nearly poisoned. The latest report states that Dr. Catanow, a Russian, who prescribed the medicine, and who had an even narrower escape, is not looked upon with favour by the Greek physicians, who now declare that there was no mistake on the part of the chemist, but that the drug ordered (thiosinamine) was a poisonous one, and ought not to have been prescribed. Dr. Catanow has retorted by offering to swallow ten of the powders in the presence of the members of the medical faculty. So far his offer has not been accepted. Both the doctor and his patient have now completely recovered.

Dutch Pharmacy.—According to an article published recently in the *Pharm. Weekbl.* on the future of Dutch pharmacy, it can only be improved by being taken over by the State.—After an existence of fifty-eight years the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Pharmacie, Chemie en Toxicologie*, edited by Professor Dr. H. Wefers Bettink, and Apotheker Guldensteeden Egeling, expired with the December number. It is to be replaced by a special organ of the Nederlandsch Maatschappij ter Vervorderung der Pharmacie, the first number of which was published on January 1, 1902.—The Dutch Pharmacopœia Committee have notified their intention of adopting home and Dutch colonial products as far as possible in the compilation of the new Pharmacopœia. They intend, *e.g.*, to insert Curaçao aloes in the place of Cape aloes, and are inviting the opinion of all doctors in the Kingdom on the matter.

Condensed Milk.—The Government analyst of Tasmania, in his annual report for 1900, condemns the use of condensed milk in the feeding of infants. Mr. Ward says:, "The coming generation is shamefully maltreated if fed on condensed milk according to some of the directions on the tins. Most of these are positively dangerous, and infants so fed must be either half-starved or swamped and tortured by an enormous excess of water. To take one case, it is directed to add no less than 18 parts of water to 1 of condensed milk, and the effect of this would be that a child must drink no less than seven times more water, to obtain the same amount of milk solids, than would be the case if he or she were properly fed on human milk of average quality. Even then, this washy mixture would be entirely wrong as regards the proper proportions of the various ingredients, not to mention the possible ill effects of the preservative present. The added cane-sugar improves matters to some slight extent, but it is not a natural constituent of milk."

Japanese Opium-monopoly.—During the financial year ended March, 1900, the Japanese Government made a profit of about 94,000*l.* from the opium-monopoly in Formosa alone. The value of the imports to the island was 360,464*l.*, an increase over 1899 of more than 65,000*l.* In 1899 the import was almost entirely from Persia, but in 1900, 562 cwt., valued at 47,927*l.*, came from Benares, against only 12 cwt., valued at 786*l.*, in 1899. The imported opium is "prepared" at the Government factory at Taipeh, after which it is distributed to the various local Government offices throughout the island. Thence it is sent to agents, who in their turn supply the dealers. At the end of December, 1900, there were 165,752 licensed opium-smokers in the island, 152,950 of whom were male and 12,802 female, giving a percentage of 6·18 of the total population as against a percentage of 5·29 in 1899. Persons licensed to engage in the opium-business numbered 3,028, and there were 648 cases of infringement of the opium law during 1900. The value of the drug supplied to the dealers in the different districts was nearly 450,000*l.*

American Notes.

Linseed-oil Adulteration.—The adulteration of linseed oil is becoming a common practice both in New York and other cities, in spite of many arrests and fines. Recent high price has been the cause of it, and among the adulterants used are corn, cottonseed, petroleum and other mineral oils.

A Plaster-of-Paris Combination.—The United States Gypsum Company is the title of a combination in which the interests of twenty-seven gypsum-factories are said to have been merged. The purpose of the consolidation, it is asserted, is to develop the use of gypsum plaster in the market against that of lime.

Rewarding the Workers.—By the will of the late Mr. Edward Kemp, of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, drug-merchants and perfumers, New York, $50,000 is to be distributed among the employés of the firm who have served more than five years. Mr. George Massey, for faithful services, gets $50,000 on the death of the testator's widow.

Southern Soap Combine.—A movement has been started at Atlanta, Ga., to consolidate all the Southern manufacturers of soap. The Georgia Soap Company has been approached in the matter. E. O. Miles, secretary of this company, says the proposed combine only intends to reform abuses in the business, not to regulate prices. He adds that manufacturers of soap in Savannah, Macon, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and manufacturers at Nashville and other Southern places will go into the proposed association, which will also affiliate with similar associations in the East and West.

Platinum in Wyoming.—Professor Wilbur C. Knight has written a report on the discovery of platinum in Carbon County, Wyoming. The indications are that the metal occurs in considerable quantity. The Rambler Mine, from which the platinum comes, yields copper pyrites, and it was only through unaccountable variations in the assays that the rarer and more valuable metal was brought to light. The discovery was made by Dr. L. D. Godshall, manager of the Boston and Wyoming Smelter Company. It is not yet known whether the platinum is in the copper or in the iron pyrites which accompanies it, or both.

Incorporated.—The firm of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., for fifty-six years engaged in the wholesale drug-business and as drug-millers at Baltimore, has been incorporated as a stock company at Trenton, N.J., with a capital stock of $250,000. Mr. H. B. Gilpin and Mr. Charles F. Husted, of Baltimore, and Mr. Kenneth McLaren, of New Jersey, are the directors, and the capital is divided into shares of a par value of $100, but none of them are to be offered for sale, the entire amount being subscribed, and the shares being quoted at $150. The company will continue business at 300 and 302 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, the building occupied some months ago, and which was formerly owned by the Charles A. Vogeler Company.

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Winter Session.

Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

MR. GEORGE F. MERSON, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Federation, informs us that he can supply reprints of Mr. James Paterson's paper on "State-aided Pharmaceutical Education" for the use of any association which is to discuss the subject. Secretaries should apply direct to Mr. Merson at 24 Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Society of Chemical Industry.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

A MEETING was held at the Victoria Hotel on January 10, Dr. Grossmann in the chair, and was devoted to general communications. Dr. GERLAND (Accrington) gave a *resumé* of his investigations in the estimation of

SMALL QUANTITIES OF ARSENIC.

He said that, supposing arsenic to be dissolved with some organic or other foreign substance, the safest way to separate the arsenic was by means of sulphuretted hydrogen. If the quantity of arsenic was very small it frequently, happened that the sulphide of arsenic remained in solution in a colloidal state. To get over this difficulty it was only necessary to add a small quantity of any metal precipitated by that gas—bismuth by preference. A very small amount of bismuth would bring down the arsenic completely, and that precipitate could be readily filtered and washed. By treatment with ammonium carbonate the arsenic was dissolved out in a pure condition. The solution evaporated left the arsenic as a sulphide, and that, being fluxed with a small quantity of sodium carbonate and nitrate of potassium, gave an arseniate. By treatment with sulphuric acid all the nitric and nitrous acids was expelled, and the arsenic was left as arsenic pentoxide in the presence of sulphuric acid, and sulphates of potassium and sodium, and could be readily estimated by various methods, especially by the use of iodine.

VANADIUM.

Dr. GERLAND said he had received a communication from Mr. R. Frenzal, who had a quarry of sandstone impregnated with vanadium in the United States, and was preparing vanadium pentoxide at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Mr. Frenzal will send samples of ground ore to anyone interested, but his address was not given.

Eastbourne Chemists' Association.

THE inaugural dinner of this Association took place at Range's Royal Restaurant, Eastbourne, on January 8, under the chairmanship of the President of the Association (Mr. J. Senior). There was a good attendance of members, comprising most of the principal chemists of the town, and including Messrs. Senior, Price, Browne, Harmer, Marchant, Packer, Earnshaw, Routly, Charters, Temple, and Fletcher. A *recherché* repast was provided, after which the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and there were also included those of "The President," "Our Association," "Executive Officers," and "Visitors." An excellent musical programme was sustained by Messrs. G. S. Jinman, J. T. Parsons, H. D. Smith, and F. E. Packer, with Mr Page as accompanist. In the course of the evening it was mentioned that the Society had established an early-closing movement—viz., at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evenings during the year, with the exception of the months of July, August, and September.

Young Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Newcastle-on-Tyne Association was held in Lockhart's Café, Grainger Street, on January 8. The PRESIDENT (Mr. Barry Noble) gave a short address emphasising the fact that upon the rising young generation rested the responsibility of the future status of the calling. He thought young chemists should know the B.P. thoroughly, and in order to encourage them to acquire this knowledge he offered a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" to be competed for at the end of the session.

Mr. WEDEN SIMS then gave a paper on "Is our calling

A TRADE OR A PROFESSION?"

which called forth much discussion, in which Messrs. MURDOCH, HOLLINGSWORTH, NIMMO SCOTT, WILSON, KATZNER, and USHER took part. Mr. Weden Sims took the professional aspect, holding that a chemist is very different from a grocer in that the properties of the drugs he sells are known to him, whilst the grocer knows little beyond what profit he is getting on his goods. The meeting decided that so long as the callings of the chemist and the druggist continued to be combined, so long would it be a mixture, the chemist being a professional man, and the druggist a mere trader in drugs.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 13, at the Church House, Dewsbury, the President (Mr. W. Stead) in the chair. Several subjects were discussed. The first was the

SUGGESTED FEDERATION

of chemists' associations in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The SECRETARY (Mr. G. Walker) had approached associations in the Riding, and now reported that the Sheffield and Leeds organisations decided against joining such a federation. The Huddersfield Association was in favour of the proposal, but other organisations had not replied. The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society stated that in their opinion it is undesirable that a federation should be formed, as the multiplicity of organisations one within another tends to hinder rather than promote the progress of pharmacy.

In view of the approaching Dewsbury

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION,

the Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society asking for his opinion as to the advisability of approaching the three candidates in the interests of pharmacy, and to suggest points to bring before the candidates.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

On the question of local classes suggested by the Federation of Local Associations the feeling of the meeting was that ample facilities were provided in the West Riding by the Leeds, Huddersfield, and Bradford Technical Colleges and other technical schools. It was felt that these institutions should be considered in any scheme that was propounded, and, subject to this recognition being given, the Association was in favour of provincial schools of pharmacy. The members were also in favour of a compulsory curriculum if it operated through the local schools, but would oppose it if it meant the students going to London. They also supported the division of the Minor examination. In regard to apprenticeships the Secretary was instructed to reply that the difficulty had been experienced in the Dewsbury district, which existed almost throughout the country, in obtaining suitable youths as apprentices. The members were of opinion that this was not attributable to the high standard of education that was necessary, but to the wretched remuneration which pharmacy commanded. Other trades offered better remuneration for far less expense. Mr. BROADHEAD regarded the question as a serious one. Thirty years ago, when chemists were doing well in Dewsbury, there was no difficulty in getting apprentices. Now the trade was quite uninviting to youths, and he knew several who had left the trade to enter the Civil Service or obtain clerkships in the Navy, or become chartered accountants, because the outlook was better in those spheres. Lads knew as well as they did that even men who had been in the business for years were being pushed out.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 14, the President (Mr. Hanson) in the chair.

THE PROPOSED FEDERATION.

In reference to the proposal of the Dewsbury Association to federate the various associations of the West Riding, Mr.

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Silson said they were pushing chaps at Dewsbury, and he would not be one to restrain them, but he should like to know whether the motive of this movement was genuine in its aspect, or was restricted to purely local purposes. Alderman Dunn also asked for information as to the object of the proposed Federation. The President said he looked upon it that the object of the Federation would enable them to show a bold front in case of any legislation that might be proposed affecting the Associations or the members. He thought it would be rather a good thing to have a Federation. Alderman Dunn said it had struck him that this proposed Federation of West Riding Associations would somewhat hamper the existing Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations. He could see that oftentimes a meeting of the various associations of the West Riding might be convened and could be of very great service, but in such cases why should they not approach the present Federation with a view to holding meetings? He suggested that they should adjourn the consideration of the matter in order to see what steps were being taken by other associations, especially as they had little or no information as to what was the object of the proposed Federation. Mr. Marshall said he did not see why there should not be any special meeting of the West Riding associations without the formation of a West Riding Federation. Ultimately it was decided that the Hon. Secretary should write asking for further information.

Provincial Schools of Pharmacy.

The Hon. Secretary said he had received a letter from the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations asking the Association to consider and report as to what educational facilities existed for apprentices and assistants in their districts. Intimately associated with the foregoing, it was stated, were the questions of a compulsory curriculum, the division of the Minor, the relationship between master and pupil, and the difficulty of obtaining apprentices. These points in the circular letter were dealt with *seriatim*. Mr. Silson, junior, said that Bradford was well supplied with educational institutions, and Mr. Silson said if they were going to have a curriculum they must have schools. Alderman Dunn asked if the schools had to be brought to the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society, to which Mr. Silson replied that he supposed they would read the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and The Chemist and Druggist, but the Hon. Secretary added the Pharmaceutical Society do not recognise any school except their own. Alderman Dunn thought the first point would be met if they forwarded to the Federation a syllabus of the Bradford Technical College, Mr. Silson adding that it might also be stated that the Association had taken steps to provide for special education; Mr. Marshall remarking that the classes are not well attended.

Mr. Silson: That is the cry anywhere; no one attends classes unless he is forced. Mr. Silson went on to say that if they were to have a compulsory curriculum it seemed to him to be making a profession—it was really going to be above a trade—and that would do away, he thought, with apprentices. The step would seem to be following the course of the medical profession. He thought they should either go in for a good honest trade, or a good straight up-and-down honest profession. Alderman Dunn said if they had a curriculum they should have something to look forward to at the end of the curriculum. If they had a curriculum they must have protection. It must be illegal for otherwise than qualified men to keep a shop and sell medicine. Until they had protection of that kind a curriculum would be disastrous.

The discussion ended in the passing of a resolution that so long as unqualified persons are permitted to keep open shop the enforcement of a curriculum would inflict serious injustice upon registered chemists and druggists.

The Association decided in favour of a division of the Minor or qualifying examination. The other questions were deferred.

The vast number of camphor-trees in the province of Foochow are rarely cut for purposes of camphor-production, says the British Consul there, the timber being at present put to many other uses, boats even being built of it.

Deaths.

Hirst.—At Crossgates, Leeds, on January 1, Mr. John Hirst, for over forty years outdoor dispenser to the Leeds Union. Aged 66. Mr. Hirst came of an old family of chemists and dispensers. Prior to his appointment to the Leeds Union, he was for some time assistant dispenser at the Leeds General Infirmary. He retired on a pension about a year ago, and since then his health failed rapidly. He leaves a son and a daughter. The former (Mr. Walter Hirst, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.F.P.S.G., Howden-le-Wear) is one of the district medical officers of the Auckland Union, Durham.

Lewis.—At London, on January 10, Mr. John Lloyd Lewis, chemist and druggist, late of Aberayron. Mr. Lewis, who had been for five years a student at the London Hospital, died from smallpox. He had spent Christmas week with his wife and children at Aberayron, returning to London on New Year's Day. Two days afterwards he was stricken by the disease which proved fatal. Mr. Lewis, who was 36 years of age, served his apprenticeship with Mr. Parlby, chemist and druggist, Swansea. He afterwards acquired the old-established business of Mr. J. P. Jones, Aberayron, but five years ago he decided to enter the medical profession. He had qualified in midwifery, and would in a few months have entered for his final examination.

Mallinson. — On January 3, at Bournemouth, Mr Frederick William Mallinson, chemist and druggist, formerly of Barnsley. Aged 37.

Pickup.—On December 20, Mr. John Arthur Pickup, chemist and druggist, Bacup. Aged 74.

Richards.—At Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Fredk. Richards, chemist and druggist. Aged 27. Mr Richards, who leaves a widow, succumbed to rapid consumption.

Russell.—At Croydon, on December 29, Mr. Charles J. L. Russell, pharmaceutical chemist.

Southall —At Edgbaston, Birmingham, on January 11, Mrs. Sarah Southall Aged 100. Mrs. Southall was the wife of Mr. Thomas Southall, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the business of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay. Her death throws several pharmaceutical families into mourning. Mr. Alfred Southall, member of the Pharmaceutical Council is her nephew; Mr. William Ransom, of Hitchin, was apprenticed to her husband and married her daughter, and the late Mr. George Dymond, who was a partner in the Birmingham firm, married another daughter. We published some particulars of Mrs. Southall when she attained her centenary (see *C. & D.*, September 14, 1901, page 455, and September 21, 1901, page 495). In the years subsequent to her husband's death (January 12, 1881) Mrs Southall took a keen and active interest in charitable and philanthropic efforts of all kinds, and she was one of the pioneers of the women's temperance movement.

Willsher.—At Barnsley, on January 2, Dr. Stephen Henry Willsher, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 61. Mr. Willsher was for many years in business at Tenterden, near Ashford (Kent), but left that town about five years ago. When at Tenterden he was a member of the Town Council, and for eight years warden at the Parish Church.

Recent Wills.

Dickinson.—Probate of the will (with a codicil) of Mr. Frederick Dickinson, chemist and druggist, of Stamford, has been granted to his son, Mr. Frederick Dickinson, chemist, and Mr. Frederick King Parker, Stamford, grocer, nephew, and Mrs. Mary Mead Dickinson, of Stamford, widow of the deceased. The gross value of the estate is 5,134*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and the net personalty 4,516*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Lenfesty.—Mr. William Giffard Lenfesty, chemist and druggist, 49 Shepherd's Bush Road, West Kensington, formerly of Faversham and Herne Bay, who died on August 1, 1901, has left a gross estate of 686*l.* 10*s.* The sole executrix is his widow, Mrs. Julia Eliza Kingston Lenfesty.

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Trade Notes.

THE NIPPER COMPETITION.—Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Blackheath notify us that in the list published last week (page 56) the winner of the first prize in Classes A and B was Mr W H Wells, and not Wills.

MESSRS VAN OPPEN, ROSS & Co., wholesale and export perfumers, 38 Basinghall Street, E C., inform us that they are not a limited company, as the index to advertisements in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY states.

MESSRS CHAS ZIMMERMAN & Co, 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E C., have been appointed sole agents by Messrs. Boehringer & Reuss, Cannstatt in Wurtemberg, for the sale of their papaïn in Great Britain and the Colonies.

BRUSHES.—Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited), 38-40 York Road, King's Cross, N, have issued a new illustrated list of brushes which they will send to any chemist who applies for it. The list runs through the whole gamut of brushes from a camel-hair pencil to a broom.

"TABLOID" ASPIRIN.—Aspirin, an acetyl salicylic acid, is used in the treatment of rheumatism, being preferred by some prescribers to salicylic acid. To meet the demand Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C, have added "tabloid" aspirin to their price-list. "Tabloid" aspirin is put up in bottles of 25 and 100, the dose being 5 to 15 gr. of the drug.

CENTURY THERMAL CABINETS.—The manufacturers of these cabinets, writing in regard to our note of last week, say they do not offer in their circular entire control to any one chemist. The wording implies that the control of the territory will be placed after the cabinet has been tested. Their object is to get a chemist to use the cabinet, and they then look to arranging territorial rights with him, on the lines set forth in another circular, wherein the retailer is called upon to place an order for one dozen cabinets at a special discount of some 42½ per cent. Immediately that certificate is placed all other applicants in the same territory are quoted at 25 per cent. discount, and the orders are executed through the party who holds the certificate. It follows, therefore, that of all recipients of the circular to which we referred last week "the man who is the best hustler, and who gets out right away and tests the merit of our article, is the man who will get control, to the exclusion of all others" That is the company's statement made through Mr Pointing, but another correspondent in this issue (page 93) throws further light on the matter, and we have more correspondence expressing dissatisfaction.

OLIVE OIL.—Mr. Fredk. Boehm's pamphlet on olive oil to which brief reference has already been made in the *C. & D.* contains much useful commercial information regarding the present condition of the industry. Firstly, the botanical origin, habitat, and character of the olive-tree are described, then follow the methods of preparation and classification of the oil, each country being dealt with in turn. Spain easily takes the first place as regards production, which is estimated at not less than 300,000 tons annually, the bulk of which is suitable for lubricating-purposes only. As regards Italy the recent plague has left its mark on the production, and year after year seasons that began with promise have ended in disaster. Italy has, therefore, lost much of its position as a constant supplier of large quantities of olive oil to foreign countries Indeed, it has had to purchase considerable amounts from Spain, Tunis, and Algiers, as witnessed by the importation of 15 400 tuns during 1900. The term "Lucca" oil, which represented the finest edible oil in the world, has now fallen into disrepute owing to the prevalence of adulteration and "blending," and so shameless has this substitution become, says the compiler, that a large amount of the oil sold in Florence flasks is cottonseed oil, pure and simple. Other countries producing olive oil are Algiers (which has increased its exports during the last three or four years), Austria, France, Greece, the Levant, Sicily, Morocco, Tunis, and United States. Space is devoted to a brief summary of the physical and chemical characteristics of olive oil, and the last two sections of the monograph describe plant-pests and the uses of olive oil, together with two useful tables, one showing the value of oil imported into the U.K, the other being a parity table. A coloured map of the Mediterranean Coast, showing the olive-oil producing districts is inserted in the pamphlet.

Business Changes.

MR. G. BURNETT, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. J. H. Suttle at Ludlow.

MR. J. HOOKS KENNARD has succeeded to the chemist's business lately carried on by Mr. T. Benson Evans at 32 High Street, Denbigh.

MR. H. B DUNN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Regent Street, Leamington, hitherto carried on by Mr. Wilson.

MESSRS. WALKER & HARRIS, chemists, Canterbury, have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. R. Walmsley, chemist and druggist, at Hastings.

AT Croydon the branch establishment of Henry's Cash Drug-stores has been transferred from No. 32 to the main business at Nos. 103 and 105 North End.

MR. SIDNEY DAVIES, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 187 Arundel Street, Landport, Portsmouth, for the last eighteen months carried on by Mr. A. Storrs-Walker.

MR L. MORETON PARRY has purchased the business of the late Mr. J. Geldart, chemist and druggist, at 163 Oakfield Road, Liverpool, which, after alterations, will be carried on on modern store lines by Moreton Parry & Co.

TAYLOR'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED) have purchased the business of the Albion Drug-stores, two doors distant from the new branch of Boots (Limited), at Bradford, and will open there as speedily as possible. Taylor's central establishment is only on the other side of the road, but the possession of this additional shop will give them the opportunity of catching a very large part of the traffic which passes on Boots' side of the road.

Chemists' Calendars.

Mr. T. R. Perkins, the Modern Pharmacy, Henley-in-Arden, has adapted the Universal Almanack to local requirements by giving information as to the places of worship, postal and railway facilities, and medical service. A lighting-up time-table for cyclists is a useful feature.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, 101 George Street, Oban, sends us a copy of the West Highland Almanac which he has brought out for fifteen years. The almanac, which is printed on salmon paper, is full of local information and contains illustrations of Mr. Lawrence's pharmacy and warehouse in Oban.

The illustrated almanack published by Messrs. W. Budden & Co., chemists, 399 Stanley Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, runs to over 80 pages. It contains a condensed price-list of druggists' sundries and proprietary medicines, and plenty of space is given to advertising special medicines. The almanack, which is enclosed in a deep-red cover, insures the holder for 200*l.*

The proprietors of Holloway's pills are issuing an almanac and "Family Friend," which insures the holder for 100*l.* in the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation in case of death whilst travelling by train, omnibus, or tramcar. The literary contents of the almanac deal with the fruits yielded by the various countries of the earth.

The Midland Medical Almanack Dictionary and price-list is published by Messrs. Morris, Banks & Co. (Limited), 2 and 3 High Street, Bull Ring, Birmingham, for the eighteenth year. The price-list is divided into sections:—(1) Proprietary articles and drugs. (2) surgical appliances, (3) photographic materials, and (4) wines, and the medical-guide portion contains a lot of useful information.

The penny almanack sent out by Mr. H. Payne, chemist and druggist, 16 Broad Street, Welshpool, is distinguished by the fact that some dozen pages are devoted to a history of the fifteen "privileged" families of Powys. This portion forms a key to the family histories of Montgomeryshire, and will doubtless ensure the almanack being kept for reference. Mr. Payne makes use of the advertisement-pages of the almanack in a manner which is sure to bring him good business.

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By Joseph Ince.

Emulsions—(*continued*).

Egg-emulsions are an important branch of dispensing. Sometimes they are the means of presenting demulcent remedies under the most favourable conditions; at others, of disguising the taste of nauseous compounds. They should be freshly made, but are more stable than is generally supposed.

Half the yolk of an egg will be amply sufficient for the small quantity of emulsion (reduced from 3. 4. and 6 oz.) in the following illustrations. Break the shell of the egg on the side of a glass measure, and dexterously pour out the yolk on a slab; free it from albumen (on a large scale not necessary), and by the sharp action of a palette-knife divide it into equal portions, to serve for two emulsions.

This requires skill and quickness—very desirable attainments.

(1)

℞ Ol. olivæ ... ... ℥ij.
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ℥j.

Gently stir round the yolk in the mortar until it becomes perfectly smooth, adding, if necessary, a little water; gradually add the oil, and lastly the water by degrees.

In making larger quantities—say, 8 oz. and over—it is desirable, when once emulsification is perfect, to pour in the remainder in a thin, gentle stream, continually stirring the while.

(2)

℞ Ol. terebinth.... ... ... ℥j.
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ℥j.

Stir round the yolk in the mortar till perfectly smooth; add the turpentine by degrees, alternately with small portions of water; when completely emulsified, add the remainder of the water.

All turpentine emulsions are worked alternately with water; an emulsion of this class which may have gone wrong can be recovered by means of water added till reunion is effected.

It will not be out of place here to remind dispensers that yolk-of-egg emulsion is the best method of administering oil of turpentine, while mucilage is contra-indicated, according to the statement in the "Pharmacologia," "by rubbing up oil of turpentine with mucilage we do but render it more pungent and difficult to swallow."

The next illustration is a well-known formula containing both an acid and an alkali:—

(3)

℞ Ol. terebinth.... ... ... ℥ij.
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Liq. ammoniæ ... ... ℥j.
Acid. acetic. ... ... ℥ij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ℥ij.

Made in this order—yolk of egg, turpentine cum aquâ, liq. ammoniæ, aquæ ad ℥xiv., acid. acetic. (undiluted) ℥ij added last.

Should the yolk of egg turn ropy, it may be recovered by a few drops of ammonia; the acid whitens the emulsion and becomes a test that perfect emulsification has been effected. The emulsion known as Stokes's liniment, linimentum album, or rheumatic liniment, may be considered as the original.

(4)

℞ Ol. terebinth. ... ... ℥iij.
Acid. acetic. ... ... ℥iij.
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Ess. limonis ... ... ♏v.
Aq. rosæ ad ... ... ℥ij.

To the finished emulsion add the undiluted acid. Essence of lemon is ol. limonis, not a dilution of oil in spirit; it masks the smell of turpentine. Several methods have been proposed with regard to that vexatious substance, ext. filicis maris, fresh milk being among the best. It may be presented with success as an egg-emulsion:—

(5)

℞ Ext. filicis liquidi ... ... ♏45
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ℥j.

(6)

Dr. Paris's Castor-oil Draught.

[In colic from lead.]

℞ Ol. ricini ... ... ℥ss.
Ovi vitelli ... ... q.s.

Tere simul et adde—

Syrup. papaveris ... ... ℥ij.
Tinct. opii ... ... ♏v.
Aq. destillatæ ... ... ℥j.

Fiat haustus, tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus.

(7)

℞ Cetacei pulv. ... ... gr. 60
Ovi vitelli ... ... ½
Syrup. aurant. floris ... ... ℥ij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ℥iss.

The spermaceti must be reduced to the finest state of division with rectified spirit, and made perfectly smooth by continued trituration with the yolk of egg and syrup. Appearances in this case are deceitful; simple as the formula looks, its execution requires more than ordinary care.

(8)

℞ Cetacei ... ... gr. 60
Vitelli ovi dimidium,
Syrupi ... ... ℥ij.
Aquæ cinnamomi ... ... ℥j.
Aquæ destillatæ ... ... ℥ij.

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat æger cochleare amplum frequenter.
—*Pharmacologia.*

Spermaceti to be made absolutely smooth, to which add yolk of egg, water, syrup, and cinnamon.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Abegg, R., Herz, W. *Practical Chemistry: Experimental Introduction to Laboratory-practice and Qualitative Analysis from a Physico-chemical Standpoint.* Trans. by H. T. Calvert. 7¾ × 4¾. Pp. 132. 6*s.* (Macmillan.)

Browne, W. J. *Elements of Botany.* 5th ed. 173 Illus. 7⅛ × 4¾. Pp. 280. 2*s.* 6*d.* (J. Heywood.)

Dexter, J. S. *Elementary Practical Exercises on Sound Light, and Heat.* 7⅛ × 5. Pp. 300. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Longmans.)

Fischer, B., and Hartwich, C. *Hager's Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis.* New edition. Part 20, completing the work. 2*s.* (Berlin: Julius Springer.)

Lehmann, K. B., Neumann, R. O. *Atlas and Principles of Bacteriology and Text-book of Special Bacteriologic Diagnosis.* Auth. Trans. from 2nd enlarged German ed. Plates. 2 vols. 7½ × 4⅞. Pp. 512. 21*s.* net. (Saunders.)

London University. *Matric. English Language Papers. Last Forty-two Papers set at the, with Model Answers to Paper of June,* 1901. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 96. Swd. 1*s.* 6*d.* (Clive.)

Nankivell, H. *Cardiac Debility.* 8¼ × 5¼. Pp. 27 and Illustrations. 1*s.* (Gould, 59 Moorgate Street, E.C.)

Parsons, J. H. *Elementary Ophthalmic Optics.* 8vo. 6*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill.)

Van Ryn, J. J. L. *The Composition of Dutch Butter.* 8½ × 5½. Pp. 48+7. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) [Written to show that Dutch butter is genuine and pure. The analytical methods of Great Britain are used.]

Wolf, C. G. L. *Laboratory Handbook of Urine-analysis and Physiological Chemistry.* Illus. 8¼ × 5⅝. Pp. 204. 5*s.* net. (Saunders.)

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Medical Gleanings.

THIOCOL IN DIARRHŒA.

DR. M. T. SCHNIERER, Vienna, records in the *Noureaux Remèdes* some excellent results obtained in treating diarrhœa by the use of thiocol. The dose of the drug is 6 gr. three times a day.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN AS A PURGATIVE.

UNDER the name of "Purgo," phenolphthalein, in tablets of 0·1 and 0·15 gramme each, has been introduced as a purgative. The dose given above acts in from two to five hours, but in the case of bed-ridden patients the dose needs to be increased.—*Apoth. Zeitung.*

GLUCONIC ACID

is suggested in the treatment of diabetic coma in place of glucose. Gluconic acid is formed from dextrose by oxidation with bromine-water, and is used in doses of from 50 gr. to 70 gr. in alkalinised water. Sodium bicarbonate is freely administered when the patient is taking gluconic acid.

SARSAPARILLA OF SOME GOOD.

DR. T. SUTTON writes to the *Medical Press* in praise of sarsaparilla for chronic syphilis. Very bad cases are often improved at once under sarsaparilla, but mercury-vapour baths and dietetic treatment were used at the same time in some cases. Chronic syphilis with skin lesions is a form of the disease quickly benefited by sarsaparilla. The patient is directed to purchase the most expensive kind, make a fresh decoction daily, and take a pint each day.

LUMBAGO-LINIMENT.

Lime-water	6 oz.
Olive oil	6 oz.
Chloral	3 oz.

To be well rubbed into the back.

—*New York Medical Journal.*

NEURASTHENIC HEADACHE.

Zinci valerianat.	gr. xviij.
Ferri sulphat.	gr. xviij.
Ext. rhei	gr. xviij.
Asafetidæ	gr. xviij.

M. Ft. pil. No. xx.

Sig.: One three times a day.

—*Medical Press.*

DYSENTERY-TREATMENT.

AT the Deelfontein Hospital Dr. G. E. Richmond obtained good results from the use of sulphur and Dover's powder in dysentery. The precise action of the sulphur in the intestines is not known, but it is supposed that sulphuretted hydrogen and other sulphur derivatives are formed, and inhibit the growth of the micro-organism of dysentery. Twenty grains of sublimed sulphur, with 5 gr. of Dover's powder, is given every four hours.

THE NEW HÆMOSTATIC.

SUPRARENAL extract is coming into use as a hæmostatic. It has been of use in operations on the nose and eye, but has not hitherto been used as a general hæmostatic. Mr. W. T. Thomas, in the *Lancet*, tells of two cases where bleeding persisted after the use of perchloride-of-iron packings, but on placing powdered suprarenal tablets in the wounds hæmorrhage ceased at once. Dr. W. S Fenwick for the last eighteen months has found suprarenal extract of the greatest value in the treatment of severe bleeding from the stomach. The plan he adopts is to administer 10 oz. of a freshly prepared decoction, containing 2 gr. of the desiccated gland to the ounce, as soon as possible after the attack, and repeat after two hours. The treatment is applicable in cases of the slight hæmorrhage of gastric cancer as well as the more severe bleeding from ulcers. The most striking and immediate results follow where the ulcer is near the cardiac end of the stomach and recent. It is probable that chronic ulcers of the pyloric region will not be so amenable to suprarenal extract.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

COPYING PRESCRIPTIONS.

MR. A. B. STEVENS, at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, gave the following method for copying unusual prescriptions, which might be useful to those chemists who send us tracings of different prescriptions to decipher:—

Facsimiles of prescriptions may be easily made upon glass by covering the glass with a very thin film of old turpentine, or a little resin dissolved in turpentine. This is best accomplished by placing a drop of the turpentine on the glass and rubbing it over the surface with a piece of flannel. The film must be very thin else the ink will not flow freely from the pen. Place the glass thus prepared over the prescription to be copied and trace with India ink. Recently I have preferred to use celluloid in place of glass. It is more convenient, and, being thinner than glass, a more perfect tracing can be made. The celluloid may be obtained in strips several feet in length, and the prescriptions copied in the same manner as upon glass. Spirit of camphor may be used in place of the oil of turpentine.

FLATULENT-INDIGESTION POWDER.

Magnesium carbonate	1 oz.
Calcium phosphate	1 oz.
Powdered charcoal	1 oz.
Sulphur	1 oz.

Mix.

A teaspoonful to be taken in water as required.

GLYCERIN-TONIC COMPOUND.

THE following formula was suggested by Mr. W. L. Scoville in a paper presented to the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association:—

Gentian-root, ground	20 grammes
Taraxacum-root, ground	30 grammes
Sugar	150 grammes
Spirit of orange (U.S.P.)	10 c.c.
Tinct. cardamom comp.	60 c.c.
Solution of saccharin (N.F.) ...	20 c.c.
Phosphoric acid (85 per cent.) ...	5 c.c.
Acetic ether	2·5 c.c.
Glycerin	400 c.c.
Sherry-wine	q. s. to make 1,000 c.c.

Moisten the drugs with the spirit of orange and about 10 c.c. of wine, and pack in a small percolator. Pour on wine to cover the drugs, and when the liquid begins to drop close the lower orifice of the percolator and allow to macerate twenty-four hours; then allow to drop slowly, regulating the flow to about one drop in five or six seconds, and pass enough sherry-wine through to obtain 400 c.c. of percolate. In this dissolve the sugar and filter, if necessary. Then add the other ingredients in order, and finally enough sherry-wine to make a total volume of 1,000 c.c.

MUSEUM SPECIMENS.

The following is a fuller account of Dr. Galt's method of preserving pathological specimens than we have already given. The preliminary treatment consists in trimming the specimens, if necessary, and washing in running water for several hours. The specimens are then put into a large excess of methylated spirit for from six hours to as many days, according to the size and nature of the specimens, changing the spirit once or twice should there be much oozing of tissue fluids. In the case of large or soft specimens the addition of ½ per cent. of formalin accelerates the setting of the tissues. From this the specimens are transferred to the following preservative liquid:—

Sodium chloride	5 oz.
Potassium nitrate	1 oz.
Chloral hydrate	1 oz.
Water...	100 oz.

The liquid in some cases may need renewing after a few weeks. The advantages of the method are its cheapness, the shrinking is less than in the older methods, and the colour is retained in a high degree.

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Scientific Progress.

Behaviour of Calcium Hypophosphite (when administered internally).—Massol and Gamel [*J. Pharm. Chim.*, 1901 (vi.), 14, 337–342; and *J. C. S.*, January, 1902] show from the results of experiments carried out on dogs that, when calcium hypophosphite is administered internally, the hypophosphite is not oxidised to phosphate, but is entirely eliminated by the urine as sodium hypophosphite, and that the calcium is eliminated by the fæces. The volume of urine, the total nitrogen, and the amount of urea are not changed, but the acidity of the urine, the amount of uric acid, and the ratio of uric acid to urea are diminished.

Formation of the Perfume of Vanilla.—Henri Lecomte (*Compt. Rend.*, 1901, 133, 745–748; and *J. C. S.*, January, 1902), referring to the fact that the fruit of *Vanilla planifolia* does not possess the characteristic odour of vanilla at the period of cropping, but is developed during the curing-process, adduces evidence in support of the view that vanillin is formed by the action of a ferment on coniferin, the coniferyl alcohol thus produced being transformed by an oxydase into vanillin. Oxydase was found in vanilla from Mexico, Reunion, Mayotte, and Seychelles, but was absent, or nearly so, in inferior vanilla from Tahiti, and in "vanillin" from Guadeloupe. All the materials examined contained manganese.

Albumin in Urine.—Professor Pollacci, Italy, suggests a new method for the detection of albumin in urine. He prepares a solution of tartaric acid 1 gramme, corrosive sublimate 5 grammes, and sodium chloride 10 grammes, in 100 c.c. of distilled water, and adds 5 c.c. of formaldehyde (40 per cent.). To test the sample first put about 2 c.c. of the solution in a test-tube, then carefully add 3 to 4 c.c. of the urine, taking care that the two fluids do not mix. Should a ring immediately appear at the division of the two fluids, the urine contains pathological albumin. If the ring appears slowly after about ten to fifteen minutes, the urine is physiologically right, and the small quantities of albumin shown are normal. Professor Pollacci claims for the test a sensibility of 1 in 370,000.

Chemistry of Male Fern.—A series of papers on this subject by R. Boehm appears in the current issue of *Liebig's Annalen* (318–230 *et seq.*), in which several new points of interest are noted. If filicic acid or flavaspidic acid be heated with zinc, tin, and caustic soda for a few minutes, two compounds are obtained—filicinic acid and its corresponding butanone. The latter is a colourless crystalline compound, melting at 95°–97° C., of the formula $C_{12}H_{16}O_4$, and can be obtained with one molecule of water of crystallisation by using acetone as the solvent. It then melts at 65°–67°. It is quantitatively hydrolised by heating with water to filicinic and butyric acids. The constitution of filicinic acid is thus nearly established. The therapeutic activity of the filicic-acid group appears to be due to this combination, as when the butyric acid is split off the resulting filicinic acid is practically inactive. The body aspidinol, which has been identified in the ethereal extract from *Aspidium Filix-mas*, *A. spinulosum*, and *Athyrium Filix-femina*, was also investigated, and found to melt at 156°–161°. It appears to be the normal butanone of methyl-phloroglucinol-methyl-ether. The constitution of filicic acid is then discussed, and one of two formulæ is clearly established.

Atroscine.—Hesse has (*Chem. Central.*, 1901, 1,313) published a full account of his more recent researches on the chief of the Solanaceous alkaloids, of which the work on atroscine is of the greatest interest. It is not necessary to here revert to the prolonged disputes about this group of bases, but merely to detail the figures and statements of chief interest in the present paper. Hesse first prepared atroscine, although in an impure condition, from the so-called commercial scopolamine hydrobromide. He states that it is identical with the inactive scopolamine of Schmidt, the hyoscine (inactive) of Bender, and the scopolamine of Luboldt. Atroscine or inactive hyoscine has the formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, and crystallises with two molecules of water. When anhydrous it melts at 82°–83° C. By heating with alkali it decomposes into oscine (scopoline), of the formula $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, and tropic acid. It forms well-defined crystalline salts, of which the aurichloride melts at 201°–202° C. It forms a syrupy acetyl derivative, which, in its turn, forms crystalline salts. Hyoscine is transformed to a very large extent into its inactive isomer by heating the dry hydrobromide to about 195° C., some charring taking place at the same time. The base oscine melts at 106°–107° C., and forms long colourless prisms.

"MANY thanks for benefits received, and for the good messages you have put in the paper," is one of many pleasant words that we have lately been receiving along with annual half-sovereigns. (190/39.)

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



Col. Wasser Oleon.

O, Colonel,
Supernal,
When bullets infernal
Have angrily whistled and spluttered and cracked,
I trow you have wondered
(While ordnance thundered)
If you would emerge with your body intact.

But, Colonel,
Eternal,
And more than diurnal,
E'en permanent fame is your fortunate lot;
And thus the Wise Fairy
Made you Secret-airy
Of the U.S. Legation—she never forgot.

So, Colonel,
This vernal
But evergreen journal
Salutes a brave man now in pathways of peace,
And hopes you ne'er fretted,
Or ever regretted
Forsaking U.S. for the service of Greece.

Soon after he resigned the secretaryship of the American Legation, to take over the management of the vaseline business here, Colonel and Mrs. Chesebrough were at some grand function when a former acquaintance in the diplomatic world remarked to the latter: "You have left the Legation, I hear." "Yes," said the lady; "we have gone into the service of Greece." The Colonel, we may add, did not wear the above costume at the battle of Bull Run, in which he fought as a lieutenant of the 11th Infantry Regiment.

COPPER SULPHATE FOR ALGIERS.—In a report to the Foreign Office by H.M. Consul General at Algiers, it is stated that there is a prospect of good trade in sulphate of copper used for sprinkling vines. The British product is preferred in the local market. During 1900 the import of sulphate of copper from the United Kingdom amounted to 118 tons, or an increase of 20 tons on the preceding year.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Chain for the Badge,

each link of which represents a President, was a happy idea. It gives a meaning to the decoration and redeems it from the vulgarity of mere barbaric display. Now it becomes in some degree a record of the Society's history. In our jewellery we generally make believe, at all events, that some useful purpose is to be served. The chain, the signet-ring, the scarf-pin, the eye-glass, fulfil some apparent purpose. Savages, on the other hand, decorate themselves from a simple desire to shine, to glitter. And the savage says to himself, even if he does not say it to his associates, as he hangs a new ring on his nose, or fixes a large piece of glass where his waistcoat should be, "This will make those beggars in the next forest respect me. They will never dare to call me a nonentity again." Curiously, too, that is the effect actually produced.

These Links, however,

are to appeal to a higher sentiment. They are to remind us all of the services which good men have rendered to us, and thus keep our gratitude alive, and especially to remind the President for the time being how far he falls short of the standard which has been set up for him by his distinguished ancestry, and thus keep him duly humble. But as he, too, passes into the domain of history, his glory will, like theirs, be magnified. "The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones," wrote Bacon in one of those frivolous moments when, according to Mrs. Gallup, he was furtively writing plays for momentary amusement. But when he wrote seriously for posterity, as in his essays, he declared of the past nobility that "the memory of their virtues remains to their posterity, and their faults die with themselves." I think the prose reflection is the truer one. We know most of our predecessors by obituary notices only, and those who fill official positions are likely to sweep into their own net all that was done under their reigns by their subordinate colleagues.

The Later Links

scarcely get a fair field, I am afraid, in comparison with their earliest ancestors. It is almost a sacrilege in the eyes of some people to assume that our more recent Presidents, Messrs. Newsholme, Martindale, Hills, and Carteighe, can rank with Jacob Bell, William Allen, Peter Squire, and Henry Deane, for example. I do not just now argue that they can; but it is simple justice to remember that there was no critical *advocatus Diaboli* in the form of a trade Press in the old days to point out the faults and failings, if they had any, of the great men of pharmacy of the time. And while we are dispensing justice all round, let us remember that the links are far from naming all our heroes. There have been excellent men among us who have never risen beyond the Vice-President's chair, and others who have never even been near that. These must be contented with the fame of their virtues only. Someone asked Cato why among all the statues in Rome there was none of him. "I would rather people should ask why my statue is not there, than why it is there," Cato answered.

The Introduction of Pepsin

into regular medical practice by a Birmingham professor of medicine, suggested last week by the Birmingham correspondent, is hardly a claim which will bear investigation. The statement quoted from one of the earliest numbers of the *C. & D.* to the effect that pepsin was mentioned by Pliny and described by Galen must also have been based on a misapprehension. The first experiments with the gastric juice, which led to the discovery of pepsin, were made by the physiological chemist Schwann, in the year 1836, and it was he who applied the name to the digestive principle. To him, too, is mainly due the modern theories of zymotic diseases. *Pepsis* in Greek, meant, originally, cooking, boiling, and the *pharmaka peptica* of Pliny were simply medicines, usually administered in the form of decoctions.

The Origin of Opodeldoc

is another interesting pharmaceutical problem opened by a correspondent last week. The dictionaries say opodeldoc was introduced by Mindererus, and some of them make guesses at the origin of the name. But Mindererus must be content with the glory due to his recommendation of the acetate of ammonia. He did devise an opodeldoc which he refers to as somewhat different from that of Paracelsus. In a book of his entitled "Medicina Militaris" he thus advises the army surgeon: "Be also provided with a good plaister for wounds made by thrusting, such as are the opodeldock of Theophrastus." That was the familiar way in which he alluded to Paracelsus. Another writer of about the same date (1600), Schrœder, refers to the "Oppodeldock Plaister of Paracelsus." Paracelsus lived a century earlier than these two, and several allusions to opodeldoc have been found in his works. Very likely he invented the word; whoever did was a genius. It would have made a splendid word for a trade-mark. It looks as if it must have a meaning and yet probably never had any. It may have been suggested by opobalsamum, the tears of the balm of Gilead, a remedy of much repute at that date.

The Irish Preliminary

includes theoretical chemistry as a compulsory subject and botany as an optional one. Out of 94 candidates last year only 15 were plucked in chemistry, while 38 broke down over arithmetic. This appeared in Sir George Duffey's report on the examinations. Some members of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council in discussing the report suggested the withdrawal of chemistry from this examination. It will be seen that the figures quoted do not call for such a step, and though the inclusion of a technical subject in an examination purporting to be a test of general education has often been condemned, I think its abandonment here would be regrettable. Only a general idea of the science, I presume, is expected, and I can see no reason why a youth intending to be a chemist should not get that idea early. But have the arithmetic questions been quite fair? Boys are generally fairly sound on straightforward figure-work, but they have no imagination, and examiners are fond of puzzling them with questions setting forth a lot of hypothetic conditions which the candidates cannot realise.

The Somerset House Authorities,

as I understand, recently repudiated to the Editor of this journal any intention to depart from the principles of interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Acts laid down in Alpe's "Handy-book." It is difficult to reconcile some of the claims we are now hearing of with that intimation. In Mr. Eastman's letter, for example, there are distinct deviations from Alpe's dicta. Mr. Eastman is told that a label "Children's Cough-mixture [so much] to be taken *when the cough is troublesome*" is liable on account of the italicised words. Alpe (page 92) says "Cough Lozenges. Two to be taken when the cough is troublesome," is not a dutiable recommendation. Mr. Eastman has also been told that "Neuralgic Mixture; sells morning, noon, and night" is a liable legend. Alpe has no quotation exactly corresponding to this, but he says (page 84) that "The efficacy of these pills has been universally tested," which is at least as strong a statement, would not involve liability to duty.

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Editorial Comments.

British Trade in 1901.

THE trade of the United Kingdom last year reached the grand total value of 870 millions sterling. Of this amount 522 millions were imports, 280 millions were exports, and 68 millions re-exports. Taking the figures collectively they show a decrease of 11 millions compared with 1900. That year, however, was an exceedingly prosperous one throughout Europe, and a period of abnormally high prices. The year's imports were slightly below those of 1900—522 238,986*l.*, against 523 075,163*l.*—and the changes that contributed to bring about this inappreciable decrease were considerable. Our principal articles of import have always been duty-free food and drink, and last year they were valued at 163 millions, or an increase of nearly seven millions. We bought almost three million pounds' worth more of corn, due, probably, to an improvement in prices. Purchases of dead meat were also on a considerably larger scale, and account for an advance of over three and a half millions sterling. Raw materials for textile manufactures increased by two million odd, chemicals increased by over half a million, and under the heading of "miscellaneous articles" there was an increase of a like amount. The only other increase was one of 385,000*l.* under manufactured articles. Set against these increases there were a number of decreases, which, in the aggregate, exceeded them to the extent of over three-quarters of a million. The heaviest was a falling-off of seven millions odd in raw materials for sundry industries, and the other decreases of importance were those of two and a half millions shown under metals,

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and one and a half million under dutiable articles of food and drink. As already mentioned we bought 568,000*l.* worth more of chemicals, &c., for which indigo is responsible to the amount of 246,000*l.* The remainder of the increase is made up of larger purchases of alkali, carbide of calcium, tanning-bark, cutch and gambier, coal-tar dyes and valonia. We imported less borax, brimstone, and saltpetre. Our imports of spices declined by 267,527*l.*, due to lessened receipts of ginger, pepper, and unenumerated spices. In raw cocoa there was a decrease of 107,000*l.*, and in the prepared article an increase of 136 000*l.* The coffee import is at the same time higher by just half a million. Condensed milk shows a decline of under 50,000*l.* In refined sugar, thanks largely to anticipatory imports, there is a gain on balance of 773,000*l.*, while unrefined sugar exhibits a decrease of over half a million. The total of sugar and molasses is increased by about 270,000*l.* on balance. Glucose (owing to the duty, probably) shows a falling-off of about 100,000*l.*, and tea imports declined 1,200,000*l.* In regard to the importation of foreign spirits for methylation-purposes there was a prodigious increase, the figures being, 1901, 380,556 gals.; 1900, 61,708 gals.; and 1899, 8,573 gals. The bulk of this is, of course, German potato-spirit, which is finding new outlets for industrial purposes.

The exports for the year show a total reduction of 10 693,000*l.*, and it may at once be stated that 8 501,000*l.* of this was due to a falling-off in raw materials, which, in turn, is due to the reduced price of coal. The next largest decrease is that of nearly six millions in metals and metal manufactures. Chemicals show a slight decline of 320 400*l.* on a total of 8,942 100*l.* One of the chief features to be noted here is the continued expansion of our exports of drugs and medicinal preparations, the figures being as under:—

	1901	1900	1899
£	1,339,150	1,262,685	1,155,637

Our shipments of "soda compounds" increased by 62,392 cwt (5,474*l.*). The trade in bleaching-materials fell off by 240,000 cwt. (29,000*l.*), and of this amount the United States took 157,000 cwt. less. American competition has played havoc with the sulphate-of-copper business, a decline of 6,884 cwt (167,000*l.*) being noticeable. Chemical manures show an increase of 27,000 cwt. Soap has more than recovered its position, exports having gone up 71,630 cwt. and values 60 000*l.* The exports of seed-oils are stationary, our best customers being Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Australasia. Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show an increase of four and a half millions, which is satisfactory. The figures relating to cinchona-bark show a diminution of 18,559 cwt., or 46,000*l.* Gum arabic has advanced by nearly 19,000 cwt., or 15,000*l.*, and there is a slight increase in lac of all kinds. Cocoanut, olive, and palm oils and petroleum have advanced by leaps and bounds, especially petroleum, which shows an increase of over one and a half million gallons. Quicksilver improved by 74,500 lbs., but the enhanced value was only 1,000*l.* Bearing in mind the adverse conditions under which British trade was carried on last year, and the industrial crisis which has prevailed in Europe, there is little foothold for the pessimist in the record. At all times the December report is one of the most interesting documents to the observant and studious Britonnian—if we may use a word which we find in Mr. J. Arthur Gibson's book on Consumption to designate the English, Scotch, or Irish man. Take, for example, the cotton account. In round figures we imported 42 million pounds' worth of raw cotton last year, and 4½ of cotton manufactures, and sent out of the country cotton piece-goods valued at 66 million pounds, besides 10 millions of other cotton manufactures and 5 millions of the raw stuff; in other words, we supplied our own needs in cotton and returned to the world the original value and as much again, that being payment for the skill and labour put into it. A similar tale might be told about wool; but we seem to use up all the raw jute we get for ourselves, as our exports of manufactured jute goods are just about equal to our imports of the same, while raw jute amounts to over four million pounds' worth. The linen trade is better, for while the imports of flax were valued at 2,606,565*l.*, the exports of linen yarns, piece-goods, threads, &c., were valued at over five millions. The country rarely gets credit for its business in manufactured articles. Yet three-fourths of the exports (or 230,000,000*l.*) are manufactured articles, and between a fourth and a fifth (118,000,000*l.*) only of the imports are manufactures, the rest (404 000,000*l.*) being food, drinks, raw materials, and other natural produce. In short, every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom spends 5*s.* a week on imported produce, but only 1*s.* of that is on manufactured goods. The bullion and specie account is the smallest for many years. Our imports in 1901 were 32 millions, against 45 millions in 1899, and the exports for the same years 26 and 35 millions. We have to thank the Boer war for this, as in 1899 British South Africa sent us 15 millions' worth of gold, but the value dwindled to 378,626*l.* in 1900, and increased to 1,962 283*l.* last year. It is a pity the Board of Trade does not work out the value of diamonds as well.

The Wrong Button.

RIGID economists who consider that the essence of commercial enterprise and the aim of users of things are to transfer any article from its origin to the consumer, by the quickest process and at the smallest profit, will doubtless agree that the new scheme of trading which Kodak (Limited and Reduced) have introduced is altogether good. It consists, to put it bluntly, in squeezing out the wholesaler and entering into direct relations with the retail purchasers, offering them practically the whole of the discount that they were wont to give wholesalers, or half of it, if they decline not to deal in competitive goods. The scheme is not altogether new, for it has already been tried with some success in the United States by the other and larger portion of the Eastman concern. American dealers are better accustomed to schemes which savour of the trust, and many have taken more kindly to the arrangement than dealers in this country will when they, as the photographic season approaches, appreciate to the full what the Kodak scheme will really mean to them. We do not profess to say that the Kodak Company should not do exactly as they like with Kodak goods. The founders of the business came here with articles whose originality and utility would have sufficed to make them popular, but with magnificent enterprise and exceptional skill in publicity they hastened the popularity, so that at the present time the retail photographic business to the extent of not more than 50 per cent. is in Kodak goods. This is a circumstance which commands respect in considering the company's new scheme, and we agree with many retailers that gratitude for assistance in building up the photographic business cannot be altogether eliminated. Nevertheless, the Kodak Company will be the first to say that the business is one into which sentiment does not enter, and they have followed this policy in stopping relations with wholesalers. We are insular enough to sympathise with the aggrieved parties in saying that it is contrary to well-established British principles of trading to annul existing arrangements, for the carrying out of which

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the subordinate parties have provided business machinery. We mentioned last week that one firm of wholesale dealers alone have been handling 1,000*l.* worth of Kodak goods per month—a figure which means a lot of office and warehouse labour. It requires no calculation to appreciate the position of such a house when their supplies are peremptorily cut off in order that the goods may go direct to some at least, probably the majority, of their customers. This latter consideration is apt to be overlooked, just as the Kodak Company have overlooked or ignored the fact that chemists and druggists in this country, who form the bulk of photographic retail dealers, have by long experience found that wholesale distributors are a great convenience. In effect, the Kodak Company wish to disestablish this custom and to get every retailer to buy direct. Another object appears to be to find out where their goods are sold, and probably where they are not in sufficient quantities. They do not want to open more retail stores, they assure us, but they have no objections to supply retailers with all the photographic goods they want, "competitive goods" probably not included. The plan will undoubtedly suit a great many retailers, but there will be as many to whom it will be an immense inconvenience, and that the Kodak Company appear not to have considered. We think they have touched the wrong button, but there is still time to make amends.

Samples.

LITTLE of what is going on in the Poisons Committee at Whitehall has been allowed to leak out, but those who ought to know say that matters are going badly for the principle of the Pharmacy Act. Since the pharmaceutical witnesses gave their evidence a preponderating mass of testimony from the other side has been called, and we noticed a sample of it in the *Ironmonger* last week. This was a *résumé* of lengthy evidence given by Mr. R. H. Smith, General Secretary to the Ironmongers' Federated Association, before the Committee. It was to the following effect:—

The members of the Ironmongers' Federated Association would be prepared, when selling poisonous compounds, such as weed-killer and sheep dip, to fall in with any regulations which the Privy Council may impose with the object of safeguarding the public. They suggest that they should only be allowed to receive substances which contain such poisons in sealed drums or packets from the manufacturer, and not to disturb bulk, but to distribute the packages exactly as received. It is furthermore suggested that ironmongers dealing in such compounds shall have to keep a book for the signatures of buyers of poisonous compounds, and shall set aside a cupboard, room, or other suitable receptacle for the storage of the compounds, properly labelled. Mr. R. H. Smith said that with such regulations it would be safer, from a public point of view, that sheep-dip and arsenic should be sold by ironmongers than by chemists, because in country places the ironmonger is in closer touch with the farmer, and knows the latter's workmen more intimately than does the chemist, as farmers are constantly buying agricultural requirements from the ironmonger. Mr. Smith also asserted that ironmongers were the original distributors of sheep-dips prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and that it was unjust to give one class of traders a monopoly. Further, the chemist, by reason of his average small turnover, could not serve the farmer as advantageously as the ironmonger, who, on account of the large extent of his business, was content with a smaller profit.

Mr. R. H. Smith is described as a particularly useful witness, because he not only represents the I.F.A., but at one stage of his career qualified as an analytical chemist by going through the Royal School of Mines. Indeed, some members of the Committee were old fellow-students of his own. He is, we dare say, one of the least hostile witnesses who have been advocating free-trade in poisons by the creation of a third part of the schedule to consist of poisons which anybody may sell. That is the proposal which has yet to be appreciated by the drug-trade. Most people imagine that it will only apply to ironmongers, oilmen, and the like, but there is no reason why unqualified drug-store keepers should not take the fullest advantage of conditions which would satisfy such as Mr. Smith. Why should they be debarred from selling original packets as received from packers if their neighbour the grocer may? The principle of the Pharmacy Act in its widest sense may, therefore, be involved.

The *Worcester Daily Times* succeeds in printing about half a column in regard to the sale of poisons without mentioning the name of Mr. Dobbs, the Worcester solicitor, to whom credit is due for bringing the question of sale in sealed packets to the surface. We do not say that Mr. Dobbs inspired the article, the essential parts of which, apart from a narrative of what the Poisons Committee is doing, are as follows:—

With the opening of Parliament speculation will be rife as to the possibilities and probabilities of legislative reform on a variety of subjects more or less familiar to the "man in the street." Proposals of considerable importance affecting traders, likely to be embodied in a Government Bill, relate to the sale of poisons.

. . . . . .

The traders, having as great concern for the public safety as the pharmacists, are willing, and indeed anxious, that their sales of articles containing poison shall be subject to proper and well-defined restrictions, and be limited to original sealed vessels or packages, as received from the manufacturers and wholesale dealers. Without attempting to anticipate the report of the Poisons Committee, it seems only reasonable, for the public convenience, that when commodities are required for agricultural, horticultural, or other trade or technical purposes, persons other than chemists, if they are duly licensed, should be at liberty to supply the requirements of their customers; and it is clear that, under the conditions above mentioned, no harm would result.

These are sentiments which may find their way into other country papers, and it may, therefore, be well to keep in mind that they originate in Worcester, where Mr. Dobbs lives, moves, and has his being.

THE OUTDOOR MOVEMENT.

It is a sign of the times that the leading London pharmaceutical firms with the largest staffs of assistants are giving up the indoor system. Those who have adopted this plan within the past year are Messrs. John Bell & Co. and Messrs. Squire & Sons, of Oxford Street. Provision is, of course, made for night-bell attendance, and the change appears to have given satisfaction to all parties.

"WHEN THE COUGH IS TROUBLESOME."

In a letter from Mr. Eastman in last week's issue (page 58) a label for cough-mixture was said to be liable to stamp-duty on account of the words "when the cough is troublesome" after the dose. Alpe's "Handy-book" states that such addition does not involve liability to stamp-duty. We have put the matter before the authorities at Somerset House under the belief that the direction is neither a recommendation nor a holding-out of the article for the relief, &c., but is a simple and straightforward statement as to the time when the medicine should be taken. The department, however, holds that Mr. Alpe was wrong in saying "when the cough is troublesome" does not involve liability, as it is a distinct recommendation. We do not share that view. There are other instances in which it is only possible to give proper directions in regard to the administration of medicines by stating something involving mention of the malady —*e.g.*, in the case of diarrhœa-mixture, "after each loose motion." Such directions are not in any sense intended as a recommendation of the medicine, but as a safe guide for administration.

MILITARY DENTISTRY.

Many rejections have recently been made by the War Office authorities amongst the volunteer candidates for service in South Africa solely because the rejected ones had

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bad or insufficient teeth. The possession of good teeth has come to be regarded as a necessity for successful soldiering, and the United States Government, with characteristic promptness, have in their new Army Reorganisation Bill created a corps of dental surgeons. The members of the Army Dental Corps belong to the regular establishment, and their duties are to serve the officers and enlisted men of the regular and volunteer armies. At present, the system only being in the experimental stage, they are employed as contract dental surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant. The pay is $150 per month and quarters when serving with troops, all the instruments, apparatus, and materials necessary being furnished by the Medical Department. The Army Dental Corps, as at present constituted, is composed of thirty men. Three form the examining board, and the other twenty-seven are in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, with several at the Presidio in San Francisco examining the molars of the men returning on the transports.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

["Is it too much to hope that, if the Postmaster-General retains the remnant of a conscience, the influence of the *Times* may ultimately succeed in awakening it?"—Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited) (Holloway) in the *Times*, January 14.]

Bearding burly Markiss, baiting Mother *Times*,
Bold, audacious Fletcher, reckless in thy crimes,
Curb thy zeal unholy, common men may rob,
But Markisses—and gentlemen—are much above "a job."

"Remnant of a conscience," the phrase it likes me well;
But read his Lordship's speeches, and thy doubtings they'll dispel,
For thy keen commercial instinct must surely see that meet
And perfect "competition" comes from those that don't compete.

Business-man and Markiss, chief of the P.O.
Sapientia concentrata wheresoe'er he go.
"Is that you, St. Martins? Markiss seems in pain
Put him on Vibrona; good for muddied brain."

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

In view of the rumours prevalent as to the method by which the donation of Sir Ernest Cassel to the King is to be expended the *Medical Press* points out rather convincingly that the erection of palatial edifices to hold a comparatively small number of patients is a mistake. That has hitherto been the tendency: witness the Brompton Hospital for Consumption; but the *Press* advocates instead the erection of cheap buildings on a scale commensurate with the demand. Unless the funds are judiciously expended only a fraction of the tuberculous sick can be treated on approved principles; and until it has become possible to admit to treatment all who apply, the idea of stamping out, or even checking the disease, may be abandoned. It has been found that results equally as good as those obtained in brick-and-mortar hospitals can be secured at a fraction of the cost of the latter. The treatment is essentially one of long duration, and the good accomplished in large institutions where but a few can be accommodated is necessarily very limited. At the Mount Vernon sanatorium at Hampstead, continues the *Press* man the treatment is limited to three months, with the result that no cures are to be recorded, although in most instances a certain degree of improvement has followed. What is wanted, he urges, is a large number of light wooden houses distributed all over the kingdom on suitable sites. These may be destroyed or re-erected elsewhere from time to time without the costly administration which absorbs such a large proportion of money contributed by the charitable in our large general hospitals. This is a point which the King, who has a reputation for considerable common sense, would do well to look into.

SOME NOTIONS.

There are a few items in this week's *Truth* which are rather interesting to chemists and druggists. One of the first is that every boy in Harrow School had to be vaccinated, and the two doctors got 304*l.* 10*s.* for the job, 10*s.* 6*d.* for doing each of 580 boys, and 1*s.* for the lymph. It is the extra charge for the lymph which Mr. Labouchere objects to—rightly, we think. The next item that we strike is this:—

A firm of "soft-soap manufacturers," calling themselves the Chiswick Soap Company, have lately been annoying householders in the West End, offering to take 1*s.* 3*d.* for a parcel of goods priced at 4*s.* 6*d.*, and telling any one who will believe it that "our relations with the trade will prevent our supplying you direct in future."

This paragraph is followed by another about the rheumatic specialist, Charles Montagu, and the third leading article is an instructive one regarding the Drouet Institute for the Deaf, which is described as "a gang of quacks with their headquarters in Paris." This article concludes with a suggestion for the reform of medical law in order "to make it illegal for unqualified persons to practise, no matter by what colorable pretexts they may disguise their doings."

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

According to the official returns under the Diseases of Animals Acts, anthrax is steadily becoming more prevalent. In 1901 there were 647 outbreaks, as against 571 of the previous year. There appears to be immortal fame (if not fortune) for the veterinarian who can discover a cure, or even an effective remedy, for this fatal blood-disease. Glanders also appears to be on the increase, the highest total (1,350) since 1893 having been reached last year. Consolation for these alarming statistics may be found in the fact that rabies in dogs is now evidently extinct in Great Britain. Last year only one case was reported, and the muzzling order is not in operation in any part of the island. Pleuro-pneumonia has not been heard of in this country for four years, but outbreaks of swine-fever seem to be on the increase, while the number of swine slaughtered is diminishing—a fact which apparently indicates a greater number of cures than formerly. In 1900 there were twenty-one outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, which last year was reduced to twelve.

THE MILK STANDARD.

It has frequently been urged by Dr. Attfield as an argument against the legalisation of the British Pharmacopœia as the standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, that such a step would tend to lower the present high standard of galenical preparations. Unscrupulous traders would be tempted, he has said, to reduce galenicals of high quality to the minimum limits of legal requirements, as is the practice in the selling of milk. That the Board of Agriculture is alive to this practice is shown by a circular recently issued to local authorities urging them to keep steadily in view the possibility of the artificial reduction of the quality of natural milk to the official limits by the abstraction of cream or the addition of separated milk or water. Samples are to be taken for analysis whenever the existence of malpractices of the kind is suspected. The evidence given before the Milk Regulations Committee showed that the practice of mixing separated milk with new milk has become increasingly prevalent, and therefore increased stringency is impressed upon the authorities to counteract these fraudulent tendencies. The Committee reported further that, from the evidence submitted, they find that it is a common practice to add gelatin to cream for the purpose of giving it a fictitious appearance of richness or thickness. Local authorities are desired to ascertain whether this form of adulteration prevails in their districts, and if the presence of gelatin or other similar substance is reported by the analyst proceedings might be instituted under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

A Valentine Echo.

In the Court of Appeal on January 14, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Romer, and Lord Justice Mathew heard an appeal by the plaintiffs in the action of H. G. Campion & Co. *v.* the Valentine Extract Company (Limited) and others brought by a firm of solicitors to recover 889*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, the balance of costs alleged to be due from the defendants, and incurred in defending an action in the Chancery Division brought by Valentine's Meat-juice Company against the defendants. Mr. Justice Darling had in a lower court refused to regard a Mr. Herbert Hughes as one of the defendants, and the Court now reversed that decision.

Electrolytic Alkali.

The case of the Commercial Development Corporation (Limited) *v.* Atkins & Applegarth came before the Appeal Court (Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cozens-Hardy) on January 14. It was an echo of the action by Messrs. Atkins & Applegarth against the Castner Kellner Alkali Company to restrain the infringement of a patent. This failed. The Castner Kellner Company have bought their opponents' patent, subject to the option of the Development Corporation, who had entered into an arrangement with the present defendants whereby the latter were to prosecute their action "to final judgment or settlement." A nice legal tangle has since resulted, for the Development Corporation's rights were threatened by the arrangement. Mr. Justice Buckley granted the company an injunction to restrain the defendants from withdrawing or hindering the appeal against his own decision in the case of Atkins & Applegarth *v.* the Castner Kellner Company, and their Lordships now sustained that injunction.

Stockbroker and Chemist.

Mr. Justice Jelf sitting without a jury, in the King's Bench Division, on Tuesday, January 14, heard a case in which Wm. Richard Eaton, member of the London Stock Exchange, sued Geo Croker, a chemist, trading as Geo. Bennett, at 107 Brixton Road, to recover 120*l.*, balance of account due for commission earned as broker on the purchase and sale of stocks and shares and for differences on Stock Exchange transactions. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant asked him to open a very speculative account in American shares, and plaintiff only agreed to do so on condition that he was kept supplied with cover, and stipulated that if at any time he found he had not sufficient cover in hand to meet any loss he should be at liberty to close the account. Nothing was said as to giving notice of closing the account, but it was pointed out that in speculative stock of this description in time of panic the defendant might lose a couple of thousand pounds before he could even communicate with the plaintiff. There were dealings up to July, 1901, when plaintiff closed the account, the cover having run off, and claimed the amount due. The defence was that the transactions were entered into on the terms that the plaintiff should hold the stock until instructed to sell, the defendant supplying reasonable security, and that the losses were incurred by the plaintiff wrongfully and without authority and without giving the defendant an opportunity of supplying cover closing the account. He contended that but for this there would have been a profit, and counterclaimed for 380*l.* His Lordship was satisfied that a special bargain was made as stated by the plaintiff, and gave judgment for the plaintiff on the claim and counterclaim, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Milk of Sulphur.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on January 9, John R. Shardlow, oilman, 15 Broad Street, Golden Square, W., was summoned for having sold sublimed sulphur as "milk of sulphur." Rosa Webb, who purchased the sample, said she went to the defendant's shop and asked for "a quarter o a pound of milk of sulphur," for which she paid a penny. The article supplied proved to be sublimed sulphur, which the inspector said if taken in mistake for milk of sulphur might cause considerable irritation, as it is not prepared specially to be taken inwardly.

The Defendant: If I had known there was any difference I should not have done it. It would not pay me to run such a risk. Two-shillings' worth will last me twelve months.

Mr. Kennedy (the Magistrate): You might poison somebody if you do not know the difference between the articles you sell.

The Defendant: I should have been poisoned years ago if it were poisonous. My mother used to give me brimstone and treacle regularly in the spring of the year. There is not much poison about it.

Mr. Kennedy: Are you acquainted with the nature of all the articles you sell?

The Defendant: Some I do not know.

Mr. Kennedy: If someone asked you for flour would you give them arsenic?

The Defendant: I do not sell it.

Mr. Kennedy: This is a very dangerous state of things, these oilmen selling drugs. You will have to pay a fine of 40*s.*, with 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.

At Bradford West Riding Court on January 9, John William Hird, grocer, Shipley, was charged with selling adulterated milk of sulphur, which on analysis was found to contain 62 per cent. of hydrated calcium sulphate. The defendant contended that he was not responsible as he sold the milk of sulphur in sealed boxes, just as it was supplied to him. A fine of 20*s.* and costs was imposed, the Chairman remarking that the defendant ought to be indemnified by the firm that supplied him.

Camphorated Oil.

At Kensington on January 13, Mr. Thomas Strode, chemist and druggist, 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., was summoned for selling camphorated oil which according to the certificate of Mr. W. Chattaway (the public analyst) was deficient in camphor to the extent of 23·3 per cent. On behalf of the defendant it was urged that the boy who made the camphorated oil had not properly mixed the ingredients, and the camphor settled at the bottom of the vessel. Defendant, who said he had been in business at his present address for nineteen years, in reply to Dr Forman (one of the Magistrates), stated that he did not notice that the camphor had settled at the bottom of the vessel until the oil was being turned from one vessel into another. Dr. Forman said a very little shaking would dissolve the camphor in the oil. If it had been a preparation of opium those who were given the last portion of it might have been in a bad plight. The Magistrates at first imposed a fine of 5*l.*, but on reconsideration decided on a fine of 40*s.*

Mr. Jesse Tomlinson, trading as a druggist at Accrington, was fined 10*s.* and costs at Burnley, on January 8, for selling camphorated oil not up to the B.P. standard.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

A medical herbalist named Tickle, of Old Hall Street, Burnley, was on January 8 fined 10*s.*, including costs, for selling spirit of nitrous ether deficient in ethyl nitrite. His defence was that the drug had lost its strength by evaporation.

At Keighley on January 13, Sophie Ogden, grocer, Braithwaite, was fined 1*s.* and costs, 8*s.* 6*d.* in all, for selling sweet spirit of nitre certified to contain only four-sevenths of the minimum proportion of ethyl nitrite.

Errors in the Summons.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Phillimore, sitting as a Divisional Court of King's Bench on Tuesday, January 14, Mr. Griffith Jones moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon Alderman Vaughan Morgan, sitting as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction at the Guildhall, to show cause why he should not state a case. He heard a summons against a milk-seller named Richards, and convicted him of selling milk diluted with water. The grounds of the appeal were that there was a very material omission in the copy of the analyst's report attached to the summons, which stated that

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he had received from the inspector "a sample of ——." In the original the word "milk" was inserted, but in the copy served on the defendant the blank was not filled in. Counsel also took the point that though the Act provided that the samples were to be divided and sealed "there and then," the inspector took them from the shop to an adjoining room and there sealed them. Their Lordships refused the rule.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

AT Pontefract on January 11, William Henry Beetham, grocer, Ackworth, was charged with having sold Gregory's powder which upon analysis was found to contain 55 per cent. of magnesia and 45 per cent. of ginger and rhubarb, instead of 66 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively. Defendant, who said he had made the powder for a recipe which had been used by his predecessor for forty years, was fined 30*s.* 6*d.*, inclusive of costs.

Night-lights for the Chest.

IN the City of London Court on Monday, January 13, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. William Steward, of Wanstead, against Mr. John Glenister, of Bow Road, and Mr. Arthur E. Reeve, Fairland Road, Romford, to recover the sum of 65*l.* 10*s.* on a commission-note dated February 28, 1898. Mr. Joseph, plaintiff's counsel, said the defendants were patentees of medicated night-lights, and in February, 1898, they agreed to give the plaintiff 10 per cent. if he could raise 2,500*l* with which to develop business in the lights. They became acquainted with the plaintiff in business, and they now thought he had influence in procuring a purchaser of their patents. They agreed to give him 10 per cent. on the purchase-price which would be paid, and subsequently a proposition was made for a company to be formed by them with a capital of 2 500*l.* The plaintiff was to become a director of the company and to use his best endeavours to obtain the necessary capital. Everybody anticipated that the whole of the money would be forthcoming. The plaintiff, however, was able to get 655 shares at 1*l* each subscribed for. The company went to allotment, and after it had been in existence for some time the plaintiff found that he had been compelled to bring this action to recover the commission to which he was entitled. The defendants' case was that no arrangement had ever been entered into by which the plaintiff was to be paid cash for commission for introducing capital. They had been willing all along to give him shares in the company to the value of the amount of his claim. If the plaintiff had found 2,500*l.* the company would no doubt have been a success, but he was only able to find 200*l.*, and that had "messed the whole thing up." The Judge, after hearing evidence in support of these statements, said judgment must be entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. In the course of his remarks he asked whether the night-lights were differently medicated for each disease, or whether the same night-light would cure influenza, laryngitis, whooping-cough, lung-disease, and everything else. Mr. Reeve, the second defendant, said one night-light was made, and it was for benefiting the chest. It acted on the tissues of the lungs and enabled the patient to breathe more freely. The Judge suggested that the night-lights had the same effect as a bronchitis-kettle. The witness said it was similar, only one had air giving off chemicals instead of steam. The Judge: I only wanted to know, you know. I am not going to buy any of your shares. (Laughter.)

THE principal export from the Bahamas is sponge, and 1,165,406 lbs. (104,219*l.*) of it were exported in 1900, against 1,124,585 lbs. (84,003*l.*) in 1899. Of this amount the United States received last year 850,141 lbs. (74 287*l.*), and the United Kingdom 115,936 lbs (7,461*l.*).

THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL H. HENRY, chemist, Monaghan, met in the offices of Messrs H. C. Neilson & Son, solicitors, 10 Fleet Street, Dublin, on January 8, when an amended statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities 771*l* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and assets 324*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Debtor's solicitor made an offer of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, but after some discussion this was increased to 10*s.* in the pound, payable at four, eight, and twelve months. This was favourably received by the creditors.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JAMES MENZIES, 81 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, trading as a Chemist.—At a meeting of creditors, held in Glasgow on January 8, Mr. H. M. Mackie, C.A., was appointed trustee in the sequestration. No statement of affairs was lodged.

Re JOHN HUTCHINSON WOOD, 72 Handcroft Road, Croydon, trading as a Chemist.

THE Official Receiver, who is the trustee, having realised the estate, gives notice that it is his intention of applying to the Board of Trade for his release. The accounts show a net realisation of 33*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, as against 100*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, the debtor's estimate of the value of his estate. The total costs and charges amount to 19*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; preference creditors, 14*s.* 4*d.*; first and final dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on 179*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, the amount for which proofs were admitted, 13*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; balance, 7*s.* 11*d.* The debtor's estimate of the amount expected to rank for dividend was 201*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The Official Receiver, in his remarks, says that after deducting costs and rent debtor paid him the balance, amounting to 2*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The life policy had not been in force sufficiently long to have acquired a surrender-value. The good-will was unrealisable. He was successful in obtaining 40*l* for his interest in the lease of 70 and 72 Handcroft Road, after payment of a sum of 12*l.* in redemption of the fully-secured creditors' claim thereon. Creditors can obtain any further information by inquiry at the office of the Official Receiver and Trustee, 24 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

Re WILLIAM WOOSTER, High Street, Southall, trading as a Chemist.

THE examination of this debtor took place at the Westminster Bankruptcy Court on January 11. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of 806*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* (including forty-six unsecured creditors, 611*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*), and net assets 369*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Debtor stated that he commenced business in High Street, Southall, in December, 1898, with a capital of 50*l.* or 60*l.*, having previously been managing assistant to a chemist in Holloway Road, N. He was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the Official Receiver (Mr. Cecil Mercer) as to his reasons for taking over such a business with so little capital. The inquiry elicited the fact that while at Holloway Road debtor made the acquaintance of a Mr. Moore, who offered to advance him money to start business for himself if he could see a suitable one going. Debtor opened negotiations as to the Southall business, then owned by Mr. Williams. Eventually Mr. Moore took the business from Mr. Williams and transferred it to debtor. Mr. Moore advanced 400*l.*, and debtor had to find the remaining 287*l.*; 200*l.* of this amount was left to be repaid to Mr. Williams in instalments. Despite a clause in the leases that lessee should not, without the consent of the lessor, assign or underlet the premises or any part thereof, the premises were made over to a Mr. F. C. Quinian, to whom debtor had paid the rent until last June. He valued the stock at the date of the receiving-order at 350*l.* Up to May 31, 1901, debtor said he owed his wholesale houses 611*l.* By an ante-nuptial settlement he made over the household furniture and effects to his wife, who had advanced him 50*l.* Judgments had been obtained against him in the County Court at the time of the receiving-order. No fewer than five people were in possession—viz., the two landlords, the High Bailiff from Uxbridge, the Sheriff, and afterwards the Official Receiver. He attributed his insolvency to want of capital and competition. He incurred very little liability after May, paying chiefly in cash. On a capital of 50*l.* he made himself responsible for 687*l.*, including the rent when he took over the business. He found afterwards that he had been misled, and had paid too much for the business. He was never in a position to pay all his accounts in full. Debtor did not think that any of the creditors, with the exception of Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), knew of the arrangement between himself and Mr. Moore. The takings of the business averaged 817*l.* per year. The profits of a chemist varied considerably according to the class of business, and might be anything between 25 and 200 or 300 per cent. His was only a drug store, and the profits worked out at 26 per cent., say from 200*l.* to 250*l* a year, out of which he had to pay rent, living, wages, and allow for bad debts. County Court expenses had cost him about 40*l.*, and solicitors' costs about 20*l.* His net profits for the three years had been about 200*l.*, and he had repaid Mr. Moore just over 100*l.*, and 100*l.* had been paid to Mr. Williams. He had never prepared a profit-and loss account or taken stock; it was not usual. Some of the largest creditors were Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, 80*l.*; Messrs. Meggeson (Limited), 19*l.*; and Messrs. Loomes, 67*l.* 10*s.* He had never been able to pay these amounts, and had been carrying on business with the indulgence of his creditors. After further questioning the examination was adjourned.

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Deed of Arrangement.

Jones, Robert Bryan, The Drug Stores, Bridge Street, Abergele, druggist and photographer. Trustee, Henry J. Price, 26 Newgate Street, Chester. Dated, January 10; filed, January 13. Secured creditors, 637*l.* 3*s* 1*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 889*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 582*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool	11	0	0
Bryan, R. H., Oxford	430	0	0
Ellis & Co., Abergele	11	0	0
Ellis, R., & Son, Ruthin	30	0	0
Evans, Sons, & Co., Liverpool	14	0	0
Hayward, J, Liverpool	10	0	0
Horne & Sutton, London	16	0	0
Jones, D., & Co., Liverpool	16	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham	50	0	0
Thompson, J. (Limited), Liverpool ...	18	0	0
Williams, Miss, Abergele	633	0	0
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Manchester	36	0	0
Bankers' claims	112	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Ashworth, J. W., Dickey, E. J., and **Snape, E.,** under the style of Ashworth, Dickey & Snape, Heaton Moor and Heaton Mersey, physicians and surgeons; so far as regards H. Snape.

Breaks, S., and **Breaks, J. W.,** under the style of S. Breaks & Son, Bradford, chemical-manufacturers.

Hanson, W. J., and **Balme, F. M.,** under the style of Hanson & Balme, Halifax, mineral-water manufacturers.

Paton, F. E., Gamble, L. D., and **Davies, S. M. E.,** under the style of Paton, Gamble & Davies, Abergavenny, general medical practitioners; so far as regards F. E. Paton.

Peskett, A. F., and **Cardale, M. J.,** under the style of Peskett & Cardale, Leyton, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.

Stacey, J. E., and **Andrews, C. E.,** under the style of Stacey & Andrews, Norwich, surgeons and medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Receiving Order

Martyn, George, late Orchard Street, Portman Square, W., physician and surgeon.

Adjudications.

Emmett, Simeon, Bradford, formerly mineral-water manufacturer, now mineral-water manufacturer's assistant.

Trythall, William John, Cusgarne, Gwennap, and Perranwell Station, Cornwall, chemical-manufacturer, Truro.

New Companies & Company News.

Borran (Limited).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on at Sheffield or elsewhere the business of general dealers in various commodities pertaining to artificial teeth.

Bradford Detergent Fluid Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and sell all kinds of soaps, substances, materials, preparations, fluids and articles for cleansing, purifying, disinfecting, dyeing or treating raw materials, manufactured products, &c.

R. S. Clare & Co. (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of distillers of tar, rosin, oil and turpentine, manufacturing chemists, oil, grease, and varnish manufacturers, drysalters, drug-merchants, &c., now carried on at Liverpool, as "R. S. Clare & Co." The first directors are the vendor, W. A. Meadows, and one other to be appointed by the vendor. Remuneration of W. A. Meadows, 300*l.* per annum.

Selby Flax Co. (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a flax, tow, and hemp grower importer and merchant, thresher, retter, scutcher, seed and cake merchant, farmer, &c., heretofore carried on by John Foster at the Holmes and Water Lane, Selby, Yorks, and elsewhere, and to carry on the same and the business of general textile manufacturers and merchants, seed-merchants, oil-refiners and merchants, oil-cake manufacturers, makers of vitriol and dyeing and bleaching materials, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are R. J. Foster and R. Blackburn. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Water Lane, Selby, Yorks.

Scotch Soda Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soda-manufacturer, &c, carried on by A. Cohen as "The South London Scotch Soda Manufacturing Company" at Bombay Street Arch, Southwark Park Road, London, and to carry on the same and the business of chemical-manufacturers, chemists, drysalters, drug and dyeware merchants, &c. The first subscribers are:—M. Heilpern, 16A Faulkner Street, Manchester, wholesale draper; B. Cohen, 10 Tredegar Square, Bow, E., chemical-works manager; S. Miller, 73 Sidney Street, E., soda-maker; M. Plesser, 2 Mulberry Street, E., chemical-works foreman; P. Weber, 10 Tredegar Square, Bow, E., accountant; Mrs. B. Cohen, 10 Tredegar Square, Bow, E.; and A. Cohen, 37A Commercial Road, E., hardware-merchant. No initial public issue. A. Cohen is the first managing director. Registered office, Bombay Street, Southwark Park Road, London.

Lawrence Heap & Co. (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares Objects: To acquire the business of a chemical-manufacturer carried on by Lawrence Heap at the Rossendale Chemical-works, Stacksteads, Lancs, as "Lawrence Heap & Co.," and the business of a pipe clay manufacturer carried on by Lawrence Greenwood at Lee Mill, Bacup, Lancs, as "W. R. Preston & Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, pipe-clay manufacturers, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of chemical and other preparations, manufacturers of photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—L. Heap, Brandwood, Stacksteads, chemical-manufacturer; L. Greenwood, Manchester Road, Haslingden, pipe clay manufacturer; Mrs. E. H Heap, Brandwood, Stacksteads; Mrs. M. A. Greenwood, Manchester Road, Haslingden; J. Greenwood, Lane Side, Haslingden, engineer; J. A. Heap, 279 Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, foreman; and J. Lord, 184 Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, clay-grinder. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Lawrence Heap (chairman) and Lawrence Greenwood. Qualification, 50*l.*

Boots' Shares.—Forty-one preferential shares in Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire) (Limited) were sold at Sheffield on January 7 for 22*s.* 6*d.* each.

Carlton's Drug-stores (Limited).—It was resolved on December 13, 1901, and confirmed on December 30, at 433 Green Lanes, Harringay, that this company be wound up.

Orion Chemical Company (Limited).—It was resolved on December 18, 1901, that the company be wound up. Mr. J. S. Cotman, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C., chartered accountant, is the liquidator.

Personalities.

The head of the Cohen Syndicate, which is working a bank-breaking "system" at Monte Carlo is Mr. Edgar Cohen, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. I. & M. Cohen, sponge-merchants, Houndsditch, E. Mr. Cohen is also a director of Harrod's Stores, of D H. Evans & Co. (Limited), and chairman of Louise & Co. (Limited).

Amongst our callers last week was Mr. James Crosbier Goold, the representative in Melbourne of Nestlé's food. Mr. Goold served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade in Dublin, and was for a time in business as a pharmacist in Melbourne, but now has larger interests in the representation of M. Henri Nestlé. While in London his address will be 48 Cannon Street, E.C., his firm's headquarters.

On a Postcard with a Bristol postmark and familiar handwriting:—*Q.* Why did the Calf Lymph?—*A.* Because Louis Pasteur.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

JANUARY EXAMINATIONS.

THE Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has furnished us with the following list of persons who, at the meeting of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, held in London this month, satisfied the examiners:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Ten candidates were examined, eight failed, and the following passed:

Cole, William Parmiter, London.
Thompson, Frederick William, London.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

The number of candidates examined was 238; of these 204 failed, and 64 passed, viz.:

Ashforth, Frank P., Corbridge
Baker, Oliver, Leeds
Banks, Sydney J., St. Neots
Bound, Wm. S., Llandrindod Wells
Brazier, W. N., Stourbridge
Brearley, Samuel E., Bromley
Bridger, Fredk. W., Eastbourne
Britland, A. J. D., Penzance
Cannon, Herbert H., Hammett
Clarke, Wm. Fox, King's Lynn
Cocking, T. Tusting, Sheffield
Crompton, H. Grundy, Preston
Day, William George, Windsor
Derry, Alfred, Wadebridge
Dobson, Ernest John, Deal
Downing, E P., Hunstanton
Earlam, Ernest, Frodsham
Evans, David Albert, Narberth
Exell, Arthur, Sheffield
Farr, Francis William, Yaxley
Finlayson, Daniel, Dunfermline
Goss, John Osborne, Plymouth
Gresswell, C. S, Portsmouth
Griffiths, John, Lampeter
Halstead, H. C., Manchester
Hannay, Thomas, London
Harrington, Arthur H. A., Walsham-le-Willows
Higgins, Frederick S., London
Hodgson, John W., Lancaster
Hopkins, C. A., Merthyr Tydvil
Hunt, George P. A., Ipswich
Jones, Robert Ward, Louth
Lacey, Edgar Hiram, Clapham
Layland, John, Wrightington
Lewis, Harry, Poole
Lowe, John Hadfield, Blackpool
Lunt, Godfrey F., Manchester
McCabe, Aubrey J., Croydon
Machin, Harold, London
Mannox, M. M., Birmingham
Mansbridge, W. A., Bristol
Matthews, W., Cirencester
Neill, E. A., Cheadle Hulme
Passmore, S. H., South Molton
Pearce, Robert E., New Quay
Pitchford, William T., Bristol
Purdy, Ernest Gibson, Leeds
Rice, Thomas J., Birmingham
Robinson, Emil, Whitchurch
Robinson, James Stacey, Blyth
Sampson, Howard A. C., Barnet
Sharp, James Alex., Bristol
Shearer, John A., Aberdeen
Shuttleworth, J. H, Gainsborough
Smith, Harold S., Horsham
Stiles, Percy C. G., St. Ives
Taylor, Herbert W., Kensington
Vibert, Samuel Howard, Totnes
Walker, Geo. T., Birmingham
Wardle, A. H., Maidenhead
Westlake, Ethel M., Windsor
Williams, William N. P., Holywell
Willox, L. S., New Pitsligo
Woodward, Henry K., Halifax

The January Minor.

As I am one of the lucky ones in the January examination at Bloomsbury I send THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST my questions for the benefit of any who are to tread the steep ascent in the future. My first day was Friday, January 3. Practical chemistry was the morning subject, and the paper was as follows:—

1. Find the s.g of the solution provided.

2. By means of the pure $KHC_2O_4 2H_2O$ provided, estimate the number of grammes of $K_2Mn_2O_8$ per litre of the solution provided.

3. Find the salt mixed with the pure calcium oxalate in the pill-box.

I had to do my quantitative work first, and as nearly all the students had s.g.s everyone wanted the balances together. I had to wait two or three times for my neighbour to finish weighing, and when he wanted to weigh he took someone else's balance, and so kept another fellow waiting. In the end I only had twenty minutes for my salt. The balance was a poor affair into the bargain. I had to call the attendant once, but all the same it creaked like coal-scales whenever the pans were swinging. The salt I found to be sodium chloride.

The dispensing-paper was as follows:—

Dec. aloes co. ... ... ℥xx.

Pil. ferri ... ... gr. v.

Mitte xxx. Varnish.

Lotio. hydrarg. nig. ... ... ℥x.

Pot. brom. ... ... ℥ij.
Pot. iod. ... ... ℥ij.
Tr. sumbul. ... ... ℥ss.
Aq. ad ... ... ℥vj.

℥ss. t.d.s.

Opii ... ... ℥j.
Adipis benz. ... ... ℥j.

I finished the whole of this paper, with the exception of the pills, which, at the end of the time, were still too soft to be rolled out. The examiner, who was an exceedingly nice man, told me I need not trouble about the pills, as I had finished everything else. He was most obliging, helping the candidates to find things, and running here, there, and everywhere to get measures, or whatever was required. The whole lot of us were quite at our ease with him in five minutes. Long life to him, whoever he may be. He was in the little room on Friday afternoon, January 3.

My second day was Saturday, January 11, in the afternoon. As this was the first time I had been up for the second day I was not very hopeful of success. My first subject was prescription Latin. I had to translate into full Latin these:—

Liniment of aconite ... ... ℥ij.
Liniment of belladonna ... ... ℥ss.
Liniment of chloroform ... ... ℥ss.

Mix, and make a liniment.

Directions.—The liniment to be rubbed over the breast-bone and betwixt the shoulder-blades four times a day.

Take of

Strychnine ... ... $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Reduced iron ... ... 40 gr.
Powdered rhubarb ... ... } of each a sufficient quantity
Syrup of glucose ... ... }

Divide into six pills.

Directions.—One to be taken early every morning.

I was asked doses—*e.g.*, lead acetate, morphine, liq. morphinæ, hyd. subchlor., and hyd. perchlor.

Next materia medica. I was shown two samples of benzoin to distinguish Siam from Sumatra; two varieties of chamomile, single and double; two specimens of cloves, one badly dried; one sample each manna, aniseed, dill, poppy-seed, sandarac, mastic, strophanthus, and hemlock seed. The examiner asked me the B.P. test for strophanthus, and the way to distinguish between true and false chamomile. All the specimens were so good as to be easily detected. The conium was, in fact, so well dried as to be quite different in appearance from most conium samples. It had kept its green colour quite completely. I was asked the habitat of mastic, the use of maw seed oil, and the botanical names of all the specimens shown me, but no natural orders. I was also questioned about the solubility and methods of extraction of fixed and volatile oils.

In botany I had first to give an explanation of a fern-frond (*Aspidium*). Elementary questions on alternation of generations followed, and on the annular rings in a piece of tree-trunk and in table top. Other items were micro. section of water-plant stem (transverse); reasons for calling it a water-plant; transverse sections (three on one slide) of two-year old gymnosperm stem showing resin-ducts (slides stained). I was shown a flower of the *Ranunculaceæ*, with either petals or sepals suppressed, and asked to point out the corolla. I termed the petaloid leaves "perianch," which satisfied the examiner. He pointed out aborted stamens, asking what they were, and asked the natural order. Two plants for recognition, lavender and one which I did not recognise, but gave its order *Umbelliferæ*.

The pharmacy examiner began by asking me how long I had served, and what B P. preparations I had seen made. Had I ever made spt. ammon. arom., spt. æth. nit., liq. plumbi subacet. fort., ext. ergotæ liq., and several other things, which not one chemists' apprentice out of a hundred gets a chance of seeing made. At last he came down to syrup of tolu, and asked why the liquor is cooled before dissolving the sugar. What is the proportion of sugar in B.P. syrups? Why more or less would be unadvisable? What are the uses to which alcohol is put in the B.P., and proportion necessary as a preservative? Manufacture, distillation, and concentration of alcohol? Giving me a B.P. he asked me to turn up ext. ergot. liq., and explain the process of manufacture. This I was unable to do, as I had forgotten (or never heard) why the hydrochloric acid is used. I asked him, when he had finished questioning me, if he would mind explaining the use of the acid in ergot. He was quite indignant. "Another time and another place," he said; "I am not here for educational purposes"

The examiner in chemistry (Professor Thomson) was the best man of all, if, after the pharmacy man, there could be any distinction. He was constantly saying, "Don't worry yourself, don't worry; you know perfectly well what to say if you will think

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a minute," and, thanks to his patience, I generally did. He took me all through the syllabus as far as its different branches go. These were the points on which he based his questions: Estimation of molecular weight by combination with silver, by vapour-density, and by depression of the freezing-point; analogies between mercury, copper, and silver, as evidenced by their oxides and chlorides; ditto between iron and chronium; on the oxides of chronium; bichromates and permanganates; silver salts in photography (elementary); benzene and preparation of aniline therefrom by intermediate formation of nitro-benzene; saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons and difference in graphic formulæ (carbon bonds) between them; methane, ethane, ethylene, formation of ethylic alcohol by intermediate formation of ethyl chloride and heating with alcoholic potash; cuprous and cupric chloride and their preparation from oxides and from each other; direct and indirect oxidising agents. As will be seen the questions covered a good deal of ground, but were none of them unfair in the least. I had no equations, but was allowed to make any note or drawing I wished.

H. A. C. S.

Hints and Verses.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

Cook's soap, tooth soap,
Soap for the bath and skin,
Plenty of profit guaranteed
Helps to pay the way.
Take my tip and have some in—
Sure you won't regret it;
Ask them for their "special" list
And write to-day.

—F. B. Hirst, Ph.C. (Bury).

The best Paragraph is the following:—"The chemist of to-day must, in order to succeed in business, 'move with the times,' or be 'left behind in the race'; and this he knows either by experience or observation" (page 106).—Dr. Salvatore Gulli (Reggio, Calabria, Italy).

Remember, pray, "Palatinoids,"
My favourite medication;
You won't go wrong if you avoid
What savours imitation.
And, doctor! here's the very thing,
It will but make your patient sing
Your praises; and, what's more beside,
Wish Oppenheimer may abide.

—G. T. Ferrie (Leven, Fife).

Shop Hint.—Have the price of every article in the shop carefully marked upon it. Patents should have labels attached, viz:—

PRICE,	FOR CASH,
2/9	2/-

This prevents assistants having to hunt up price-lists before customers, and to those chemists who have a booking trade it enables them to book at full prices, without questions being subsequently asked by the customer. All "own" specialities should be marked. This gives new assistants confidence in serving, and prevents them running to ask the principal the price whilst the customer waits at the counter. All bottles or parcels containing drugs should, as they are "ticked" off from invoice, have the price per lb., price of bottle (if one), and date marked upon the label. This is always useful, and will enable one to note the fluctuations of the markets when buying again, &c.—W. E. Plant (Doncaster).

For a great many ills the old-fashioned way,
And a popular cure, was to leech 'em.
Time changes most things, so the cure of to-day
Is a world-renowned pill made by Beecham.

—S. F. Alder (Liverpool).

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1s., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," January* 15, 1902.)

"Semicolon"; for chemicals for saving or minimising the consumption of coal. By Hill Brothers, Foss Island Leather-works, James Street, York. 242,159.

"Boilerine" (no claim for "Boiler"); for an anti-incrustator. By J. Ross, Old Kent Road Railway Station, S.E. 241,980.

"Frewil"; for a wood-stain. By F. Willis, 44 Sunnyhill Road, Streatham, S.W. 242,197.

"Antsaptic"; for a chemical composition for hardening and preserving wood; also an anti-corrosive. By T. A. Mackenzie & Co., 16 Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, E.C. 242,654.

"Prositas"; for disinfectants. By Adolf Gates, 9 Andrews Road, Hackney, N.E. 242,459.

"Shamrock"; for an embrocation. By Mary Scott King, The Lawn, Weedon, Northampton. 241,874.

"Borobenphene" (no claim for "Boro"); for medicines. By the Henry Heil Chemical Company, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Miss., U.S.A. 242,068.

"Pilette" (no claim for "Pile"); for a medicine. By J. Mumford, 5 Catherine Court, Seething Lane, E.C. 242,460.

"Cablsvich"; for chemicals. By L. T. Ashwell, Hazlewood, Warlingham, Surrey. 242,631.

"Lithol" (no claim for "Litho"); for goods in Class 4. By the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Friesenheimer Landstrasse, Ludwigshafen-au-Rhine. 241,900.

"Autoplak"; for eye-glasses. By the Columbia Optical and Camera Company, 42 Goswell Road, E.C. 240,710.

"Jasmine"; for a catamenial appliance. By Daisey Paul Sonnehill, 83 Wooster Street, New York City, U.S.A. 241,200.

"Silvinium"; for surgical instruments. By C. G. G. Ablitt, 34 Womersley Road, Crouch End, N. 242,372.

Device (the essential particular) of a kitten and the word "Pussy," also a design of crocuses and the word "Crocus"; for condensed milk. By the Dutch Condensed-milk Company, Jansen & Storms, 30 Achtergracht, Weesp, Holland. 236,010, 236,011.

"Koffex" (no claim for "Coffee"); for a food substance. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. 242,353.

"Tapiocine"; for foodstuffs. By J. Travers & Sons (Limited), 119 Cannon Street, E.C. 242,605.

Device for a label with the firm's facsimile signature across it for goods in Class 44. By Reid & Donald, 29 George Street, Perth. 234,661.

"Cleksildidum"; for a toilet-preparation. By Agnes Medhurst, Cottesmore, Oakham. 241,717.

Facsimile signature; for perfumery and toilet articles. By J. Stehr, 235 Oxford Street, W. 242,004.

Device showing orb and sceptre resting on cushion; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Marion, James & Ker, (Limited), Morning Lane, Hackney, N.E. 242,025.

"Streamlet"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 242,336.

Facsimile signature; for goods in Class 48. By E. C. Conrad, Walton Villa, Wrotham Road, Gravesend. 242,425.

"Parozone"; for toilet-soap. By the Parozone Company (Limited), 11 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

Picture of servant-maid polishing a table; for furniture cream and polish. By Stephenson Brothers (Limited), 8 Smith Street, Bradford. 239,888.

"Astonoid" (no claim for "Aston"); for insulating-material in Class 50. By Veritys (Limited), 31 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 242,592.

Picture of the House of Commons; for varnishes in Class 50. By Reade Brothers & Co. (Limited), Cleveland Road Wolverhampton. 241,950.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Opodeldoc."

SIR,—I think you are mistaken in supposing that the original opodeldoc contained ammonia. The origin both of the word and the thing is somewhat obscure, but it is usually thought that both originated with Paracelsus. He certainly mentions "opodeldoc" several times and gives various formulæ for it, but in none of these, so far as I know, does "ammonia" occur, and it may surprise some of your readers to hear that these early opodeldocs were not liniments, but plasters. I give two receipts from Paracelsus, which are taken from an old English version of his "Dispensatory":—

1. The Opodeltoch (*sic*) Plaister.—Take of the four incarnative seeds—viz., of birth-wort, comfrey, adder's-tongue, and sea-marsh bugloss, of each, ½ oz.; wax and colophony, of each, 2 oz.; of pitch, 3 oz. Mix them, and make a plaister.

2. The Opodeltoch Plaister.—Take of colophony, 2 oz.; the powder of celendine and the powder of orange-skins, of each, ½ oz.; of the best turpentine, so much as to make them into a plaister.

Neither of these is at all like the formula for *Emplastrum Opodeldoc* given in our later English Dispensatories, though Alleyne says this is modelled on Paracelsus's preparation, copied by Schröder and Mindererus, to the latter of whom it has sometimes been attributed. The complete formula is as follows (omitting the directions for the process):—

Bdellium, ammoniacum, galbanum, sagapenum, opoponax, ana ...	℥ij.
Strasburgh turpentine	℥viij.
Oil of bays	℥iv.
Oil of amber	℥ij.
Litharge	1 lb.
Calamine	1½ lb.
Oil of olives	2 lbs.
Linseed oil	1 lb.
Yellow wax and colophony, ana ...	1 lb.
Saffron of Mars, loadstone, red colcothar, olibanum, myrrh, amber, mastich, sarcocolla, dragon's-blood, and camphire, ana	℥j.
Round birthwort-root	℥ij.

These are to be boiled together to a suitable consistence.

The first liquid opodeldoc that I know of (I do not remember the date of Steer's preparation, which, of course, did contain ammonia) is that quoted from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia in Brookes's "Dispensatory" (1773):—

Balsamum Saponaceum, Vulgo Oppodeldoch—The *Saponaceous Balsam.*—Take of rectified spirit-of-wine, 2 quarts; white Spanish soap, 1 lb.; digest it in a gentle heat till the soap is dissolved; then add of camphire, 2 oz.; the distilled oils of rosemary and wild marjoram, of each, ½ dr. Shake them together till they are well mixed.

This was not *Linimentum saponaceum*, the formula for which Brookes gives immediately after it, but it differs chiefly in containing oil of marjoram, which is absent from the other.

Yours, &c.,

Epworth, January 11. C. C. BELL.

[When we said "true opodeldoc" we were not thinking of the origin of the preparation, but of the liquid liniment at present used by man. This, it seems to us, is more of the nature of Steer's than anything else. See Squire's "Companion," pages 557–8. Probably the filling of ships' medicine-chests in Scotch Coast towns may have started the sale of lin. opii, as that is the "opodeldoc" of the Board of Trade Schedule. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 530.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—"M.," writing in your last issue, states that opodeldoc is lin. saponis, and that assistants reared in the North of Scotland very commonly and erroneously supply lin. opii. Permit me to point out to "M.," who I infer is an Englishman, that assistants trained, or, as he puts it, "reared," in Scotland, are as a rule noted for their ability, perseverence, and general knowledge of the trade, which assertion is well demonstrated by the fact that for every one English assistant who finds a berth North of the Tweed, upwards of fifty Scotch assistants are engaged for situations in England. But, to return to "opodeldoc," I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that on the Continent ammoniated-soap liniment is supplied; however, as the name "opodeldoc" is not given as a synonym of any B.P. preparation, I hold that all British chemists ought to supply lin. opii, and I quote as my authority the Merchant-shipping Acts, 1867, and Passengers Act, 1899 (Acts passed by Government). On reference to these we find in the list of medicines and medical stores to be carried by merchant-ships, opodeldoc is one of the articles and is described as lin. opii I consider this conclusive evidence that lin. opii ought always to be supplied when opodeldoc is asked for.

I, am, &c.,

Oban, N.B., January 13. SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

["M." is a Scotchman in business in Scotland.—ED.]

Professor Sherrington's Lecture.

SIR,—The correspondence on the above brings to one's mind the thought of "a storm in a tea-cup." There can be no question that the opinion of your correspondents would be vastly different had they been present at the lecture. One could not fail to notice the very kind manner in which the animals were handled, not one appeared to suffer, and I fail to see where the harm came in. I absolutely know that the lecture with its practical demonstrations cannot have failed to be of great value to those who were present. It was exceedingly kind of the Professor and his colleagues to give such an able lecture to the pharmacists of Liverpool and district, and those who were not present suffered a decided loss, and are certainly unable to fairly criticise the proceedings. Yours truly,

St. Helens. J. G. WALLBRIDGE.

Bath-cabinets.

SIR,—I note in your columns a remark upon the introduction of these through the intermediary of the chemist, and the tempting offer to make them sole and "protected" agents for their towns. Probably it would surprise them to find out after a purchase that their chances of sales were anticipated, considering that the medical profession entirely, as well as all clergymen, have been fully canvassed and largely supplied on the half-price principle. There is a capital opportunity for the chemist to invest in this sort of stock, "to look at," and finally add to his museum of curiosities along with specially prescribed proprietaries and defunct patent medicines. Faithfully yours,

E. MARSHALL.

7 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C., January 14.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

SIR,—I have followed with interest the correspondence in your columns concerning the "Metropolitan Association," but up to the present there has been much cry and little wool, and I am not one whit the wiser as to its objects. Mr. Pentney asks "Xrayser" to point out in what way these Associations are baneful. Will Mr. Pentney enlighten us as to what benefits we may expect when we have parted with the necessary half-guinea? When the noble two thousand have combined, in what manner will they proceed to make the powers that be at Bloomsbury Square tremble for their existence? How are they going to protect us from the slings and arrows of outrageous coroners, from the traps of the Inland Revenue spy, and the atrocities of the Food and Drugs inspector? In what way will they help us to obtain some return for the hundreds of pounds spent in acquiring the doubtful benefit of registration as chemists and druggists? Will they crush under their heel the companies of the unqualified, who rake in thousands from the pockets of the British public which should legitimately find its way into the tills of the possessors of the Minor certificate? We

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chemists are poor downtrodden members of society, and our yoke is heavy. Some workable plan to better our miserable condition would be gladly welcomed, but before we are asked to take shares we should very much like to read the prospectus.

Yours truly.
ONE OF THE TWO THOUSAND. (121/59.)

An Analyst as Expert on Therapy.

SIR,—In your issue of January 4 I see there is a letter from Dr. McWalter with the above heading. As I am alone responsible for the statement which he takes exception to I feel I ought, in justice to our analyst, to say so, and thus relieve him of the burden which rightly belongs to me. As prosecutor in conducting the case I made the following statement: "Oil of almonds mixed with syrup of violets is given to infants as a laxative; it is questionable whether peach-nut oil possesses any medicinal virtue." Neither before nor since the case have I been able to find in my works on materia medica any statement as to the virtue of peach-nut oil; therefore I see no reason as yet to alter my opinion. However, Dr. McWalter may have some special knowledge of this article, and no doubt he will tell us the active principle and percentage of the same which is contained in peach-nut oil in order to make it an equal laxative to almond oil.

Yours faithfully,
SAM SMITH
(Inspector of Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs for Northern Division of the County of Wilts.)

Appreciation.

SIR,—As a constant reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the last eleven years, I would like to express my grateful appreciation of the *C. & D.* and think it is "the paper for the chemist," both at home and abroad, and can only wonder how it is supplied at the price. "Pharmaceutical Formulas" fills the aching void (in the till). Wishing you every success.

Yours sincerely,
Nempsey, N.S.W. CHAS. A. LANE.

Another N.S.W. correspondent writes:—

Your valuable journal seems to me to try to excel itself very much lately in every way, and particularly in the various books published in connection with it which I need not say I possess. May I suggest that the next one be devoted to the manufacturing side of pharmacy, as there is already an immense amount of material scattered throughout your journals and diaries on the subject, particularly on the preparation of galenicals.

An English Chemist in Spain (232/34), in sending his subscription, writes:—

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the regular way in which I receive the paper every Wednesday morning; also for the DIARY, which duly came to hand and has proved intensely interesting. The book "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is very good money's worth, and everyone who may happen to be situated as I am—that is, dispenser to a colony of English people, situated in a spot out of easy reach of all advanced pharmacy—I think should buy a copy. The last thing I was asked for was billiard-cue cement, and your formula did well.

I notice from time to time short notes on pharmaceutical affairs in Spain. It should be understood, however, that all reports of intended progress should be swallowed with large grains of salt. These people try to run before they can walk; the consequence is that the best intentions come to naught, or if any organisation such as the "Colegios" you mentioned a short while ago is founded, the rampant jobbery universal here soon nullifies any efforts to reform abuses. Spain is rather a neglected country, to my mind. There is not one factory of citric acid, in spite of the abundance of all the raw material—lemons, chalk, and sulphuric acid. Their ways of sending out packages are exceedingly wasteful, and very carelessly weighed are the substances. The Germans import a great deal. Carbolic acid, antipyrin, pot. iodid., &c., all come from Germany, so do all fine and photographic chemicals, at any rate those I have had occasion to buy in original packages here in Spain have been German, as is the lint, cotton-wool, &c., sold here. Surely something could be done to get that trade from them, as we have no end of steamers coming from Cardiff, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to Huelva and Seville ports, where steamers of 3,000 tons can get up to the quays to load and unload. Of course the whole trade may not be worth much, but apparently the Germans find it worth their while. But an agent at the port of entry I consider absolutely necessary, on account of the Customs duties, which often change, and sometimes vary in their application.

SIR,—I write to wish you a "Happy and Most Prosperous New Year. I am quite delighted with your DIARY. It is a book every business chemist should have. It is the most useful book for business that I have ever possessed. The *C. & D.* journal has been most useful to me during the time I have been a subscriber, and I thank you most heartily for the very courteous way in which my questions have been answered.

Yours faithfully,
W. (258/22.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

117/27. *C. M.*—You must obtain authority from the Board of Inland Revenue to trade in British postage-stamps. Apply for it through the local I.R. supervisor.

119/3. *Nemo.*—Ext. cascara sagrada liq. is not, and cannot be, regarded as an "entire drug," which term in the Medicine-stamp Act refers solely to "medicinal drugs without any mixture with any other drug or ingredient whatsoever," but it does not prevent dilution by the addition of water, nor the addition of mere colouring-matter. B.P. compounded drugs are not exempt from stamp-duty if they are recommended for the relief or cure of maladies.

116/69. *Lux.*—The fact that you have supplied a member of the Royal Family with the article does not entitle you to say that you have been appointed to supply that person. Anyone may use the Royal Arms for purposes of trade, but not the words "by appointment" in association therewith, unless the appointment has actually been received.

120/12. *E. H. R.*—The "Red Cross" embrocation-label is liable because "Red Cross" and the figure are in the nature of a trade-mark, and the directions for use state that it is for rheumatism and lumbago, for sore-throats and colds at the chest, and for strains and sprains. The cream label and handbill do not involve stamp-duty.

121/24. *Sparomat.*—The charges for medical attendance upon a chemist's apprentice are payable by his parents or guardians, not by his employer. Loss of time through illness cannot be added to the apprenticeship period.

121/18. *J. W. S.*—A stamped and addressed envelope should be sent for labels to be returned. We shall examine yours pending hearing from you. The reply will appear in this column.

120/62. *S. T.*—Your proper course was to return the goods to the packers after they had in writing agreed to exchange them for more satisfactory articles. You are technically liable for the goods, and should not have destroyed them without the sanction of the packers. Your best course now, therefore, is to make the best arrangement you can with them.

115/14. *Sefton.*—The headache-powder is free from stamp-duty, being an entire drug. The indigestion-mixture label makes it liable, as it says, "This will be found an excellent preparation for indigestion, and the many unpleasant symptoms arising from it, as wind, heartburn, pain in the pit of the stomach." Submit the cough and chill mixture to the Board of Inland Revenue. The description of treatment is apparently a recommendation for relief or cure, in which the mixture forms a part. When you get the Board's opinion please communicate it to us.

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111/55. *Crown.*—There is no legal objection to your use of the word "Crown" or a figure of a crown on labels, &c., so long as you do not hold yourself out to be a Royal tradesman.

112/38 *Victim.*—If an employer gives a malicious and false character in reference to a late employé, the latter has good ground for action. You must have more information than you appear to possess before you take legal proceedings. Better consult a solicitor.

113/45. *Storax.*—There is no standard for essences of ginger and peppermint for culinary purposes.

114/33. *M. G. D. Co.*—As your preparation contains a poison (it is so labelled), it may only be sold by registered chemists and druggists.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

230/35. *G. W. E.*—False hair can be bleached with chloride-of-lime solution, followed by an acid bath, or by potassium permanganate and sulphurous acid.

95/23. *D. P.*—**Solution for Copying Printed Matter.**—We do not know who makes this. A solution we examined some time ago had the following composition:—

Saponis duri	ʒj.
Glycerini	ʒss.
Spt. rectif.	ʒss.
Aq ad...	ʒj.

M. Ft. sol. Damp the printed matter with the solution by sponging, and press a piece of unglazed paper in contact by means of a hard rubber, such as the handle of a toothbrush.

1/19 *J.*—You appear to have missed the recent correspondence in the *C. & D.* regarding "Tatcho."

112/70. *Farrie.*—Large quantities of saffron are used by bacon-curers. Perhaps this is the missing flavour that you are in search of.

24/90. *H.*—You will find all about glycerin-tinctures in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 624. Of course in cases like tr. camph. co. there is a deficiency of the aromatic principles.

107/53. *J. P. P.*—**Hair-lotion.**—The following preparation suits your label, and is, moreover, an excellent lotion for the hair:—

Ol. amygd. dulc.	ʒij.
Liq. ammoniæ	ʒiss.
Ess. bouquet...	ʒj.
Tr. canthar.	ʒiij.
Eau de Cologne	ʒj.
Aq. destill. ad	ʒxxiv.

Mix the oil with a little water, and emulsify by adding the ammonia, then add more water, the perfumes, and tincture, and make up to quantity with water.

108/28. *T. C. H.*—Wynter Blyth's "Foods, their Composition and Analysis," 16*s.* (Griffin), is a standard work on the subject.

106/19. *J. W.*—**Liq. Ammon. Acet. 1 to 7:**—

Glacial acetic acid	ʒx.
Carbonate of ammonia (freshly powdered)	a sufficiency.
Water to	ʒxxiiss.

Dilute the acid with an equal quantity of water, neutralise with carbonate of ammonia, filter, and make up to measure.

117/2. *Excelsior.*—In order to take up with any thoroughness analytical work in connection with the production of iron and steel, it is necessary to study metallurgy at such places as Sheffield University College, Leeds University College, or one of the London technical colleges. You should get the programme of the City and Guilds of London Institute (obtainable from the office, Gresham Street, London, E.C., price 6*d.*, or by post 9*d.*), and read the sections dealing with the branch that you desire to take up. The best positions are now obtained by men who have had a three-years' course of training.

266/40 *Preservative* (India).—(1) Chloroform is about the best preservative for the vegetable infusion you prepare; use it in the proportion of 15 drops to 1 pint. Other preservatives besides alcohol, which you object to, would be salicylic acid (10 to 15 gr. to 1 pint), or glycerin (3 to 4 oz. to 1 pint). (2) Turtle-soup is preserved by bottling the aseptic article whilst hot in hermetically sealed vessels.

117/73. *Ungt.*—**Nit-ointment.**—A formula containing ol. staphisagriæ was given in the *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294, or a pomade can be medicated by using veratrine 1 gr. to the ounce.

111/44. *L. J. M.*—**Liquid Starch-gloss:**—

Spermaceti	1 oz.
Gum arabic	1 oz.
Borax	1 oz.
Glycerin	2½ oz.
Water	14½ oz.

Boil half the water, and add the borax and spermaceti to it separately. Dissolve the gum in the remainder of the water and the glycerin. Strain, and mix thoroughly with the warm mixture.

118/33. *Barnado.*—(1) The pyrogallol and silver-nitrate hair-dye is immediate in its action. (2) Methylated spirit is a stimulant when given to horses for colic. (3) Resin is a well-recognised diuretic for horses.

116/66. *Nunquam.*—**Carborundum** is a product of electric furnaces, and was discovered by Mr. E. G. Acheson, Monongahela City, Pennsylvania. It is carbide of silicon, and is prepared by passing an enormous current through a core of coarse coke, round which is placed a mixture of powdered coke, sand, and a small quantity of sawdust and salt. There are ten furnaces at present employed in making carborundum at Niagara Falls. The substance is extremely hard, and on that account is used as a substitute for emery. Your wholesale house can doubtless supply it.

107/56. *Taroo.*—(1) **Tomato-ketchup** is largely an American production, for the reason that tomatoes are more grown in the United States than in this country. The tomatoes are collected and allowed to ferment slightly before rubbing them through a fine-copper sieve to separate the seeds. The pulp thus produced is cooked in steam pans and any scum removed. When the pulp has been brought to boiling, cloves and allspice enclosed in bags are added, and the whole boiled down to one-half. After this salt and powdered spices (pepper, allspice, mustard, and cinnamon) are added, and sufficient vinegar to make the ketchup of the desired thinness. The formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is a good one, but only use 1½ oz. of salt. Only scanty information on the subject is available in any books we are acquainted with. (2) Apple-pulp is the most usual thickener for the thick varieties of sauce. (3) We are inquiring.

104/15. *A. C.*—(1) Whitlock's soluble orange-dye is obtainable from Mr. James Whitlock, Stonebridge Chemical-works, Oswaldsthwistle, Lancashire. (2) **Butter-yellow** (benzene-azo-dimethylaniline) varies considerably in tint with different makers, so that it is necessary for you to fix on a particular make for your butter-colouring and stick to it.

111/46. *Minim.*—**Soluble Coal-tar** made with quillaia figures in the Pharmacopœia as liquor. picis carbonis. A cheaper preparation is made by heating together—

Tar	2 parts
Caustic potash	1 part
Water	5 parts

120/21. *Melrose.*—There is no definite strength for Retinol-ointment, as it depends on what part it is to be applied to. For the eyes a 5-per-cent. strength is used, for

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skin-affections 10 to 20 per cent. ointment is employed, whilst in some cases the hydrocarbon itself is applied, as it is unirritating and bland in its action.

120/50. *A. L.*—A list of the principal secondhand booksellers in London is beyond the scope of this column. Mr. H. Kimpton, 13 Furnival Street, London, E.C., is one of the leading dealers in medical and pharmaceutical books.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

107/56. Indian chutney in bulk, where obtainable?

117/25. Makers of "Bloc Hyalin," an article used by hairdressers.

116/37. Who are the proprietors of Clement's tonic and Barry's tricopherus?

117/70. Name of photographic house that sends cameras on sale or return, with window-display stipulation.

120/49. *Camerist* writes:—Can you tell me what single word I can use on my facia-board to signify that I am a "photographic dealer"? This latter style is too long, and I dislike it. "Photographic chemist" appears to put the photography before the ordinary business of a chemist. Is "chemist and photographist" permissible, or can you suggest any alternatives?

Festivities.

Social Assistants.

The weekly meetings of the Chemists' Assistants' Association were resumed on January 9, when the members indulged in the frivolity of a "musical and social evening." The President, Mr. J. W. Peck, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. An admirable musical programme was rendered by Messrs. Victor Blin, H. Hayling, A. Latreille, and D. C. Jones, and Mr. H. S. Coupland made an efficient accompanist. One of the features of the evening was a gramophone, exhibited by Mr. H. Hymans, the repertoire of the instrument including selections from Ben Davies, Dan Leno, and the Gotham Quartet.

The Chemists' Ball.

The thirty-sixth annual chemists' ball was given in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Wednesday evening last. A full complement of pharmacists, senior and junior as to status, old and young as to date of birth, met on a footing of waxed and polished equality to accentuate the continued vitality of the institution, which is now getting well on into adult life. Mr. Carteighe's stately presence gave countenance to the senior members, but we missed Mr. Martindale. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, the President, was conspicuous in virtue of his golden chain, of fabulous value, the weight of which did not, however, prevent his joining in the round dances, in which he showed to advantage. The chemist's daily life does not lend itself to much in the way of frivolity, hence the fervour with which he enters into the spirit of the thing when he is about it. Prompt to put in an appearance, indefatigable in securing a quorum of dancers for his dependent ladies, he came up smiling when the supper-tables loomed ahead, soon to be set in frames of variegated hue. The supper disproved the proverb that it is impossible to do two things at the same time, for they talked and ate throughout, *chacun aux sa chacune*. A brief period of quiescence fell on the giddy multitude when Mr. Newsholme rose to propose "Success to the Chemists' Ball." With this toast he associated the name of Mr. Ernest W. Hill, the hon. secretary, to whose efforts the success of the *fête* was undoubtedly due. Mr. Hill's health was drunk with appropriate honours and he briefly replied, after which, due homage having been paid to the ladies, the couples betook themselves back to the ball-room, where they disported themselves with a zest begotten of good cheer. It was not until well on into the small hours of the morning that the gay throng began to thin, and the departing cab-horses shook the frozen mud off their feet as they languidly set out for distant suburbs.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, January 20.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. S. Rideal's second lecture on "The Sterilisation of Water."

Wednesday, January 22.

Newcastle Chemists' Association, Jubilee Board Schools, Albion Road, North Shields, at 8.15 P.M. Mr. Barry Noble will introduce a discussion on the apprenticeship question.

Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Society, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. C. E. Pickering on "What should Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Salaries be?"

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Scientific Observations at High Altitudes." By J. M. Bacon.

Thursday, January 23.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. E. Berger Paris on "The Necessity for Reforms in Spectacles for Near Work."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Short papers.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8.30 P.M. Exhibition of useful advertisements by Dr. Waddy.

Friday, January 24.

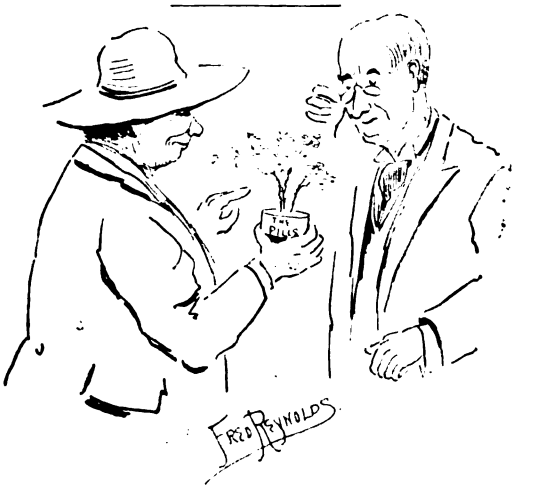
Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. H. G. Wells on "The Discovery of the Future."

The Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held on February 26. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Hon. Sec.

The annual dinner of the London College of Chemistry will be held in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 29. Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., will take the chair and present the prizes.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society's annual musical evening will be held on January 28, in the Whitehall Buildings, Belfast. A good programme is being provided, and a large attendance is expected. Mr. James Tate, M.C.P.S.I., will preside.

The annual dinner of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held in the Royal Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on February 3, Professor J. Reynolds Green will be in the chair. Tickets, 5*s.* each, can be obtained from the Hon. Secs. of the Dinner Committee 17 Bloosbury Square, W.C.



He put the Pil. Rhei in a warm place.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 16.

THERE is a better tone about the markets this week, and several important alterations have taken place, including a reduction in salicylates and salol, induced by keen competition. Sulphonal has been reduced by one maker, and prices are now almost on the same level. Crude glycerin has advanced, and refined will probably follow, B.P. oil of almonds is dearer. Cinchona at auction sold at unchanged rates, and quinine still continues very quiet. There is a large sale of cinchona at Amsterdam next week, and no movement is expected until the result is announced. The following are the principal changes of the week :—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bayberry-bark	Cumin-seed	Copper sulphate	Salicylates
Oil, almonds	Glycerin	Pimento	Salol
Pepper, white	Potashes		Shellac
Sarsaparilla			Sulphonal

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 9 to 15, inclusive:—Acetanilide (@ Amsterdam), 5; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 72 cs.; arsenic (@ Melbourne), 60 cks.; arrowroot (@ Natal), 135 cs.; asafetida, 37; balsam copaiba, 3; benzoin, 76 cs.; camphor (@ Hamburg) 61 tubs, (@ Kobe) 275 cs.; cardamoms, 185; caraway-seed oil, 5 cs.; cascara sagrada, 875 and 204 *in tr.*; chillies (@ Kobe), 565 sks; chloride of lime (@ Hamburg), 140 cks.; cinchona (@ Ceylon), 169; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 80; citronella oil, 48 drums; ergot, 5; essential oils (@ N. York) 20 cs., (@ Messina) 145, (@ Ostend) 25, (@ Hong-Kong) 265 cs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 69; honey (Chil.), 12 cs.; jaborandi (@ Tutoia), 6 bgs.; kino (@ Cochin), 24 cs.; lime-juice (W.I.), 30 pns.; liquorice-root (Persian), 495 bls.; myrrh (@ Aden), 33 bgs.; opium (@ Bushire), 20; potash chlorate (@ Rouen), 30 kgs.; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 58; rose-water (@ Persian Gulf), 20 cs.; saccharin (@ Boulogne), 24 cs.; senna (@ Port Said), 25 bls.; shellac, 968; button lac, 138; sulphur (@ Catania), 2,980 bgs.; tonka-beans (@ Para), 5; vanilla, 131 cs.; wax, bees' (Ital.), 10; wax, Carnauba), 51 bgs.

ACID, ACETIC.—A continental report states that competition continues very keen, and prices have further declined to a point which leaves makers little or no profit. There is an abundance of raw material on offer.

ACID, CITRIC, is dull but steady at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

ACONITE.—German *Napellus* is obtainable at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and Japanese root at 35*s.*

ALCOHOL (METHYLATED) may be had at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per gal., naked.

ALOES.—The ss. *Gaul* has arrived from Mossel Bay, &c., with 72 cases aloes in three consignments.

ARROWROOT.—The parcels of St. Vincents offered on Wednesday were all bought in, good at 1½*d.* to 2*d.*, and fine at 3½*d.* per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—A consignment of about 200 packages from the Persian Gulf is close at hand.

BAYBERRY-BARK has advanced to the equivalent of 23*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is very firmly held, and there has been a good business this week. Holders quote from 39*s.* up to 42*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There has been a more general demand this week, and for a few tons on the spot 25*s.* has been accepted by one holder. The ss. *Yang-tsze* has brought 1,079 packages this week, 204 of which are *in transit*.

CHAMOMILES are firmly held, 70*s.* being wanted for good flowers; with common ditto at 50*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The first auctions of the year brought out the small supply of 975 packages only, of which more than half consisted of Bolivian cultivated Calisaya There was a good demand, and practically everything was sold at unchanged rates, compared with the last London sale, the average unit being 1⅝*d.* per lb. This auction was the smallest on record, the total quantity of quinine offered in the bark being about 80,000 oz. only. As showing how the quantities of bark offered at the London auctions have dwindled, it may be mentioned that at an auction some fifteen years ago 11,000 packages were offered.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
South American cinchona ...	626	483
East Indian cinchona	169	169
Java cinchona	101	101
Ceylon cinchona	79	79
	975	832

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American factories	36,104
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories	26,594
Agents for the Brunswick factory	26,470
The Imperial factory	15,789
Messrs. Howards & Sons	11,625
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	8,583
Agents for the Paris factory	3,000
Druggists, &c.	5,760
Total quantity sold	133,925
Bought in or withdrawn	7,504
Total quantity offered	141,429

The prices paid for sound bark were as follows :—

CEYLON.—Succirubra stem chips, 4*d.* to 4¼*d.* per lb.; hybrid, original stem, 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.*

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, original stem-chips, 9⅞*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb.; Ledgeriana branch, 6⅜*d.* to 8⅝*d.*; red stem chips, 11¼*d.*; and root, 6⅜*d.* per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, quill, fair, 6*d.* to 8¼*d.*; broken ditto, 5½*d.* to 7*d.*; chips and small, 4*d.* to 4¾*d.* Cochabamba, 20 bales sold at 5¾*d.* for small flat. Cartagena, 8 bales country-damaged sold at 3⅛*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Original Crown stem chips and shavings, 4¾*d.* to 8*d.*; branch ditto, 3½*d.* to 5*d.*; renewed branch, 6½*d.*; and root, 7⅛*d.* per lb.

A supplementary catalogue has been added to the auctions to be held at Amsterdam on January 23, which brings the total to 9,053 bales and 418 cases, weighing 865,921 kilos.

Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Söhne, of Waldhof, have issued a leaflet of interesting statistics regarding quinine and cinchona. It gives the imports of cinchona into the U.K. for the past four years, exports from Java, stocks of bark at London and Amsterdam, range of unit and average percentage of quinine in manufacturers' bark offered at Amsterdam. Fluctuations in "official" quinine in 1901 are shown, also the estimated contents of quinine in the bark sold at London and Amsterdam, and stocks of quinine in London.

The shipments from Java during the last fourteen days have been 570,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 609,000 last year and 216,000 in 1900.

COCAINE.—It is reported on good authority that there will probably be a substantial reduction ere long, so that buyers would do well to purchase for immediate requirements only. Present price is very high.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier at 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Anchor brand is quoted 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.*

DIGITALIS-LEAVES are quoted 34*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—For prompt shipment from Hamburg 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is now wanted.

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Galls.—Some business has been done in Chinese galls at 53*s*., c.i.f., for near at hand.

Gambier.—Cubes continue quiet, with retail sales at 40*s*. to 42*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Glycerin.—The market for crude is firmer, and an all-round advance is looked for now that the mines are gradually resuming work in South Africa. The combination price is so far unchanged at 63*s*. per cwt. for double-distilled sp. gr. 1·260 in contract quantities.

Golden-seal.—Sales have been made at 2*s*. 1½*d*. per lb. spot.

Lime-juice.—Good pale West Indian is quoted 1*s*. 3*d*. per gal., and a fair business has been done.

Lobelia has advanced to 12*s*. per lb. in New York owing to extreme scarcity.

Menthol.—A rumour has been current recently that a combination is on foot in Japan, but it is generally discredited. Advices point to the fact, however, that prices are hardening there. For February-March shipment 13*s*. 9*d*. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for Kobayashi crystals, and 14*s*. 6*d*. on the spot. Practically no business this week.

Musk.—A few hundred ounces Cabardine musk have recently changed hands at 13*s*. per oz.

Oil, Almond.—English pressers of oil from almonds announce an advance of 1*d*. per lb., and now quote 1*s*. 4*d*., and pallid 1*s*. 6*d*.

Oil, Anise Star, remains inactive at 4*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 11*d*. per lb., spot.

Oil, Castor.—Very dull of sale. Medicinal French is quoted on the spot at 33*s*. in cases and 29*s*. for first pressings in barrels. Medicinal Italian is offered at 33*s*. 6*d*. Hull make for February delivery is 29*l*. 10*s*. per ton in barrels and 3 9/16*d*. per lb. in cases for medicinal oil.

Oil, Citronella, is unchanged at 9½*d*. per lb. for drums, and 10*d*. for cases.

Oil, Cod-liver.—The Bergen cod-liver-oil market is unaltered but firm at 69*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. Some few hundred barrels of new oil are reported to have been produced outside the Lofoten district. Up to the present no reports have been received from that source as to the prospects of the new fishing. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 234 barrels, against 221½ barrels at the corresponding period of last year. One of the London agents has received a telegram to the effect that the fishing at Vestrallen has been practically a failure owing to great scarcity of fish.

Oil, Lemon.—Importers are now receiving the new season's crop, and for fine quality 3*s*. to 3*s*. 3*d*., spot, is quoted.

Oil, Peppermint.—All brands of American oil are unchanged at the quotations given last week. Japanese dementholised is quoted 4*s*. 3*d*. nominally, but less would probably buy. A parcel offered in auction last week changed hands at considerably less than the above figure.

Opium.—*Constantinople*, January 4:—Owing to splendid weather crop conditions continue very good. The winter risks, however, still lie ahead, and the chances of frost-damage are still considerable. The week's sales amount to 29 cases druggists at 7*s* 9*d*. Market continues quiet.

Constantinople, January 10:—This market has responded to the better tone in Smyrna, where about 80 cases have been sold this week at 7*s*. 11*d*. to 8*s*., and holders are now asking these parities. Smyrna advices report a very firm market, but we see no chance of further advance unless severe weather imperils the sowings. The week's sales amount to 20 cases at 7*s*. 10*d*. to 8*s*.

Potashes.—Montreal potashes continue scarce at 26*s*. 9*d*. per cwt., and pearl are unchanged at 40*s*.

Quinine.—At the close of last week spot changed hands at 1*s* 1*d*., but the market has since become steadier, with buyers at this quotation but no sellers, 1*s*. 1¼*d*. to 1*s*. 1½*d*. being asked. Several transactions in June delivery, are reported at 1*s*. 1¾*d*. There will be no business of importance until after the bark sale next week.

Rose-petals are becoming scarce at from 3*s*. 3*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb., according to quantity.

Saffron continues very firm at from 23*s*. 6*d*. to 24*s*. 6*d*. per lb., net, for B.P. quality.

Salicylates.—Values have been twice reduced this week, which brings the quotation down to a basis of 11½*d*. for powdered salicylic acid in contracts of 10-cwt. lots. This price applies to one of the leading makes, but as yet no circulars have been issued, and some confusion exists as to what present prices are, but other makers will probably follow this reduction. As no convention exists now, two of the prominent makers are cutting prices.

Salol.—A reduction from 2*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb., net, for small wholesale quantities has taken place; 28 lbs. to 1-cwt. quantities are subject to a scale of discounts. This follows the reduction in salicylates.

Sarsaparilla is firmly held, and no arrivals have taken place this week per the usual mail steamer. In Lima-Jamaica description business is reported at 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb., and for good grey Jamaica 1*s*. 7*d* has been paid. Honduras has also sold at 1*s*. 2½*d*., net, landed, for ordinary quality.

Seeds.—Russian *Anise* remains dull of sale at 21*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* are steady at 21*s* to 22*s* per cwt. *Coriander* is selling at 9*s* 6*d*. to 10*s* per cwt. for Morocco. *Cumin* is tending dearer for Morocco quality, the supply being small; 24*s*. per cwt. was the last price paid. *Canary* is very firm owing to a steady demand and reducing stocks; the quotation for Turkish is 38*s*. per quarter.

Serpentary.—New York advices report a strong position, at 1*s*. 9½*d*. per lb., c.i.f.

Shellac.—A dull tone has prevailed. The market opened this week at a decline of 2*s*. to 3*s*. per cwt. for future delivery, but prices subsequently became firmer. On the spot there has been a fair inquiry, fair second-orange selling at 120*s*. to 121*s*. A. C. Garnet is quoted 120*s*. to 123*s*. In auction 570 cases were offered, of which 20 cases of odd lots sold, there being little demand.

Soda Salts.—*Caustic*: 70 per cent., on the spot, is quoted 10*l*. 15*s*. per ton; Liverpool, 10*l*. 5*s*., and 60 per cent. 20*s*. less. *Crystals* in London are quoted 62*s*. 6*d* to 65*s*., ex ship or wharf, according to packing. In Liverpool the price is 67*s*. 6*d*., f.o.b., and on the Tyne, 62*s*. 6*d*. *Alkali*: 58 per cent. is held at 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. ex ship and 5*l*. 10*s*. ex rails, London; and 4*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. on rails or 4*l*. 15*s*., f.o.b., Liverpool.

Soy.—A small business has been done at 1*s*. 6*d*. per gal., duty paid.

Spermaceti.—American refined is quoted at 1*s*. 0½*d*. per lb., c.i.f.

Spices.—The auctions on Wednesday were small, and contained little of interest except a large quantity of Zanzibar *Cloves*, damaged by water, which sold at 2 7/8*d*. to 3*d*. per lb. Good quality was bought in at 4½*d*. per lb. The quotation for future delivery is unchanged, with buyers of March-May at 4 1/32*d*. per lb. A small lot of brown rough Cochin *Ginger*, slightly mouldy and wormy, was bought in at 50*s*. per cwt. A few barrels of Jamaica sold at 44*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for dull medium; the rest being bought in. Fair red Nyassaland *Chillies* sold at 52*s*. per cwt., and part of a parcel of Japan at 44*s*. per cwt. Fine Egyptian *Capsicums* were bought in at 50*s*. per cwt. *Pimento* was rather easier; a few lots of common and ordinary sold at 3*d*.; fair being held for 3¼*d*. per lb. Common *Cinnamon-quillings* sold at 6½*d*. per lb. Middling red *Mace* was bought in at 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb. Black *Pepper* sold at 6½*d*. per lb. for fair Singapore, and at 6*d*. for greyish. Malabar, rather shrivelled and grey, sold at 5½*d*. per lb. Singapore white is slightly dearer, at 10*d*. per lb. on the spot, and at 10 3/16*d*. for January-March shipment. Penang is also dearer at 9 9/16*d*. on the spot, and 9⅝*d*. for early shipment.

Stavesacre-seed.—Business has been done at 30*s*. per cwt

Sticklac.—At the drysaltery-auctions 39 cases sifted Siam sold at 67*s*. per cwt.

Sulphonal is again lower. The Bayer Company have reduced their quotation from 7*s*. 6*d*. per lb. to 5*s*., in 5-lb. and 10-lb. parcels, but it is understood that the other makers have not yet lowered their price. There is not much business to be done now as buyers have filled their requirements.

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TURMERIC.—Fair to good bright Madras finger has sold in quantity at 20*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and small sales of Bengal are reported at 16*s.* 6*d.*

VALERIAN.—Good quality is still very cheap, one importer quoting 17*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

WAX, BEES'.—Twenty cases of unbleached Calcutta sold at the auction last week, at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for original cakes. Italian, of guaranteed purity, is quoted 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., spot.

WAX, JAPANESE, is unchanged at 35*s.* per cwt. spot, which figure has been paid.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, January 16, 10 19 A.M.:—The opium-sales for the week ending Wednesday have amounted to 100 cases for American consumption. The prices remain the same, and the market is firm.

* * * *

HAMBURG, January 16:—Refined camphor is firm, menthol is scarce on the spot, and ergot of rye is quiet. Cevadilla-seed is dull of sale at 71m. per 100 kilos.

* * * *

NEW YORK, January 16:—Business here is quiet. Both Rio and Cartagena ipecacuanha are lower at $2·60 and $1·40 per lb. respectively. Lithia salts have been reduced. Wild-cherry bark is scarce at 15c. Senega is firmly held at 51c., and balsam of copaiba is hardening at 34c. per lb. American beeswax is firm at 29c. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be of a rather quiet nature. All-round demand on home-trade account is, all things being considered, a fairly good one; but exports are only quiet, and scarcely up to expectations. Values show little fluctuation, and, generally speaking, keep fairly steady.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Demand in this branch is only a moderate one, bleaching powder, caustic soda, and saltcake especially being in quieter request. Other main products stand practically unchanged in all respects.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has taken a harder tone, and has advanced in price. Beckton, January-June delivery, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 5*s.*; London, 11*l.* 6*s* 3*d.* to 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—In strong demand and firm, at advanced figures of 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bags.

MAGNESIUM SALTS keep in steady request. The chloride is steadier, at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Magnesium sulphate (Epsom's), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in bags, free on rails. Carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

BENZOLS.—Quiet: 90 per cent. at 10½*d.*, and 50 per cent. at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* Aniline oil and salt, 4½*d.* and 4*d.* per lb. respectively. Anthracene: A grade, 2*d.* to 2¼*d.*, and B grade, 1¼*d.*

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—There is little or no change to report, all compounds maintaining a very firm tone. The principal and most preferred raw material is now in somewhat better supply, but not sufficiently so for prices to be affected in any downward direction, and, as mines are all well sold ahead, steady figures are likely to continue to rule. Prices for the witherite are, therefore, only nominal, and they vary according to the strength, quality, and quantity required. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in usual casks, and 5*s.* per ton less in bags. Blanc fixe (pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form), 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton in ordinary casks. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals, in steady request at late rates: 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in 6-7-cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, firm, at from 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined 70-75 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton, in casks. Nitrate of baryta very firm, at 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton for crystals, in casks, on rails.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, January 15.

CASTOR OIL.—The continued downward movement in Calcutta good seconds is still evident, 3*d.* per lb. having been accepted in one quarter. The same price is asked for first-pressure French, but slightly less would be taken. Second-pressure French is still held at 2⅞*d.* For good seconds Calcutta, for shipment, lower prices are again being quoted.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—A further arrival has taken place, and 15 bags were offered at auction; 55*s.* per cwt. was bid, but 60*s.* is asked.

GUM ACACIA.—Business continues to move slowly, and no important transactions have taken place. At the same time there is a distinctly hardening tendency in the market, and soft Soudan sorts are worth 42*s.* 6*d.* to 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

CANARY-SEED is firmly held at 39*s.* per qr.

TURPENTINE.—Very firmly held at 29*s.* per cwt. For forward delivery much higher prices are being asked.

LINSEED OIL.—Easier, at 29*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

BEESWAX.—A parcel of 7 bags of grey to yellow Chilian has changed hands at 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Two bags of fair yellow sold at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 2 bags of choice, at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

ARSENIC maintains its firm position at 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—In good demand, at 19*l.* 5*s.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

GALLS.—A parcel of blue Smyrna description is offered at 65*s.* per cwt.

TONKA-BEANS.—Ten cases of good frosted Para sold readily at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Firmer rates have been paid for grey, small parcels of Ceara and Pernambuco having changed hands at 52*s.* to 55*s.*, and 110 bags Maranham, at 53*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.* per cwt. Fair ordinary Ceara has also sold at 57*s.* 6*d.*

COPAIBA.—Firm and unchanged. An arrival of 7 barrels per *Bourbon* has taken place.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, January 14.

Business is now improving, and our drug-market shows more animation.

AGAR-AGAR for spot delivery is scarce, and firmly held at 395m. to 400m. per 100 kilos.; forward delivery is 385m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is firmer on the spot at 29m., and for forward delivery 28m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

CONDURANGO is tending firmer, and now held at 76m. to 77m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firmly held at 435m. per 100 kilos. A little is offered in second hands.

ERGOT.—Russian is steady at 335m. to 340m., and Spanish at 345m. spot; forward, 330m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK-SEED is tending dearer at 16m. per 100 kilos.

MYRRH is very scarce at 150m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is unchanged at 39m. per kilo.

SANTONIN.—There seems to be very little left in second hands, and an advance is not improbable.

SENEGA is quoted 490m. per 100 kilos.

OILS.—Cod-liver oil quotes 67m. to 68m. per barrel. Castor oil neglected; first-pressing in barrels, 55½m. per 100 kilos. Linseed oil easier. Cotton oil very firm.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Star-anise oil unchanged at 10½m. per kilo. Peppermint oil HGH at 8.65 to 8.70m. per lb.; Japanese oil 8½m. per kilo.

ALOES.—Cape is firm at 76m. per 100 kilos.

ANISE SEED of new crop is steady at 40m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU continues firm at 13m. per kilo.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm; Mogador at 21m. per 100 kilos. for forward delivery.

LYCOPODIUM continues very firm and scarce at 445m. per 100 kilos. on the spot.

MENTHOL is firm at 31½m. per kilo.

STAR-ANISE is quiet at 130m. per 100 kilos.

WAX.—Japanese is firmly held at 68m. per 100 kilos. on the spot.

New Steamship Services.

The establishment of a new steamship service between New York, Halifax, N.S., and ports in Jamaica was inaugurated on December 2. It will be known as the Kerr Line. The vessels will sail from Halifax for Jamaica monthly, carrying passengers and cargo. Another new steamship line is the United States Steamship Company, which will ply between Boston, the West Indies, Mexico, Central, and South America. The company's fleet will consist of fourteen vessels, and Boston will be the headquarters of the line. The steamers will sail direct from Boston to Havana, San Juan, and Porto Rico, connecting at both points with other steamers of the same line for other points in the West Indies and the Continent. This is Boston's first direct steam-freight route to the West Indies and Latin America. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000 (1,000,000*l.*).

Batavian Spice-market.

Several dealers at Batavia have decided to start a spice market there. The nutmeg trade is now very much depressed, and prices in Europe are unremunerative. The idea is that it would be more profitable to sell nutmegs at Batavia than ship them to Europe.

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Cinchona-seed Auction.

At the auction in Batavia on November 30 the following prices were paid for cinchona seed originating from the Government plantations: Twenty-one small packets succirubra seed sold for 344·75fl.=28*l.* 14*s* 7*d.*; 19 packets hybrid seed sold for 2,271fl.=186*l.* 15*s.*, and 40 packets Ledgeriana seed sold for 5,902fl. =491*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Platinum in British Columbia.

The Superintendent of the Assay Office at Vancouver has reported to the Press that among the specimens of gold brought to him to be refined he has found considerable quantities of platinum, and he is under the impression that the miners do not know what platinum is when they see it. In all the placer-mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon territory large amounts of platinum and kindred metals have been thrown away by miners who did not know the value of the product. At the present price of platinum, the superintendent says it will pay prospectors to be on the look out for this metal, which doubtless exists in considerable quantities in the province.

United States Quicksilver.

The quicksilver receipts at San Francisco in November 1901 were 1,374 flasks. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1901, the receipts were 18,172 flasks, against 18,046 for the corresponding period in 1900, and 21,739 in 1899. These receipts do not include shipments made direct from the mines to consumers. The exports from San Francisco by water for the eleven months were as follows:—Siberia, 2 flasks; Korea, 12; Japan, 24; South America, 20; Central America, 1,008; Mexico, 3,436; British Columbia, 32; New York, 70; total, 4,604 flasks, against 6,588 in 1900. In 1900 1,000 flasks were sent to China, but that country procured no quicksilver from California in 1901. The supplies of quicksilver in the United States are now becoming very small, and the producing properties have been unable to materially increase their output. The stocks there two years ago were 2,500 flasks, which were reduced to 1,200 flasks during the following year. The returns of the Boston owned properties for 1901 were disappointing. The normal output of both the Napa and the New Idria is about 400 flasks a month. The total production in the United States for last year was about 27,000 flasks. The Aetna Company has expended $25,000 in 1901 for prospecting purposes, but failed to discover any new ore bodies of value, whereas the Boston Company has been more successful, its output being 200 flasks a month, which it is hoped will be materially increased in future.

Produce Notes.

"Indian Senna."

A large consignment of leaves was recently placed on the London drug-market under the name of "Indian senna." Very few of the leaves are perfect, as they are extremely brittle and readily broken. In shape and general appearance they are very similar to those of some of the species of *Cassia*, the leaflets being sessile, close, membranous, obtuse, and varying from ½ inch to 1 inch or more in length. It is difficult to determine with certainty their botanical origin, but they agree very nearly with the leaves of *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, a shrub or small tree universally cultivated throughout India and elsewhere in the tropics. The native country of this plant is not clearly known, but according to some authorities it was introduced into the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in 1792. All parts of the plant are said to be emmenagogue and purgative, but there appears to be no trustworthy data bearing upon this point. In India the leaves, flowers, and trees are employed in native medicine, and an ink is made from the charred wood.

Cardamoms in French Indo-China.

The *Revue des Cultures Coloniales* of November 5, in the course of a long article on the cardamoms of French Indo-China, states that the exports to Singapore and Hong-Kong may be considered as representing the total production of the country, the quantity consumed locally being insignificant. Nearly the whole of the crop is sent to China *viâ* Hong-Kong. It is the Chinese, moreover, in Cambodia, Laos, Annam, and Tonkin who buy or exchange the cardamoms with the producers, and then send them to the different ports whence they are exported. This trade is said to be entirely in their hands. The port of shipment for Cambodia and a part of Laos is Saigon, with Cholon as *entrepot* and market. The exports from Annam and the region round Laos go *viâ* Vinh, and from Tonkin *viâ* Haipheng. This latter port also receives many cardamoms from Annam. The following table shows the quantity and value of the exports of cardamoms from French Indo-China during the last two years:—

	1899		1900	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilos.	Francs.	Kilos.	Francs.
Annam	14,503	67,968	9,857	74,913
Cochin China and Cambodia	289,074	1,195,002	196,908	632,679
Tonkin	43,127	97,036	54,019	405,142
Total...	346,704	1,360,006	260,784	1,112,734
	763,000 (lbs.)	54,000*l.*	574,000 (lbs.)	45,000*l.*

Honey-water.

THE honey-water of modern times is well known to be a different article altogether from what was originally used. The present-day perfume preparation was originated, we understand, by Mr. George Wilson, chemist to James II, so that it probably goes back to 1685. Honey-water was recommended by Theophrastus for preventing the hair falling off. He died in 286 B.C We quote the following from "The Newe Iewell of Health," by George Baker, chirurgian. Printed at London by Henrie Denham, 1576. It is a translation of Gesner's work:—

The water of the honie combe, procureth heare to growe: and helpeth the hard fetching and drawing of breath, or such short wynded through the straytenesse of the breath, if thys bee often druncke: it helpeth a man's beard to growe the more, being sundrie times annoynted or wette therewith: but farre better and sooner doth the oyle and honie performe the same, whiche hath a moste great force in the lyke.

The dystilled honie annoynted on a bald place, causeth the heare to growe, and come very soone againe, after the shedding of heare: this Theophrastus.

Ioannes Montanus writeth, that of hony may a strong water be made: and that in the thirde dystillation of it, to become a poysonable lycour: but of Mercurie which is resolued by the strong water, is to be brought into a water the which will make a helthfull lycour and strengthening.

The water of honie to make the face whyte and faire: take of reddishe honie twoo poundes, of gumme Arabecke twoo ounces, these twoo myxe togither, and dystill by a Lymbecke with a soft fire: The first water that Commeth, serveth unto the cleansing of the face, and unto the cleering and whytening of it: the seconde with the thirde lycour, doth cause the heares to grow and become whytishe or flaxen of colour.

Gesnerus distilled a water out of hony, whose first water favoured somewhat of waxe, where besides it was sufficient delectable and cleare, and whytish, which perhaps may seeme avayleable in the Cholicke passions. The seconde water which dystilled forth, had a certaine sowrenesse. The thirde water which came forth, tasted as it were vinegar. The fourth water which came forth, tasted in a maner as sowre as vinegar: He began distillation in the morning at the seaventh houre, and out of half a measure of honie, he purchased two small vials full in a daye, in the evening he began to dystill, and continued unto noone in a maner, he also prepared and made his fire to last until the ninth houre of the night: and from that hourem he renued the fire unto the sixt houre of the next morrowe: and following the fire from the sixt houre of the morning unto twoo in the after noone: then began a great fume or smoke to arise and issue forth into the receyver, and that somewhat stincking, and a substance also to ascend (as when nothing remayned of the watrie substance, then did the honie ascend) then drewe I forth the Cucurbite (sayeth the author) which I shoulde not have done (but rather have set or lyfted him hygher in the ashes) and then came the droppes forth redde, and burnt in the Limbeck, yea sowre, and in savour or smell lyke to the oyle of the Juniper woode in a maner: and of it fast cleaving to the sides and bottome of the Cucurbite: The remnant in the Cucurbite, was the honie of a blackish redde colour, burnt, somewhat sowre, and colouring yelowe.

Interesting as this may be, the fact remains that honey-water so made was not the kind that Sir Erasmus Wilson prescribed. What he wanted was the perfumed water such as is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 178.

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Summary.

APPRENTICESHIP is a leading feature in this Number.

ARTICLES describing their own experiences are contributed by Messrs. Mumbray, Newsholme, Martin, Druce, Stephenson, Boa, Taylor, and Lescher. The series begins on p. 132.

THE question has also been discussed in the provinces by Mr. Hutcheon at Edinburgh, and Mr. Noble, of Newcastle-on-Tyne (p. 174).

OUR comments on the subject are on p. 126.

MR. INCE this week shows how tragacanth emulsions should be made (p. 142).

MESSRS. LIONEL AND LE BLANC NEWBERY provide this week's cartoon (p. 124).

MESSRS. C. DELACRE ET CIE.'S new pharmacy in Brussels is figured on p. 159.

FURTHER correspondence in regard to opodeldoc shows that the question is not yet settled (p 176).

MR. ALCOCK finds the use of caustic potash an improvement on lime in the assay of cinchona (p. 110).

A FAIR NUMBER of novelties and improvements in pharmaceutical products are described on p. 122.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR and Mr. Lord Gifford were the stars at the Blackpool chemists' dinner last week (p. 130).

AN ANCIENT CHARM, which was thought to be a prescription, is the subject of Mr. C. C. Bell's paper on p. 153.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL RELICS in the Nuremberg Museum are illustrated and described in an article on p. 149.

IN the case of Bernhard *v.* the Erasmic Company, the plaintiff has been awarded 2,250*l.* for wrongful dismissal (p. 167).

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER has varied his journey in London with visits to several of the houses in Edinburgh and Glasgow (p. 116).

SOME interesting practical notes are given by Mr. Frost on bee-keeping, which he thinks is a suitable hobby for pharmacists (p. 109).

The case of Treatt *v.* Samuelson was commenced at the High Court on Tuesday. Some peculiar revelations have come out (p. 166).

MR. EDGAR COHEN, the Houndsditch sponge-merchant, is in no way connected with the bank-breaking syndicate at Monte Carlo (p. 177).

PARLIAMENT promises very little directly connected with pharmacy this Session, and indeed, little of anything, except increased taxation (p. 173).

UNDER British Pharmacy in India we describe the pharmacies of Messrs. Stanistreet & Co., E. Plomer & Co., W. C. Kidd, C. J. Milne, and J. B. Foster & Co. (p. 144).

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT has made a tour of the Grands Boulevards, and contributes a chatty and well-illustrated article on the pharmacies which are there (p. 156).

OUR special South African correspondent has journeyed to Johannesburg and back, and describes what he saw. The chemists in the Transvaal are reticent as to business (p. 160).

MESSRS. OGSTON AND MOORE, in a paper on the chemical and physical constants of bergamot, lemon, and orange oils, communicate a number of useful figures, this year's crop being included (p. 154).

EMERALD GREEN has been held by the Leeds Magistrate to be a preparation of arsenic, and Taylor's Drug Company have been fined for selling it contrary to the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (p. 167). See also note on p. 127.

THE only change of any importance this week has been a reduction in cocaine. Hypophosphites are weak owing to price-cutting on the part of German makers. Senega is tending firmer (p. 178). A full report of the drug-sales will be found in our coloured supplement.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK up to Wednesday (when this section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST went to press) included the following items:—Institute of Chemistry examination-questions, and the report of an inquest on a child at Sheffield in which an "infants' preservative" was implicated. Mr. H. Vincent Johnston has been co opted a member of the Irish Council. Our Glasgow correspondents contribute various local items to the Scotch collection. The Court of Session has upheld the judgment of Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, in the claim of Mrs. Weatherston against her husband's estate. For Thursday's news see Coloured Supplement.

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Reports.

THE powder distributed to students on December 24 contained 3 parts of ferrous oxalate, 2 parts of barium oxalate, and 1 part of ammonium oxalate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Fe	15·6
Ba	18·8
NH_4	4·2
C_2O_4	46·8
H_2O	14·6
	100·0

The powder also contained, as impurities, somewhat considerable traces of strontium and calcium and of the sulphuric-acid radical, also an exceedingly minute trace of chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to 54 students, and 27 reports were submitted for examination.

All our correspondents succeeded in detecting iron and ammonium, 11 failed to detect barium, 3 failed to detect the oxalic-acid radical, while 5 did not make any mention of water. No single correspondent reported all the impurities mentioned above.

Containing, as it did, a small quantity of the sulphuric-acid radical along with a barium salt, the powder did not dissolve completely when boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble residue, although small in quantity, was not specially inconspicuous, yet it entirely escaped the observation of all except five of our correspondents, and of these only two succeeded in penetrating the secret of its composition—the one by direct examination, the other indirectly. It is true that some delicacy of treatment was necessary in order to detect barium and the sulphuric-acid radical with certainty in the small quantity of insoluble residue available for examination; but the delicate handling of traces, with a view to determining their chemical composition, is one of those arts which the student must aim at attaining if he wishes to excel as an analyst. As to the procedure in the present case, it was best to collect the residue on a small ashless filter-paper, thoroughly wash and dry it there, incinerate the filter on platinum foil, fuse the residue with several times its weight of pure potassium and sodium carbonates (fusion mixture), and extract the fused mass with water. The aqueous extract, after acidulation with dilute hydrochloric acid, gave a distinct white precipitate of barium sulphate on the addition of barium chloride. The portion of the fused mass which did not dissolve in water was dissolved at once on the addition of a drop of dilute hydrochloric acid, and the acid solution so obtained gave the flame coloration and other reactions characteristic of barium.

The numerous failures to detect barium in the powder were chiefly due to failure to destroy the oxalates present by evaporating the acid solution to dryness after the addition of hydrogen sulphide, and igniting the residue. The neglect of this precaution led to the precipitation of barium oxalate along with ferric hydroxide (or ferrous sulphide) on the addition of excess of ammonia (or of ammonia and ammonium hydrosulphide). A number of students report that no precipitate was formed when ammonium carbonate was added to the filtrate from the iron group—a result which clearly indicates that the precipitation of the barium as oxalate, along with the iron, had been practically if not quite complete.

The only other serious analytical pitfall presented by this month's exercise was the rather sparing solubility of the precipitate of silver oxalate in dilute nitric acid. Failure to add the latter reagent in sufficient quantity to dissolve the whole of the silver oxalate, led several correspondents to suppose that chloride was present in quantity, whereas only a trace was really present. The chlorine which one or two report as evolved on heating the powder with black manganese oxide and concentrated sulphuric acid is almost certainly to be attributed to impurity in the black oxide.

We would impress upon all our correspondents the importance of including in their reports the summary of the results of each analysis, which is asked for in the announcement of each fresh analytical exercise. Reports not infrequently contain statements which are to some extent contradictory with respect to the probable presence of certain metallic or acid radicals; and if the writers do not add a summary of conclusions, in which they state their final views regarding the presence or absence of these radicals, there is room for doubt as to what their views may be, and marks are lost which perhaps need not have been lost but for this neglect.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

H. Longstaff, 223 Saltwell Road, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

John G. Murdoch, c/o Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

H. Longstaff (1st prize) ...	97	Mitosis	80
John G. Murdoch (2nd prize)	96	Aloes	74
Westminster	95	Nemo	74
Algol	94	Cruciferae	71
S.V.R. (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	91	S.V.R. (Davenport) ...	71
Talc	91	Spirogyra	69
Flora McDonald	90	Studentior	68
Glacialine	89	Tanglewood	68
W. H., A.-in-M.	89	Cymene	66
Edinburgum	86	Angus Scott	56
Filix Mas	83	Photo	56
J.I.A.	82	Tabloid	55
Manna flake	81	B. K. N.	43
		J. H. Williams	28

To Correspondents.

Algol.—We are rather at a loss to understand why the hydrochloric acid solution of part of the residue left on igniting the powder failed in your hands to yield a red coloration with ammonium thiocyanate, while the nitric acid solution of another part gave the reaction. We found both solutions to behave alike in this respect.

S.V.R. (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Talc, Flora McDonald, and many others.—The method of testing for strontium in the precipitate of barium-group carbonates, by dissolving in acetic acid, removing the barium as chromate, and then adding ammonium sulphate to the filtrate, is not sufficiently delicate to reveal the presence of such traces of strontium as were contained in the present powder, unless special precautions are taken. Even at best the method is a very poor one, as strontium sulphate is quite appreciably soluble in water.

Glacialine.—It is a pity that you did not make an attempt to determine the composition of the insoluble residue. See general remarks for a description of the way in which it might have been examined.

W. H., A.-in-M.—We do not understand how you and several other correspondents obtained evidence which led you to conclude that only traces of barium were present in the powder. You will

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observe that nearly one-fifth of the whole was barium. Perhaps you applied your test for barium to a solution which had been very much diluted, or which only represented a very small quantity of the original powder. We fancy the sulphuric and hydrochloric acid radicals which you report present in quantity are due to impurities in your sodium carbonate.

EDINBURGUM.—We have not been able to confirm your experience with respect to the absence of ammonium from the aqueous solution. Solutions prepared both with hot and with cold water alike yielded ammonia in abundance when boiled with sodium hydroxide.

FILIX MAS.—Aim at making your examination exhaustive. You do not describe any tests for magnesium, potassium, sodium, or lithium. After dissolving the iron-group precipitate in hydrochloric acid, and adding potassium hydroxide in excess, any chromium would be in the solution, not in the precipitate. The formula for barium chloride is not Ba_2Cl_6.

MANNA FLAKE.—The white fumes you observed on heating the powder with sulphuric acid were due to the acid itself. Read the first two sentences of the reply to "Filix Mas."

S. V. R. (DAVENPORT).—If the darkening observed on heating the powder had been due to the presence of citrate it would have been accompanied by the characteristic "burnt-sugar" smell; but this was altogether absent. All the reactions which you attributed to the presence of citrate were really due to oxalate.

ALOES.—You should have applied some confirmatory test to the precipitate you supposed to consist of zinc sulphide. Had you done so you would have been led to a more accurate conclusion respecting it. Chloroplatinic acid should only be employed to test for potassium in solutions from which all metallic radicals except sodium, lithium, and potassium have been removed.

NEMO and TANGLEWOOD.—You added potassium chromate to a hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder, and, not obtaining any precipitate, concluded that barium was absent. Note, however, that barium chromate dissolves in hydrochloric acid, and therefore could not have been precipitated.

SPIROGYRA.—Elaborate descriptions of how film and match tests are carried out are not required. Short statements of the results of the tests are all that is necessary The disagreeable odour you observed in the cacodyl (not Cacodyl's) test for acetate was probably due to cyanogen from the decomposition of the ammonium oxalate.

STUDENTIOR.—You do not report any attempt to ascertain whether the precipitate of iron-group hydroxides contained either aluminium or chromium. It was rather a thoughtless proceeding to test for carbonate in the solution prepared for the examination for acid radicals by boiling the powder with sodium carbonate; but it was quite unpardonable to find that this solution did not contain any carbonate.

ANGUS SCOTT.—The pungent vapours you observed on treating the powder with dilute hydrochloric acid (and presumably heating) were, doubtless, simply due to the volatilisation of part of the acid you had added. It is not possible to determine by mere inspection of a precipitate, which obviously consists largely of ferric hydroxide, that it may not also contain aluminium or chromic hydroxide: a separation must be made. Chloroform dissolves chlorine and yields a yellowish solution; possibly it was such a solution that you mistook for a solution of bromine in chloroform.

TABLOID.—We have endeavoured to obtain the reactions for chromium which you describe, but have not succeeded. Read the general remarks respecting the treatment of mixtures containing the oxalic-acid radical.

B. K. N.—The neatness of your report raised expectations which were dispelled by its want of accuracy. Heated by itself or with concentrated sulphuric acid, the powder did not yield the smell of "burnt sugar." The precipitate produced in the aqueous solution by the addition of calcium chloride did not dissolve in acetic acid. The aluminium which you found was probably an impurity contained in the solution of potassium hydroxide used. Silicate and borate were not present. Persevere, however, and try to get confirmation of the presence of every metallic and acid radical which you think you have detected.

PUNJAB INDIGO DECLINES.—Owing to the fall in prices, followed by the closure of several factories, indigo planting is greatly on the wane in the Punjab, the sown area having fallen since 1900 from 115,700 to 71,600 acres. Moreover, the season has not been favourable, as the rains ceased prematurely after sowing time and the canals ran short. The yield of dye is only 808,400 seers compared with 1,235,500 seers, and still worse the yield of seed is only 1,868,400 seers compared with 5,807,400 seers.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A Burford lad has been remanded on a charge of stealing a tobacco-pouch from the shop of Mr. Edwin Ballard, chemist, High Street, Burford.

A storekeeper and a tinner were remanded at Leeds on January 18 on charges of stealing and receiving two ingots of copper from Messrs. Nicholson & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Hunslet.

A donation of 100 guineas has been made by the Vinolia Company to the fund for the new building and endowment of the Parkes Museum, in connection with the Sanitary Institute, at Margaret Street, W.

The War Office has accepted from Mr. Christy Strong, of Reading, a further donation of 50,000 of his fly-papers for the use of the hospitals in South Africa. The consignment was sent off in December last.

At Huddersfield County Court on January 16, William Ernest Wimpenny, stock and sharebroker, obtained judgment for 9*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* and costs from Charles Roebuck, wholesale chemist, Shelley, in an action concerning the sale of some shares.

Only five poisonings are recorded since our last report. A doctor's wife at Abercorn swallowed a tabloid of perchloride of mercury with fatal results, a Glossop chemist took prussic acid, and a Birmingham man attached a piece of india-rubber tubing to the gas-jet, put the other end of the tube in his mouth, and turned on the gas. The others were caused by laudanum and spirit of salt respectively.

One evening last week, Mr. Thomas Topham, chemist and druggist, Halifax, who had been troubled with insomnia, went into his shop before going to bed to take a dose of morphine. It is presumed that he took in mistake an overdose, for he was found unconscious in the early morning. Medical aid was summoned, and, although in a critical condition for some days, Mr. Topham has now nearly recovered.

At the prize-competition held on December 10, 1901, at the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, the following gentlemen were awarded the medals of the College:—Chemistry, Mr. L. S. Willox; botany, Mr. B. Bickley; materia medica, Mr. A. J. McCabe; pharmacy, Mr. G. T. Walker; dispensing, Mr. H. H. Cannon. Four out of the five have since entered and passed the Minor examination this month.

Mr. Richard Johnson, J.P., President of the National Union of Mineral-water Manufacturers, has written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking him to receive a deputation who desire to lay before him certain facts and figures in the hope of staying any further charge upon sugar in the next Budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied that he will be glad to receive representations from the trade against any proposed additional tax upon sugar.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, January 21, Mr. G. C. Hounsell, Twickenham, sued Mr. Edward W. Goodenough, 37 Walbrook, E.C., for 6*l.* in respect of four casks which had contained boiler-fluid. Judge Rentoul, after hearing the evidence (which, on defendant's behalf, was that he wanted to return them, but plaintiff had no warehouse; while plaintiff said he agreed to let defendant have them for half-price), gave judgment for the plaintiff for 3*l.*, without costs.

Registered-letter Envelopes.

The Post-office authorities have decided to substitute for the present blue medallion (value 2*d.*) on registered-letter envelopes a brown medallion (value 3*d.*) denoting a registration fee of 2*d.* and postage 1*d.* The prices of the new envelopes of all sizes will consequently be 1*d.* per envelope more than the prices of the old ones. In cases where a registration or insurance fee of more than 2*d.* is paid, or the

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postage is more than 1*d.*, adhesive stamps to the value required should be placed on the envelope immediately to the left of the medallion. The new envelopes will be on sale at all post-offices in the course of the next few weeks.

Institute of Chemistry.

Last week the Institute examination in pharmacology, microscopy, and therapeutics, conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, was held by Dr. A. P. Luff. There were sixteen candidates, and the questions were:—

(1) Examine the specimens of coffee marked "A" and report upon its probable purity or otherwise, basing your opinion on the microscopical appearances only. Leave a prepared slide on your bench

(2) Examine, describe, and state respectively the nature of the prepared slides marked B and C.

(3) What articles of food and drink are liable to contain lead? Describe the sources from which the lead is derived and the method by which it is introduced into the respective articles. What are the effects on the human body produced by the daily ingestion of small quantities of lead?

(4) What are the distinctions as regards their action on the human body of corrosive sublimate and irritant poisons? Mention four purely corrosive and four purely irritant poisons.

(5) Give the maximum safe doses for an adult of arsenious oxide, morphine acetate, atropine sulphate, and B.P. hydrocyanic acid.

In reply to Question 1 the most of the candidates said the specimen was pure. Question 2 was found to be a fungus with conidia and linen scraped off a pocket-handkerchief. The drugs shown were the common aperients (aloes, colocynth) and poisonous drugs (strychnine sulphate) and their preparations.

Commemorating a Clever Young Doctor.

The Myers Scholarship (150*l* per annum) has been founded at Birmingham University by the father of Dr. Myers, who died last year while studying malarial fever in South America. Each candidate must be a B.Sc. of one of the premier universities or of Birmingham.

Retrenchment.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Board of Guardians on January 14, it was reported that the cost of drugs for indoor and outdoor poor during 1901, with the dispensers' salaries (332*l.*), amounted to 1,809*l.* That sum was thought excessive, and the Clerk was instructed to direct the dispensers to use the utmost care to prevent waste in their department. Instructions were likewise given for a general order to be issued to the medical staff to state precisely on each prescription the quantities to be given. The committee believed that the absence of such an instruction had caused considerable waste, not only in the medicine given, but in other directions. The dispensers were to be instructed to inform the Clerk of any failure on the part of the medical officers to comply with this regulation.

Nasal Analysis.

At Sheffield, on January 17, an inquest was held on the body of George Bellamy, aged four weeks, son of a timekeeper. The evidence showed that the child was healthy and well-developed. The mother, in consequence of the child being cross, bought a quantity of "infant's preservative" from a chemist in St. Philip's Road, and administered several half-teaspoonful doses in water. The child got worse, however, and was taken to the Royal Hospital, where it died. Dr. A. Graham, house surgeon at the hospital, said when the child was admitted he seemed to be in a state of stupor, and was as much dead as alive. There were no signs of a convulsive fit. Witness thought the child was under the influence of a narcotic. The Coroner: Is that your opinion still? Witness: Well, I am under the impression it must have been some strong sedative. It appears that the mother has given the child a dose of soothing-mixture from some chemist, and that (producing the bottle) smells strongly of opium. The Coroner said the mixture smelt much too strongly to give a one-month old child, especially when the bottle was labelled "Free from laudanum." Some years ago a concoction was brought out and called "quietening-mixture"; that was the best name it ever had. (Laughter.) (To the doctor): I think the opinion you give without making a *post-mortem* examination is that the child had a strong sedative of some kind, and in in all probability similar to the remaining contents of the bottle produced? Witness: It may be so; the child had all the symptoms of narcotic-poisoning. The Coroner said a *post-mortem* examination must be made. It was tantamount to manslaughter if the mixture contained opium and was labelled "free from laudanum." The inquiry was adjourned till January 20, when death was found to be due to pneumonia. No trace of opium was found on analysing the preservative.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. R. Lyons, chemist and druggist, Omagh, has been elected a member of the Omagh Urban Council.

Mr. W. R. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Enniskillen, has been elected a member of the local municipal board.

Sir Henry Cochrane, managing director of Thacker & Hoffe (Limited), chemists and druggists, Dublin, has been elected a member of the Bray Urban Council.

Mr. G. H. Grindley, M.P.S.I., one of the senior members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was taken suddenly ill while at business on January 9, and has been confined to bed ever since. His condition is considered very serious by his physicians, the latest reports being far from favourable.

Poisoning-case.

An inquest was held at Tralee, co. Kerry, on January 17, as a result of which it was decided that Mrs. Ellen Murphy died from drinking spirit of salt "which she had taken in a moment of excitement without being aware of its poisonous nature."

Compulsory Chemistry.

The regulation framed by the Pharmaceutical Council making a course of elementary chemistry compulsory on candidates for the Licence-examination is at present before the Privy Council, and is almost certain to be passed, as the Government Inspector's (Sir Geo. Duffy, M.D.) annual reports advocate the necessity for such. If sanctioned the regulation will not come into force before January 1, 1903.

Council Candidates.

Mr. H. V. Johnston, M.P.S.I., Ranelagh, was co-opted a member of the Pharmaceutical Council at the last meeting to fill the place of the late Mr. W. D. Porter, and will, according to the rotation-list retire and offer himself for re-election next October, when, it is currently reported, quite a number of aspirants will enter "the field," so that competition will be brisk.

Potato-spraying.

Some time ago it was stated that potatoes which had been sprayed with copper sulphate had caused poisoning in persons who had eaten them. Three samples of the potatoes were sent to the Agricultural Department, Dublin, for analysis, and the analysts have come to the conclusion that there was no trace of copper salts in the potatoes.

Guardians' Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Ennistymon (co. Clare) Board of Guardians a letter was read from the L.G.B. requesting the Guardians to obtain a report from the medicine-contractor as to liniment of camphor which had been supplied to the Miltown-Malbay Dispensary of the Union, and which the analyst had reported on as not being up to standard. The Clerk was directed to write to the contractor for his explanation.

Record Rejections.

The recent examination for the licence to act as pharmaceutical chemist created almost a record in the number of rejections, many of which were due to failure in "practical pharmacy." Of those that passed Mr. Large scored marks

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within a few of the total which would place him in the running for the gold medal annually offered to the holder of the highest marks, but he up to the present holds first claim to the silver medal. Mr. Cuttiford, who obtained second place, was barely 21 years of age on the day of the examination, and consequently it was his first attempt, and a most meritorious one.

Medical Inconsistency.

The recent fatality which occurred in a Dublin hospital is likely to bring pressure on the various boards of these institutions, and compel them, for their own safety and reputation, to appoint duly qualified dispensers. It is almost incredible that members of the medical profession, who so jealously guard their own rights, should countenance the appointment of any but qualified dispensers; still, several of the largest hospitals in Dublin are defaulters in this respect. Were the attention of the Government, or of the Dublin Corporation, called to the matter it would, doubtless, soon be rectified.

Medicine-contract.

At the last meeting of the Enniscorthy (co. Wexford) Lunatic Asylum Committee the tenders for the supply of medicine to the asylum were received. They were as follows:—Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Dublin, at 26 per cent. under the prescribed list of the Local Government Board; the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, at 17½ per cent. less; Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, at 9 per cent. less; Messrs. Fletcher & Hoff, at 15 per cent. less; Mr. William Cooke, Gorey, at 10 per cent. less; Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 25 per cent. less; Mr. J. H. A. Hadden, Enniscorthy, at 10 per cent. less. The Board accepted the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co.

Dispensary Medicines.

At the last meeting of the Granard (co. Longford) Board of Guardians the question of the disposing of the dispensary medicines (which had previously been on the *tapis*) was again referred to. The Chairman said: Now, as Mr. Mackin is here, I think it would be well if he would answer the communication from the Local Government Board with reference to his statement as to the selling of dispensary medicine. That was a very serious charge. Mr. Mackin: I will have an answer to the communication for this day week. The Chairman: It would be well to have it cleared up, at all events.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. W. Miller, Byres Road, Glasgow, has purchased the shop in Jamaica Street known as "Dow's Drug-store," and intends to develop the business on new lines.

Messrs. Wm. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen, whose premises were destroyed by fire the other day, have secured a large warehouse on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. James McNiven, chemist, Graham's Road, Falkirk, and Mr. Andrew Forrester, chemist, Camelon, have joined their businesses, forming a co-partnership, and will trade in future as McNiven & Forrester.

Mr. R. Tocher, pharmaceutical chemist, Maybole, has taken over the old-established and well-known business in Victoria Road, Crosshill, Glasgow, so long and so successfully conducted by the late Mr. J. Dickie.

The Carnegie Trust.

The evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in Edinburgh, which was to have been held in January, is postponed. The meeting was intended for the consideration of a proposal to provide a suitable course of study for pharmaceutical students in connection with the four Scottish Universities, and it has now been arranged to hold the meeting on Friday, February 21, when Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, will explain the scheme, and a discussion will follow.

Imitation Tobacco.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday January 15, Lord Stormonth Darling had before him the Crown case against David Wilson, merchant, and Robert Simpson Baxter, both of Dundee, for having in their possession 5 lbs. weight or thereby of ground or powdered wood or other matter to imitate or resemble tobacco or snuff, contrary to the statute. A second charge in similar terms referred to 17 lbs. or thereby in other premises in Dundee. Mr. A. S. D. Thomson appeared for the respondents, and tendered a plea of not guilty. The case was adjourned.

Glasgow Notes.

There are fifty applicants for the post of Medical Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, rendered vacant by the retirement of Dr. M. Thomas. The salary is 500*l.*

Hitherto Parish Councils have contracted with the parish doctors, or with chemists, to supply and dispense medicines for outdoor patients. The Govan Parish Council has made a new departure, by setting up its own district dispensaries with a qualified dispenser in each. Three dispensaries have just been opened—in Govan, Kinning Park, and Partick. This charge is due largely to the initiative of Mr. David Watson, chemist, recently elected a member of the Govan Board.

The Pharmaceutical Association's "At Home" did not give the opportunity for chatting that a *conversazione* does, but here and there groups occasionally formed to discuss the interminable problems of pharmaceutical politics, or to recall old times. One missed nearly all the "old, familiar faces" of the palmy days of the Price-list. Mr. R. Brodie, in ever-green youth, and Mr. J. Robb, upon whose genial face the crowsfeet leave but little trace, were the only representatives present of the generation of Alexander Currie, Daniel Frazer, Alexander Kinninmont, and the rest, who waged Homeric warfare in the good old days.

A South Side medico, of a disputatious turn, has been in correspondence with the celebrated "P. Morison, jun.," with reference to that gentleman's claim that the Pharmaceutical Society impartially administers the Pharmacy Act as between doctor and chemist. The Glasgow controversalist demurs to this statement, on the ground that whereas the Pharmaceutical Council complains to the Medical Council, of medical men who continue to employ unqualified dispensers after these have been convicted of breaches of the Pharmacy Act. It does not report similar cases in which chemists are concerned to the Privy Council, in terms of section 26 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. Morison's answer is, that the Pharmaceutical Council does not take this course because it has no disciplinary power over registered chemists, but that it is open to the doctor or any other person to approach the Privy Council on the matter. The correspondence is to be published shortly.

Ayr Chemist's Separation Sequel.

The Judges of the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, disposed, on January 16, of an appeal from the Glasgow Sheriff Court taken by William Cluny Beattie, Dumbiedykes Road, Edinburgh, to a decision by Sheriff Guthrie. The action was raised by W. J. & R. Buchanan, auctioneers, Glasgow, who had sold a quantity of furniture belonging to Frank Beattie Weatherston, lately a chemist in Ayr, under instructions from Beattie. Mrs. Weatherstone laid an arrestment on the proceeds of the sale of the furniture, which, after deducting expenses, amounted to 141*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* under a decree of separation and aliment which she obtained against her husband in 1900, her claim on her husband's estate amounting to 139*l.* of aliment and 325*l.* of expenses on the action. Beattie claimed the sum referred to (which was lodged with the Clerk of Court) in respect of an advance which he made to Mr. Weatherstone (his nephew) of 300*l.* on security for which Weatherstone handed over the furniture to him. Mrs. Weatherston stated that the arrangement between her husband and his uncle was a simulate effected collusively between them to defeat her claim. Sheriff Guthrie, after hearing proof, found Mrs. Weatherston entitled to the whole fund, and found Beattie liable in expenses, and the Second Division Judges adhered to that decision and found Beattie liable in additional expenses.

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French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

The Anti-tuberculosis Movement.—The Committee of the Paris Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries, of which Professor Brouardel is the President, has arranged a grand charity performance to be held at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, January 29, for the purpose of raising funds. Mme. Bernhardt has given the gratuitous use of her theatre, and will in addition take part in the performance. The anti-tuberculosis movement has also been a prominent feature in other parts of France during the past week.

M. Berthelot on Outdoor Exercises.—M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, who celebrated his fiftieth scientific jubilee last November, has given an interviewer some interesting facts regarding his impressions in matters of motor-car riding, cycling, and outdoor sports in general, including ballooning. He refers to cycling as "improved walking," and credited the initial motor-car trials to Papin, of whom he speaks in his book "Science and Morals." The second apostle of the modern locomotion, says M. Berthelot, was Cugnot, to whom reference was made in the Paris press a few days ago as giving the opportunity for Napoleon I. to be recorded in history as the original imperial patron of the motor car. Upon being asked whether, on the subject of ballooning he was a partisan of the "heavier than air," or the "lighter than air" theorists, M. Berthelot replied, "The essential thing is to maintain oneself the longest time in the air without falling. Any means of accomplishing this must be considered excellent."

The Secret of the Boer Resistance.—The following communication, which bears the Dijon postmark, may interest London war critics:—"I travelled down here with an amiable and voluble Frenchman, and our conversation turned—as it is wont to turn nowadays—on the prolongation of the Boer War. 'But will you know the true reason why Lord Kitchener succeeds not?' he concluded when we alighted. 'I will show you.' And he led me to a neighbouring hoarding where the posters were varied and numerous. He indicated one with his umbrella. It represented a fatigued soldier of cadaverous aspect—whose scarlet coat (the French artist still fondly imagines our troops combat in this uniform) denoted him as an Englishman—wearily seating himself by the roadside. A jovial and hearty Boer of rustic aspect and aldermanic rotundity presented him with a glass of some beverage from a bottle he held in his hand. Above was inscribed 'Kola Fontbonne,' and below an announcement of the many hygienic and force-giving properties of this aperatif fabricated by a Dijon firm, I noticed. I am very much afraid my travelling companion was interested in its sale by the anxiety he subsequently evinced to have my personal opinion on its palatable and stimulating nature. But the originality of the poster and its evident appeal to French sympathy much amused me, for the inference is that the Boer resistance is due to the energy derived from their having a good supply of the medicated wine in question."

New Museums.—Amongst the proposals for reorganising the various services of the Paris hospitals is one for transferring to Ivry the central pharmacy of the hospitals, which for many years has occupied the seigneurial mansion known as the Hôtel des Miramiones, on the quai des Tournelles, Paris. The Public-relief Department having decided to sell this historic house, the Committee of Old Paris has passed a resolution to the effect that an attempt shall be made to secure it as a museum of charities. From 1691 to 1790 the mansion was used as a convent, which was suppressed in the latter year. The gardens still contain trees that date from the time of Louis XIV. The difficulty in connection with organising the proposed museum is the cost, which would be about 900,000f. (36,000*l*.). A similar scheme is on foot at Lyons to form an historical medico-pharmaceutical museum at the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, which is situated on the quai Claude-Bernard, between the rue de la Viriolerie and the rue Chevreul. The principal promoters are M. Lacassagne, the Professor of Forensic Medicine, and M. Florence, the Professor of Materia Medica and Botany. The former represents the medical element, and the latter the pharmaceutical, as he is pharmacist at the Hôpital des Vieillards at Lyons. These two gentlemen request anyone having portraits, old surgical instruments, pharmacy pots and mortars connected with the Lyonnais region of France to help them in forming a collection worthy of the second city of the Republic.



A Drop of Milk.

This is a reduction of another of Guillaume's clever sketches in *Le Matin*. It is accompanied by five verses parodying Sully-Prudhomme, of which the following is a free translation:—

The vase of snow-white porcelain,
From which the doubtful milk we pour,
Had erstwhile near a fountain lain,
Where drivers, milkmen kicked it o'er.

But who may heed its contused edge,
Its fair sides cracked and splintered round,
When Science gives a certain pledge
That She its contents sure can sound?

So 'neath the microscope dropped out
A sample from the vase is tried;
No longer there remains a doubt.
Drink not the milk! 'Tis liquefied!

'Tis often so; the milk we love
Our stomach glazes and destroys.
We drink again; nor glance above
At those who've perished by its joys.

Pure to the world though it may seem
This milk, it ofttimes is, alas!
Well mixed with Seine-polluted stream,
'Tis watered! Shun the tempting glass.

South African News.

The Meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony have been discontinued until February.

Wanted a Tonic.—At Cape Town a native was found guilty of stealing a case of Fellows' syrup from a trawler near the Docks, and was sentenced to thirty days' hard labour.

Returned Medicos.—Dr. Bloomfield, a well-known Rand practitioner, has arrived in Cape Town, *en route* for Johannesburg, after a prolonged stay in England.—Dr. Paul Pettavel has also returned from a six-months' holiday in Europe, and will immediately get into harness again.

New Doctors.—Licences have been issued authorising the undermentioned persons to practise as medical practi-

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tioners in Cape Colony:—Alfred Bentley Sigismond Powell, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed. (late of Inverness), Walwyn Thomas, M.B., B.S. (late of St. George's Hospital, S.W.), Patrick Jobson Henderson, M.B., M.S. (late of Blairgowrie), Frank Mayo Morris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (late of St. Mark's Hospital, E.C.), Hermann Peyer (late of Switzerland).

PLAGUE.—At the Plague Board meeting on December 17, 1901, the chief medical officer reported that no cases of plague had occurred in Port Elizabeth during the week previous. This was the first week since May last in which a clean sheet has been furnished.—The Government plague expert at King Williamstown has inoculated 11,000 natives, the personality of Dr. Montgomery, the medical officer in charge at King Williamstown being doubtless responsible for the faith of the natives.

ALLEGED PHARMACY ACT INFRINGEMENT.—At the Cape Town Police Court, before Mr. G. Blackstone Williams, R.M., Emma Kate Sherlock was brought up on remand on charges of having practised as a medical practitioner without a licence, and also with having sold poison. Mr. Williams again took the evidence which had been heard at the previous hearing (see *C. & D.*, November 9, 1901, page 755, and November 23, 1901, page 832), and which was to the effect that the accused sold boxes of pills, which were shown to contain opium and other ingredients. The defendant, in her evidence, said she did not know the contents of the pills, and made nothing out of them, but admitted that she did not hold a licence. Judgment was reserved.

UNIFORM PRICES.—In response to a circular letter sent to all the chemists in the Peninsula, and signed by Mr. D. K. Petersen (of P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. A. J. Rivett (managing director of Lennon, Limited, Cape Town), and Mr. F. C. Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.), and Mr. Geo. Darrvel (of Cleghorn's pharmacy), a meeting was held on December 18, 1901, in the Pharmacy Board Rooms, Cape Town, to discuss the question of uniform retail prices. The meeting was fairly representative, including, in addition to the conveners, Messrs. Cameron and Hamilton, Mr. E. L. Lalling, Mr. W. Fick, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. J. Hall (Claremont), Mr. H. L. Stonham, Mr. Prophet, representing Mr. F. W. C. Thomas (Claremont), and several others. Mr. C. J. Rivett was voted to the chair, and gave a brief outline of the proposed measures. Finally a ballot was taken to appoint a committee of nine, to be again divided into sub-committees of three, to consider respectively the drug, patent, and sundries sections of the scheme. After investigation the various decisions will be submitted to another general meeting, to be held shortly. The question of society and club dispensing was broached at the meeting, but was ruled out of order. This subject, however, as well as the modification of the Sunday hours of chemists in Cape Town, will come up for discussion at the next meeting.

Natal Trade in 1901.

(*From our Durban Correspondent.*)

Wholesale.—During the past six months wholesale business has been brisk. "Sparklets" have been very much in evidence in recent shipments, the hot weather being close at hand. The decision of the military authorities to strictly guard and to utilise the main line of railway from Durban to Johannesburg for conveying supplies for the troops and civilian population of the Rand has resulted in an enormous increase of all kinds of chemists' goods being sent *viâ* Durban. So much is this the case that with the exception of a little *viâ* East London, the Cape ports are not in the running with Natal. The grievances of business men in general, and the chemist in particular, in connection with the importation of home goods are too numerous to be more than indicated. There is the usual weekly apology from home *re* divided shipments, such as 125 cases on bill of lading, with only 25 shipped, whilst the frequent interviews with shipping and forwarding agents anent the transhipment of goods *en route* fully justify the claims of Natal merchants for a direct service of steamers by the Union Castle Company.

Messrs. Lennon (Limited) are erecting new wholesale and retail premises on their old site in West Street. As the building will not be completed for some time I shall have an opportunity of referring to it later.

The wholesale supply of methylated spirit is still a source of considerable irritation to the trade. The duty of 15*s.* per gal. imposed by the Government on the imported article from any place outside the Customs Convention, absolutely precludes any competition with the local product. Unfortunately the local manufacturers are unable to cope with the demand, with the result that every now and again the supply of S.V.M. runs out.

Retail.—For some time there has been a slight falling-off in the returns of the retail trade, due perhaps especially to the gradual return of many of the Rand refugees, the better class of whom have been staying at the hotels for the past two years, and of course have contributed in no small measure to the increased business; also to the less frequent visits of officers from the front, most of whom are too far away from the principal towns to admit of spending an occasional day in town for shopping purposes. Moreover, they are constantly on the move since guerilla warfare set in.

The future outlook is bright and reassuring, for with the opening up of the Rand in the New Year a great increase of visitors from home is anticipated, and, judging from the number of berths booked by the various passenger-steamers, together with the thousands of tourists on the roll at "Cook's," expectations likely to be realised.

Those chemists who combine photography with pharmacy have had a very busy year, both in selling photo goods and in developing films, printing, &c. Thousands of films have been sent down from the front, so it may be imagined what an impetus the photo business received. With the rapid growth of the outlying districts of the borough of Durban there have naturally been several opportunities for the enterprising assistant to go into business or for an ambitious proprietor to establish a branch. These opportunities local chemists have not been slow to take advantage of, with the result that several new drug-stores have been opened during the past year.

From a patriotic standpoint, it is to be greatly regretted that the retail sale of perfumery is mostly of French manufacture. Roger & Gallot, Pinaud, Piver, Rigaud, and Legrand are in great demand, whilst the Germans score with Mühlens. Such English firms as Atkinson, and the Crown Perfumery Company's products are occasionally asked for, but very seldom in comparison with those of the French firms named. With the perfume-loving public an exquisite odour is not all that is necessary. It must be enclosed in an attractive bottle with a handsome label and a faultless *tout ensemble*, so as to provoke love at first sight. This combination the French aim at, while the English—well, don't.

American Notes.

BUSINESS-CHANGE.—The Arkwright Pharmaceutical Company have taken over the business at 3818 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., formerly belonging to Messrs. Griffiths & Co. The businesses will in future be carried on under the name of the Arkwright Pharmaceutical Company, with headquarters at 212, South Seventh Street, St. Louis.

SAME ALL THE WORLD OVER.—One of the most travelled "travellers" is, perhaps, Mr. P. J. Smythe, who represents an Eastern drug-house dealing in petroleum products. He is an Irishman, and his professional wanderings take him to every part of the five great continents, excepting only South America. In his most recent trip he has been through India, from Calcutta to Bombay, through Afghanistan, and the Holy Land. He has covered Japan and almost half of the great area of China. From the Orient he went to Africa, and after a tour of the northern part of that continent he returned to America. In speaking of the various peoples he has met Mr. Smythe said the more he travelled the more he realised that druggists at least are the same the world over. In India or in America the men with whom he has to deal have about the same methods and instincts. Mr. Smythe speaks several languages besides English, but says that English will carry the ordinary man around the world. "Whether one is in Paris or Berlin or Rome or in the heart of the Sahara," said Mr. Smythe, "he will find that the knowledge of English is the 'open sesame'—the only requisite for the interchange of thought."

ITALIAN QUICKSILVER.—According to the *Bollettino della Finanze* there is a considerable output of quicksilver in Italy, especially in Tuscany, where the quality of the ore is said to be as good as that of the Spanish mines of Almaden. The chief deposits are those of San Salvatore and of Comacchio, and Siele in the province of Grosseto. About 95 per cent. of the Tuscan quicksilver is sent to the United Kingdom.

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Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

A LARGE audience was present at the Royal Institution on January 17, to hear the first Friday evening discourse of the session, by Lord Rayleigh, on the

INTERFERENCE OF SOUND.

The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair, and we noticed amongst the scientists present Sir Frederick Abel, Sir William Crookes, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, Sir Andrew Noble, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Professor Dewar, Professor S. P. Thompson, Dr. Messel, and Mr. Wimshurst.

Lord RAYLEIGH began by giving Tyndall's experiment with a shrill sound (in this case produced by a bird-call) and a sensitive flame, and showed how, by measuring the space between the nodes and loops, the length of a sound-wave can be measured. These two points are at a distance apart equal to half the length of the sound-wave. It should be explained that behind the flame a reflector is placed, which sends the waves back as stationary waves, in which loops and nodes alternate. Reflectors of glass, muslin, and paper have the same effect To produce more complete interference, a glass screen with a circular hole in the centre, was placed between the flame and bird-call, the flame being made to flare by placing a disc of cardboard before the centre hole. Lord Rayleigh showed how the flame-method forms an easy method of determining the pitch of tuning-forks. This led up to an account of some experiments he had been making in fog-signalling at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, as scientific adviser to Trinity House, and which resulted in the discovery that fog-horns with elliptical cones are superior to the round ones hitherto employed. It was noted that the best results as regards spreading the sound along the horizon are obtained by placing the cone with its long way vertical, and not, as would be thought, with the long way horizontal. This was shown by means of model foghorns attached to the bird-call, when it was seen the best effects were obtained by placing the cone exactly vertical, the sounds co-operating instead of neutralising each other, as they do when the horizontal position is assumed. The curious phenomenon of a "silent area," in which the sound may be silent at, say, a mile from the foghorn, yet be heard again at a further distance was referred to. This circumstance is obviously a very serious one for ships that get in the "silent area," and Tyndall's explanation was that it was a phenomenon of interference, the sea acting as a reflector of the sound-waves, which thus neutralised each other. Lord Rayleigh could offer no better explanation, but was not quite sure that Tyndall was right, as assuming that there was a "silent area" at the level of the deck, the sounds should be recovered either at the sea-level or up the mast. In experiments on board the *Irene*, however, the sounds could not be recovered. A concluding experiment was one showing that sound is affected by the medium through which it travels. Two hoops of metal, with collodion ends, were filled with carbonic-acid gas, with a retarding effect on the sound as compared with air. The collodion discs which covered the ends of the metal hoops were made by pouring a solution of celluloid in amyl acetate on water, allowing the solvent to evaporate and lifting the skin which remains on to the end of the hoop.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY

took place at the conclusion of the discourse, when a bust of Sir Frederick Bramwell was unveiled. The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, advancing to the lecture-table, explained that when Sir Frederick Bramwell retired from the secretaryship last year his friends conceived the idea of presenting his (Sir Frederick's) bust to the Institution to commemorate his holding the secretaryship for fifteen years. The Duke explained that as when Parliament is opened by Commission the commission speaks in the King's own words, so he (the speaker) spoke in the words of the Board of Management, and proceeded to read a resolution which was passed in June, 1900, expressing the esteem with hich Sir Frederick was held by his colleagues. The Duke, with the assistance of one of the Institution officials, removed the red-velvet cloth which covered the bust, the audience applauding the while.

Sir JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, as Treasurer of the Institution, accepted the bust on behalf of the members, speaking of it as "an animated bust with a photosphere of life around it." Sir James was in good form, and related how when Sir Frederick heard that it was resolved to commemorate his secretaryship he asked to be allowed to provide it himself, in the shape of an electric lift from the laboratories in the basement to the professors' department upstairs. But Sir James said "I told him he had already given the Institution a good lift, and it was not a hoist but a bust that was wanted."

Sir FREDERICK BRAMWELL said he found great difficulty in making any adequate reply. At his age—he was well into his 84th year—many things were denied him, among others the faculty of blushing; otherwise he would not have been able to sit and listen to the laudatory remarks of the Duke of Northumberland and Sir James Crichton Browne. The fifteen years he had served as secretary had been years of hard work, but of great enjoyment, for he had been brought into intimate contact with many men whom it was a pleasure and an honour to know. In 1885, before he accepted the secretaryship, as he did not feel fit for the duty, he consulted an old friend, who said to him, "You know a certain institution, and that so-and-so was secretary. Well, he was the biggest fool they ever had in the position and the institution was never so flourishing." "That certainly did encourage me," said Sir Frederick amidst roars of laughter. He was glad the bust had been given, for he believed the work of the world was done by average mediocrity pegging on, and it was well to encourage men in that sort of thing. As regards the form the commemoration had taken, it had the advantage that it could be easily removed, when some fifty years hence some one would ask "Who is that old fellow?" Perhaps the Professor Dewar of the day, after having liquefied the ether and preparing to solidify it, would want more space, and would say "we must get rid of some of these busts." (Loud laughter.) Sir Frederick concluded by making a touching reference to the recent death of the sculptor of the bust, Mr. Onslow Ford, saying it was a matter on which he could scarcely trust himself to speak. He had anticipated the process of making this bust with horror, but it became an actual enjoyment to sit to the genius and genial man who had made it and watch the clay growing into a most improperly exact likeness of himself, and the death of Mr. Onslow Ford was to him a source of infinite sorrow. He (the speaker) thanked the numerous friends most heartily for the evidence the bust afforded of the interest taken in him. (Loud applause.)

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on January 16, at 8 o'clock, with the President (Professor Emerson Reynolds) in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the senior SECRETARY announced that the Council had made

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE DATES OF MEETINGS

for the remainder of the session, and in consequence the next meeting would be held on Thursday, January 30, at 8 o'clock. After that date the first of the long-deferred and much-debated afternoon meetings will be held—unless the Council again changes its mind—on Wednesday, February 12, at 5.30 P.M.

The first

TWO PAPERS

down for reading dealt with the colouring-matter of green ebony and the constitution of the yellow dye myricetin, obtained from the Indian dyewood *Myrica Nagi*, and were contributed by Mr. A. G. Perkin. Owing to the absence of the author they were taken as read. The third paper was by Professor RUTHERFORD and Mr. SODDY, of Canada, and gave an account of their experiments on the

"RADIATION" AND "EMANATION" PHENOMENA

exhibited by thoria. As much interest is at present being shown in these mysterious subjects the paper was read in

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abstract by Dr. SCOTT, and subsequently Professor VERNON HARCOURT gave a concise *résumé* of the author's previous work on this subject which made the matter clear to the Fellows present. During recent years the existence of a class of substances capable of sending out a straight-line radiation similar in character to ordinary light has been recognised through the researches of Curie, Crookes, and others, and this phenomenon has been named, after the physicist who first observed it, Becquerel radiation. Such a substance is the element radium, which occurs associated with barium, whilst uranium is supposed to owe its radio-activity to the presence of minute traces of actinium, and likewise polonium is associated with bismuth. Thoria contains such a radio-active substance which can be concentrated to a certain extent by fractional precipitation of crude thoria, but has so far successfully avoided all attempts at isolation. In addition to its Becquerel radiations, thoria exhibits another remarkable property, since it confers electrical conductivity upon gases when the latter are passed over it in a heated state. This is what the authors call the "emanation" of thoria, and since the mineral loses this power after long heating and regains it by solution and reprecipitation, they believe that some inert gas of the argon type is taken up by thoria and given up by it on heating, thus producing the conducting "emanation."

Dr. CHATTAWAY next read for himself and Mr. Walmore a paper on the constitution of

HYDROCYANIC, CYANIC, AND CYANURIC ACIDS.

In this the view was advocated that the hydrogen atom is attached to the nitrogen—*i.e.*, that prussic acid should be written H.N:C instead of H.C:N. The new evidence brought forward was obtained by a study of the action of reagents upon the haloid derivatives of these cyanogen compounds, which invariably react like substances containing the haloid joined to nitrogen. The paper gave rise to an animated discussion on the possibility of drawing conclusions from the reactions of tantomeric bodies such as those under discussion, most of the speakers being apparently in favour of the old-fashioned formulæ. A paper on an

IMPROVED FORM OF ZEISEL'S APPARATUS

for the estimation of methoxyl was then communicated by Dr. HEWITT and Mr. MOORE. The improvement consists in the use of a fractionating column of special construction to keep back the hydriodic acid instead of the sloping condenser, filled with warm water kept at 40° C., and the washing-apparatus containing amorphous phosphorus. As the new apparatus is simple in construction, can be rapidly put together, and gives apparently excellent results, it will be welcomed in laboratories where alkaloids, essential oils, and other natural products are investigated.

A NEW COLOUR REACTION OF HYDROXYLAMINE

was then shown, and discussed by Mr. BALL, who had observed that when aqueous solutions of ammonium sulphite, hydroxylamine hydrochloride, and ammonia (880) were mixed a fine purple colour was developed. The substance has often been observed by investigators working with compounds of nitrogen and sulphur, but has never been thoroughly examined, and the author was advised by Professor DUNSTAN in the course of the discussion not to follow the evil example of his predecessors, but to clear the matter up finally.

The last paper was by Mr. Menzies, and discussed the range of accuracy possible in a temperature-regulating apparatus of the Ostwald type.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT a meeting of the above Association, held at 73 Newman Street, W., on January 16, the President (Mr. J. W. Peck) being in the chair, there was read an interesting paper by Mr. S. T. FROST on

BEE-KEEPING.

My purpose, said the author, is not to give a treatise on the products of the bee, but to direct attention to bee-keeping as an interesting hobby for chemists. Some may ask, Of what interest is bee-keeping to chemists' assistants in London? A country residence is not a *sine quâ non* to success in this hobby. The rapidity and power of flight of the bee, and its strongly-developed homing instinct, render a distance of a few miles of little account; consequently bees may be, and are being, kept in London, with its extensive parks and commons and numerous lime-trees. Close proximity to pasture-land or to large tracts of heather is an advantage, but it is not indispensable.

Modern bee-keeping differs considerably from the old style in the bell shaped straw skeps. The "scientific" bee-keeper uses "bar-framed" hives, the essential difference between the two systems being that whereas bees kept in straw skeps swarm several times during the honey season, by the new system swarming is prevented with a consequently larger yield of honey.

After minutely describing the "bar-framed" hive, and the "comb-foundation," Mr. Frost remarked that when a colony of bees is placed on a bar-frame hive, fitted with "foundation" combs, the "worker" bees immediately begin to "pull out" the foundation into a honey-comb formation, and if the honey-season is in full swing commence to deposit honey in the cell, while the queen-bee begins to lay the eggs which subsequently materialise into "workers," undeveloped females, drones, male-bees, and queens. The time required for the development of a worker-bee is twenty-one days, drones twenty-four days, queens sixteen days. The more rapid development of the larvæ destined to be queens is due to a special food which is given exclusively to them and which is said to be more rich in proteid matter. Only one queen is allowed in a hive, but she is extremely prolific, so that in the course of a few weeks the body-box of the brood-chamber becomes overcrowded, and if honey is being brought in briskly, the bees, having a few queen-cells with queens nearly hatched, decide to divide or "swarm." All being in readiness the old queen leaves the hive, followed by about three-fourths of the bees. A few weeks later a second "swarm" may be thrown off, and sometimes even a third "swarm" will leave the hive.

Mr. Frost next explained how the modern honey-gatherer circumvents the swarming instinct of the bee by giving them more room. An additional box is placed over the brood-chamber, and between the upper and lower box is placed a piece of zinc perforated in such a manner that while the worker bees can pass through, the queen and drones, being larger, cannot. Breeding is confined, therefore, to the lower chamber, and as the entrance is through the lower box the workers only enter the upper chamber to deposit the honey. As these additions to the hive can be made as required, a colony can be kept working at full pressure during the season.

Dealing with the quantity of honey which a colony gathers in a season, the essayist said he had assisted in taking from one hive 126 lbs. of honeycomb. Swarming, and how to prevent it, was next touched upon. The bee-keeper, having captured the swarm, puts the bees back where they came from. While they are settling in a temporary hive he stretches a sheet horizontally across the front of the hive, allowing it to bag somewhat, but not sufficient to touch the ground. Just before dusk, when the bees have settled comfortably for the night, he takes the hive and, by a sharp jerk, throws the whole of the bees upon the sheet. For a few moments all is confusion, the bees running about in all directions, very few, however, attempting to fly. By means of the "smoker"—the bee-keeper's chief weapon of offence and defence—the bees are soon all turned towards the mouth of the hive, and it is then a most interesting sight to watch the great mass of bees marching inside. To prevent a recurrence of the swarm the beekeeper sometimes opens the hive before putting the bees back and cuts out all the queen cells. If it is desired to have a young queen, he and his assistants take up a position on either side of the sheet, close to the entrance, and keep a keen look-out for the queen, and on sighting her she is at once destroyed. Should she elude the watchers a fight will probably occur between the old and young queens, and when the question of supremacy is decided the bees soon resume the even tenor of their way.

The collection of the honey was the next aspect of bee-keeping considered. The method recommended by Mr. Frost is as follows: In the early morning of a suitable day the different sections of the hive are slightly opened, and a little smoke puffed into the hive. This alarms the bees,

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and causes them to gorge themselves with honey, when they may be manipulated without risk of stings. The upper part of the hive is then raised clear of the body-box, and a bee "escape" inserted between the upper and lower portion. This stops the bees in the latter part from coming upwards, but those in the upper part can go downwards. As a result, the "supers," or upper boxes, are soon clear of bees, and the combs may be removed to extract the honey. Before doing so it is necessary to "uncap" the honey-cells—perhaps the most tedious and delicate task the bee-keeper has to perform. Modern methods, however, have made the task comparatively easy, and if a knife constructed for this purpose be employed, taking care to immerse it frequently in boiling water, the combs are soon ready for the "extractor"—a centrifugal machine which rapidly empties the combs of honey. After passing through the "extractor," the combs are replaced in their former position in the "supers," and can be utilised for the next season, for, if the bees have a comb ready prepared, the task of storing the honey is commenced immediately. It will be readily understood that by this system little beeswax is produced; but modern bee-keeping has this advantage—that much more honey is obtained, and it is not necessary to destroy a single bee. The whole of the young brood is kept alive, and forms the strength of the colony the following spring. The lower box, or brood-chamber, is generally left alone, so that the honey it contains may serve as winter food for the bees. Sometimes this is not sufficient, and a bee-food, consisting of a thick syrup of sugar and water with a dash of vinegar, is prepared. This is placed in a special "feeder," whence the bees can carry it down to the hive at leisure.

Mr. Frost gave some instances of the extreme adaptability of *Apis mellifica*. During a bad honey season the bees from one apiary raided a local confectionery-works where glucose was extensively used, and the work-people were compelled to cease work in the daytime. Large quantities of syrups intended for the manufacture of sweets were carried away by the bees, with the result that when the honey-cells were exposed some appeared to contain pink honey and others a red-coloured fluid. The proprietor of the works has since threatened the owner of the bees with an action for damages on account of the loss and annoyance caused.

When honey is scarce the otherwise industrious and moral bee gives way to some predatory instinct, and each begins to rob his neighbour. Mr. Frost said he rather sympathised with the "drone," who was after all not such a lazy good-for-nothing fellow as generally described. After performing the necessary function of fertilising the queen bee and subsequently tending and keeping warm the young bees in the grub-stage, he is, at the end of the season, driven out of the hive and left to starve.

The life of a worker-bee during the honey season is of short duration, and when honey is plentiful one may sometimes notice great numbers of bees crawling around the hives with their wings literally worn into shreds so that they can no longer fly. These are denied entrance to the hives, the sentinels at the doorway expelling them in the same brutal fashion as the drones.

The paper was supplemented by specimens of various bee-appliances lent by Messrs. James Lee & Son, 10 Silver Street, High Holborn, W.C.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. R E. Lonsbrough, and Mr. FFOULKES spoke on the subject, and Mr. FROST, replying to the question, said he did not know the effect of passing glucose through the bee; honey is composed of two glucoses. All pure honey crystallises on keeping. If melted down it does not re-crystallise if adulterated. Localities certainly affect the quality of the honey; clover honey is very nice, and heather honey has a distinctive flavour, but is dark and very dense. As to the bee distinguishing certain flowers, he knew that once the bee found where honey is to be obtained it makes a "bee-line" to the spot. The average life of a worker bee is six weeks, but they live longer in winter. Honey ripens better in the combs, but is also "ripened" artificially.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

AT a meeting of the above-named Association held at the University, Birmingham, on January 16, under the presidency of Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F.C.S. (in the absence, on account of the death of Mrs. Sarah Southall, of Mr. John Barclay).

Mr. F. H. ALCOCK, F.I.C, read a paper on

CINCHONA BARK: ITS TINCTURE AND ASSAY.

Mr. Alcock reminded his hearers that attention had been called on several occasions recently to the unsatisfactory nature of the preparations of astringent drugs. He showed several samples of simple tincture of cinchona and the compound tincture. The bottles were coated with a thin film of insoluble matter, and there was a thick sediment of the same substance, whilst a general deterioration of the tincture was evident. The flaky substance was not easily detached from the bottle by shaking in water or spirit, but yielded immediately to caustic potash or soda a clear deep red-brown liquid, becoming darker on exposure to air. Mr. Cripps, he mentioned, showed some years ago that alkaloids were deposited in the sediment of tincture of cinchona, and Mr. Alcock, on testing the sediment in 15 c c. of one of the samples of tincture, obtained a very faint reaction for alkaloids. While dealing with this sediment the thought occurred to him to examine the official assay process with the tincture, which consists presumably of treating 10 c c. of the tincture in the same way that 5 c.c. of the liquid extract would be treated. This process seemed to be a very elaborate one in order to capture 0·1 gramme or 1½ gr. of alkaloid from 10 c.c. of the tincture, and it was not difficult to understand an inexperienced analyst going wrong when assaying this preparation. With the same process

IT WAS NOT SURPRISING

that even highly experienced analysts could differ almost to a serious degree when this assay was adopted. He found the lime-assay process on the evaporated residue was not satisfactory because of the danger of the formation of lumps, entangling the alkaloid, and causing resistance to the action of the alkaloidal solvent. To prove this a standard tincture was taken, and by the lime process only 0·82 gr. of total alkaloid was obtained from 10 c.c. He mentioned that benzolated amylic alcohol does not remove the whole of the alkaloid from the ammoniacal solution of alkaloids (last stage of assay process), even after six washings, and in two instances at least nine and ten washings did not entirely remove what was considered to be traces of alkaloid. After acidification with hydrochloric acid the presence of alkaloids was still indicated by the usual reagents. Mr. Alcock described how the tincture used in his experiments was prepared. A sample of bark from the London Docks, guaranteed to be of B P. strength, yielded 6·23 per cent. of total alkaloid, distributed as follows: 1·2 per cent. of quinine and cinchonidine, 3·9 per cent. of cinchonine and amorphous alkaloid. The residue in the filtrate, which the B.P. ignored, was 1·13. He reminded his hearers that Mortimer several years ago called attention to this omission in the official process, and Professor Attfield, in his "Digest of Criticisms" of the 1898 B.P., thought that he had not extracted the whole of his alkaloid because he did not leave it long enough. Describing how his tincture was made, Mr. Alcock said 4 oz. of the bark was macerated with 4 oz. of 70-per-cent. alcohol, transferred to a percolator, and percolated with the same menstruum until 1 pint of the product had been obtained. This was put on one side, and percolation continued with water until all the alkaloids were removed, as indicated by Mayer's alkaloidal reagent. The aqueous and weaker spirituous portion was evaporated to low bulk, and mixed with previously collected percolate. The resulting tincture, when assayed according to the B P. plan, contained 1·07 gramme of alkaloids per 100 c.c., and yielded 5·35 per cent. of total solids, which in its turn gave 25 per cent. of ash, while the sp. gr. was 0·919. The aqueous portion contained but a very small quantity of alkaloid. The following modification of the official process was used in assaying the tincture. Ten c.c. was mixed with separate portions of potassium hydrate, quantities varying from 0·2 to 1 gr. being used, together with 20 c.c. benzolated amylic alcohol, which was removed, and the residue washed with another 10 c.c. of B.A.A., then proceeding as the B.P. directs. By this process all emulsification is avoided, separation is clear and well defined, and the substratum liquid perfectly clear and soluble. Another experiment was tried in which chloroform alone was used, and the result compared favourably with the previous experiment, the

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resulting alkaloidal residne being slightly coloured. A third experiment with ether was not satisfactory, the ether removing a considerable quantity of colouring-matter. Standard alcoholic potash may be used with advantage, for then the impurities of commercial caustic potash—such as chloride, sulphate, and carbonate—do not interfere with the subsequent separation. This potash process was applied to the analysis of the marc. Five grammes of the marc and 5 gr. of caustic potash, with 10 c.c. of alcohol, were triturated in a mortar and left for twenty minutes, then transferred to a flask, B.A.A. added, and the extraction proceeded with according to the B.P. directions. This process gave the same result as the official process, and was apparently cleaner and quicker in operation. When adding either lime or caustic potash to the cinchona-bark it was observed that an ammoniacal gas was evolved. He had not seen this recorded before, and he asked if other experimenters had had a similar experience. Dewhurst adversely criticised the B.P. bark-extraction, and Mr. J. Stenhouse had proposed an alternative process, but Mr. Alcock believed that by the use of this alcoholic-potash method the official process would stand good.

Mr. GERRARD said the essence of Mr. Alcock's paper seemed to be a portion of that important branch of pharmacy which was concerned with the known solvents—their uses and how they operated when brought to bear upon drugs. He had had considerable experience of the extraction of alkaloids, and so far as emulsification was concerned, it was a very good thing to shake first of all with absolute ether. It was necessary that it should be absolute, and then emulsification did not take place so readily. There was no objection to the use of methylated ether. It removed fat and waxy matters, and chlorophyll, which was of a waxy nature also. He had not had a close acquaintance with cinchona bark or its tincture, but should imagine it was not easy for solvents to penetrate the hard bark and extract the alkaloids. Moreover, the alkaloids were not very soluble, and in addition the tannin bodies in the bark held them back. It was an easier matter when dealing with belladonna-root to extract the bases, for they could get the root in a fine state of division, and the alkaloids contained therein were much more soluble and were easily extracted. One could quite understand that potassium hydrate would possess power of penetration, but it was known to dissolve many substances such as cellulose, and by setting alkaloids free they were more easily attacked by the solvent. How far caustic potash acted upon this substance if left long in contact he could not say, but workers conducted their processes rapidly, and possibly there might not be much serious destruction. He himself had chiefly used ammonia hydrate, and he did not quite understand why so large a quantity of the solution of potash was required in the assay process for the liquid extract of cinchona. It struck him as being excessive. He met the difficulty of emulsification in the early part of his experience, and found that gentle warming facilitated separation. The oscillatory motion caused by slowly rocking the solvent and the liquid in a dish with the surface contact caused the extraction of the alkaloid, and answered quite as well as vigorous shaking. Mr. Gerrard referred to the mixing of chlorodyne, in which chloroform, ether, and treacle were emulsified together. The addition of a little water would cause the separation if that was desired, and this too he had found a good method of dealing with thick and viscid liquids. With regard to sediments in tinctures, which made their appearance especially after the tincture had been kept some time, he thought it was due to the union of some of the natural acids of the drugs with the alcohol. Chemical changes were set up resulting in the formation of precipitates. If the old tincture was examined it would be found to possess more aroma and be more agreeable than the freshly-made preparation. He was of opinion, too, that light played a very important part in the production of these sediments, for on examination of the shop-rounds the deposition was found to be greater on the side most affected by the light. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Alcock.

Mr. G. E. PERRY, in seconding, said Mr. Alcock had not referred in his paper to aspirating the emulsion through cotton wool by means of a pump. Personally he had found this to be of great advantage.

The vote was cordially passed, and Mr. Alcock acknowledged.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on January 15, the President (Mr. W. S. Thompson) in the chair. Mr. Gibson Dixon was elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. W. R. Black was appointed Secretary, and Mr. J. W. Tiffany Treasurer. The date of the annual dinner was fixed for February 6.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on January 17. The President (Mr. W. McKinnell) was in the chair.

ENLARGING THE SOCIETY.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. Cowdery) reported that he had written to the chemists of Northamptonshire inviting them to attend a meeting of the Association to discuss the possibility of joining the Northampton Chemists' Association in their meetings. He had received twelve replies, from chemists at Kettering, Peterborough, Rushden, Desborough, Wellingborough, Earls Barton, Daventry, and Rothwell. Ten of these were completely favourable, one was unfavourable, and the other, while agreeing with the proposal, pointed out difficulties in the way of attending meetings at Northampton, because the train service was so inconvenient. The Secretary is to invite the county chemists to a special meeting on January 30, at 4 o'clock.

SIDE-LINES.

Mr. E. C. ASHFORD opened a discussion upon the adjuncts to his business which the chemist might profitably undertake. After dividing chemists into three classes—the scientific analytical chemist, the dispensing chemist, and the general chemist—he pointed out that the chemist of to-day had to face competition which previous generations of chemists knew not. Doctors did their own dispensing; large dispensaries absorbed a great deal, if not most, of the dispensing which a chemist reasonably might have expected; grocers sold tartaric acid, borax, citric acid, essence of lemon, and mineral waters; the small shops in the secondary streets of the town sold a great many things which the chemist sold; the ironmonger took up the sale of oils and chloride of lime; and the drapers sold perfumery, violet-powder, and puff-boxes. All these things in former years were sold almost exclusively by chemists, and it was difficult to say what the chemist was to do to compensate himself for the loss of the trade in these things. As the Government compelled a chemist to pass hard examinations, it ought to give him some protection in his trade, so that chemists' goods may not be sold by other tradesmen. He suggested that chemists should sell oils, paints, petroleum, and other things, so that the public would go to them for these as well as for drugs, and, personally, he would have no hesitation in selling anything that he thought the public would be likely to ask him for. A brisk discussion followed, varied opinions being expressed.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Edinburgh, on January 15, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair.

Mr. DAVID HARLEY read a

NOTE ON ICHTHYOL.

The word "ichthyol" is derived from the Greek word *ichthus*, a fish, the substance being obtained from a mineral oil distilled from a bituminous quartz containing fossil deposits—chiefly fish. The mineral oil is treated with sulphuric acid and neutralised with ammonia, the product being ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate, a complex sulphur compound, the formula for which is said to be $(NH_4)_2C_{22}H_{26}S_3O_6$. This is the preparation which is distinctively known as ichthyol, although there are other similar combinations of sulpho-ichthyolates prepared with

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lithium, sodium, or zinc. It is a semi-liquid, dark-brown, tarry-looking substance, with a strong disagreeable odour. On heating it readily loses bulk, puffing up, liberating gaseous vapours, and carbonising; in fact, in appearance and smell it is very similar to boiling pitch or asphalt. On exposure to the atmosphere it thickens and sets like a varnish; this may be noticed when a drop is left on the side of the stock-bottle. It is one of the few substances which are freely soluble in water and at the same time quite readily miscible with fats and oils. The various forms in which it is compounded at the dispensing-counter were then reviewed.

ICHTHYOL OINTMENT

is the most common form in which the drug is used. An ointment containing as much as 40 per cent. of ichthyol, made up with lanoline, makes a satisfactory preparation.

Aqueous solutions with or without glycerin or alcohol are commonly used as gargles, injections, lotions, and sprays, another form of external application being ichthyol collodion, when it is used as a paint, or the substance itself may be used for the same purpose. Pessaries containing 10 per cent. are often ordered, and are now generally prepared with cacao-butter as a base. They were formerly made with gelatin, but these were found unsatisfactory on account of their insolubility, and, as pointed out by Mr. Hill, the combination of ichthyol and gelatin was not all that could be desired. In making the pessaries with cacao-butter as little heat as possible should be used. Suppositories are not often prescribed, but can be prepared in the same manner as the pessaries. Martindale suggests the addition of a little wax to give firmness, but a suppository containing 2 gr. of ichthyol with cacao-butter alone answers very well. The melting-point of cacao-butter and wax mixtures is usually higher than the temperature of the body, but it is said to be considerably lowered by the addition of ichthyol. Dusting-powders, plasters, and soaps are other forms in which it is exhibited for skin-medication.

FOR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

a usual prescription is:—

Ichthyol.	...	...	...	... ℥ss.
Aq. destil.	...	...	...	... ℥iss.

Dose.—20 to 25 drops.

This forms a clear-brown solution with a slightly acid reaction. Mr. Harley laid stress on the solubility of ichthyol in water, because in the "Art of Dispensing" it is given as a substance insoluble in water. A mixture containing

Ichthyol.	...	...	...	... ʒj.
Potass. brom.	...	...	...	... ʒij.
Aq. ad ..	...	...	...	... ℥uj.

requires a little care. On mixing the two solutions a turbid-brown precipitate falls and eventually settles as a sticky mass. The precipitate may be a sulpho-ichthyolate of potash, which is not so soluble as the ammonia compound, and is consequently thrown out. The addition of a little mucilage makes a more presentable preparation. Pills containing 2 or 3 gr. are sometimes ordered. Equal parts of ichthyol and liquorice-powder rubbed together and set aside for an hour or two before being rolled make a fair pill. To make a small pill spread the ichthyol on a slab and heat gently for a little, until a suitable consistency is acquired, when the mass may be rolled off without any addition whatever. The sodium compound might be preferred in this combination, but in the heating necessary the ichthyol does not appear to suffer, water merely being driven off. Capsules and tablets are other convenient forms for administration. Judging from the many forms in which this substance has been used and the variety of cases in which it is prescribed, it would appear to be held in good repute by the medical faculty, and it would be interesting to know wherein its therapeutic value lies. It is said to contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of sulphur in an easily assimilable condition. Antiseptic and alterative properties are attributed to it, and in chronic eczema, lupus, and various skin-affections, gout, rheumatism, gastric catarrh, constipation, and even phthisis, beneficial results have been reported from its use.

Mr. J. Hutcheon then read the paper (see page 175) on

THE APPRENTICE-QUESTION,

which provoked the following discussion:—

Mr. Donald McEwan said the first duty of chemists was to join the Pharmaceutical Society, and then discuss what it should or should not do; and Mr. Currie said the Pharmaceutical Society possessed no disciplinary or penal powers and could not possibly use the force or compulsion to which Mr. Hutcheon had referred. He thought the present standard of the Preliminary examination was necessary and right. He was also of opinion that employers ought to allow their apprentices more time for study. Mr. Cowie said the apprentice-difficulty was just as pressing in other trades. He thought the Society had missed a chance in not doing more to assist unqualified men. The School of Pharmacy did not seem adapted for the rank and file, but catered rather for the sons of gentlemen. He believed every student at Bloomsbury Square cost the Society about 30*l*. He did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should not be like South Kensington, and recognise the schools of pharmacy throughout the country. They would not object to be inspected by competent men. Mr. McPherson said if it is true that the apprentice-difficulty is common to other trades, one is inclined to ask, "Where do the boys go to?" Mr. Duncan said the Society was just what they made it. They could change the Council if they were not satisfied. The Bloomsbury Square School was open to the rank and file, but the men, being wise in their generation, preferred to go to the other schools. He thought the great difficulty lay in the masters. They made no attempt to train their apprentices, and only tried to get as much work out of them as possible. If the Society could compel masters to train their apprentices it would be a great gain. He thought it was too bad for examiners in their reports to blame teachers for what was really the fault of the masters. He found that students came to him quite ignorant of the simplest processes in practical pharmacy, and he really had to teach them the whole subject of dispensing; and this Mr. Cowie agreed in, adding that out of ten men who were asked to make simple syrup only two knew how to go about it.

Votes of thanks were awarded to Messrs. Harley and Hutcheon, and the meeting closed.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held on January 14, the President (Mr. R. C. Walshaw) in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, after which a sub-committee, appointed to make arrangements for the proposed dinner, reporting favourably, it was decided to fix the date for February 5.

Tees-side Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held at Middlesboro' on January 16. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. T. Buck). The retiring President gave a short *résumé* of the work done by the Association, and especially emphasised the better feeling which had been brought about by the meetings of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Close and Mr. Round; Treasurer, Mr. T. Buck; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. Thompson and Mr. W. Finlayson; Committee, The officials, together with Messrs. Rothwell and Lee. The newly-elected President took the chair vacated by Mr. Buck, and proceeded to read a paper on "Trade Prospects," which was afterwards discussed.

Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Society.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on January 22, when Mr. C. E. Pickering read a paper on

SALARIES,

which was an endeavour to determine what the salaries of chemists' assistants and managers should be. The following is an abstract of Mr. Pickering's remarks:—

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During his management of the employment-department of the C.A.U. it was his lot on so many occasions to receive inquiries respecting the pay of assistants, that it was resolved to bring the subject before the members, and, if possible, to arrive at some scale that the Council might adopt as the minimum, particularly in the case of junior assistants. The circumstances surrounding managers vary so much that it is almost impossible to fix any definite scale for their pay.

With regard to junior assistants, taking an average case, in which an assistant has satisfactorily completed a well-arranged apprenticeship spent in an average-sized provincial town, where he has been taught the general routine of a good family and dispensing business, with some agricultural work, and where his master has taken some interest in him, and seen that he has laid the foundation of his knowledge of pharmacy. He has passed the Preliminary, or its equivalent, examination before commencing his apprenticeship, and by the time his three years' pupilage has expired he should know not only how to make most of the ordinary preparations of the B.P., but be versed in the elements of chemistry and botany, and be fairly proficient in the ordinary duties of the counter. Assuming he is 19, he will have two years at least to pass as a junior before he can qualify, but he can be very useful in a general business. Surely he is worth at least 10*s.* a week with board and lodgings? Mr. Pickering thought he should get 30*l.* per annum indoors, or 75*l.* outdoors. By the time he is desirous of qualifying he should have increased his commercial value to at least 40*l.* per annum indoors, or 85*l.* outdoors, but many men at the age of 21 are worth more. Then follows a period when an absence from business—which may range from six months to a year or more—becomes necessary in order to become qualified. Having therefore thoroughly studied the various subjects required and successfully negotiated the Minor, it may become

A VITAL QUESTION TO DECIDE

whether to at once return to business or acquire the Major diploma. Every man who wishes to be able to accept any scientific position which may present itself should have the Major certificate at least, and it is advisable to secure it right away if possible. Assuming that he returns to business after passing the Minor, with his diploma and previous experience he should not expect to receive less than 60*l.* per annum indoors, or 120*l.* outdoors to start with, with an advance in three months. It must be remembered, however, that there are many historic houses which do not pay more than 40*l.* indoors, or 90*l.* out, but the value of such appointments is not to be reckoned in pounds, shillings, and pence. The average man who wishes to improve himself as quickly as possible, to widen his experience, and increase his income, would be well advised for a time to seek short berths, say go as *locum tenens* for two or three years. It is really wonderful how bright a rolling stone becomes, and what polish it acquires. The various methods and ways adopted, and believed to be absolutely the best by so many different chemists in divers parts of the country, are really very refreshing, besides broadening the views of the assistant and enabling him, as a mere disinterested party, to draw a correct view of the matter. The assistant may with great advantage also spend a year or two abroad, particularly in some continental health-resorts, when the knowledge gained is invaluable. Such an assistant at the age of 25 should be unable to undertake the management of a good family and dispensing business, where two or more assistants are kept. And at this stage it is difficult to say what salary he should command. So much depends on what is required of him, the responsibility, and number of people in his charge; but a capable man is worth 80*l.* indoors and from 140*l.* to 160*l.* outdoors, to commence with, and a commission on results. Suppose he receives 156*l.* per annum, that at an average of ten hours' actual attendance in the pharmacy per diem, works out at (during six days a week) 1*s.* an hour, which he (the speaker) did not think was an exorbitant figure. A good plan recommended to employers is to pay the manager 10 per cent. on the turnover, and allow him an extra 2½ per cent. on all increase of business, which, Mr. Pickering said, is fairer to the employer and the manager than a fixed annual salary. It gives the manager more scope for his energies, and he knows that he receives, as well as earns, his reward for his industry.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

THE first meeting of the new term in connection with the above Association was held on Friday evening, January 17, Mr. H. S. PHILIPS occupying the chair. It took the form of "impromptu discussions," and was much enjoyed by everyone present. All the members were quite on their mettle, and some capital impromptu speeches were made. The topics chosen proved very attractive, and not only included matters concerning pharmacy, but ranged so far as to include "Trade Unionism," and the latter had its supporters even at the "Square." Time, unfortunately, did not permit of every subject submitted being discussed, and an interesting meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the popular Chairman.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—The following passed: T. Arnold, W. J. Balmer, J. Taylor

Registered Druggist Examination.—J. H. MacLaughlin, C. Y. Oakman, and S. J. Smiley passed. One candidate was rejected.

The following is the pharmacy paper given at the Assistants' examination:—

1. Enumerate liquid preparations containing opium, and give dose of each.
2. Give dose and strength in active ingredients of B.P. representative for Easton's syrup.
3. Enumerate hypodermic injections of B.P., giving strength and dose.
4. Give composition and strength of the following:—

Tinct. sennæ	Ung. conii
Decoc. aloes co.	Pulv. kino co.
Tinct. lavand. co.	Mist. sennæ co.
Pulv. ipecac. co.	Ung. iodi
Mist. ferri co.	Pil. asafet. co.
Lin. pot. iod. c. sapon	Pil. ipecac. c. scillæ

5. Under what conditions are the following retailed?—

Liq. hyd. perchlor.	Tartar emetic
Tinct. aconit.	Liq. arsenical
Syr. chloral	Tinct. cantharid.
Phenol	Ext. ergot. liq.

The following paper was set at the Registered Druggist examination:—

1. If 35 cwt. cost 36*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, how many cwt. can be bought for 25*l.* 6*s.*?
2. The sp. gr. of glycerin is 1·25. Find the weight of 2½ quarts.
3. Find the value of ⅞ of ⅔ of a guinea − ⅔ of 7¾ of a half-crown.
4. Cod-liver oil is bought at 5*s.* per gal.: at what price per pint must 40 gal. be sold to gain 5*l.*
5. Under what conditions are the following sold:—Red precipitate, liniment of aconite, opium, tartarated antimony, blistering liquid, liquid extract of ergot, liniment of belladonna?
6. State how you would distinguish Epsom salt from sulphate of zinc, calomel from sub nitrate of bismuth, arsenic from cream of tartar.
7. Write an essay on "Christmas."

NEW ZEALAND TARIFF DECISIONS.—The following decisions bearing on the New Zealand Customs tariff have been recorded:—

Eucalyptus, "Sanders"—	
As eucalyptus oil, in bulk or bottle	20 % *ad val.*
Soap compound, rose, for the manufacture of soaps	Free
Weed-killer, "Acme"—	
As "not otherwise enumerated"	Free
Wine, "beef and malt" and "coca" (*a*)—	
As wine, other than sparkling and Australian	6*s.* per gal.
Wine, "beef and iron," "quinine," and "quinine and orange" (*a*)—	
As drugs and druggists' sundries, not otherwise enumerated	15 % *ad val.*

(*a*) Whether proprietary or otherwise

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Galen Glee-club.

The Christmas Gathering.

A dark and dreary fog-bound Christmas-tide,
Whose leaden hues fore-stemmed the surging side
Of gay Ricardo's spirits, down they sank
Deep as a dungeon; till a noisesome clank
Reverberating from the banquet hall
Recalled him thither, and the woesome pall
Lifted like magic, for his glance surveyed
Full in its pride the wonders he had made.

Wreathed round with holly prickly stood the Throne,
"Vox et præterea—" thus the motto shone,
Extracts in plenty (from Knapman's treasured tomes),
Festoons of fibres and leaves and roots (from Holmes),
Rare herbs (quite Greenish), fruit both ripe and Green,
Mottoes and mountings, the like were never seen,
Blended in brightness and dazzling in array,
Shining with a splendour that mocked the light of day.

Then, on gentle tiptoe, moved Ricardo round
The board, 'neath viands groaning, and to each chair he bound
The little gift of Christmas that Santa-Claus-like came
A-bolting from the Blue as aloud he'd called the name
Of those whom most he cherished, but be he friend or foe,
He promptly was provided with a something *à propos*.



The penny trump from Houndsditch or the Jewsharp from afar,
With crowns and swords of tinsel for the valiant men of war.

Then he summoned Schreiber, who bore with tender care
A jewelled golden casket, which he placed upon the chair.
Reverently he fumbled the golden key in lock,
Timid glanced a-round, fearing One there'd be to mock.
All aflash it lay on its velvet counterpane
The symbol of True Pharmacy, with link-completed Chain.
Each link drooping pendant of the chastest West-end cut,
Emblem each of wisdom—and the zeal of Borthwaye Knutte.

Soon in long procession solemn men with quills,
Learnèd youths with inkpots, legal lights with Bills,
Lynx-eyed luminaries, pallid men with proofs
Chanting weird-like music, drowning restive hoofs
Of equine neighbours pawing in that perfume-haunted Place
So well-beloved of candidates who run the Minor race,
And who think while long in patience they wait their Lords' behest
Of the ammoniacal odour and the uric-acid test.

Blandly watched Ricardo, grimly Schreiber glared,
Slowly rolled the music while brazen trumpets blared.
The Staff with lungs of leather ringing forth their weird refrain,
As with brandished proofs and inkpots they thus chanted of the Chain.

The Chant of the Chain.

Wondrous circlet, regal fashioned,
For the massive manly chest,
Of the great Ones whose impassioned
Love for Us hath made them blest.
Wise Defender,
Praise we render,
(At the Borthwaye Knutte request.)

Links to bind a stubborn Craft with,
Golden discs that mark our past,
Rope to hold the breaking Raft with,
Warp the bosun to the mast;
Praise we render,
Homage tender,
(Lest Cartegno look aghast.

Chain to weld our interests closer,
Badge to prove our learning, skill,
Fit to slay the cutting Grocer,
Or the Comp-an-ies to kill.
Useful, tender,
Gold defender,
Aid us with another Bill.

Thus in unison we praise thee,
Paying tribute to thy worth;
May no vulgar man debase thee
With the thought of things of Earth.
Praise we render,
To the tender,
Loving thought that gave thee birth.

The rolling echoes of the dying Chant
Had scarce grown silent, ere the adamant
But urbane Schreiber held up warning hand,
And all expectant stood, like stricken band.
Full soon without a lordly step was heard,
A knightly figure entered, richly furred,



And, casting mantle from him, with a strut
Stood forth disclosed the Lord of Borthwaye Knutte.
The Staff bowed low, then cheered till rafters rang;
He made to speak—but changed his mind and sang.

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THE SONG OF THE NUT.

A little Nut grew on a Bloom-Berry tree,
And a hard little Nut to crack was he;
But he grew quite ripe, and no green you'd see
Behind him or before, O.
And he made such sums from the books that he read,
Did this clever little Nut with the wise, wise head,
That his wondering neighbours very soon said
"He's a Heaven-born Audit-ōr, O."

Chorus.

The bright little Nut with the long, long head
Grew so wise that his brethren each one said,
He must be an Audit-ōr, O.

So they plucked him straightway from his perch,
And among their sums they made him search
Till he fain would have left them in the lurch,
Or have sinfully shed their gore, O.
But he soon found the sums were as clear as day,
And he'd nothing to do but to smile and to play,
So he gathered big plums, and he gave them away,
Did this generous Audit-ōr, O.

Chorus.

He collected plums by night and by day,
And to good little boys he gave them away,
This ingenious Audit-ōr, O.

Now his fame grew great in the neighbouring trees,
And crowds came a-gazing from over the seas
Till the whole world shook if he chanced to sneeze
Or unwittingly to snore, O.
And at length his success so flew to his brain
That he mocked all his friends till he gave them pain,
So they cracked the Nut with a badge and a chain,
The poor little Audit-ōr, O.

Chorus.

This simple tale you must take to heart,
And never, never seek from your tree to part,
Or you'll come to your end by some lightning dart,
Like this far-famed Audit-ōr, O.

The pale effulgence of the Ancient Moon
Beamed radiant in the doorway; and a boon
He craved in tone commanding, while the hush
Of awed expectancy brought faintest blush



Of pride to marble cheek, though clear-cut brow,
Bestrewn with silvered locks, perturbed was now.
Their Over Lord, he told them, from his heights
Of Northern fastness hied him many nights
Before to join them, but the snow-wreaths piled
In mountainous altitude bestayed him. Wild
With desire to join his band, he strove
To cut a path with epigrams from Jove
(Surnamed Atcano); but the snow was thick.
E'en Gee-Jaye's fiery speeches froze up quick,
And progress hopeless seemed; so, quite resigned
To Fate's decree he Marconi-ed by wind
A message telling of his woful plight,
And deep regret that not with them that night
Could he disport himself. And this his will:
That bold Cartegno his lone seat should fill.

So, sadly mounting to the vacant Throne,
He squashed th' unheeded casket. With a groan
Of mingled terror and despair they saw
The bauble splintered, and a long-drawn "Ah!"
Was followed by a scramble for the links.
The grieved Cartegno, mute with horror, sinks
Into his seat, while Schreiber gleans the floor
With careful fingers, kneeling, puffing sore.
Remains of splintered badge at length are got,
And broken links are Welda-ed on the spot.
Peace once more reigns, good humour soon restored,
Cartegno clears his throat and thumps the board;
Silence obtained, he views the waiting throng,
And, smiling slightly, bursts forth into song.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLIGHT.

Can you picture the sight
And the terrible plight
In which our good Chieftain has fallen;
With the snow all around
In a marble-like mound
It must really be something appallin';
With a frost-bitten nose,
Tender, tingling toes,
And nothing to comfort or cheer him;
No friend to condole
(Ne'er a pan to his sole),
Or Councillor anywhere near him.

No Registrar watchful of conduct unlawful,
It really must be quite too utterly awful.

He sits grave and grim,
Hums the 49th hymn,
And glares at the views in the carriage;
Then he drops off to sleep,
And a heavenly peep
Of a banquet at Jacob Bell's marriage
Appears in a dream;
But he wakes with a scream,
For he sees now Camlachie pursue him,
And Dobbs and the Devil
Have joined in a revel
With weed-killer-men to undo him.

Through all the long ages he shakes and he shivers,
While cold perspiration runs off him in rivers.

Then at length in despair,
He dishevels his hair,
And stamps up and down the compartment;
But the merciless snow
Seems unlikely to go,
And he prays for a Clearance Department.
He dreams of his bed,
Of the speeches he's made,
Till he feels just like Pilate the Pontius;
So his hunger to stay,
He gets out the *P. J.*,
And he reads it—and falls down unconscious

'Tis a criminal thing for a wicked prescriber
To order his victim a column of Schreiber.

Loud genial laughter in the outer Court,
The shaken hand, the quip, the quick retort
Proclaim the arrival of the Wise Men all
Who rule in Council or in Question Hall.
These be the proud Elect whose monthly gait
Betake them thither to deliberate
The ponderous problems needing careful thought,
And carefuller speech; lest haply there slip aught
To th' Outer World that is not meet to hear,
And might prevent our jealous craft cohere—

(At which stage the Poet awoke.)

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Our Town Traveller.

SINCE my last report I have cable-carred in Modern Athens and glided along the electric pathways of the commercial capital of Scotland, Glasgow, to wit. Edinburgh never looks more picturesque than when the Castle crags are covered with snow, and the Broomielaw is at no time more grimly businesslike than in the dank days of the Northern winter. Some reference to my calls in the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is, however, quite appropriate. In old Edinburgh one naturally explores the Canongate region, so rich in historic association, and there, within a stone's throw of Holyrood is the factory of

MESSRS. DUNCAN FLOCKHART & CO.

As in many other businesses bearing a world-wide reputation, the premises have not been built for external display. As first conceived and executed the main building was a big substantial structure standing four-square to the winds from the Forth; but on several occasions during the past fifteen years extensions have been made; yet the internal arrangements in office and warehouse are of reflective of well-ordered business. In the course of a short conversation with Mr. J. L. Ewing, who greeted me heartily as the emissary of "The Chemists' Journal of the Empire," I gathered that the manufacturing and wholesale business is making rapid though unobtrusive progress. The firm have added the proverbial thousand things to the one upon which their fame was established—chloroform; but these are chiefly of the galenical type that was wont to be called "Elegant Pharmacy." The counter-speciality trade has not yet got a grip of Scotland, although Mr. Ewing told me that his firm put up many proprietary articles for customers, but these are merely to meet a local demand; and, as far as I could gather from various representatives of wholesale houses with whom I discussed the subject, little has been done in Scotland to create a market for factory-packed counter-specialities which figure so largely on the south of the Tweed. The Scottish pharmacist is perhaps nearer being a pharmacist in the true sense of the word than his English *confrère*. His business is still practically confined to dealing in drugs and chemicals, and dispensing prescriptions. Counter-prescribing, except in parts of the West of Scotland, where competition with the doctor-druggist has to be met, is not generally prevalent, and therefore the need for proprietary articles is perhaps not so strongly forced upon the chemist.

Continuing my journey in the Holyrood district I happened on 93 and 109 Abbeyhill, where

MESSRS. J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

have for more than a generation scented the neighbourhood with the aroma exhaled from decoctions of opium. I was received by Mr. David Brown and his son, who talked with me a little while on the advances of the firm's business and the condition of pharmacy in general. It is a remarkable fact that from these quiet precincts of Auld Reekie export-business in spirituous B P. galenicals has been quietly, but surely, built up under the advantageous conditions granted by the Excise a decade since, specially (it was thought) for London houses. Messrs. Macfarlan as coadjutors, so to speak, with Lister when he was Professor of Surgery in Edinburgh, have since that time kept pace with all the developments of antiseptic surgery, so that the manufacture of antiseptic dressings is now a large branch of their business, without interfering with the older branches—alkaloids and chloroform manufacture, as well as fine chemicals generally.

Smith's Place, Leith Walk, is one of the quietest retreats, but there one finds the modest sign of

MESSRS. RAIMES, CLARK & CO.

There I was greeted by Mr. Davies, whose forty-six years' connection with the firm embraces intimate work with the late Mr. Richard Raimes, senior, the founder of the firm, and the pupilage of the present principal Mr. Richard Clark. With Dr. George Coull as the "Ferguson" of the party, I was conducted all over the extensive establishment, which consists of three floors in the main building and numerous off-shoots. A walk through the store-rooms is a revelation of the firm's turnover in druggists' goods. An important department of their work is the manufacture of medicinal capsules, as may be judged by the fact that they order a ton of gelatin at a time. Cascara sagrada is also ordered in ton quantities. Mr. Davies, whose long experience of the drug-trade entitles him to speak with authority, remarked on the influence this American drug has had on the sale of senna. Whereas twenty or thirty years ago the firm were accustomed to buy ten or fifteen bales of senna on the London market, now five suffice, as the salts and senna of our forefathers is replaced by the more elegant pharmaceutical laxatives of the present day. I could not help remarking that the Americans balance the account by buying more senna than ever, for to them chiefly is due the increased output of that older but quite as efficient laxative. The Smith's Place establishment, with its "wets," "dries," "heavies," and so forth is an excellent proof of the fact that floor-space may be as precious outside London as in it; every department appeared filled to overflowing, and both Mr. Davies and Dr. Coull have been smitten by the "more" room malady that afflicts the wholesale as much as it did little Oliver. But I understand that another two-storeyed building is in contemplation to relieve the pressure of the present congestion. Passing through the wet and dry rooms, and spending more than a few minutes in the steam laboratories, with their old-fashioned solid brickbat furnaces and modern chemical appliances cheek by jowl, Dr. Coull introduced me to his "sanctum sanctorum," as he called the experimental laboratory. I was glad to hear him say that one of the mainstays of his labours is a set of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and its DIARIES from 1881. It is from this laboratory that Dr. Coull (who is, of course, a Major man) controls the work in the manufacturing laboratory.

Mr. Peter Boa, at the Jubilee-dinner of the North British Branch, on December 18, 1901, recalling the names of the founders of the branch, mentioned, amid enthusiastic applause, that they had present with them on that occasion Thomas and Henry Smith, two descendants of the third generation of

MESSRS T. & H. SMITH & CO.

These are the sons of Peter Shanklie Smith, and they are now the proprietors of this well-known business. In the course of a short chat with the elder of the two, Mr. Henry Ewing Smith, he told an incident *à propos* of his marriage which illustrates the development of this well-known business. Mr. Smith told me that on the occasion of his father's marriage the employés of the firm, about a dozen in all, were entertained to a cake-and-wine banquet in the private room at 19 Duke Street, Edinburgh, the original home of the firm. In order to carry out a similar entertainment last month it had been found necessary to engage the Royal Arch Mason Hall, one of the largest public halls in Edinburgh, where 250 of the employés, from Edinburgh and Glasgow, were entertained to dinner. These represented merely the employés in Scotland, for the firm have an important branch in London over which Mr. H. Ewing Smith presides, and the London employés had a gathering of their own. A cursory inspection of the Edinburgh business premises provides further evidence of the progress of this firm since the late Thomas Smith made his first batch of morphine in a frying-pan in the cellar of 19 Duke Street. Extensive alterations have recently been made at the works, a new building of three floors having been added, and in ten years, I was informed, the staffs at Duke Street and the factory have been more than quadrupled. It is interesting to recall in this connection that Thomas Smith was also the first manufacturer of aërated-waters in Edinburgh, which business is still an important side-line to the chemicals and pharmaceuticals which are the chief products of the house.

Glasgow is one of the best business-cities in the world and her citizens owe the fact to their own enterprise, which has overcome many natural defects of location. They have almost literally hewed a river-path to the ocean highway, and annexed mineral wealth of far other territories than

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those which naturally pertain to the district. In chemical-manufacture, the alkalies of C. Tennant, Sons & Co. (Limited) and the bichromates of J. & J. White (Limited), of Rutherglen (to mention only two branches) are world-known, and there are many other firms more directly connected with pharmacy which deserve to be better known outside Scotland than they are. During my visit (brief at the longest) I called on

MESSRS. J. C. STEELE & CO.

at their works in Port Eglinton. It is there that Steele's chloride of lime is put into air-tight packets, which have earned the blessings of innumerable errand-boys and apprentices, besides the appreciation of housewives. I gathered during my visit that chlorinated line is still an important factor in domestic and sanitary economy. The size of Messrs. Steele's premises and the stir and industry within are evidence of the fact.

The fine new building in Renfield Street, Glasgow, which, Phœnix-like, has risen from the ashes of the old warehouse of

MESSRS. W. & R. HATRICK,

is a place well worth seeing. I had an interview with Mr. W. Hatrick, who, with his brother, now carries on this large wholesale drug-business. The internal fittings, both in office and warehouse, would give points to many London houses, and the Messrs. Hatrick, who, while sticking to a historic reputation, have adapted themselves, as far-seeing young men do, to the probabilities of the future. Mr. Hatrick had much to say on the question of some varieties of present-day trading which would commend him to most pharmacists, and he had withal about him an air of quiet capability which augured well for the future of this business.

The busiest crossing in Glasgow, and said to be second in intricacy to the meeting of ways at the Bank of England, is where Jamaica Street crosses Argyle Street. Almost overlooking this corner—at 191 Argyle Street—are the business-premises of

MESSRS. LORIMER & MOYES,

the druggist sundriesmen. This business was established in 1851, and was acquired about three years ago by Mr. William Dykes. The Argyle Street premises have only recently become the headquarters of the firm, which for nearly forty years previously was at 56 Howard Street. It was originally a brush-and-comb house, and to this day, Mr. Dykes assured me, they hold a stock of these commodities much greater in quantity and variety than any other house outside London. It is the aim of Mr. Dykes similarly to establish a druggist-sundries' business of the first class to vie with the London houses. A walk round his establishment proved to me that he is in a fair way towards the accomplishment of this desire. I traversed three floors (each about 100 feet by 40 feet) packed with sundries. Six travellers are continually on the road for the house. Messrs. Lorimer & Moyes are the agents in Scotland for the soaps and perfumery of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited), and they avoid business with cutters. They deal directly with the retailer. A word or two in reference to what I saw will not be out of place. On the second floor was an excellent selection of sponges of all sizes, shapes, and grades, from the common 1*d.* slate sponge to the fine Turkey cup. These were loose in bunkers, ready to be picked. Mr Dykes also makes a feature of boxing sponges in assorted lots to suit all buyers. Large stocks of willow, cardboard and turned-wood boxes are always held. The top floor is kept exclusively for boxes and feeding-bottles, of which about half a million are sold in twelve months. Toilet-articles and perfumery bulk largely in the stock, and the increase in business during the past few years shows that the impetus which Mr. Dykes has put into things is already productive of results.

One of the most interesting of my interviews was at 48 Dundas Street with

MR. WILLIAM COWAN,

the inventor of the vaccination-shield. Mr. Cowan appears to be one of these inventive geniuses to whom nothing comes amiss; but it was undoubtedly the happy thought of the shield which was the turning-point in his career. The story of its inception has been told in the *C. & D.* more than once, the Editor informs me, but he will at least permit me to say that Mr. Cowan's baby, for whom the first shield was made, is now nearly 6 feet high, and gives a hearty hand-grip. By the way, this first shield, after it had done duty on Baby Cowan's arm, was lent to neighbours right and left, and ultimately it got into the hands of a chemist, who, after seeing his own infant safely over its trouble, sold the shield for sixpence. This is the reverse of the "bang-gaed-saxpence" story; but Mr. Cowan would give a 20*l.* note for that shield now. For it launched him into the wholesale manufacture of the article, with results which all pharmacy knows. There have been many improvements and varieties of the shield made since then, but the shield of chamois-padded silk and satin-covered wires which the Duchess of Fife used for her children is, in construction, substantially the lemonade-wire and tape product of twenty years ago. [It strikes us that O.T.T. has worked off the story after all. —ED.] Mr. Cowan is, besides, the manufacturer of many mechanical surgical appliances. He has acquired a fame amongst the physicians of the city for the excellence of his artificial limbs, and he claims to make "the lightest leg in Glasgow." He has invented many ingenious contrivances for the relief of sufferers with maimed or contracted limbs, and the production of trusses is one of his specialities. Since my talk with him I observe from a Glasgow paper that Mr. Cowan has invented a machine for registering the distance for which the passengers on a tramcar may be carried for a given sum; an appliance that is likely to be adopted by several municipal tramway companies.

Having forsaken the (more or less) primrose paths of dalliance among the snow wreaths of Scotland, I took up my usual round, and one of my first visits was to the works of the

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED)

in Malden Crescent, N.W. There Mr. Welch plucked a morsel from the fleeting hour, and ordered up Vinolia delicacies for my delectation. These included a new label for Vinolia white-rose perfume (1*s.* size), a new sixpenny line of perfumes, and a new series of twopenny soaps—glycerin and cucumber, musk-brown Windsor, and "Peach Bloom." These are all nice cakes, beautifully milled, and, the latter in particular, is exceptionally good value. The "Peach Bloom" series is large in size, with a flowery impress which takes the eye, and it is to be had in nine different perfumes and colours. Mr. Welch predicts a great future for this soap, and I think he is justified. "Fo-Fum" carbolic soap is being pushed as a valuable anti-smallpox remedy, and the penny "Diamond" brand honey-cake is not looked upon as one that will be a difficult seller. In the course of our conversation I gathered from Mr. Welch that the company have now between seventy and eighty travellers in their employ, fifty being at work in the United Kingdom and the balance "even unto the uttermost ends of the earth." It must be evident, therefore, that the sale of the Vinolia preparations is not declining, and as the directors make it a point to produce one or two novelties a month, the Vinolia list is not getting shorter. This reminds me that the Vinolia price-list is as dainty a production as are the rest of the Vinolia products. Mr. Welch, who, by the way, claims that the Vinolia Company can sell pure otto of rose (in 1-oz. bottles) on better terms than most people, showed me besides various partly finished "evolutions" for the future. The most striking is "Idolita" soap, which will be sufficiently sumptuous in get-up to make it *à propos* to the Coronation. The design for the box (to hold three cakes) is a Burne-Jones maiden in art colours on a ground of white satin. It looks exquisite, and the price will probably be in the neighbourhood of half-a-guinea per box.

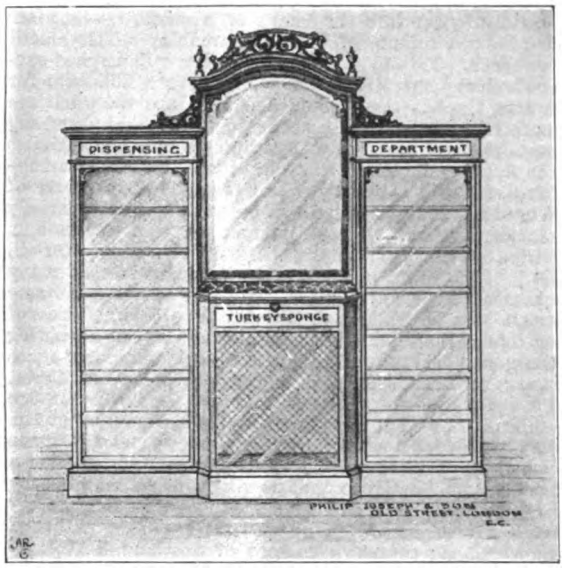
My descent upon

MESSRS. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON

in their stronghold at 93 Old Street, London, E.C., the other day resulted in the production of various new designs in shop-furniture for my inspection. It seems strange that I see something new at each visit, but next time there is sure to be something "newer." On my last visit the new dispensing-screen figured overleaf engaged a good deal of my attention. It is constructed in solid mahogany, and the features are the carving, the cases with plate-glass shelves

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all the way down each side of the mirror, and the "brilliant" lettering. The last is a decided improvement. It has the appearance of gold lettering, and the back-ground may be cream, dark, or light mahogany colour as desired.



The lettering is done by stamping out of sheet copper with solid steel dyes, and is very chaste to look upon. This "incised-gold" lettering has caught on, and the newest designs in furniture or facias I saw were done by the copper process. I had to confess an admiration, also, for a large mahogany and plate-glass centre case for holding cameras or optical goods, which is to accompany the aforementioned screen to its owner in South Africa. It was a handsome case and so daintly fragile in appearance that I positively received a shock when Mr. Philip Josephs, jun., to demonstrate its strength and stability, began to vigorously kick the plate glass. A feature of the wall-cases, and indeed of all the two-doored cases now constructed by Messrs. Josephs, is that each door opens on a separate compartment. There is a neat central division, and it is no longer necessary to open both doors in order to get admission to a large case.

A visit which I paid to

Messrs. Henry P. Thompson & Co.'s Showroom

at 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., enabled me to make a thorough examination of Messrs. Bauer & Black's plasters, surgical dressings, suspensory bandages, and chest-protectors, about which, I understand, an illustrated inset is to be distributed with this number. It is difficult to convey an adequate impression of the real attractiveness of these goods. Messrs. Bauer & Black seem to have the artistic sense highly developed, and it is associated with a definite system which together are expressed in an extensive variety of styles of packages. I made notes of a few of the articles which, I think, merit the attention of the trade. First, their mustard-plasters in roll and leaf are perfectly flexible, smooth, and do not shed mustard-powder in the least. Then there are kidney-plasters on swansdown which can be sold without stamping, and a recommended one, called "King's plaster," which Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co. are to make a speciality of. Next I inspected a series of adhesive plaster in spools, from the 1*d.* pocket-box to the 10-yard spool; there are various widths for surgical purposes. Isinglass-plaster is another good B. & B. article. It is spread on silk (skin colour, black, and white), and can be had by the yard or in pocket-cases—in fact, the 1*d.* pocket-cases, containing a piece of each colour, is as good a pennyworth as there is in the market, and makes an attractive display. The Bauer & Black corn and bunion plasters, in boxes and bulk, are also worth attention. I made a careful examination of their belladonna-plasters. As the United States alkaloidal standard for these is lower than the British Pharmacopœia one, Messrs. Bauer & Black specially prepare belladonna-plasters for the British market so that they conform to the B.P. standard. They use extract of belladonna-root with indiarubber basis. The analytical results from six plasters show consistent uniformity in the alkaloidal strength. Another plaster which Messrs. Thompson are to make a leading line of is a strengthening one called the "Rex" porous-plaster. This will be a speciality, and only one chemist in each neighbourhood will be supplied with it.

Turning to the surgical dressings, I noticed that the plain gauze bandages are sterilised and are put up very neatly in parchment paper, a 10-yard bandage being as compact as an ordinary 6-yard one. Iodoform and other gauzes are put up in clear amber glass-bottles containing 1 yard or 5 yards, the containers being aseptic and sealed. The gauzes are also packed in paper packages similarly sterilised. The prices struck me as just right. Messrs. Bauer & Black are the makers of the O.P.C. suspensories, and Messrs. Thompson are carrying a very complete line of these goods. It is impossible to refer in detail to the numerous varieties both in price and style, but one feature should be mentioned—namely, that each suspensor is packed in a box or card envelope with the number and designation on the side, so that the retailer can easily pick from his stock what his customer requires. The card-envelopes referred to can be opened up and displayed. A forcibly-written and well-illustrated booklet regarding the use of suspensories is supplied to retailers for distribution. It is quite American. As an indication of the prices of the suspensories we noted No. 36 with a silk bag nicely boxed, which costs 8*s.* 9*d.* per dozen. The firm also stock athletic supporters. In chest-protectors one of the most attractive and saleable articles is the "Frost King" chamois vest, which is largely used by golfers. It is a tailor-made article with elastic gussets on each side, and costs, wholesale, 5*s.* 10*d.* A similar vest, named the "Frost Queen," is largely used by lady golfers in the United States, who wear it as a vest underneath their jackets.

I may also mention that Messrs. Thompson have secured the sole supply to the British Empire of dispensing and toilet bottles, produced at a leading American glass-factory. These are of white-flint glass, perfectly transparent, without bloom, and of exquisite finish. I would specially commend the "Oriole" (a new oval for toilet-preparations), and a dispensing-bottle flat on one side and oval on the other. Chemists who like to do things quite differently from others, and who are not afraid of novelties, should get samples of these. Mr. Thompson also informed me that he has obtained from Mr. G. B. Evans, the celebrated Philadelphian chemist, the sole agency for his Violet talcum-powder, which is popular in the United States, as it doubtless will be here very soon, for Mr. Thompson has entered into a big advertising contract, which begins in February, and which covers the leading ladies' papers. The firm want at least one agent for the powder in each town. It is put up in attractive boxes, with dredger-tops, a dozen boxes being in a showbox. It sells at 1*s.*

I dropped into the offices and showrooms of

Messrs. Parkinson & Co.,

at 27 Southampton Row, W.C., the other day, and had a talk with Mr. Roe, their shop-fitting expert. Messrs. Parkinson, who have recently taken over the business formerly carried on by Messrs. George Treble & Son, are by no means beginners in the art of shop-fitting. As a matter of fact, they have been shop-fitters in a quiet way, Mr. Roe told me, for about eighty years, but the acquisition of Messrs. Treble's business will now probably bring them more in touch with chemists. They have done much good work, as I could see, for various firms of chemists, and they have the great merit of originality in style of structure—a thing for which all up-to-date chemists sigh. Their endeavour, as expressed by Mr. Roe, is to give the best workmanship available for a fair price, and to avoid all "fly-blown phylacteries" in designs.

The latest addition to the list of cosmopolitan pharmacies to be found in Oxford Street, W., is that of Manrieve & Co. This establishment is a unique example of chemists' shop-fittings executed by

Mr. H. Mills,

of 163 Old Street, City Road, E.C. The woodwork is in dark mahogany throughout, with carved cornices showing

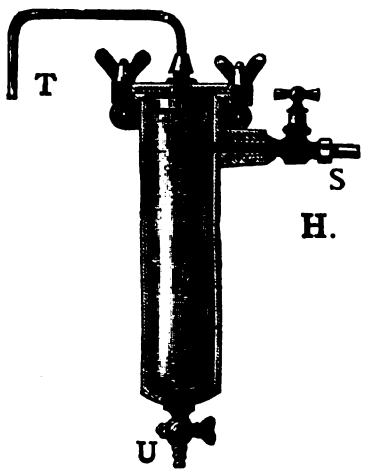
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careful workmanship. The counter is narrow (leaving room for customers), with brass supports all along, with glass shelving for the display of proprietaries and sundries. A noticeable feature is a series of cupboards, with mirrored doors of bevelled glass, that form part of the wall-fittings behind the counter, and there are many points from which an inquiring brother pharmacist might get a wrinkle in shop-furniture.

The new germ-proof filter, named the "Tubor," which the

BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED)

have recently introduced is the same in principle as former filters made by this firm. The advantages of the new filter, however, are obvious on examination. In the company's premises at 121 Oxford Street, W., I inspected several of the candles recently, and found that although of the same Kieselguhrian composition the material is closer in the pore and smoother to the touch than formerly. This not only increases the efficacy of the cylinder as a filtering-medium, but makes it much more durable. The "Tubor" cylinders are less fragile than formerly—a fact specially noted by Dr. Andrew Wilson, who regards the "Tubor" as "the ideal of the sanitarian's definition of a true filter." The house-filter which we reproduce illustrates the principle of all. S is the inlet tap, T the filtered-water outlet, and U the flushing-tap. The price of this variety has been reduced from 42*s.* to 30*s.*, and proportionate reductions have been made in the prices of the other kinds.



VANILLA.

Hearing that Messrs. GEORGE CHURCH & Co., vanilla importers and dealers, had removed from 149 Fenchurch Street to 15 Little Trinity Lane, E.C., I called round the other day to have a look over their stock. The firm do a very large business in Seychelles, Mauritius, and other vanillas, and I inspected a number of exceptionally good samples of these. The firm have built up quite an important business with large users of vanilla, including manufacturers of chocolate, wholesale druggists, &c., and they are desirous of still further extending their connection with the drug-trade. Mr. Church, principal of the firm, has had twenty-five years' experience of the Mincing Lane vanilla-trade.

Recent Patents.

THE following are abstracts of complete specifications recently published, of inventions for which letters patent have been granted. Money order offices sell postcards, price 8*d.* each, which, on filling up with the number and year of the patent and posting, secure a copy of any complete specification.

Aluminium Solder.—J. A. McLeod, H. E. Provost, druggist, Haverhill, U.S.A., and H. Smith, Lowell, have patented a solder for aluminium composed of zinc 25 parts, aluminium 6 parts, and tin 69 parts. The solder may be used with other metals. (19,836, 1901.)

Sweet bag.—T. Kerfoot, manufacturing pharmaceutical chemist, Ashton-under-Lyne, has patented an improved bag for sweetmeats and confectionery, in which either the upper or lower portion is composed of a woven fabric fastened by glue to the paper portion. When the top part is of woven fabric it may be closed by using strings to draw the edges together. (17,231, 1901.)

Aluminium Alloy.—A. Manhardt, Vienna, produces from the following combination an alloy of aluminium which is bright, silver-white, does not tarnish, is easily worked, and is not brittle:—

Aluminium	100
Tin	12·05
Antimony	0·20
Phosphorus	0·09
Copper	7·50
Magnesium	0·06
Bicarbonate of soda...	0·06
Sulphur	0·04

(19,403, 1901.)

A Family Pill.—Elizabeth Birch, trained nurse, and Eustace Fordyce Birch, chemist's apprentice, 51 Barrington Road, Crouch End, N., are joint patentees of a pill for human use of the following composition:—

Dried sulphate of iron	15 gr.
Powdered capsicum	20 gr.
Extract of Barbadoes aloes ...	38 gr.

Divide into forty pills, and coat with French chalk and gum.

The pill gives tone to the stomach, and "whilst acting as a tonic and mild aperient, its effects are non-irritating, and it is particularly recommended in cases of indigestion and for the cure of flatuence, constipation, and female pelvic troubles." (17,474, 1901.)

Animal-food.—J. G. A. Koolmans, Amsterdam, makes an improved food for animals by mixing molasses, 70 parts, with ground maize, oobs, or stalks, 30 parts. (16,802, 1901.)

Soldering Aluminium.—C. P. Sörensen, Copenhagen, patents a process of soldering aluminium, which consists principally in the thorough cleansing of the aluminium first. The parts to be soldered are heated up to about 300° C. over a fire, which produces a strong oxidation of the metal. The oxidation is removed by treating with a concentrated alkaline lye, after which the metal is clean-washed with water; soldering can now be carried on without any flux. Good results are obtained by using a brazing-alloy of zinc and brass or zinc and tin. (16,864, 1901.)

Artificial Marble.—Otto Hertwig, and E. Liebang, Dörnfeld, Germany, patent an artificial marble made of

Magnesite	16 parts
Magnesium chloride	17 parts
Flint, or its equivalent	45 parts
Kaolin, or its equivalent	5 parts
Water	17 parts

(166,40, 1901.)

Starching-composition.—M. Cabidos, and J. M. Abram, Toulouse, make a patented starching-composition for laundresses' use, as follows:—

Rice-starch	100 parts
Borax	12½ parts
White-fat soap	7 parts

(16,148, 1901.)

Coating Compound.—A. Wolf, Paris, has obtained protection for a composition for coating statuary and stone made of stearine and resin of each 1 kilo., bitumen 0·20 gramme, benzoin (preferably from Sumatra) 0·50 gramme, creosote (preferably from beech) 0·05 gramme. The articles are dipped in the melted compound or otherwise coated with it. (15,204, 1901.)

Shaving-brushes. — B. Hesseling, Krefeld, Germany, makes inexpensive shaving-brushes so that a brush can be thrown away after once using. Fibre is used, the lower part being prepared by dipping in soap solution, so that lathering can be conducted by the use of water only. The upper ends of the fibre are bound together and used in a holder. (14,409, 1901.)

Artificial Wood.—E. Helbing, Wandsbek, near Hamburg, proposes to make artificial wood by the following process:—Turf or peat is washed and freed from acids, and to 100 parts of the moist are added 4 to 10 parts of hydrate of lime and 30 to 50 parts of a combination of aluminium, such as sulphate of aluminia. The mixture is pressed whilst in a wet condition and hardened in the open air. (13,136, 1901.)

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C. & D. "Diary" Competition.

THE B section of our annual DIARY competition has been as laborious as ever to adjudicate upon. We deal in the present article with the home cards only. The questions which our subscribers, their assistants or families, had to answer were:—

1. Which is the most interesting advertisement in the DIARY?
2. Which DIARY advertisement should be most helpful during the year?
3. Indicate the best illustrated design amongst the DIARY advertisements?
4. Name the speciality (of any kind) advertised in the DIARY which you sell most of?
5. What is there not advertised in the DIARY that should be?
6. Which proprietary article would you like to own?

We have so frequently referred to the work of adjudication that we need only say now that the scrutiny of the cards containing the replies, each one being carefully examined and recorded, occupied the better part of three days. After all were examined, and the votes counted, it was found that

THE MOST INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT

is contained in pages 25 to 35, which tells the story of Pears' soap. The vote for this is 200 ahead of the second of the following:—

Pears' soap (pages 25–35)
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (pages 229–256)
Daisy (Limited) (pages 151–157)
Allen & Hanburys (Limited) (pages 169–188)
F. Schutze & Co (page 559)
J. Hart & Son (page 44)
Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited) (page 293)
W. Butcher & Sons (page 97) &c.

Scarcely less decisive is the vote on the

MOST HELPFUL ADVERTISEMENT,

but in this instance opinion is much more divided. By a large majority the series of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. is given first place. Then come Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Daisy (Limited), Standard Tablet Company (page 305), Pears' (Limited), Camwal (Limited) (page vi), W. Toogood (page 579), W. Butcher & Sons, Philip Joseph & Son (pages 126, 127). Many voters pay us the compliment of saying they find the "Buyer's Guide" the most helpful; and another expressed the opinion that "*C. & D.* books to buy—if bought" are most helpful.

The position held for several years by Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited) (pages 8 and 9) for the

BEST ILLUSTRATED DESIGN

has again been kept by them, but this year they have had to cope with much severer competition. By barely a fifty majority over Pears they have retained premier position. The first eight are thus placed:—

Stevenson & Howell (Limited)
Pears' (Limited)
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (page 231)
Cadbury Brothers (page 489)
Van Oppen, Ross & Co. (page 518)
Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited)
J. H. Haywood (page 592)
C. P. Goerz (page 95)

The fourth question was not exactly new, and it has served to elicit an opinion that the

BEST-SELLING SPECIALITY

is Beecham's pills. This was a toughly contested question, but Beecham beat Daisy by exactly 100. The Burroughs-Wellcome specialities take third place; then come Pears' soap, Vinolia preparations, Brand's essence of beef, Plasmon, Vaseline, "Allenburys" foods, Winslow's syrup, Warner's pills, Woodward's gripe-water, Camwal waters, Apenta, Idris waters, and many others.

By far the most interesting question, and, moreover, the one which produced the greatest diversity of opinion, was the fifth question about

ARTICLES WHICH SHOULD BE ADVERTISED

in the DIARY, the competitors considering that Bovril is the most flagrant omission. The list of articles which our subscribers miss, and wish to refer to in THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, include:—

Bovril
Bile-beans
Seigel's syrup
Elliman's embrocation
Owbridge's lung-tonic
Kodak goods
Erasmic specialities
Scott's emulsion
Pharmaceutical Society's School
Mellin's food
Kutnow's powder
Maypole soap
Rowntree's cocoa
Tatcho
Frog in the throat
Williams's pink pills
Carter's pills
Phosferine
Dodd's kidney-pills
Horlick's malted milk
Koko
Angier's emulsion
Kaputine powders
Mazawattee cocoa
Scott's pills
Hudson's dry soap
Steedman's powders
Frame Food jelly
Armour's preparations
Hinksman's asthma-cure
Paris whiting
Sugar for syrups
Californian syrup of figs
Peck's asthma-cure
Dylissia goods
Timmin's Mira-cura
Atkins's diuretic balls
Guttapercha bottles
Guinness's invalid stout
Label-cabinets
Ogden's cigarettes
Tibble's Vi cocoa
Dent's toothache-gum
Sparklets
Keating's powder
Grossmith's perfumes
Eczema-balm
William's shaving-soap
Fulleylove's embrocation
Phonographs
Tyler & England's photo-apparatus
Skuse's tablets and mixture
Eade's pills
Dinneford's fluid magnesia
S. & M.'s peptonised milk chocolate
Hood's sarsaparilla
Parke's furniture-cream
Holdroyd's gravel-pills
Brush and sponge powders
Clarke's blood-mixture
Glendenning's beef-and malt wine
Writing-inks
Clare & Hunt's specialities
Price's glycerine
Oxo
Fetchner's "Lunkura"
Electric bells
Optical illusions and toys
Morley's Malvaline
Ordish's Mend-all cement
Antexema
Imperial Tobacco Company's products
Insurance (fire, life, burglary, &c.)

Many competitors flatter the Publisher by saying the DIARY is perfect; there is "nothing" to be added, but several would like to see the *C. & D.* publications more prominently displayed. Others ask photographic goods to be advertised better, and there appears to be considerable demand for "*bonâ-fide* makers of photographic accessories." Several would like to see P.A.T.A. matters displayed in the DIARY advertisement pages. One gentleman hankers after "Ping-Pong," while another would like to see "a portrait of the Editor." Two candidates yearn for an advertiser to guarantee them "Distilled water B.P. and spt. eth. nit., always sent out 7 vols." Yet another wishes to see "something with a larger profit and a bigger turnover," and there is a pathetic desire on the part of one competitor to learn "the way to prevent being swindled." There are likewise in the answers food for mathematical reflection and scope for the exercise of ingenuity in the desire put forward by someone for "a concise little work showing the small retailer how to take stock, work out a profit-and-loss account, and strike a balance that will show him his exact financial position."

It was to be expected (although we did not think of it) that, seeing Beecham is given top place as the "best seller," his proprietary would be considered

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO OWN.

In the replies to question 6 "Beecham's Pills" comes therefore well out ahead of the others, but there are many who would like to own Pears' soap, Daisy powders, B. W. & Co.'s business, Kepler's malt, Vinolia, 4,711 Eau-de-Cologne, Cadbury's cocoa, and so on. One competitor, however, professes a desire to own "none" of the proprietaries advertised.

AWARDS.

An unprecedented number of competitors (5) have this year answered the six questions as the majorities in each case have done. To each of the following gentlemen we therefore award one guinea:—

Mr. H. A. WILKINSON, 69 Bridge Street, Worksop.
Mr. CHARLES MCCANN, 4 Chief Street, Belfast.
Mr. J. A. SYMONDS, 16 Upper Brook Street, Ipswich.

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Mr. A. DAVIDSON, c/o Mr. J. G. Nicholson, 7 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. J. W. COWAP, Over-Winsford, Cheshire.

We wished to give five guineas for a six-correct card in Section B, and as five gentlemen have come up to that standard we divide the sum between them. Cheques will be sent to them forthwith. We reserve a larger portion of the ten guineas than usual, because the response in the A section and the large amount of useful hints to be disposed of deserve fuller recognition.

Hints and Verses.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

SHOP HINT.—Dress your window tastefully and attractively, and do not forget the one essential point to sell from it is to price everything in plain figures.—A. S. HIGGS (Kingston).

P erhaps the most inviting ad.,
E ngenders thoughts of Godliness;
A ltho' most bold the "Little" lad—
R emembers "The Cult of Cleanliness."
S ee then, the baby in the tub;
S ee, next, our old friend "Bubbles";
O r "Grandma," who believes in "rub,"
A nd Furniss's man, of bi-ennial scrub,
P ear's Soap should end all their troubles.

—A. E. WARDEN (15 Hawksdale Road, Waverley Park, S.W.).

SHOP HINT.—I find that when a very stiff ointment has to be mixed in a mortar it is very difficult to work the pestle round unless a firm grip is kept on the mortar, which keeps slipping on the counter. To obviate this, take a small wooden box (strong), about 4 inches square, and 2 or 3 inches high, screw down to the counter at the four corners, place the mortar in this and tightly wedge with pieces of wood. I find this an excellent contrivance, and have thought about getting a smarter one made in iron, &c., and having it patented.—WILLIAM LISTER (Ambleside).



SHOP HINT.—Any chemist—who is built for it—can easily make more money extracting teeth with or without N_2O (gas) and fitting "artificials" than he can out of any other department of his business, and there is no necessity to be a dentist to do all this, or style oneself such.—ARTHUR OGLESBY (Barnsley).

Of all the patents which I stock
(And this is true I'm telling),
For sales as steady as a rock
Pil. Beecham is excelling.

—"MARMION" (Hawick, N.B.).

SHOP HINT.—Hang in a conspicuous position in your pharmacy a copy of the "Sale of Poisons" schedule as presented with this year's *C. & D.* DIARY.—G. E. GUEST (Pontefract).

PILL-MACHINE FOR LOZENGE-MAKING.—Most elegant small lozenges of cushion shape may be prepared by piping the mass as for pills, and cutting by pressure without rolling. The following is the formula used in making one dozen lozenges for a doctor:—

Cocain. hyd.	gr. j.
Sacch. lactis	gr. vj.
Sacchari	gr. xlviij.
Pulv. gum. acac.	gr. vj.
Liq. carmini et aq. rosæ aa. ...	q.s.

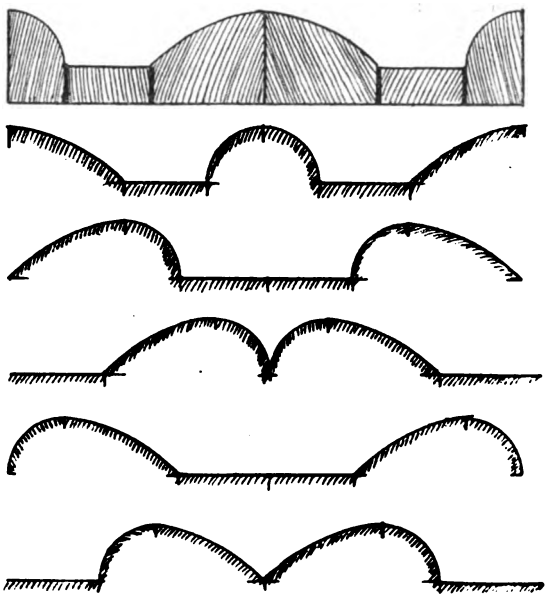
Ft. troch. xij. ut supra.

He was delighted.—J. E. ALLENBY (Helmsley, R.S.O.).

SHOP HINT.—Price the things in the window.—J. N. WALKER (Staple Hill).

DESIGN FOR WINDOW-SHELVING OR COUNTER-STANDS.

It affords the advantage of a perpetual change of outline, enhancing novelty of display, and saving 50 per cent. time in dressing either of above. Made in six pieces. The top



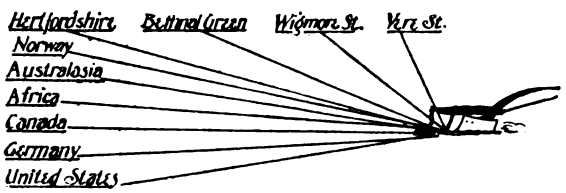
sketch shows the ground plan, and those below it possible combinations.—A. PEREIRA (140 Hornsey Road).

Suggested invitation for a well-known firm.

Come Burro'(w) in the Snow Hill,
Nor shall the same prove void:
You'll find a mighty Wellcome
In a very small tabloid.

—GEORGE MURDOCH (Cricklewood, N.W.).

Page 169.



A precedent to the "Lonely Furrow," and what became of it. Read the *C. & D.* for up-to-date hints applicable to extend business.—W. E. POWELL (19 Laitwood Road, S.W.).

In looking through the DIARY in a casual sort of mood
I notice a good facsimile of "Allenburys" Food.
They put it up in tins, in three quite different stages,
The first, the second, and the third, for kids of different ages.
There's "Allenburys" malt-extract (prepared *in vacuo*),
"It keeps in any climate"—at least, they tell you so.
And "Allenburys" toilet-soaps, of different shape and odour,
There's one "non-alkaline honey soap, containing no free soda."

—T. C. JONES (Medical Hall, Connah's Quay, Flintshire).

SHOP HINT.—In packing specialities it is best to paste the edge of the paper instead of folding, as is usually done. This makes a neater package, looks more workmanlike, and saves paper.—C. A. COLES (c/o Mr. S. J. Coles, 25 High Street, Halstead).

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Notes on Novelties and Improvements.

"TATCHO."

Geo. R. Sims' Hair-restorer Company, 81 Great Queen Street, London, W.C., insert in this issue an effective advertisement respecting their special offer, about which a chemist says: "Repeat my last order. I disposed of three gross of the 1s. 10d. size 'Tatcho' last week."

ELEGANT PHARMACY

is a title which is used with a considerable amount of appropriateness on the labels of a series of pills and capsules which are submitted for our inspection by the Wand Manufacturing Company, Leicester. The pills are gelatin or silver coated, and either round or oval, whilst the capsules are of the soft, easily-soluble variety, and completely filled with the medicament. The labels of the packages are examples of lithography which it would be difficult to excel.

GUY'S TONIC SHOWCARD.

The manufacturers of Guy's Tonic have some new showcards ready. They measure 6 inches long by 4 inches wide, and consist of a brilliant metallic plaque 5¼ inches by 3 inches, upon which the words "Guy's Tonic for Indigestion" and a figure of the packet are printed in a striking manner. The plaque is mounted on a round-cornered white card, and is as effective a thing of the kind as we have seen for a long time. Any chemist can get a few by writing to the manufacturers.

CELLULOID VACCINATION-SHIELD.

Messrs. J. L. Hatrick & Co. (Limited), 82 Turnmill Street, E.C., are putting on the market a vaccination-shield made of celluloid in the shape of a soap-plate, but bent to conform to the shape of the arm It is transparent, and is provided with ventilation-holes, as well as a piece of india-rubber adhesive plaster at each side, by which the shield is affixed to the arm. It is made in sizes suitable for adults or children, and, as it may be washed with boiling water, it can be kept in an aseptic condition.

PERFUME MATERIALS.

Messrs. K. F. Kramer & Co., 11 Rangoon Street, London, E.C., submit a copy of their price list of essential oils, compound perfumes, artificial and synthetic perfumes, &c. The firm who are sole agents for Messrs. Vimard & Monschein, Vallauris near Grasse, and the prices of their "Perfection" brand of essential oils are given. Artificial and synthetic perfumes are a speciality of the firm, and the more prominent of them include, heliotrope, jasmin, lilac, neroli, carnation, rose and violet. Messrs. Kramer do a wholesale business only, and samples and special quotations may be had on application. The firm have also published a neat pocket diary for the use of their customers.

CRYSTAL PALACE MARKING-INK.

The proprietors of John Bond's Crystal Palace Marking-ink, 75 Southgate Road, N., do not rest upon their oars so far as the quality and sale of their products are concerned, in spite of the fact that the ink has been so many years before the trade. As we have previously noted, the ink has been so improved that it requires no heating, and it can be used with pen, stamp, type, or stencil. The new price-list which the firm have issued contains illustrations of the several forms in which it is put up, also particulars of the "Nota Bene" marking-ink, and wholesale prices and illustrations of a comprehensive series of indiarubber stamps made by them.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

Messrs W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia (British depôt, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.), have brought out a new digestive tablet of the following composition:—

Pepsin. sacch.	gr. 4
Pancreatin. pur.	gr. ½
Diastas.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ac. lactic.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ac. hydrochlor.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Pulv. aromat....	gr. ¼

The tablets are chocolate coated, and put up in attractive style.

TINCT. AURANTII NOV.

Messrs Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), Southwark, S.E., now have ready tincture of orange made from this season's fresh peel. It is an exquisite tincture, both aroma and taste being as superior to the tincture made from the dried peel as Moet's champagne is to gooseberry-wine. The tincture accords with the pharmacopœial standard, and as Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) make hundreds of gallons of it at this season, uniformity is ensured. The firm, in addition to supplying the tincture, offer the fresh-cut peel for delivery on the day that it is cut. As this is the time for filling requirements in regard to these articles it would be well for those pharmacists whose stock is low to replenish promptly. Samples and quotations can be obtained on application.

PROTECTION AND FREE CARRIAGE.

Mr John Morgan Richards, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., who are agents in this country for the perfumes and soaps of Messrs. Colgate & Co., of New York, inform us that they are protecting the prices of these articles for the benefit of the retailer. In future the shilling size of Colgate's shaving-soap, (which costs 6s. 6d. per dozen, 5s. 6d. per dozen in gross quantities, and with each dozen of which six samples are presented gratis) will be fixed at a minimum retail-price of 10d. Other Colgate preparations will have their minimum prices fixed accordingly, and we think the retailer will have little reason to grumble at the margin of profit allowed him. As will be seen from our advertisement columns, Dr. Williams' pink pills and Carter's little liver pills will, after February 1, be sent carriage paid on the old terms as set forth in the price-lists.

COUNTER-SPECIALITIES.

Messrs. Marion, James & Ker (Limited), Durham Grove Works, Morning Lane, Hackney, have a new illustrated price-list which they will send copies of to any of our subscribers. The company (whose business as specialty makers commenced with the Royal Court hair-dyes) have now branched into quite a number of lines that chemists handle, and we had the opportunity the other morning of inspecting a case full of these and may mention a few of them. With each dozen 1s.-size asthma relief-powder the company give a dozen trial packets each of which sells at 2d., and this will make the profit more than half of the selling-price. Lipsaline is a pretty balsamic lip-salve put up in pure tin boxes to retail at 6d. each. Tube preparations are a strong line with the company. Their perfumes are finished off with gold embossed labels, an endeavour being made to emulate the high-class style of French perfumery even in the 1s.-size perfumes. A water softener to retail at 6d. in tins is worth looking into, and Velvetta cream for the skin appears to us to be an attractive line for cold weather, while the long glass boxes for tooth-paste are a distinctly

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novel feature. Dentifrices, hair-washes, lavender-water, rat-cheese, and many other every-day needs are put up and catalogued by Messrs. Marion, James & Ker (Limited), and as the directors have long personal experience of what goes on at the counter, as well as original ideas, they should be able to give the trade a point or two.

NEW PRICE-LISTS.

MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED), Birmingham, send us a copy of the new edition of "Southall's Export Journal," which consists of price-lists of the seven sections of their wholesale pharmaceutical business. Spirituous medicinal preparations are priced in bond for export. We note also that about 120 varieties of Dutch medicines are supplied, prepared according to Dutch formulæ, and put up in the usual Dutch style. Southall's herbaria are well known to students, and many who used the cabinets will be pleased to hear that a collection of drugs illustrating the materia medica of the Indian and Colonial Addendum has been prepared. It is known as "Collection M," and contains fifty specimens. The surgical-dressings factories at Birmingham and Bromsgrove which have been built and acquired are in working order, placing this firm in an unique position as regards the execution of orders for surgical wools and lints. The perfumery price-list is separate; it contains on the outside a brilliant example of trichromatic photography and within prices and illustrations of various styles and kinds of perfumery.

ST. PAUL'S BRAND.

"IF I had my way of it," said a pharmacist to us the other day, "I would dispense all ointments in nice wide-mouth bottles—the mouth as wide as the bottle, if I could get it." The very thing he wants is provided by Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, E.C., in their 2-oz. star bottom pomade-bottle with nickel lift-off lid. There are a few more St. Paul's and Charterhouse specialities to be noted in this issue, and which are displayed in the firm's showroom at present. The "Limpet" self-adhesive vaccination-pad is a piece of sterilised lint in the centre of a square of adhesive plaster with holes at the back. The child's pad retails at 2*d*. and the adult's at 3*d*. A lip-salve in metal case (2*s*. 6*d*. per doz.), white rose tablets (1*d*.), heliotrope shampoo-powder (2*d*.), and cold-cream (1*d*. illuminated tin boxes) are little lines notable for good compounding. The firm are now putting up a full series of culinary essences, the 6*d*. size being a good bargain to look at and in actuality, so is the Old London toilet-vinegar in "Rimmel" bottle, but distinctive label, the 1*s*. size costing 4*s*. 6*d*. per doz. In sundries (a growing department with the firm) there is a full range of aluminium dressing-combs, the teeth of which are round-finished so that they pass easily through the hair. The prices are low. There are also a useful pocket moustache-brush which folds into an imitation tortoise-shell lid (retails at 6*d*.) and a pair of tweezers with nail-file and ear-scoop—a most useful article in nickel finish (3*s*. per dozen.).

GLYCERIN AND HONEY JELLY.

THE popularity of Messrs. Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman's glycerin and honey jelly has not been without its disadvantages to the makers. It is one of the most extensively imitated articles, but some of the German imitations are barefaced frauds. We have recently inspected a number of samples which had been forwarded to the firm from the Continent, and which in get-up were strikingly like the original, the label being yellow paper and the printing scarlet ink, while the wording of Messrs. Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman's label was followed as faithfully as the German printer could make it. In one case the jelly was stated to be prepared and sold by "Price & Co., parfumer to the Royal Family," at an address in Lombard Street, London, which had no connection whatever with any firm of Price that we know of. Another of the frauds was labelled "Prepared according. William Peers & Brothers, 1890. Third Avenue, S.W. Cor. 105th St., New Jork." It is evident from this that the jelly had never seen New York, but such is the nature of the competition which British manufacturers have to meet on the Continent. Messrs. Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman are now endeavouring to ensure for the users of their jelly a reliable indication of its origin. They have registered the word "Glymiel" as a trade-mark, and in future the tubes of the jelly which are exported will bear on the label, printed in green ink across the original red, the words "Guarantee of genuineness. Glymiel-jelly. Registered trade-mark, Patent office. No. 236,270." It will be some time before the jelly for home sale is similarly marked, but our subscribers both at home and abroad will find full particulars in regard to the matter in the advertisement which the firm insert in this issue.

COLOURLESS CARBOLIC ACID.

THERE is scarcely a volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST published which does not contain some theory as to coloration of liquid carbolic acid which takes place on exposure to light. It is generally attributed to a process of oxidation, but how to prevent it has hitherto been a mystery. Just as we go to press, however, we receive a sample of "liquefied phenol, colourless (Martindale)," from Mr. William Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., which we are



assured will not colour even in the presence of daylight and on long keeping. The tendency to coloration has been prevented by a process of refining and elimination of all traces of pyridine and quinoline bases. The "liquefied phenol" is prepared from pure phenol in detached crystals, melting at not lower than 40° C., and is brilliantly clear and colourless. The sample we have received has already been exposed to light for a month, and we shall keep it in the light for a further period, and report if it shows any sign of becoming coloured. The acid is sold at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb., in Winchester quarts. Another form in which the acid is put up is in sealed tubes (as shown in the illustration) for surgeons' use. Each tube contains sufficient phenol to prepare a pint of 1-in-20 solution. We may conveniently note here that Mr. Martindale is now supplying medicated gelatin-capsules in bulk at the closest prices consistent with the guaranteed purity of the contents. Samples of the capsules which have been submitted to us show that they are well made and neatly boxed.

A CURIOUS CONCRETE ILLUSTRATION of commercial success is afforded by the fact that twenty-seven years ago, when Mr. Owbridge began to manufacture his lung-tonic at Hull, a 2-gal. bottle and a ½-gal. pan sufficed his need. At the present time his manufactory can turn out 26,000 bottles per day. Although the actual recipe is a secret, the manufacturer frankly announces that he used 70 tons of honey during the present season, and facetiously wonders what may be the number of his staff, including the bees.—*Illustrated London News*.

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Scientific Progress.

A New Synthesis of Vanillin has just been announced (*Pharm. Central*, 1902, 38). It consists in adding to 14·2 kilos. of protocatechuic aldehyde dissolved in concentrated soda solution, 12·6 kilos. of dimethyl sulphate, and warming for a certain time. After acidification it is extracted with ether, and the ether distilled off, the residue being then extracted by chloroform, from which the vanillin is easily obtained and purified by recrystallisation.

Oil of Tomatoes.—Battaglia has examined the fixed oil obtained from ripe tomatoes, and finds it to differ but slightly in composition and properties from numerous other oils of the semi-drying class, with iodine values near 100. The following figures are given:—Sp. gr., 0·922; refractive index, 1·473; iodine value, 106·9; iodine value of the fatty acids, 112; insoluble fatty acids, 95·1 per cent.; Reichert value, 18·9. It contained 2·3 per cent. of lecithine, small quantities of cholesterine, myristicene, oleine, linoleine, and stearine.—(*Ann. Chim. Analyt*, 1901, 434.)

Adulteration of Belladonna Leaves.—A communication from the University of Tomsk (*Pharmazeft*, 1901, 1065) states that the leaves of belladonna put on the market by a very large firm have been found to contain the leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*. It is suggested that this may be accidental and due to careless gathering, but the author of the communication considers that care should be taken in watching for this substitution, as, although the leaves are very similar, their histological characters are sufficiently different to render the detection of the false leaves very easy.

Adulterated Saffron.—Blarez (*Jour. de Pharmacie*, 1902, 14) gives an account of a number of adulterated samples of saffron which he has recently come across. No added filaments of a foreign nature were present in the samples, but their impurity was at once indicated by the high ash yielded. In every case the adulteration appeared to have been effected by the addition of a syrupy, hygroscopic, non crystallisable solution of an organic acid with a mineral base. Boric acid was detected to a slight extent in the ash, but the author has been unable to identify the acid used. Sugar and citric and tartaric acids were all absent.

A New Casein Derivative.—In the process of destroying organic matter usually adopted in toxicological analysis for metals—namely, the action of strong hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate—a small amount of a voluminous precipitate is always noticed. Panza (*Journal de Pharmacie*, 1902, 33) believed this to be of an albuminous nature. He has now confirmed this supposition by treating pure casein in the same manner, and obtained about 15 per cent. of a similar precipitate which forms a yellow powder, insoluble in water and neutral solvents, also in acids, but soluble in alkalies. It yields none of the characteristic reactions of albuminoids, but on analysis it was found to contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, and phosphorus. It appears to be a direct derivative of casein.

Methyl-heptenone.—The chemistry of this body, which occurs in lemongrass oil and other essential oils, is the subject of Wallach's latest researches. He has prepared from it by splitting off water from its oxime, a base isomeric with and resembling the alkaloid coniine, and a new base of closely allied constitution. He has also succeeded in preparing an isomeric methyl-heptenone. This results from treating ordinary methylheptenylamine with bromine and splitting off hydrobromic acid from the resulting compound. The new base $C_8H_{15}N$ results, and on treating this with nitrous acid the new ketone is formed. This new methyl-heptenone $C_8H_{14}O$ boils at 161°–162, and has a sp. gr. 0·842. Its refractive index is 1·43096. It forms normal semicarbazone and oxime, and behaves in all its reactions as a ketone closely allied to the already well-known compound.

Ibogaine.—Dybowski and Landrin have made an investigation of the plant known as Iboga, which appears to be *Tabernanthe Iboga*, Baillon, and is known as Aboua by the Pahouins, who use it as a stimulant and claim it to have an extraordinary power of averting fatigue and of warding off the desire of sleep. Baillon stated that the active principle of this plant resided in the bark, but it now appears that the whole of the wood and especially that of the root, contains appreciable quantities of an alkaloid which the discoverers have termed ibogaine. This compound forms a light amber coloured crystalline body melting at 132° C., and almost insoluble in water, but freely soluble in hot alcohol. Its specific rotation is −48° 32′, and analyses agree with the formula $C_{52}H_{66}N_6O_2$, although the authors give no reason why they have not selected half these values. It forms an easily crystallisable hydrochloride, but the other salts could not be obtained in a crystalline condition.—(*Acad. de Sciences*, 133, 748.)

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



A Charterhouse Dialogue.

Said Lionel to Le Blanc
With a *soupçon* of *elan*—
"Drugs have helped us since those days of Dr. Johnson's,
When the hospitable door
Of our worthy ancest-or
Was open to all honest men with conscience."

Said Le Blanc to Lion-el—
"All our friends know us so well
That to thank them seems to me un-necess-airy;
For they know we've done our best
To forestall each one's request,
Be 't for perfume, pill, or tooth-brush badger hairy."

Said Lionel to Le Blanc—
"We give value to a franc
With the best, as did the goodly men before us,
For we strenuously have striven,
And an upright life have given,
To the 'sundry' causes, swelling chemists, chorus."

Said Le Blanc to Lion-el—
"True, there's naught we do not sell,
And our 'brands' they are perpetually in vogue, sir,
And no man from Roche to Ross,
Should be ever at a loss,
For he'll find his 'want' in Newbery's catalogue, sir."

Chemists' Calendars.

Dr. L. Zambeletti, The Farmacia Zambeletti, Milan, sends us one of his card calendars for 1902. It is beautifully got up in the style of early Italian illuminations, and has a half-monthly tear-off date pad. A small picture of the Pharmacia Zambeletti with the cathedral in the distance occupies a central position on the card.

Mr. M. C. Sumners, pharmaceutical chemist, Heckington, combines his almanack with a cash price list of drugs and chemicals. An announcement is made on the inside of the cover that prescriptions are filled just as the doctor orders, the following points being particularised:—

1. All powerful drugs carefully checked.
2. No substituting one drug for another.
3. No altering of weights and measures.
4. Dispensed by men qualified by examination and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The Almanack sent out by Mr. F. W. Cannon, chemist and druggist, High Street, Baldock, is a small one adapted for carrying in the purse or vest-pocket. It is called the Bouquet Almanack, and is delicately perfumed.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Parliament Meets

for the second time this century, and no one looks forward to its deliberations with any pleasure or hope. According to the programme, education is to be the principal burden of its discussions, but heavier taxation is likely to be the net result of its Session. It is hardly likely that any pharmacy legislation will be reached this year, but we are pretty sure to get to the preliminary contest which the report of the Departmental Committee on the sale of poisons must raise. From the "samples" quoted last week, and from what can be pieced together from floating bits of information, there is little doubt that the report will be to some extent opposed to the Pharmacy Act view of the sale of poisons. But this need not alarm us. The case that can be made out for the Pharmacy Act is at least as sound as that which Mr. Cross and Mr. Dobbs can manufacture against it, and an Act which has done good service for a generation will certainly not be lightly dismissed by representatives of the public who do not happen to be traders with an axe to grind. Even supposing Messrs. Cross and Dobbs secure the powerful backing of the Privy Council, and that department backs their Bill, this will give us a fine opening for introducing ours, and we shall at least be powerful enough to get both referred to a committee; then let the best Bill win.

Paracelsus's Opodeldoc.

Before Mr. Bell's letter appeared last week I had been looking up Paracelsus's original formula. I went to the British Museum Library and secured a desk in the neighbourhood of the P section of the catalogue. Under "Paracelsus" in the catalogue I found a note "see Bombastes von Hohenheim." From P to B in that catalogue means a considerable slice out of a quarter of a mile, but I trudged it, and in the B section I was rewarded with a list of quite a hundred books in English, Latin, German, Dutch, and French, which were either Bombastes' own or translations or selections from his writings. I chose two English and one Latin one, and in those three books alone discovered seven distinct formulas for "oppodeltoch." Indeed, the term seems to have been used by Paracelsus almost generically. In the Latin book ("Chirurgia Minor"), under "De cura Undimiæ," there is an allusion to "nostro oppodeltoch"; this expression seems to indicate the real proprietary article. The formula prescribes realgar, lime, wax, colophony, yolk of egg, turpentine, amber, and aristolochia. Mr. Bell's No. 2 "Oppodeltoch Plaister" (the one with the orange skin powder) is prescribed for corns. Before using it you are to make the corn partly moulder away by applying oil of juniper, agaric, and oxgall. Then the plaster is to be used "for four or five weeks, or until a cure is effected," which, as Mr. Alpe would have held, is not a dutiable recommendation.

Turpentine was a Favourite Remedy

with Paracelsus, though he says it is not suitable in all cases. It will do more harm than good in the case of dry humours (or moist ones, I forget which). But what an advertisement-writer that man would have made! For instance, in describing turpentine he says it "hath a medicinal influence which God hath created in it. Its medicinal virtue is an invisible spirit imparted into its body as the spirit was breathed into man. In Turpentine there are 5 things: an Elementary body, the heavenly impressions of the Starrs, the heavenly Vulcan, the complexion of the Chaos, and a created spirit." Anybody can add to this: "In bottles, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s* 9*d.* each."

The Oxford English Dictionary

continues its stately progress through our language, and a part just published carries us forward from Lap to Leisurely. In this part 1,472 main words (as well as combinations and derivatives) are treated. It is interesting to note that of the 1,472 words 1,030 are in current use, 897 are described as obsolete, and 45 as alien, or not yet fully naturalised. In their preface the editors refer to a few words of particular interest dealt with, and first among these is

Lavender.

Etymologists have agreed to trace this word to *lavare* (to wash), through the Italian *lavanda* (washing), which gave lavandula and lavendula in medical Latin. The theory of this derivation was that the plant was used for perfuming baths, or else that it was placed among washed linen. Dr. Murray considers that this is not a likely sense-development. He finds that the earliest form of the term was "livendula," and suggests that the origin may have been from *livere* (to be livid or bluish), relating to the colour of the flower. It is not certain, he adds, that the name has not changed in its application. In early glosses livendula and lavendula are synonymous with samsucus and amaracus, which referred to marjoram; but old plant-names, he truly remarks, were often applied very loosely.

Laudanum

furnishes another interesting monograph, but I do not think Dr. Murray tells us anything new about that word. Paracelsus again figures as its originator, though Professor Skeat rather indignantly denies his claim. Ladanum, a stomachic cordial, made and named from gum labdanum, had been in medical use for centuries. Paracelsus's laudanum was quite a different preparation. He himself said it was made from gold leaf and pearls not perforated, but whether he took the name from ladanum, or whether he meant that it was a praiseworthy (laudandum) remedy, or whether he coined the word arbitrarily, does not appear. Certainly it was soon found that his remedy contained opium, and tinctures and wines made from that substance soon came into use as substitutes for his. No doubt they were declared to be just as good, and only half the price.

Other Words of Trade Interest

which occur in this part of the dictionary are Ledger and Leech. Ledger, formerly lidger, and corresponding with the Dutch ligger, is a derivative from the verb lie, and means a book that lies permanently in one place. A quotation from certain local chronicles dated 1538 shows the idea: Curates are enjoined to provide a Bible for a church "to be a lidger in that church for the parishioners to read on." Leech, the old name for a physician, is traced to the Gothic läka, to heal, while leech, the blood-sucker, though "commonly regarded as a transferred use" of the human leech, seems to be connected with old English, lyce, middle English, liche, and this derivation suggests possibly distinct words.

The Liverpool Lecture

illustrated by experiments on live animals evidently gave pleasure to the pharmaceutical audience who attended it, and Mr. Wallbridge seems to suggest that it ought to have been not less pleasing to the rabbits which were performed on so lovingly. But Mr. Wallbridge misses the point. He helps to prove that the experiments were of the nature of a public entertainment, and therefore contrary to the statute. The most vigorous supporters of vivisection in the medical profession will agree with me that the physiological action of drugs is not an essential part of the pharmacist's training.

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Editorial Comments.

Apprenticeship.

THE remarkable series of articles which we print to-day from men of long experience in pharmacy are a timely contribution to a subject which has now been occupying pharmaceutical attention for some time. Our object in asking the co-operation of the writers to a consideration of this question was to present, if possible, a faithful reflection of the training of apprentices as it has been conducted during the past sixty years. We are conscious that the ideal conditions of training are not presented in the series. In days gone by Harvey of Leeds, Randall of Southampton and Schacht of Bristol, were types of men who besides being employers were preceptors in the true sense of the word, and taught their pupils upon a system, so that the young men

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who were fortunate in having such employers acquired a thorough knowledge of pharmacy as an art and a business. The fact that we have not in the course of our inquiry got into touch with any man of the younger generation who has gone through such a training is fair evidence that it is almost a thing of the past. Conscientious and painstaking apprentice-masters do exist, but there are now very few indeed in pharmacy who for premiums ranging from 100*l.* to 250*l.* undertake to train apprentices in the style that Harvey, Randall, and Schacht were wont faithfully to carry out, supplementing shop-practice with private instruction in scientific methods and direction of book-studies. The apprenticeship of to-day is limited to shop-practice, and the schools of pharmacy and science have replaced the preceptorship of days gone by. It is as well to recognise that fact at the outset, also that the ideal apprenticeship appears not to have been so common as orators are inclined to preach. For there is not a single one of our contributors (and they are all men who have influenced pharmacy in some manner) who has had anything else than experience in shop-routine.

This does not appear to be peculiar either, for several eminent men, who have contributed much to pharmaceutical knowledge and to the progress of chemical science in this country, have given us, privately, particulars of their apprenticeship which show that they went through exactly the kind of neglect from their masters that is complained of as being rampant at the present time. Their parents had stiff premiums to pay, and they had stiff work to get through day by day. It seems conclusive, in short, that systematic training of apprentices does not account for the positions held by our pharmaceutical leaders, and that there has been no serious degeneration as regards treatment of apprentices. We do not see the slightest reason for saying that apprentices are now more than formerly employed as a means of cheap labour. There are few men in the country who take apprentices for the love of the thing, and the legal conditions now applicable make it certain that no man would employ an apprentice if he could afford a qualified assistant. The training is another question, but, as Edinburgh chemists said a few weeks ago, the best training for apprentices is plenty of hard work. The opportunity for training is not made for the apprentice, but by him, and it is the lad whose powers of observation are above the average, and who is desirous of learning the business well, who finds himself superior to any disadvantageous conditions in which he may find himself. That is really the moral to be deduced from the series of articles which we publish. Undoubtedly retail pharmacy is now different, and the improvement of methods and better commercial conditions have thrown into the hands of wholesalers a large amount of work which was previously done in retail pharmacies, so that apprentices are deprived of the opportunity of making large quantities of plasters and tinctures, rolling big pill-masses, and sweating over horse-balls. But there are compensating advantages, and youths of the old type who are willing to work and willing to learn have as good, if not better, chances now as any of our contributors had.

"Preparations."

IF the Leeds police had intended in the prosecution of Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) for the sale of an arsenical pigment to provide the Poisons Committee with an argument for the revision of the poisons schedule they could not have succeeded better than they have done. The police proceeded under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act substantially because emerald green was sold (1) without labelling it "Poison," (2) without entering the sale in the poisons-book, and (3) because it was sold to a person unknown to the seller. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the police throughout the country to take proceedings under Section 17 more freely than they have ever done. The Leeds case raises several points of considerable importance. In the first place it may be noted that the Arsenic Act does not clearly apply to such articles as emerald green. That Act says, "The word 'arsenic' shall include arsenious acid and the arsenites, arsenic acid and the arseniates, and *all other colourless preparations* of arsenic." This specification of colourless preparations apparently implies that the arsenites and arseniates referred to are also colourless, and as emerald green (an aceto-arsenite of copper) is a coloured substance, it is doubtful if it is included in the Arsenic Act—at any rate the Leeds police preferred the Pharmacy Act. The second point is, Can aceto-arsenite of copper be considered a "preparation" of arsenic within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act? The schedule appended to the Act contains two kinds of entries—*e.g.*, "Arsenic and its *preparations*" and "Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their *salts*." By "preparations" the pharmaceutical authorities of the day meant those medicinal or other compounds in which the specific poison is a component in the sense, for example, that arsenic is a component of Fowler's solution. Aceto-arsenite of copper is not in this sense a "preparation" of arsenic, but a "salt," just as morphine hydrochloride is a "salt" of the alkaloid, and morphine suppositories a "preparation" of the alkaloid.

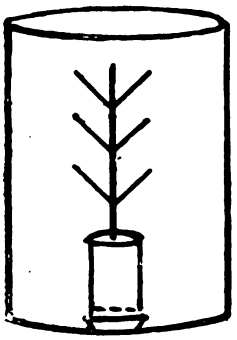
The Leeds Magistrate declined to discuss what is a poison and what is not, a circumstance which is to be regretted, because if he had taken time to consider the matter he would have seen that it is not free from doubt. If "Preparations," according to the Pharmacy Act, include salts, then preparations of morphine, which are in Part 2 of the schedule, include the salts of morphine—an absurd supposition. Salts of poisonous vegetable alkaloids are specifically named in the first part. It has also to be noted as a fact that aceto-arsenite of copper is no more arsenic or a preparation thereof than potassium ferro-cyanide is a metallic cyanide or a preparation of it. The same, of course, applies to arsenites and arsenates generally, as to aceto-arsenite of copper. Through custom and the specification in the Arsenic Act chemists and druggists have always treated the medicinal arsenites as poisons in the first part of the schedule, and we do not wish to say anything which would minimise this needful precaution, but it is doubtful if the legal necessity for it would stand argument in a High Court. All this goes to show, therefore, that the poisons-schedule is much in need of revision, and to this the Privy Council Committee is specially directing its attention.

Kino.

SIX years ago, when kino was a scarce and dear article, that department of the Government of India which has the oversight of economic products undertook to inquire into the reasons for the scarcity. The results have been felt on the market by an abundant supply before the information has appeared, as it now does, in a monograph which brings the article on *Pterocarpus marsupium* in the "Dictionary of Economic Products" up to date. The revised monograph is by Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., and is an excellent *résumé* of the botany, collection, and chemistry of kino. The commerce of the drug is incidentally treated; but as there is no explanation of the scarcity referred to we may, before dealing with the monograph, recall the fact that the scarcity commenced in 1889, and during the six years following only 121 cases, or about eighteen months' supply,

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were received in London. The real explanation of this, as we afterwards ascertained, was that exporters in India, who bought at about 3*d.* per lb, had wilfully destroyed the bulk of the supply in order that the market-value should be increased. The price went up to over 1*s.* per oz. in Mincing Lane. This is not at all likely to occur again, as Mr. Hooper recalls the fact that the collection of kino is now either carried out by forest rangers under the supervision of district officers, or the right to tap the trees is put up to auction, together with that of collecting other forest produce, such as beeswax and honey. In any case, the collection is undertaken subject to the condition of its being done properly and without causing undue damage to the trees, as was the case some years ago when the hill tribesmen extracted the juice. In the monograph Mr. Hooper, after giving botanical and other references to the kino tree (which should, by the way, include, in addition to those given for the *C. & D.*, references to our issues of 1896, February 8, page 227, and March 28, page 460) states that the tree is most abundant in the North Malabar district of the Madras Presidency, where the juice is manufactured into the drug. The tree occurs abundantly elsewhere in the Presidency, but kino appears not to have been manufactured there. The manner of collecting and making kino in Anjurkandy, a village at the foot of the ghats of North Malabar and supposed to be the site of the factory where the first supply was prepared for the market early last century, is to make a longitudinal cut with an axe or with a knife through the bark of the tree down to the cambium, about 1½ feet long, and side cuts are made to lead into this. A bamboo tube is then fixed at the bottom of the main incision in order to catch the juice. The figure shows the cuts and tube. When the flow of juice has ceased, the bamboo cups are taken down, removed to headquarters and emptied into a large cauldron, and the juice concentrated to the consistence of a thick extract, when it is exposed to the sun in thin layers in shallow vessels until it is dry enough to crumble to pieces. The kino is then weighed and packed in wooden boxes. The district forest officer of the North Malabar has adopted the plan of drying the juice in shallow trays arranged on tiers of shelves in the shade, a suggestion made by a *C. & D.* contributor (February 26, 1898, page 355), as this product was proved by Messrs. Watson Will and Branch to be of the highest tannin value. The kino so made is dark ruby in colour, and is of exceptional purity. The yield of juice per tree is roughly 1½ lb., which is equivalent to ¾ lb. of the dried gum ready for medicinal purposes. Genuine Malabar kino will now, as already stated, be obtainable in unlimited supply through the Forest Department, and at a price that will preclude all competition of other articles of a similar nature. In North Malabar alone about 2,000 lbs. of the drug can be produced annually at the cost-price of 3a. to 4a. (3*d.* to 4*d.*) per lb. There is scarcely any demand for the article in India, except for the requisition of the Medical-store Departments of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The drug collected in Malabar finds an outlet in the ports of Calicut and Tellicherry. That from North Malabar is shipped at Tellicherry, while that from South Malabar (including the Nilambur forests and the Wynaad), Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris is shipped at Calicut. The native state of Travancore exports its produce through Cochin and Alleppy, while gum collected in South Kanara is despatched from Mangalore. Coasting steamers collect the products at all the Travancore and Malabar ports and convey them to Bombay. The trade is in the hands of European and native firms, and, as Cochin is the principal port of call, much of the drug is called "Cochin grain," although it is not actually shipped there (see the last-quoted article). Touching on the chemistry of kino, Mr. Hooper gives analyses of ten samples from different districts, his figures agreeing fairly well with those of Watson Will and Branch, except in regard to tannin, due to different methods having been used. The commerce of the drug is finally dealt with, and we may bring this quite up to date by stating that last year there was little demand for the article, and only 62 packages were delivered from the warehouses, being 37 less than the amount delivered in 1900. The importations were 141 packages, as against 85 in 1900. There is now a very heavy stock in London—viz., 118 packages, which is a considerable increase on previous years, as the following figures show:—



	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Packages	26	45	66	21	25

The moral of the monograph, if there be any, is that the Economic Product Department has done good service to Malabar, and has given speculative exporters a severe lesson. African kino was re-discovered in 1895, owing to the scarcity of the Indian kind. African kino was the original kind, and could be made to suit all purposes of Indian kino. It threatened for a time the existence of the latter, but there is no chance for it as long as the B.P. article can be put on the home market at 1*s.* per lb. Of course, very little is used in medicine, most of it being absorbed by the wine-trade.

Medicine-stamp Questions.

Chemists and druggists have not yet heard the last of medicine-stamp troubles, and if we may judge from the problems which are submitted to us daily, they are anxious to be on the right side of the law. We have this week had another example of the "until relief is obtained" liability. Messrs. F. Newbery & Son have for several years sold "Bronchial throat-pastilles," which specified no malady on the label, but in the "Directions" the phrase "until relief is experienced" occurred. A customer was recently asked to pay a penalty, whereupon Messrs. Newbery wrote to the Board asking if the label made the tablets liable, at the same time remarking that "hoarseness and relaxed throat are not regarded as distempers, maladies, &c." The Board asked for the label in duplicate, and in due course returned one marked "liable to duty." In a further letter the Board stated that the words "until relief is experienced" incurred liability. We particularly note that the label marked "not liable to duty" bears the sentence "Repeat as occasion requires." We should like to emphasize this because it is a good equivalent for such expressions as "when the cough is troublesome" that are declared to be dutiable. There is a curious case mentioned in the *Anti-cutting Record* this month. A member of the Chemists' Defence Association has had the usual claim for 10*l.* made against him for selling unstamped pastilles with the following label:—

J. BLANK, DASHTOWN.
PURE GUM PASTILLES.
INFLUENZA.
DELIGHTFULLY SOOTHING
TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Must be kept in a cool place.

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The Chemists' Defence Association solicitor does not advise acquiescence in the usual arrangement whereby the chemist pays the Inland Revenue a mitigated penalty instead of going into court. It is a label upon which, he thinks, a court should be asked to express an opinion, and correspondence is now passing between the Association's solicitor and the authorities, which will end either in a prosecution or a withdrawal of the claim. We hope the case will come into court and be fought to a finish; not that we think the Chemists' Defence Association will win (for the juxtaposition of "influenza" and "delightfully soothing" convey the idea of relief), but in order that the administration of the Act may be well submitted by both sides. While writing on this subject we should like to warn all dispensers that when such preparations as Fellows' syrup or other stamped proprietary articles are dispensed without admixture with water or other material, they must be stamped. The authorities are looking rather keenly after the matter at present.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

The November number of *Industrial Canada*, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, contains a full report of the recent annual meeting at Toronto. This Association has now a membership of about nine hundred, an increase of 580 during the past year. The primary object of the organisation is to bring home to the British public the extent, resources, and products of Canada. One special department of its work is devoted to the extension of foreign trade, an effort being made to facilitate as much as possible the formation of business connections between outside firms and Canadian manufacturers. Assistance and information are offered free of charge.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS IN PHARMACY.

The complaint referred to under Scotch news, that the Pharmaceutical Society does not take action against chemists and druggists whose assistants have been convicted for infringement of the Pharmacy Act, is based on a misapprehension of the incidence of Section 26 of the Act. That section gives the Privy Council power to "direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this Act, which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the register under this Act to be erased from such register." Consequently it applies solely to the conviction of chemists and druggists themselves. It does not refer at all to the acts of unqualified employés, unless they come within Section 17—in fact, the offences referred to can only be the habitual disregard of the regulations for the keeping and selling of poisons. The Pharmaceutical Council has power to remove from the Society any member or student-associate who has been guilty of any act or conduct which is contrary to, or subversive of, the interests of the Society, and this power has been enforced on several occasions.

LAGOS POISONS ORDINANCE.

The Bill at present before the Lagos Legislative Council dealing with the sale of drugs and poisons is still vexing the British inhabitants of that malarial region. In our issues of August 17 and August 24, 1901 (pages 301 and 338 respectively), we alluded to the opposition which existed to the measure, and now a leading article in the *Lagos Weekly Record* is devoted to its condemnation. The *Record* argues that the ordinance is unnecessary, and will retard the efforts of the local Government to popularise European medicines. The ordinance would prohibit anyone, no matter what his experience or qualification, from dispensing or selling drugs except on the prescription of a medical man. This is presupposing a system which does not exist locally, says the *Record*, medical practitioners, as a rule, compounding and dispensing their own medicines. In the absence of this system it will be impossible, according to the *Record*, for anyone to comply with the provisions of the proposed ordinance, which require each candidate for licence to swear either that he has kept open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of a qualified medical practitioner for three years preceding the passing of the ordinance, or to produce a certificate signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner to the effect that he has compounded his prescriptions for that period. We think the difficulties are perhaps slightly exaggerated in this connection, but another objection put forward by the *Record* appears to have a sounder basis. It was thought that the ordinance would be framed so as to exempt altogether practising druggists of long standing from its provisions. This, the *Record* states, is not the intention of the framers, and the exception only relates to persons who have acquired proficiency within three years preceding the passing of the Act. If that be so, and we can hardly think it is, the promoters of the ordinance will have, we fear, considerable difficulty in obtaining its enactment.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

Mr. Algernon Warren has contributed to the *Bristol Western Press* a column article on the suggested reform in the sale of poisons. He narrates the history of the poison law, and the conditions applicable to sellers of poisons; then proceeds to speak of the Poisons Committee and Mr. Dobbs's Bill, refuting some of the allegations against chemists made by the promoter of that measure. Referring to the principle of Mr. Dobbs's Bill he says:—

> The element of safety will be conspicuous by its absence should poisons and poisonous compounds be freely vended over the counter of the general dealer who has had no examination to pass touching their nature and properties. Sealed packages are capable of being perforated, and the contents may be withdrawn for other purposes than those for which they are destined, so this proposed stipulation is inadequate. If, too, a poison be obtained from a qualified pharmacist and misused, he, on being appealed to, has at his fingers' ends a knowledge of the best antidotes. But the seedsman or ironmonger would in nine cases out of ten be helpless to assist, if called upon to counteract the deadly effect of a poison purchased ostensibly for agricultural or horticultural purposes, but misapplied.

Mr. Warren goes on to say that the position of the chemist and druggist is not one of roses. At a cost of close and assiduous brainwork he has to spend years in acquiring the knowledge requisite for the passing of the examination. He must exercise vigilance daily. Unlike most other traders he is forced to stock things for sale which are indispensable to his calling, and which, nevertheless, he may not sell as he likes or thinks proper, but must vend strictly in accordance with stringent legal enactments, and if he do otherwise he may be brought before a magistrate on a charge of manslaughter. His mental strain is great, and a mistake on his part may lead to fatal consequences. The days of uniform large profits on his small turnover are gone from him for ever, and if his chance of a livelihood be diminished by a measure calculated to endanger the safety of the public for the convenience of a minority, there is every reason for anticipating that some of those who now advocate it will live to regret that they ever did so.

A MANGANESE TRUST.—After negotiations extending over six months a trust has been formed to consolidate the output of manganese in the Caucasus. It will include 264 mines, whose total output is about 400,000 tons per annum. The headquarters of the trust are to be in Berlin and the capital is three million marks. The syndicate is formed for a term of ten years, and naturally they will have considerable control over prices.

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Festivities.

SMOKING IN BAYSWATER.

The members of the Western Chemists' Association had a smoking-concert at the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., on January 22, with their President (Mr. W. F. Gulliver) in the chair. There was a good attendance, and excellent music was discoursed by Messrs. Henry Prenton, Chas. Gardner, H. H. Heap, Ambrose Skinner, and Alf. Wood. The banjo-manipulations of Mr. Wood (who holds the position of banjoist to Princess Louise) were much appreciated; while Mr. Skinner's humorosities were keenly relished. Mr. Prenton developed unexpected traits in "Sandy McGlusky."

WHOLESALERS DINE.

The annual dinner and smoking-concert of Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited) was held at the City Arms, St. Mary Axe, E.C., on January 17. Mr. Arnold Baiss presided, and was supported by his co-directors, Mr. Sydney Baiss and Mr. H. E. Stevenson. About sixty were present, including Messrs. W. C. Allen, H. C. Bridge, J. T. Clark, F. Davis, Samuel Lambert, G. Roe, R. C. Treatt, S. C. Welch, and others. After the toast of "The King" had been given from the chair, Mr. John Lloyd, who was in the vice-chair, proposed "The Firm," to which the Chairman responded, and Mr. Allen replied for "The Visitors" in a vigorous speech. An excellent musical programme was provided under the direction of Mr. R. Tonking, and Messrs. H. E. Fifield and E. Wells acted as stewards. Altogether a very pleasant and harmonious evening was spent, the speeches amply testifying to the good relations existing between the firm and its employés.

CARDIFF ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual reunion of this Association was held on January 15 at the Park Hotel, Mr. Albert Hagon, President of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, occupying the chair. There was a fairly good attendance of members and their friends, and an excellent programme had been arranged, which was contributed to by Messrs. Keast, Hutchens, Dave McNeil, J. Williams, and the Cardiff Mandoline, Banjo, and Guitar Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Walter Norrish. Towards the close of the concert the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association," coupling with it the name of the President (Mr. A. B. Sparrow). The Chairman urged the assistants to combine to improve the hours of labour, and suggested the formation of cricket and athletic clubs. He also spoke of the educational movement which was on foot with regard to the establishment of pharmacy classes at the University College, and read a letter from Principal Griffiths in which he said that, although there were difficulties in the way, he did not think they were insurmountable, and he would do his utmost to establish a satisfactory pharmacy class at the College. Mr. A. B. Sparrow responded on behalf of the Association.

SCOTCH AT HOME.

The Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association gave an "At Home" in the Cockburn Hotel on the evening of January 16. The company, which consisted of about 40 couples, and a few stray but not disconsolate singles, included Messrs. Peter Boa, J. G. Sclater and Beaumont (Edinburgh), Messrs. W. L. Currie, T. Maben, T. Dunlop, J. Anderson Russell, D. Watson, Sutherland and Robb (Frazer & Green), Walker (Glasgow Apothecaries Company), J. L. Hatrick, T. Taylor, W. Dykes (Lorimer & Moyes), J. Lothian, T. S. Barrie, J. P. Gilmour and R. Brodie. Mr. W. L. Currie opened the proceedings by bidding all welcome, and expressing the hope that joy might be unconfined. Dancing began at 9 o'clock with a polka, and was carried on with zest until 1 A.M., when Mr. Boa proposed a vote of thanks to the organising Committee, and was acclaimed for describing the function as an unqualified success. In the brief intervals between the dances songs were given with artistic finish by Miss Currie, and Messrs. Dykes, Riddell, Maben and Anderson Russell; Mr. Robertson gave gramophone selections, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour recited. The dance music was played admirably by Mr Ferries and his assistant, and refreshments on a generous scale were smartly served at a buffet.

BLACKPOOL AND FYLDE DINE.

The Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association held their annual dinner at the Palatine Hotel on January 15, with Mr. H. P. Withers as Chairman. After dinner and the usual loyal toasts, the Vice-Chairman (Mr. T. Carter) in a short speech sent through the telephone, regretted his inability to be present, and wished the dinner every success.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

was toasted by Mr. W. C. Richardson, to which Mr. Lord Gifford responded. After referring to the past history of the Society, he said that with others he was trying to bring it more in touch with the constituency. Education has always been an important part of the work of the Society, and if the work of the Society is to be successful it must always be so. Had not former Councils grimly stuck to their efforts in this direction they would not have had a leg to stand upon at the present day, although in his opinion they stultify themselves if they do not at the same time always insist on the protection intended.

THE FIRST AIM OF THE COUNCIL

is the benefit of the craft. They have a oneness of aim to that end, and he was therefore extremely hopeful of the future because their position is strong, and they only ask for what is quite reasonable. There is only one difficulty they have to face and fight against, and that is, when reduced to its lowest terms, unqualified practice. He feared they would never have penal powers to remedy this, but if they had they should not have the injustice they are having at the present day. The only remedy is the prevention of the unqualified person from practising. His (the speaker's) experience on the Council has greatly strengthened the conviction that unqualified ownership is incompatible with professional position. Every member of the Council can see this, and they are rapidly getting into a position which will bring this point into prominence. Many chemists do not face the difficulty that the fact of having a qualified man in a shop does not make qualified practice. He believed the Council recognised that, and if they understood the matter, public opinion ultimately would too.

Mr. Lord Gifford then read an extract from a daily paper calling for more stringent poison-regulations, which, he said, illustrated the "altered temper of the press," and finished by inviting those present who were not already members to join the Society.

Mr. Jno. Taylor proposed the toast "The Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association," and said he was sure that the Association took the best course in emphasising the social element, for, owing to man's social instincts, it was a most powerful force in the breaking-down of the isolation and sourness which too often resulted from competition. Knowing many Blackpool residents and more visitors, he knew that they, as a body of pharmacists, had won the high esteem of their fellow-citizens, and in that reputation they had a powerful lever for the defence of their interests when assailed, as it was possible they might be when the Poisons Committee had reported. Unfortunately chemists were not directly represented on the Poisons Committee, and it might soon be necessary to take instant action in the defence of the principle of the Act of 1868—viz., that the safety of the public required the sale of poisons to be in the hands of registered and qualified men. They knew that the monetary value of the trade in poisons was little to the individual, so it was not selfishness which dictated their policy. But they knew also the country was not so much better than it was in 1868 that the safeguards which the wisdom of Parliament then imposed could now be cast aside. Verbal mechanical regulations could never take the place or perform the service of a live commonsense pharmacist.

Mr. C. H. Turner (the Divisional Secretary) responded, mentioning that the local M.P. has pledged his support to the Pharmacy Bill and that the Technical Instruction Committee had provided a good laboratory and a competent instructor in chemistry.

Other toasts were gone through, the speeches being interspersed with musical sketches, to which Mr. L. Mayson and others contributed.

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Medical Gleanings.

CUPROL IN GRANULAR OPHTHALMIA.

DR. S. SNELL, in the *Lancet*, relates that he has recently substituted cuprol for copper sulphate in the treatment of granular ophthalmia. The application causes less discomfort than copper sulphate, and its use as an alternative to other remedies is distinctly encouraging.

CHLOROFORM-ANTIDOTE.

DR. T. G. BRODIE, at the Turin Congress of Physiologists, in a paper on "A Method of Investigating the Effect of Drugs on the Heart," said he found that suprarenal extract increased the rate of the beat and largely augmented the work performed. Its effect was antidotal to chloroform, which markedly depressed the working-capacity of the organ. If superarenal extract were administered before chloroform, the heart withstood much larger doses of the anæsthetic, while a heart greatly depressed by chloroform recovered completely when suprarenal-extract was introduced.

DIONINE IN DIAGNOSIS.

DIONINE, the hydrochloride of ethyl-morphine, when applied to the conjunctiva causes a burning pain, and soon the eye gets red, swollen and chemotic. This chemosis is much more marked in lymphatic and scrofulous people and still more in those affected with gout, heart and kidney diseases. It may thus be used as a mode of diagnosis for constitutional disorders. Dionine has also an important analgesic action in the deep seated pain of iritis and glaucoma. The pain of these diseases which can hardly be touched by cocaine readily yields to dionine.

THE USE OF CHINOSOL.

CERTAIN chemical peculiarities in using chinosol should be noted. It is precipitated by alkaline water and by soap, so that if it is used to disinfect hands or skin after washing with soap distilled water must first be used for rinsing the hands. Solutions should be kept in glass vessels, as chinosol acts on metal, although nickel-plated instruments are not attacked. The chief disadvantage of its general use is the readiness with which it is precipitated from solutions.—*Lancet.*

MERCUROL IN SYPHILIS.

DR. AYRES, New York, from a fourteen months' trial of mercurol recommends it as the best form for administering mercury in syphilis. The patient is started on 1 gr. three times a day, the dose being increased after four days at the rate of 1 gr. every four days till there is slight salivation, slight looseness of the bowels or improvement in the patient. To control the diarrhœa 10 gr. of bismuth subnitrate is given three times a day. In a few cases potassium iodide 5 gr. daily is needed in addition to mercurol. Mercurol is always to be given in pill form—never in solution, because of its instability.

GLAND INUNCTION.

DR. B. ROHDEN claims that inunction with cod-liver oil emulsion is excellent for reducing tuberculous glands. The rubbing is done two or three times a day for a few weeks. The skin is first rubbed with brandy and then with water, finally using the emulsion in such quantity that 4 oz. is used in ten to twelve days. The preparation preferred contains 50 per cent. of cod-liver oil with balsam of Peru, lanoline, glycerin and an alkali, flavoured with cinnamon, lemon and thyme.

SENILE PRURITIS

DR. JOHN MACDONALD in the *British Medical Journal* mentions that he has found successful, when other remedies fail, ʒj. doses of sodium phosphate in water three times a day after meals. The same remedy is good for urticaria and boils. Dr. G. Parker (Clifton) suggests that as the skin in these patients is often exceedingly dry, and somewhat atrophic, small doses of pilocarpine—say $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. two or three a day—may be found useful. As an external application a liniment containing menthol, salicylic acid, lanolin, and olive oil affords temporary ease.

TURPENTINE IN RINGWORM.

LEVEN recommends oil of turpentine in ringworm and pityriasis versicolor. In the latter disease the oil is rubbed in daily for five minutes. In ringworm pieces of linen soaked in the oil are applied night and morning. After six days the patches become inflamed and the epidermis exfoliates. The skin is afterwards treated with simple ointments.—*British Medical Journal.*

REMEDY FOR PILES.

Ext. echinaceæ angust.	... ...	ʒj.
Ext. hamamelidis virg.	... ...	ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ	... ...	ʒj.

M.

Sig.: Inject 2 fl. dr. after each stool.

—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

WAX-MODELLING.

DR. J. F. SCHOMBERG, in the *Medical Bulletin*, gives the following information on the making of wax models for clinical teaching and other purposes. The plaster of Paris used by dentists is recommended for the casts, and is prepared for use by sprinkling it in handfuls or through a sieve into a basin of water until the water will absorb no more plaster. After the plaster is submerged the mass is stirred until it acquires a creamy consistence, when it is poured upon the skin. Previously, however, the surface of the part to be modelled is rubbed with olive oil, or where hair is present with a stiff ointment, such as resin cerate. The eyelashes should be well greased with vaseline. The following is the wax composition employed for taking a cast of the plaster mould:—

White wax	1 part
Yellow wax	2 parts
Paraffin (about 51° C. melting-point)	1 part
Starch	2 parts
Talcum	3 parts

The wax and paraffin are melted together upon a water-bath, and the starch and talcum, previously mixed, are thoroughly stirred into the mass. The wax is now poured into the mould up to the brim, and then poured back again into the receptacle. It is important in this first pouring to bring the wax rapidly into contact with the entire surface of the mould, otherwise indelible furrows will be produced in the resulting models. The pourings are now repeated until the model has acquired a sufficient thickness (ordinarily from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch). It is then allowed to cool, after which the plaster cast is broken piecemeal from the model.

STERILISING CATGUT.

MR. C. A. BALL, house surgeon at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, describes in the *Lancet* a method of preparing sterilised catgut, which has been in use for the last eight months. The difficulty in using thick catgut has been to sterilise the inner layers, but the process given answers well on catgut up to No. 4 (Droncke), and moreover does not diminish the strength of the material:—

A glass reel is used, 1 inch in diameter and 3 inches in length, with a flange at each end, each flange being pierced with a hole to which the ends of the gut are tied. A reel of lignum vitæ or any wood that sinks in water answers the purpose equally well. The winding can easily be done with an ordinary bandage-roller by placing a perforated cork in each end of the reel. The knots joining two strands together must be very carefully tied, else they will slip when boiled, and such an accident destroys the whole reel of gut by allowing it to untwist. The reel is now placed in a 5-per-cent. solution of formalin, and left for about twenty-four hours; it is then thoroughly washed in cold water. It is next dropped into boiling water and left boiling for from five to ten minutes, according to the thickness of the gut. Lastly, it is placed in the following solution:—

Mercury perchloride	1 part
Boiled glycerin	250 parts
Methylated spirit	1,000 parts

The gut is now ready, and receives no handling after sterilisation until it is used. The glycerin and spirit dehydrate the gut, the former rendering it pliable. The mercury perchloride impregnates the gut, swollen by boiling, with an antiseptic, and hardens it sufficiently to prevent it twisting when moistened by the tissues during the process of stitching—a difficulty with gut dehydrated by alcohol alone.

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Apprenticeship as it Was.

Several Well-known Pharmacists Recall the Experience of their Apprentice Days.

NOT only the apprentice but the art of training him is a fading pharmaceutical factor. It was on a basis somewhat of this nature that we ventured to solicit from several well-known pharmacists an account of their experience as apprentices. The object is to bring into relief the manners of the past through the contrast with the somewhat prosaic present.

We had hoped to obtain more evidence than we have of systematic training, which, we are frequently reminded, was the chief feature of the pharmaceutical apprenticeship of days gone by. Indeed, several very good friends to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have asked to be excused recording their experience, because they feel that *they* were not amongst the fortunate ones who were well drilled by historic masters in the art of pharmacy. They fetched and carried, "killed" mercury, powdered aloes, laboured late and early, but were never taught pharmacy during their apprenticeship. We feel that we have still to catch the man who has gone through the ideal apprenticeship.

Henry Deane, who was one of the best exponents of the craft that British pharmacy has known, once wrote for our columns an account of his apprenticeship, which we may be pardoned quoting, although it is lengthy, because it takes us back almost eighty years. When Henry Deane left school in 1821, at the age of 14, he had four years of "untraining," as he quaintly put it, but he lived in Stratford, and John Gibson, of Howard, Jewel & Gibson (now Howards & Sons), was a friend of his father's, and he allowed young Deane to have "the run of the laboratories." Thus he obtained "a predilection for manufacturing-chemistry pursuits." John Gibson encouraged him, and so—but Henry Deane's words will tell the rest.

At the age of 18 I was apprenticed, for three years, to a chemist and druggist at Reading, Joseph Fardon, who had served his time to my uncle Shillitoe, of Tottenham, and who afterwards lived three years with John Bell & Co., in Oxford Street. This well-known pharmacist was a kind, indulgent, considerate friend and master, and while with him I learned to powder alum, ginger, and nut-galls; to grind and mix paints; polish the shop scales, counter, and bottles; open and shut shop, and many other things now, unfortunately, considered *infra dignitatem* in this generation. I had to open shop, summer and winter, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a practice which I continued with my own hands for many years after I came to Clapham, without losing the respect and confidence of any one of my customers. To me activity was a necessity, and I rather liked these tasks than otherwise, and I saw no indignity in performing duties required by my master, which were in their nature not only honest, but calculated to improve me in the knowledge of my business. For while grinding Prussian blue, or powdering roots and seeds, I pondered over their physical constitution, and afterwards read up their natural history in my then incomparable book and best friend, Thomson's "Dispensatory." This habit of doing anything that was required of me was not only of immediate benefit to myself, but in after years probably rendered me more apt in teaching those placed under my care, and certainly gave me an idea of the nature and requirements of our trade in country places, such as London itself could not afford.

From that time my motto has been—as I believe it ever was in practice—"There is nothing beneath the dignity of a man that is not dishonourable." Not unfrequently have I had to carry a dozen or two of soda-water to a distance of one or two miles on a hot summer's day, and these occasions afforded opportunities for looking after plants. I shall never forget on one of these excursions finding a fine plant of henbane, a plant I had never seen before, but which I recognised at once from the description read in Thomson's "Dispensatory." I took it home and made some extract much to my own satisfaction, but my master would not have it used, it was so unlike the black stuff usually dispensed; mine was of that pleasant green colour now well appreciated.

In addition to the real love I had for my business, there was one strong inducement to stick unflinchingly to my duties, which was ever borne in mind. I knew I should have to get my living by an occupation deliberately chosen by myself, and paid for by my father, though with the humble fee he could but ill afford. Both parents would probably grow old, and the day might come when it would be my duty and privilege to provide for their declining years. An amount of honest pride was also a strong stimulant to exertion in acquiring knowledge. When I first entered on my duties behind the counter I was a tall fellow 6 feet high, and could look over the heads of my master and his assistant. Consequently, many of the customers presumed I knew more in proportion to my size, and asked me questions about things of which I had never heard, and which made me blush in utterest confusion. This state of ignorance was most distasteful, and I resolved to have an answer ready for the next inquiring customer. Thus I soon gained a reputation for more knowledge than I felt I deserved. My master's small library was soon exhausted, and my shilling a week pocket money and other small pecuniary presents were chiefly devoted to the purchase of such standard works, directly or indirectly relating to pharmacy, that my limited means would reach. At that time there was nothing in the English language published for the benefit of those following our particular business. This was very remarkable, seeing that the Fellows of the College of Physicians were entirely dependent on the chemists and druggists as dispensers of their prescriptions, and for their success in practice. However, in London and some large towns in the country, a few of the most intelligent chemists did the larger portion of the dispensing, to the exclusion of those who would not or did not take sufficient pains to acquire the right kind of knowledge, or who could not resist the temptation to use inferior or sophisticated drugs compounded according to formulæ well known at that date, but now rapidly becoming obsolete.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship Henry Deane had no difficulty in reaching that Mecca of English pharmacy—a position in the house of John Bell & Co.

Those days were little more than the beginning of the chemist and druggist or pharmaceutist era. There were few who so called themselves that were not by training apothecaries. Most of the druggists of the time were hucksters—honest men, doubtless, but without pretence to scientific knowledge. Men of Joseph Fardon's type were becoming more numerous, and pharmacy was differentiating rapidly towards the final crystallisation of 1841. We may, therefore, put down Henry Deane's experience as typical of his day. The first of those which follow covers almost the same period and makes a good contrast. We deal elsewhere with the subject as a whole.

An Octogenarian's Apprenticeship.

IT was with feelings of great joy that in the year 1834 I signed an important document styled an indenture of apprenticeship binding me for a period of five years to serve "my master's interests, his secrets keep, and obey his lawful commands; to abstain from such unlawful games as cards and dice, nor to haunt ale-houses and taverns, or to contract marriage, or to form any immoral connexion," whilst the master on his part undertook to instruct me in the "art and mystery of his craft, to lodge and board me during the whole term of the agreement"—all particulars of which seemed very easy; but I soon found that the yoke I had undertaken to bear was not so light as anticipated. The sudden transition from the intense pleasures of boyhood and jovial companionships to downright hard work was rather galling to the spirit, and the sense of servitude less bearable than the discipline of the old Dominie with his ferule and powdered pow. The senior apprentice alone gave me a cordial welcome, but it soon became apparent that his gladness was of a selfish nature, for he contrived to relieve himself by shoving upon me the least agreeable occupations, such as opening and shutting shop, window-cleaning, polishing brass, scales, door-plate, trimming four argand bracket-lamps, &c. The shop was opened at 7 A.M. and not closed until 10 P.M. Then there was running errands to deliver goods and medicine, and I have sometimes been so exhausted as to fall asleep after hard work, been carried to bed, and on awaking in the morning wondered how I got

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there. But this severe training did not break down an irrepressible spirit and buoyant temperament. A year after my senior left and was replaced by a successor who being strong, good-natured and willing, we got on very fairly together, made our little experiments together, went out in the early morning botanising in the marshes, and with much glee using leaping-poles over the marsh dykes. We also had an alliance with other 'prentice boys, hired a boat and were often in the open sea by sunrise, taking a header into the placid ocean. This physical training was beneficial, giving tone both to body and mind.

To return to business. It was the pride of our principal to have every drug and preparation genuine. At that time of day adulteration was shamefully carried on by the wholesalers. There was no such thing as an unsophisticated powder or extract, and in order to secure this desideratum he chose to prepare all tinctures, distillations, extracts, ointments, syrups, &c., himself, and it was no small satisfaction to find that such "honesty was the best policy." An instance may be mentioned to illustrate this. A preparation containing ext. papaveris was dispensed for a highly respectable old lady. The unexpected soporific effect caused her friends to inquire whether there had not been an error in compounding, as the patient had never experienced such a result from the medicine, which had always been dispensed at a first-class West-end establishment. The explanation that followed proving satisfactory led to greater confidence in the country chemist, and brought an accession of business.

The work of the laboratory progressed, and we had a good time in the open, gathering hyoscyamus, digitalis, belladonna, taraxacum, &c., often making a good bag. This, of course, entailed more work, but as the master was not above his trade all worked harmoniously, and with very simple apparatus turned out a lot of produce.

But of all the enjoyments of 'prentice life nothing equalled the harvest of elder-flowers for distillation and making ung. flor. sambuci. We had a good connection with the hospitable farmers, who gave permission to enter any enclosure and take as much as we required, even entertaining us with country fare and sending our sacks home into the bargain.

I remember on one occasion a sack of elder-flowers arrived rather late in the evening, and, being busy, we did not empty it into the 24-gal. still; the whole house was filled with the odour, rank and unpleasant. On opening the sack next morning a heated black mass presented itself; this was a caution. I may here allude to a narrow escape I had when on one of our forays. I had climbed an unusually large eld er-tree, when I espied a fine branch suitable for a pop-gun, and began hacking it off with a sailor's jack-knife. Before I had got half-way through the main stem upon which I was astride broke, and down came boy and knife, which happily fell flat under me.

Shop again. We always had some object of interest designed to amuse customers, such as a glass retort and receiver in operation. How the country folk would wonder to see a dark-coloured fluid boiling in a glass vessel, and then re-appearing in another state "as clear as gin."

We had electrical apparatus—a rapidly-revolving magnet —which was "more than any fellah could understand." This arrangement was made profitable for "shocking" nervous subjects, who believed they were much benefited by the treatment. We had also a large and powerful battery, consisting of 36 jars, 25 oz. capacity, and with this in our spare moments we exploded gunpowder under water, burned gold-leaf, melted iron wire, and decomposed water, much to the delight of friends and acquaintances, and to our own advancement in scientific knowledge.

As for systematic training there was none. Phillips's "Translation of the London Pharmacopœia" and Gray's "Supplement" were the only authorities we had reference to; but the conviction that the mere trading in drugs was of inferior value compared with the literature and science of pharmacy was fully recognised and acted upon.

Would that such pursuits were more cultivated nowadays. Principals, assistants, and apprentices would find greater satisfaction in the investigation of facts in science than in scoring a great victory at football, where physical force is in the ascendant and there is no permanent satisfaction in recounting the glories of the field—not that athletic sports should be discouraged, but these feats of strength should be subordinate to the more solid and resourceful engagements of minds.

That there is room for improvement in the training of pupils is an acknowledged fact. Professor Attfield demonstrated this years ago. But, still, young men are left by principals who are really responsible for the future of pharmacy, and who might ennoble the profession by devoting some attention to the interests of those who are destined to carry on the ever-expanding science which, from the remotest ages, has maintained its interest and paramount importance for the benefit of the human race.

Gordon Murray

G. T. Wilkinson Newsholme.

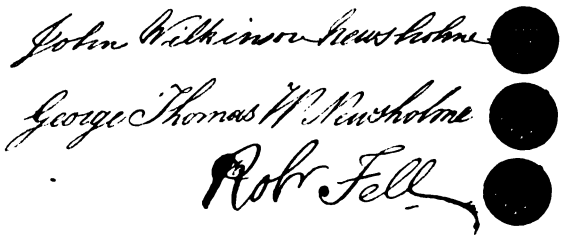
THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain does not owe his position in pharmacy to an ideal apprenticeship or the fostering care of influential pharmacists who early discerned his abilities and pushed him forward. His scoring has all been done off his own bat. Born in Settle, Yorkshire, in the early fifties of last century, and the eldest son of "John Wilkinson Newsholme, Gentleman," as his indentures put it, he had a thoroughly sound education, especially in the classics, at the Giggleswick Grammar School, where Archdeacon Paley was educated. There were ideas of making young Newsholme a doctor, but the lad had formed in his own mind the determination that a pharmaceutical life was just the thing that would suit him. His uncle, Mr. Thomas Bateson, of Kendal, was a frequent visitor at his father's house, and Mr. Bateson happens to be exactly the type of man to convey to a young relative the idea that "all is well." He had leisure, overflowing spirits, and a prosperous business. Against that the sole attraction of a medical career which there was to the observant nephew was the pleasure of getting up in the middle of the night, harnessing a horse, and driving ten miles or so to see a patient. That was a dream of bliss which long hovered over the lad but pharmacy was a sure thing, and his thoughts were always in it. So a friend told his father of a splendid chemist for training apprentices—Mr. Robert Fell, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Newsholme, sen., went to talk with Mr. Fell about the matter. This was just about the time the Pharmacy Bill was crystallising towards an Act of Parliament; but Mr. Fell was not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, hence when the indentures were drawn up there was nothing out of the ordinary in them, and neither the apprentice nor his father knew anything about the Society's examination. The indentures set forth that Robert Fell would "during the term of five years teach, learn, and instruct George Thomas Wilkinson Newsholme the art, trade, or business of a chemist and druggist, and find and provide for him sufficient and enough of meat, drink, and lodgings during the whole of the said term, and also allow him a fortnight's holiday in each year of the said term at such time as shall be most convenient to the said Robert Fell."



The document, which looked so formidable to young Newsholme, and was, he thought, an assurance that pharmacy was all he conjured it to be, was not signed until May 18, 1868. The signatures are of interest now that the

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youngest party to the contract signs many of those things that pharmaceutical aspirants most desire to possess:—



But this takes us away from the story, which, the reader will have gathered, is not told in Mr. Newsholme's own words. He was good enough to spare us half an hour at "the Square" one afternoon recently for a chat, and if this is not so interesting as his own talk, which it certainly is not, it couples well with the apprenticeship.

On February 7, 1868, George Newsholme became an inhabitant of Huddersfield, and he entered Mr. Fell's double-fronted shop with a keen interest in the mysteries that lie behind the crimson lights. There were doubts about the lad's living in a strange town, but none in his own mind. He had all pharmacy before him. He was the junior of two apprentices, and there was a porter to do the heavy work. The senior apprentice did not give him sulphur and chlorate of potash to rub together in a mortar, nor a pound or two of aloes to powder, immediately he donned the apron, but there were various little light-porter jobs to fill in his time until a parcel was ready for Mrs. Blank, and the senior apprentice was deputed to go out with the junior so as to show him where this customer and that lived, in case such an errand might arise again. Need we say that that happened often? Before the trial month ended the junior apprentice had written home to say that mechanical engineering would be more in his line. His father arranged for a visit to Bury, and the junior came back convinced that on the whole pharmacy was just as good. He resumed this routine, which commenced at 7 in the morning, when he left his master's house hugging the loaf that was destined for the coffee and bread-and-butter breakfast which he and the senior had on the premises at the shop. The shutters were down at 7.30. The apprentices were in the shop all day, having half an hour for dinner and the same for tea, until 7.30 P.M. and 10 on Saturdays. Mr. Newsholme, senior, had stipulated for one night per week for cricket, but this did not last long, as it interfered with business, which accounts, doubtless, for the absence of Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme's name from any of the Yorkshire elevens.

If the young apprentice was not taken in hand by his master and put through a systematic course of training to acquaint him with all the branches of pharmacy, he had the next best thing to that—plenty of hard work at everything that was done in the shop. It was a good country business—oils and paints were a speciality; British wines, too, were much dealt in; there was a good connection with medical men in supplying them with preparations; and most of the quacks in the neighbourhood went thither for their pills. On Saturday nights Huddersfield poured into the shop for supplies of hair-oil—used in enormous quantities—and the junior apprentice became an adept from the very first Saturday in serving this article. Most things were made on the premises—ointments, pills, tinctures, plasters, and so on, and the apprentices made them. They did not start with precise instructions or anything about the dignity of the craft or the importance of being accurate; nor were they bothered much with the Pharmacopœia; but they had the shop recipe-book, and there was scarcely a process in the art of pharmacy with which they did not become familiar in work. We say work purposely, because Mr. Newsholme has not dignified it with the word "practice," which he might have done if any thought of the high position he now occupies tempted him to throw a glamour over his pupilage. The older we grow and the more extensive our experience becomes, the more are we apt to reflect that the earliest years of our experience were the shaping of our destiny. Possibly there is some truth in the conceit, but we could extract nothing from Mr. Newsholme to favour the idea that his apprenticeship was an experience to be proud of. He learned all branches of the business thoroughly, for the simple reason that he found himself there as one of a staff which had to do so much business every day. Pill-masses to make by the pound, tinctures to put on and finish, plasters to compound and spread, soon make a lad expert; and Mr. Fell's apprentices had plenty of exercise at the iron mortar powdering black antimony, aloes, and carbonate of ammonia, amongst other things more or less disagreeable but muscle-developing. Their experience of things was equalled by knowledge of men, for the everyday stream of customers from town and suburbs, with needs as varied as their ills and occupations, engenders an acquaintance with human nature which is eminently serviceable in after-life. One feature of Mr. Fell's business which must have been of the greatest service to the apprentices was his *per contra* relations with wholesalers. Huddersfield was in the centre of a district which produced myriads of red poppies and pansies, and when these were in bloom the apprentices had plenty of work. The flowers were brought in by the cart-load, and had to be converted into syrups by the simple process of packing them and sugar into hogsheads and pouring boiling water on them. The pansy-petals had to be picked from the calices, and tired, tired were the apprentice fingers during the weeks when syrup of violets was made. The finished syrups were sent to London and elsewhere, and, strange to say, York sent pansies to Mr. Fell's place in Huddersfield, and he sent them back as syrup.

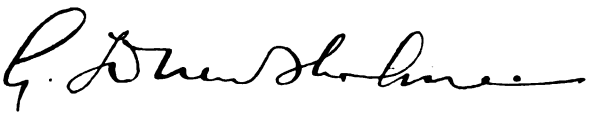
To the modern apprentice, whose experience of plasters extends to taking a beautiful spread article out of a box and tenderly handing it over to the customer, it may be of interest to know that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society had to take them from a cruder stage. His experience began with the litharge and oil, thence through all compounding stages up to the forming of rolls on the marble slab, and division thereof into the penn'orths which the pedlars of the district required. One day, while he and his senior were busy rolling and cutting "oxycroceum," an Italian organ-grinder who knew no English came in and eyed them with watering mouth. He thought they were manipulating some toothsome confection, and the language of signs persuaded him to put a penn'orth in his mouth. The apprentices had a terrible afternoon. The organ-grinder came back with fixed jaws, and a friend with a dagger, who stood over the apprentices while they picked the plaster from the grinders of the irate Italian.

In course of time Mr. Newsholme became senior apprentice, and, short of the supervision by Mr. Fell's brother, who was manager, he had charge of the shop, as Mr. Fell had a lead business in Skipton which took him away two or three days a week. Mr. Newsholme had by this time negotiated the Preliminary examination, and had attended science classes in the Mechanics' Institute of the town, the late Mr. George Jarmain being the teacher. Besides that Mr. Newsholme had little opportunity for acquiring pharmacy theory; indeed, he almost confined his reading to Pereira's "Selecta e Prescriptis," and that was owing to his fondness for Latin. He used to dispense all the prescriptions in it that he could which Mr. Fell assented to, and, although one or two genuine prescriptions were all that came into the shop per week, these latterly he dispensed. He was the dispenser of the establishment. So it happened that when the five years' apprenticeship was finished, and he had served an extra year as assistant, he received from Mr. Fell a testimonial, in which his expertness as a dispenser was specially referred to. With this he obtained a situation as dispensing assistant to the late Mr. Chas. Jones, Birkenhead.

Here properly Mr. Newsholme's apprenticeship ends, but that of a president does not until he steps into the presidential chair. So we may carry the story a little further. After studying at Muter's, he passed the Minor and Major. On the day he got his Major certificate he called at Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co.'s, where he learnt that Mr. Radley, of Sheffield, wanted to sell his business. He saw Mr. Radley on his way home, and three or four months later came to terms with him. It was a fine prescribing-business—the very thing he did not want; but he took it, telling Mr. Radley he would not carry on that branch. Mr. Radley was horrified, but lived to say that his successor had done the right thing.

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It is a unique circumstance in the annals of pharmacy that the founder of a business and his successor (Mr. Radley and Mr. Newsholme) and uncle and nephew (Mr. Bateson and Mr. Newsholme) have been on the Pharmaceutical Council together. Also that the lad who commenced his pharmaceutical career with astonishment at being used as an errand-boy has lived to be the first provincial pharmacist to be President of the Pharmaceutical Society.



A Pupil of Henry Deane.

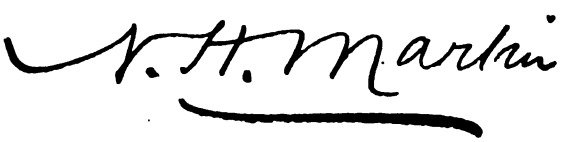
THAT may almost be said of Mr. Nicholas Henry Martin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for although his actual apprenticeship was not served in Clapham, Mr. Martin went to Mr. Deane at a stage in his pharmaceutical career when he was hungry to learn more than he had yet acquired. We venture to give Mr. Martin's own words in regard to the matter. "Mine," he writes, "was a very ordinary apprenticeship in a small country town to a man who undertook to teach me the art and mystery of the craft, and who knew little, if anything, of botany or chemistry, but there were many other things he did know. He was an excellent judge of drugs, and kept good ones, and he was quite an authority in prescribing for all manner of human and animal ailments." Mr. Martin started his apprenticeship with an excellent grammar-school education, he was an insatiable reader, and the pharmacy afforded him the opportunity to put his reading into practice. We daresay he shudders now when he thinks how after a few months' experience he treated complaints in young and old, but there was never an inquest. He read Neligan's "Medicines" from cover to cover, more than once, and Barlowe's "Practice of Medicine," *con amore*. He sweated over Bentley's "Botany," and with it as a guide named all the common plants in the neighbourhood. In chemistry he read through and through Galloway's "First Step to Chemistry," and worked every equation of the various double decompositions, but missed guidance in that subject more than any other.



During his apprenticeship his father died, and he had so arranged the patrimony that at the end of his apprenticeship the son found himself with a small sum of money in hand and the whole world before him to make his own way in it, or rather in his chosen occupation until he reached 26. "If my father," writes Mr. Martin, "had had any idea that it would have been desirable for me to have had money to carry on systematic study, I am sure he would have so arranged it. As it was, I went to London in May, 1867, and took a situation in Bruton Street at 30*l.* a year, indoors. In October out of this I paid the fees for the courses of lectures on chemistry (Redwood) and botany (Bentley) at the Square, and passed my Minor in February, 1868. Then I went on reading and working, but in April I had notice to leave my situation, as the business had changed hands, and my new master wanted an older assistant. I went to Mr. Deane's at Clapham in May, 1868, still very anxious to complete the botany course and go to Bentley's lectures at the Gardens. One evening I summoned up courage and, promising to make good the time and work, asked Mr. Deane if I could be spared the two mornings a week to go to these. 'No; your duty is to do my work, and I can't spare you!' he replied. That was discouraging enough, but it compelled me to read still more systematically. My shop-hours every day were from 7 A.M. to 9.30 P.M., but I read early and late and late and early, 2 A.M. to 6 A.M. being the sleeping-hours until December 12, 1868, when I passed the Major in honours. When Mr. Deane, who was an examiner, came home that evening, he greeted me very warmly and said, 'Martin, I am as proud of you to-day as if you were my son.' It appears that I obtained the highest marks of the session. Daniel Hanbury, who lived at Clapham, and who had examined me, came into Deane's shop specially to congratulate me. That day commenced my real acquaintance with the leaders of pharmacy.

"I stayed at Mr. Deane's the next four or five years until I went into business on my own account, and although our shop-hours were still 7 to 9.30 I continued scientific work, and mounted during that time about 1,000 microscope-slides. On my off-evenings, one winter, I demonstrated a course of lectures on the microscope at Brixton by Mr. W. T. Suffolk, where I used to meet Mr. B. Daydon Jackson and others, and examined several batches of dredgings which Mr. Gassiott had from friends in the Navy. So my attention was turned to *Foraminifera*."

It will be remembered that Mr. Martin's late partner, Dr. H. B. Brady, was so eminent an authority on the *Foraminifera* that he was requested to work up the dredgings of the *Challenger* in that department, and his book on the subject is a monumental work of erudition and patience. It is strange that Mr. Martin should have branched out into that subject after the Major was over, and that he should afterwards have become the partner of the one man in pharmacy who best knew his favourite subject.



George Claridge Druce.

I HAVE been asked by the Editor to say a few words about my apprenticeship, and his request gives me something of a shock, for it at once suggests that one has passed the meridian of life, and that time has rushed by on such eagle's wings as to be positively alarming. Then the personal tone which such a notice must assume is disconcerting to one so nervous and, comparatively, bashful as myself, but this personal element will, I hope, not be so pronounced as to be distasteful to my readers.



My early days had been spent in a quiet country village, where, brought up by an indulgent mother, and under private tuition, I had acquired an intense love for natural science, which, thank God, has never waned. I prided myself on knowing the haunts of bird, insect, and flower of that forest district of Whittlebury which lay adjacent to me. Although my people had been connected with the land for many generations, I never cared for agricultural pursuits, but had devoured with eagerness such scientific books as I could lay hands on, practising such chemical experiments

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as lay within the compass of my attainments. These led the way to the selection of the business of a chemist and druggist as the one for me to adopt.

Many replies came to my advertisement, in which the premiums asked varied from 80*l.* to 300*l.*; eventually one in our county town was chosen, at which a premium of 100*l.* for a four years' apprenticeship was asked, and subsequently paid. Accordingly, my heart in my boots, I left for the first time a gentle home, and entered for a month on approval. The business to which I went was such a one as several of our Midland towns could then show before the segregation which is such a characteristic of these days had become pronounced, for this was a retail and wholesale business—a retail of a mixed character, from dispensing and prescribing down through the various grades of ordinary retail, veterinary-preparations, pickles, and paints, *et hoc genus omne*. The wholesale was even more varied, for it comprised, in addition to the foregoing, sweets, tea, oils, blacklead, blue, and starch. Further, the manufacturing of galenicals, such as the green extracts, expression of juices, distillation of waters, killing quicksilver, grinding linseed cake and saltpetre, powdering drugs, and making anchovy sauce and varnishes, burst upon me in a fearful and wondersome manner.

Our staff consisted of the principal, a man of means and of parts, who, but for the fact of his having a good competency, might have made his business such a one as that of another of the great Midland firms which still flourish. He was a prescriber with a great reputation, and a string of customers from widely separated parishes in the county came in on market-days to benefit themselves by his remedies, and him by their fees—a symbiotic combination now so strongly condemned by the powers that be. I can, however, assuredly say here, so far as my experience goes, I saw none injured but many benefited by his common-sense method of treatment. Next to him was the general manager, who proved to be a kindly and intelligent man, who has subsequently, I believe, become successful elsewhere; then a dull individual took care of the retail, and of himself, in the latter case by leaving undone all that he could possibly make one junior to himself perform, the junior being in this instance the senior apprentice, a real good fellow, who was then nearing his release.

In the wholesale we had a jovial traveller, with only one enemy in the world, who called upon the village doctors and small shops throughout the greater part of the surrounding counties. An apprentice assisted the porters to put up the assorted orders he sent home. Then we had an engine-man to look after the ten horse-power boiler and laboratory. My fate was to go to the wholesale, and assist generally in putting-up orders, and to make such preparations as could be safely entrusted to me. My first initiation was to make 6 gals. of syrup of red poppies, and the task of bruising and expressing the juice from the petals was not a light one on a hot June day for a boy of 15, but my fellow-apprentice lent his hand and we turned out a presentable article. The evaporating-pans were a wonder and delight to me, and I found their use shortly after when a ton of henbane, which we crushed under the linseed-cake stones, had to be made into green extract. Less pleasant was the monotonous folding-up of grosses of 1*d.* saffron or hiera picra, or the bottling of three dozen pints of castor oil out of the horrid square tins into the stupid and irrational long and narrow-necked bottles which were then in vogue. How greasy I got! Like an artist, I dabbled in "oils and paints." And then, released on market-days from the wholesale, I came into the shop and served pennyworths of hair-oil galore. A gallon was a normal quantity to sell in these small quantities on these days, and the amazing numbers of pills, ointments, and plasters, and crude drugs! Grosses of packets of senna, saffron, chamomiles, jalap, hiera picra (I can see the very drawers of them now), went off in astonishingly quick time; and, oh! the vile wretches who doctored themselves with Venice turpentine (made by me on the premises), Locatel balsam, or the balsam which is not balsamic. Then I might be called to fetch up some leeches, or hold a man's head while his tooth was pulled out, or mix a special draught for some "coo" in an interesting condition. Worst of all, later in the year, was the sale of pints or gallons of fish oil, for then the cotton-seed oil had congealed; and to get it into one of the stinking tins, and to get it out of the big cistern by letting down a measure with a rope was a sickly operation. As luck would have it, our assistant left shortly after I was duly "bound," and I got a move up, as the new one, who had been through a six years' apprenticeship at Beverley, during which, as his employer shrewdly, if not kindly, said in his reference "if he possesses any talent, business or otherwise, he most successfully concealed it." As he came for a salary of 15*l.*—well, what could one expect? So he was put to do the dirty work of the establishment, much to our relief, if not to his satisfaction. Meanwhile, I tried to make myself acquainted with everything that went on, and with a zeal that, perhaps, had something deadly in it, began the task of preparing everything in the London Pharmacopœia, as well as all the proprietary preparations of the firm. My Beverley friend was not to be trusted in the laboratory, for his first essay at preparing white spirit-varnish was a failure, since he put the gums and resins into the steam evaporating-pan, put on 2 gals. of methylated spirit, turned on the steam, and went out surreptitiously to get some of the liquid extract of malt, which his system seemed periodically to require. His irate questioning of one and all later on as to who had taken away the spirit spoke volumes as to his mental capacity.

Speaking of methylated spirit brings to mind the fact that at that time (1866) a large business was done with the village shops in methylated tinctures, sweet nitre, and sal-volatile, and as there was no fear of a Sale of Food and Drugs Act before one's eyes, judicious (from a purely economical point of view) substitution was employed in many preparations. Beeswax (the paraffins were not then articles of commerce) innocent of *Apis mellifica* was prepared, which if it had not a blush on its face, frequently had a bloom, from the vegetable wax of Japan which entered into its composition. But these and similar things were sold as sophisticated.

Towards the end of my first year's apprenticeship our manager left, and I was appointed to take charge of the retail counter, so my laboratory work became somewhat intermittent; but I had by this time passed my Preliminary examination, and I now and then had a day among the steam-pans in order to prepare a 10-gal. batch of Brunswick black. I wonder how many students of the present day know how very light vegetable black is, and how long they would be over the job? Almost more trying, although less dirty, was the task of rubbing 20 lbs. of anchovies through a hair sieve to make a batch of the essence which I now never see on the tables of the Métropole without thinking, not of the eternal sole, but of the darnation backbone.

My career of manufacture had once a sudden check, for an order required at once for 8 oz. of iodide of mercury (in ointment) for the late Empress of Austria, who had a hunting-establishment in the neighbourhood, nearly blinded me, for we were out of the iodide, and could not get enough in the town, so I essayed to make it by rubbing the mercury and iodine together, checking the exuberance of their chemical action with alcohol. A little of the boiling solution of iodide, free and combined, spurted into my eye and caused me exquisite suffering, but fortunately with no after-effects, and I got off my order before I took to bed. I may say that, as far as supervision went, we had little or none; certain hours had to be kept, an attendance at a place of worship once on a Sunday insisted on, and beyond these we were left very much to our own sweet will. To the idle or the vicious this liberty was bad; but my companions, with one or two exceptions, were neither, and I do not think we wasted our master's property even in the somewhat reckless way we made preparations, which would not be attempted now in many pharmacies. Cooley's "Cyclopædia of Receipts" was a fascinating book to me, and Faraday's "Chemical Manipulation" a mint of wealth. Thanks to Faraday, I have iodoform by me made in the sixties, long before its uses were understood. Before two years of my apprenticeship were over my friend the old senior apprentice left, and I succeeded to his post as senior in the establishment, and, although a general manager was talked about, he never came. Therefore I had now to do the dispensing, as well as keep all the books of the establishment and generally superintend its affairs. As I had then to do all the various jobs, and make or assist in making all the various galenicals from 20 gals. of elder-flower water and 10 gals. of syr. ferri iodidi to Venice turpentine and Brunswick black, the gamut was a

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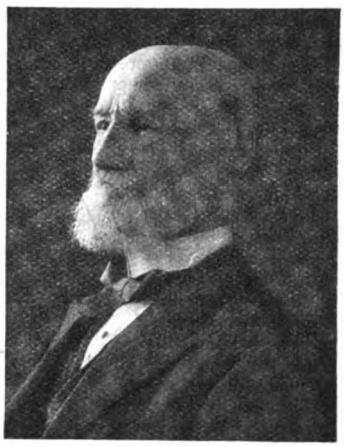
large one. My employer was good enough to send me out with his son, about my own age, for a fortnight's holiday, giving us 15*l.* to do it on, and we spent it in a walking tour through North Wales. The hotel bills, which I have still, are curiosities of cheapness, for everyone was kind to the two schoolboys which we were taken for, and I did not explain that I was occupying such a responsible position. At the end of my second year he gave us 20*l.*, and we visited Scotland for a fortnight, climbing Cairngorm, Ben-y-Vroe, and Ben Nevis; starting from home by the night train after a heavy day's market work, and aching in every limb, for the third-class carriages in those days were not upholstered, reached Edinburgh on a Sabbath morning. My employer lived much at his country house four miles away, and during the summer I rarely missed walking out there to breakfast, and I learned my botany on the walk, reading Lindley's "Introduction" on the way. We had breakfast at 7.30, and then either walked, drove, or rode back with one of the boys, who came to the town to school. Our engineman was a strict Calvinist, and at times, especially after St. Monday, impressed upon us with a free flow of words his views about predestination and the fact of his being one of the elect with great force, if not lucidity. He kept the secrets of his work very close, but I got him by special favour and some liquid argument to show me how to stoke the boiler, to get up steam, and even to work the machinery. Well, this knowledge once stood me in stead, for one autumn, when we were very busy, the sheep-ointment season being on, he was laid up with lumbago, which he attributed to mercury, but I to beer, and consoled him by saying it was evidently predestined, or it would not have happened.

As my employer, who knew nothing about my participation in the engine-man's secret, was away, I thought it a favourable opportunity to show off my knowledge. I went into the laboratory, where I soon got up steam, and had melted the tallow, lard, and ung. hydrarg. fort., and was mixing them with my bare hands and arms in the huge wooden tray, while downstairs the great stones were keeping down the steam by grinding linseed-cake under the care of a young porter, while the errand-boy was at the boiler watching the height of the water. Messages were flying up the speaking-tube in grand style, when I caught a well-known step on the stairs, and up came the boss, stamping and raving, his hair almost on end, at my daring to get up steam. On learning the facts, he, like the fat, cooled down, and he was soon meekly holding the two-pound snuff-tins into which I ran the ointment, which I had been manipulating in the manner described. I was sure to be salivated, he said, but I was not, and my twenty pounds was despatched the same evening. On his return our Calvinistic friend was obliged to confess that nothing was wrong except that I had used up all his "killed mercury." In passing, one may say that at this time we bought glycerin by the pound; that the 20-lb. mass of antibilious pills was rolled out by women on the ordinary 24-pill machines; that emetics were still kept ready for sale; oil of swallows, and of worms, and of wheat were often asked for, and the people who asked did not go empty away. Carbolic acid was practically unused, and patents were sold at full price. Our hours were from 8 to 8, and 10 on Saturday. I was on duty two nights a week and every other Sunday. About the end of my second year's apprenticeship my friend Branson was initiated into our mysteries, and many and fearsome experiments we made together. He was strong on mechanical appliances, and our united efforts made the traversing of the adjoining passage to our premises, which led from one street to another, a thing not to be lightly undertaken after "closing-time" on Saturday night (12 o'clock it was then), and we did much to convert the erring ones, although language was occasionally evolved which was not as good as it should have been. My sides even now shake at some of the remembrances of that long-ago time. But one must not enter upon one's anec-dotage too soon. Let me say that my fourth year soon came to an end, and a 20*l.* Beck's binocular still shines upon me as a memento of my employer's recognition of the end of my apprenticeship.

J. C. Stuck

An Edinburgh Apprenticeship.

I WAS apprenticed (writes Mr. J. B Stephenson, Edinburgh) to a firm of chemists and druggists in this city for five years, my indenture dating from January 1, 1842. By its terms I bound and obliged myself to serve honestly, faithfully, and diligently, by night and by day, including Sabbaths when necessary, and, further, not to reveal the secrets of my master's business or his employers, nor to dispense drugs or medicines on my own account. On the other hand my master bound and obliged himself to teach and instruct me during the time of my apprenticeship in the art and business of a chemist and druggist, and in every part thereof, in so far as he himself knew and practised the same, and to use his best endeavours to make me skilled and expert therein. My master was to provide me with bed, board and lodging in his own house or in the back shop if required (this in lieu of salary), I being at the expense of my own clothes and washing. There was also an agreement (though not specified in the indenture) that I was to be allowed time to attend two classes at the University, in the fourth and fifth years of my service. There was no premium.



When I first entered there was only one other apprentice' who was in the last year of his time, and my first year was mainly occupied in running errands, indoor work about the shop, such as cleaning bottles, scales, &c., and pounding in the big iron mortar—in those days we powdered all our own drugs such as aloes, cubebs, and nitre. As business increased, and I progressed in knowledge of the work, these acts of drudgery were transferred to the message-boy, and although my services in these capacities were still from time to time brought into requisition, I had more time and opportunity for learning my proper duties. The other apprentice left during the second year of my term, and shortly afterwards a junior apprentice was installed, and I became practically senior assistant, there being no employé between me and my master, who, however, was always a close attender on business, being rarely out of the shop.

I cannot recall ever having received any formal instruction or tuition in chemistry, or even pharmacy, from my employer, but as we had a good going business, of which the bulk was dispensing, I had every opportunity of picking up the working details. I can remember being encouraged to read Christison's "Dispensatory" (which, with the exception of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, was the only textbook we had), and although the only time I had for reading was after 9 P.M. and in the back-shop (we closed at 10, but after 9 we were allowed to read, should customers not occupy us), I managed to get through the book oftener than once. From a very early date, too, I was allowed to dispense—especially ointments and pills—but was always strictly catechised, and made to recite all the ingredients and their quantities. In addition to this we prepared all our own stock pills, tinctures, ointments, &c., of which work I had my full share. I can recall the interest I took in it. Percolation had been recently introduced, and we had adopted it for all the tinctures it could be applied to. There was no "division of labour," and I had the inestimable advantage of witnessing and assisting in every stage of the process, from the bruising of the crude drug to the turning out of the finished product. In those days there was an enormous demand for pills, particularly pil. colcc. co. and pil. aloes et asaf., the latter being turned out in quantities of not less than 1½ lb. at a time, and all for retail sale.

In the last year of my apprenticeship I attended the University lectures of Christison and Gregory on materia

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medica and chemistry respectively, and it was from them—and especially the former—that I believe I really learned my business. It was Christison who put life into the dry bones of shop-work, and my business seemed to me to take a new form from that time—since then only have I considered myself as actually master of it. Although intimately acquainted with its details before I attended the classes, it was the scientific facts and explanations, many of which came as an absolute revelation to me, which cemented my knowledge and made a pharmacist of me.

My experience goes to show that practical training, supplemented by theoretical knowledge, is superior to a theoretical training into which a portion only of practical work has been thrown.

J. B. Stephenson

Peter Boa.

It is just over thirty years since I began my apprenticeship in a country town—Stranraer. My apprenticeship master was Mr. James Dorman, who, I am glad to say, is still alive and well, and taking an active part in business. During my last term at school, when the subject of an occupation for me began to be discussed, I had not developed an inclination for any one business. There was just a trace of a suggestion in my mind that I would not object to go into the local bank. That I was not to be a draper or a grocer I had quite decided. About the end of my school time Mr. Dorman had been visiting in our neighbourhood and saw me. He told my parents that he wanted an apprentice, and suggested that I should become a chemist. My feelings having been consulted, I made no objections. There appeared to be more mystery about this business than drapery and groceries. Besides, I was very "soft" on Latin, and this seemed a good chance to air the little I knew of it. I went on a month's trial, and at the end of that time my employer said he could put up with me, while I, although not greatly enamoured of the "magic and smells," took the Shakespearian view of the matter, and decided that as I had begun I might as well continue rather than risk falling into something worse. I was accordingly indentured in proper legal form for four years.



The hours of business were from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., with intervals for breakfast, dinner, and tea. On Saturdays we kept open till 10.30. On Sunday the shop was open for an hour morning, midday, and evening. Weekly half-holidays had not then been introduced, and summer holidays were not in fashion, so I had not an opportunity of enjoying either. During my four years of apprenticeship my holiday time was some three or four week-ends and a Queen's Birthday. I did not grumble. My governor was not more stingy than others. It was just the way of the town. There were few Sundays on which I was not on duty part or whole of the open time. I rather liked the Sunday duty. It gave me a feeling of importance, and I derived a lot of entertainment from observation of the humours of Sunday shopping. At times I believe I must have been unsuspectedly wicked. I was very sparing of giving small change on Sundays if the client were "near" and on the way to church. On one occasion, however, I was "had." A feminine church-goer of this sort asked me for two halfpennies for a penny. With appearance of great regret I said I was sorry I had only one in the place. She said she would take two or three peppermints and that halfpenny for her penny.

The work I had to do was of a good class and very varied. There were two apprentices besides myself. We had packets of medicines such as Epsom salts and "Gregory" to put up; horse-balls to make; parcels of arsenic and soda to weigh for sheep-dipping, and of blue-stone for wheat-dressing. These things were all sent out in good style. There was money in them for the governor and education for us. Of dispensing we got a fair quantity, made up of local prescriptions and those brought by visitors. On market days we were usually very busy. The farmers brought goodly orders, and the articles had to be sent to their conveyances from 3 to 5 o'clock, according to their time for leaving. When a lot of heavy goods were ready and the porter not at hand, we just hoisted them on to a barrow and raced them round to the hotel yard. And we took off our coats to it, and enjoyed it. The youngest apprentice had to take out parcels when necessary.

We did a considerable trade in Belfast aërated-waters. These came in large square hampers holding 10 or 12 dozen packed in straw, with not room for one bottle more—a regular tight fit. It was a tradition in our establishment that we must pack the same number of empties safely into the hampers. It required practice, but one after another acquired the art of doing it, and rarely was there a report of any bottles broken. I personally even now enjoy lending a hand to pack a hamper.

Mr. Dorman was a man of good education and business habits. He was a good example to us in business affairs, and he encouraged us to read the standard books relating to pharmacy. He had a good library, containing many works on medicine and pharmaceutics. A Latin Pharmacopœia and a book on physiology written in Latin (the author's name I have forgotten) afforded me practice and entertainment. I was jogged up from time to time by the governor in regard to my Preliminary. About the end of my apprenticeship I passed this examination quite off my own bat. I had to go to Dumfries to "sit" for it. It was then I first became acquainted with Mr. Allan, of that town. He was then the local superintendent.

So far as I can form an opinion from observation and personal experience, I would say that apprenticeship in a good country business is bad to beat as a start for a pharmacist. He sees more variety than a town apprentice. I have had a qualified assistant, town-trained, ask me how much aloes had to be put into a 6-dr. physic ball, and whether the dose of areca-nut was the same as santonin. My apprenticeship experience has served me well. Knowledge gained then has since enabled me many times to score. Then I had to make pills, tinctures, ointments, and many other things, and derived satisfaction from the work. My apprentices now get these things to make, and they mostly appear to take an interest in the processes. This work is a training in manipulation and attention to detail which is essentially valuable to a young pharmacist. Making one's own galenicals is said by some to be out of date and not modern business. It may still, however, be permitted to me to call it pharmacy.

Peter Boa

From Pen to Pestle.

I served my apprenticeship with Mr. William Blain, pharmaceutical chemist, in my native town. Being over 19 years old when I went to him I served only the statutory three years. Seven years had passed from my leaving school, and during this time my employment had no special bearing on the business I was to take up. I had no science training. I was a member of a literary society, and wrote for it several papers, and got considerable practice in speaking. This was a help afterwards in that it destroyed nervousness and self-consciousness, and when I faced the examiners I was able to do my best.

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At 18 I passed the Solicitor's Preliminary, and shortly afterwards circumstances turned me to pharmacy. I went to Mr. Blain in March, 1875, and in the previous January I began to attend science and art classes in inorganic chemistry at the Church Institute, Bolton. This subject being quite strange I found it very difficult, especially the calculations, for the weakest point of my elementary training was arithmetic. I was much helped by my friend, Mr. W. Mason, pharmaceutical chemist, who was a fellow-student. The next winter (1875–76) I again took the science-and-art class in organic chemistry, and this time got along better, but not to my satisfaction. I came to the conclusion that if I was to pass I must attack the subject in a different way, and when the winter of 1876–77 came round I put the chemistry-class aside and took human physiology and botany. This was the first Science-and-Art botany-class held in Bolton. It was taught by Dr. Norris Wolfenden, the throat specialist. He used Sach's "Botany," and was an excellent teacher. I got a first in both subjects at the examination, and a special prize from Dr. Wolfenden himself for botany. During my last winter as an apprentice I attended Mr. Siebold's classes bi-weekly in Manchester, and, using "Attfield" I got on much better with chemistry. The classes were held in the evening and taught by Mr. Siebold in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. I took also materia medica and pharmacy, this being my first systematic teaching in these two subjects. During my whole apprenticeship I was reading and studying the Minor subjects, and in the summer months did some botanising. I made friends also with a gardener who had care of the largest range of glass-houses near Bolton, and obtained many specimens from him, especially in winter, when wild flowers were not to be had. Mr. Blain's son was a fellow-student, and we regularly talked over our studies, affording help to each other. As to dispensing, my master had the leading business in the town in that respect. From the point of numbers we should fall a long way behind businesses in towns where doctors prescribe more than in Bolton, and in those years there were neither specialists nor consultants here. But still, prescriptions were not few, and coming as they did largely from Liverpool, Manchester, and London, they afforded an excellent training in dispensing, and I had no fear on that score when I entered the Society's house in Bloomsbury. We made enough of tinctures to give us a good knowledge of the processes. We also made all our pills, suppositories, &c., so that we had a very fair training in practical pharmacy.



During these three winters I kept up my connection with the Literary Society, attended as often as I could, and wrote a paper each winter.

My apprenticeship expired March 8, 1878, and I entered a class which Mr. Siebold was holding for the June Minor. This was a full-time class, and surely there was never its like. Some day I may write some of its story.

Having got a good grip of botany, I needed little more than to keep it fresh in mind, and this enabled me to devote more time to chemistry—the subject of which I was most afraid. I worked hard and systematically, but kept Sundays quite free from study. Twice whilst the class existed we had a botanical ramble.

I passed the Minor in June, 1878—three years and three months after entering the trade—and have ever since regretted not taking the Major.

Looking back, I feel it was a great advantage not coming into the trade as early as was and is customary. I escaped much of the drudgery which usually falls to the junior apprentice, though there was little of that when I served my time for anyone. My previous employment had accustomed me to conversing with people my seniors in age and superiors in position. Hence, when I came to the counter and examination-room, I was not nervous. I was old enough, also, to appreciate from the beginning of apprenticeship the difficulties to be faced, my ideas were naturally more settled than a lad's of 14; consequently, I lost no time, but studied hard and steadily until my end was gained. But, if I could go back now, whilst I would not choose to begin shop-life much earlier, I would spend the years between that and school in getting a good secondary education. I think we shall have to cease looking for lads of 14 or 15, and make up our minds to take older ones for shorter terms than were or are common. I think, for a young man of 18, the statutory time is quite enough. We shall lose the cheap labour of young apprentices, but they and the trade will gain in proportion.

John T. Taylor.

A Wholesaler's Experience.

WHETHER long apprenticeships are preferable to short ones and whether pharmacists are better taught by their masters now than formerly, are subjects well worthy of consideration. I have been asked to contribute my experience, but, with George Canning's knife-grinder, I could exclaim,

"Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, sir."

But I will jot down a few facts that may possibly prove of some interest as bearing on the above propositions.

In the year 1856, on November 1, when 14 years of age, I was formally bound apprentice to Mr. Thomas Bickerton Evans, one of the senior partners in Evans, Sons, & Co., of Liverpool, and a liveryman of the Grocers' Company. This took place at Grocers' Hall, Baron Heath, Italian Consul-General in London, being then master of that ancient company, once the Pepp'rers, with the right of searching for and destroying unsound drugs in the City of London, with charters dating from Edward III.



In the early part of the nineteenth century, here would have doubtless begun my actual work, but I returned to school for several years, and when about 17 set to work seriously at Bartholomew Close. First of all there was plenty to do at the dry-counter, weighing up drugs of all sorts, and becoming familiar with their appearance; afterwards in the wet-room and oil-room, filling bottles with cod-liver oil, essential oils, &c. Then there were months spent at the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in the laboratory. In these departments I learnt a great deal about materia medica, a subject that took hold of my mind, and botany was associated with it, which I had liked ever since I had attended Robert Bentley's lectures at the London Institution, and had hunted, when about 10 years of age, for the Bee orchis on Beachy Head. The heads of the different rooms acted well and taught me a lot of things; they take the place of the master in the retail, for there is no doubt that the master has more responsibility toward the apprentice than *vice versa*; it is easier to learn than to teach. In many wholesale houses, especially in old days, apprentices were left to themselves—worked as they liked and learnt no more than they cared about. Such was the case when my

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father, J. Sidney Lescher, was apprenticed about 1819 to Jenks, Wheeler & Baildon, wholesale druggists in the City of London.

One of the disadvantages of the wholesale trade for apprentices is that the principals are generally too busy all day long to take much trouble about them, or what they do, or what they learn; nowadays there are but few apprentices in the wholesale drug-trade. But the study of Materia Medica is pursued with much greater facility and with much greater benefit to oneself than in the retail: jalap, ipecacuanha, opium, rhubarb, &c., are seen in the original packages as imported. Then there is the garbling and division into different grades of most crude drugs; and one sees them in large quantities, and here and there, offered at the Drug Sales, their principal adulterants. I remember being told at the Square that many in the retail trade at that time had never seen jalap in the tuber or sarsaparilla in the original hank of long fibrous root. The supervision and daily instruction that is given in the retail by the chemist, or owner of the pharmacy, is found in the wholesale with the head of each department; much depends, therefore, on his power of teaching. In the wholesale one misses the dispensing, and laboratory experience scarcely makes up for this want; certainly it is not sufficient for the curriculum, now wisely required, of three years' experience in practical dispensing for the Minor examination, but in my time this was not necessary. In the counting-house I spent several useful years, and this is an essential part of work in the wholesale, and a really good training it is in forming the mind for the many-sided phases of successful commerce. My classical education for several years after I was 14 was by no means wasted time. The more I see of results of education, the more I approve of Latin, Greek, and mathematics as opposed to what is called a commercial education—viz., modern languages taught in England and book-keeping taught theoretically in schools. I see how the former enlarges the mind, exercises the intellect, and forms those habits of judgment and decision on which depends so much of success in after-life

This brings us to the point of the question of long apprenticeships. In the Middle Ages, to exercise a trade one had to be free of a company or fraternity, and the only way to acquire this "freedom" was by serving as an apprentice to a member of that body.

By a law of the 5th of Elizabeth, chap. 4 (since repealed), everyone in England exercising a trade was required to have previously served as an apprentice to it for seven years. Now, did the master in those days of long apprenship teach the whole art and mystery better than at the present time, when the system seems dying out, and threatens to become nearly as obsolete with us as it is in the United States? A long apprenticeship, no doubt, familiarises with work, so that one becomes mechanically perfect in it. Old Montaigne says, in one of his essays: "Arts and sciences are not cast in a mould, but are formed and perfected by degrees, by often handling and polishing." But even in the days of Adam Smith these long years were considered by many as real loss of time. In his "Wealth of Nations," Book I, x., he says—and here he is followed by most political economists—

> Seven years seem anciently to have been, all over Europe, the usual term established for the duration of apprenticeships in the greater part of incorporated trades. Long apprenticeships are altogether unnecessary; they have no tendency to form young people to industry; a young man naturally conceives an aversion to labour when for a long time he receives no benefit from it.

Long apprenticeships were quite in the spirit of the old trade guilds; they formed those merchant warriors who established the independence of the Dutch Republic, who fought as burghers of the Hanse towns, and who ruled over Hindostan, but they are not adapted to the spirit of the twentieth century.

Is the Pharmaceutical Society so adapted, and has it kept abreast of the times? I think that it has, and that it has helped much in the scientific teaching of apprentices in pharmacy. Compare their position in the days of long apprenticeship and their present position, owing so much to the necessity of working up for the examinations. I am proud that my father was one of those who met at the Crown and Anchor in 1841 to create the Pharmaceutical Society, and I have always had great affection for "the Square"—my Alma Mater in pharmacy. The lectures and laboratory instructions there during my apprenticeship enabled me to pass the Minor in 1861—they were more lenient in dispensing then than at the present day. The Preliminary was simply a few lines in Cæsar with dear old Peter Squire, and I remember, as examiners in the Minor, Deane, Cracknell, Gale, and Davenport. Old Braithwaite was then manager of the laboratory, and used to come round and see to our work. I learnt a great deal at the Square; this theoretical work, with the experience gained in a wholesale warehouse, certainly gives a first-rate insight into our business. But private study was as essential then as it is now, and even more in the wholesale if one intends to pass the examinations; it was not until 1868 that I passed the Major, and it was this private study, night after night, that enabled me to win the Pereira medal of that year.

In 1863, when 21 years of age, I had taken up my freedom of the City of London at the Chamberlain's office, had been admitted a freeman of the Grocers' Company (where my master, Mr. Thomas B. Evans, certified that I had received no pay during my apprenticeship), and I believe that I had as good an all-round training during my four-and-a-half years as it is possible to get.

Certainly my experience leads me to entertain a firm conviction that apprentices are better taught by their masters now than formerly; I know this is so in the wholesale, and I believe it to be the case in the retail. In the first place, there is far more to teach and far more that must be learned, and then science and a love for science have advanced with such rapid strides of late years. In fact, in this development of things to be taught we sometimes lose sight of the great virtue of thoroughness, and forget with Pope that

> A little learning is a dangerous thing;

or with Tennyson, that

> Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.

To sum up, I think there is little doubt that apprentices now are always taught more, and generally taught better than in the old days, and I believe that the ideal state, well mirrored as follows in a voice from Cape Town (Lady Hely-Hutchinson) in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is generally met with at the present day:—

> The word apprentice carries with it a vision of thorough teaching by some one who is master of his craft. The apprentice looks to be vigorously instructed in the details of each separate department of the calling selected—from the lowest to the highest branch.



Concentrated Compound Infusion of Gentian, B.P.C.

Gentian-root, in No. 20 powder ...	2 oz.
Dried bitter-orange peel	2 oz.
Dried lemon-peel	1 oz.
Tincture of fresh lemon-peel ...	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	4 fl. oz.
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity

Mix the gentian, bitter-orange and dried lemon peel, and pour over them 20 fl oz. of distilled water; macerate twenty-four hours and press off the liquor. Reserve 10 fl. oz., and add to it the tincture of lemon-peel and the alcohol. Treat the marc with two further macerations of 20 fl. oz. of distilled water for six hours each, press off, and mix the liquors, adding any left from the first maceration. Evaporate to 5 fl. oz., and add it to the first portion to make 1 pint.

Dose: ½ to 1 fl. dr.

Elixir of Aletris, B.P.C.

Liquid extract of aletris	5 fl. oz.
Liquid extract of liquorice ...	1¼ fl. oz.
Tincture of orange	1¼ fl. oz.
Syrup	7½ fl. oz.
Distilled water sufficient to produce	1 pint

Mix.

Dose: ½ to 1 fl. dr.

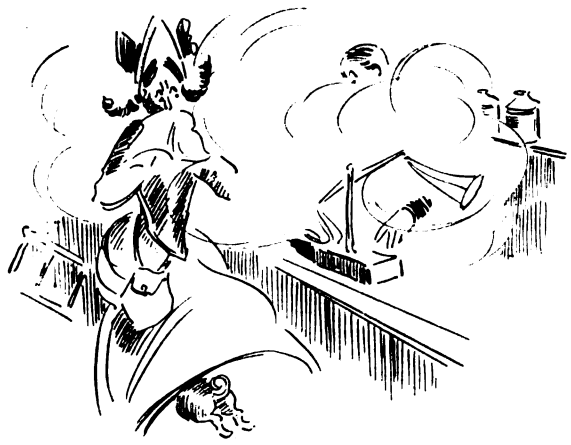
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My Apprenticeship.

By FRED REYNOLDS.



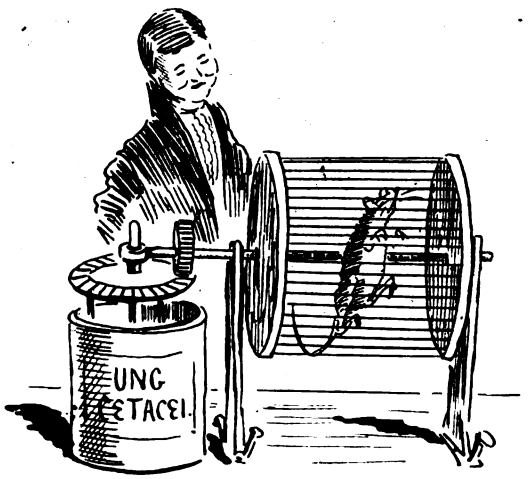
PHASE 1.—A revered relative apprentices me to a good old Pharmacist.



PHASE 2.—When considered competent I begin to dispense (magnesia levis).



PHASE 3.—By a little arrangement I fitted up in my bedroom I studied Pharmacy and enjoyed the sacred weed without detection.



PHASE 4.—I fixed up an ointment-stirrer, pressing a blind rat into my service. By this means I was enabled to read scientific (*sic*) books.



PHASE 5.—I found the large Botanical Vasculum my master gave me more than useful—fish at the bottom, plants at the top!



PHASE 6.—I soon got my Diploma, and might have been made President, but there was no gold Chain in those days.

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By Joseph Ince.

Emulsions—(*continued*).

TWO things should be remembered in compounding emulsions with tragacanth as an emulsifier—first, that this gum is sparingly soluble in water and swells up into a gelatinous mass, extremely difficult to convert into a clear homogeneous liquid; second, that the moment tragacanth is in contact with spirit it becomes miscible, and forms a clear mucilage with water.

The mucilago tragacanthæ, B.P. 1898 (page 220), is the key to the formation of tragacanth-emulsions. [The first four examples given are to be made in a phial.]

(1)

℞	Pulv. tragac.	gr. vj.
	Spirit. v. rect.	♏xij.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.

Spirit on gum, shake till mixed; add the whole of the water, and shake till mucilage is formed.

(2)

℞	Quininæ sulph.	gr. iij.
	Tinct. aurant.,	
	Tinct. cardam. comp. aa	℥ss.
	Pulv. tragac.	gr. iij.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥iss.

Dissolve quinine in mixed tinctures; shake with gum; water to be added in thirds with agitation.

(3)

℞	Tinct. cannabis ind.	℥ss.
	Syrupi	℥j.
	Pulv. tragac.	gr. iv.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥iss.

Tincture on tragacanth, syrup, water.

Pars tertia pro dosi sumenda.

(4)

℞	Tinct. guaiaci ammoniat.	℥ss.
	Syrupi...	℥j.
	Pulv. tragac.	gr. iij.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.

Tincture on tragacanth, syrup, water; when guaiacum is suspended by means of acacia, the mucilage must be diluted, aq. 2, mucil. 1, to avoid flocculent cosgulation.

(5)

℞	Aq. destillat. ad	℥j.
	Potass. iodid....	gr. v.
	Spt. ammon. arom.	℥ss.
	Quininæ sulph.	gr. ij.
	Pulv. tragac.	gr. iij.
	Syrupi...	℥j.

Note the curious method of writing water first. Made thus, in mortar: Tragacanth + spirit + syrup. Mix, add quinine; water to ℥ss. In glass measure dissolve KI in aquæ ℥ss. Mix all together.

(6)

℞	Ext. filicis liquidi	℥j.
	Pulv. tragac. comp....	ʒiv.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥iss.

In mortar, alternative method to yolk of egg. Tincture of quillaia, containing saponin, has been found useful in making extemporaneous emulsions: its action is rapid, little skill being required:—

℞	Ol. olivæ	℥j.
	Tinct. quillaiæ	℥ss.
	Syrupi...	♏x.
	Aq. destillat. ad	℥ss.

In phial. Quillaia, oil, shake till emulsified; syrup; water. Tincture of senega, also containing saponin, is credited with powerful emulsifying-effects which the writer has not been able to realise.

Flitting a Pharmacy.

By "Samos."

BUSINESS had become bad. The leading grocer had opened near me (it was a large town), and began selling senna at 2 oz. for 1½*d.* and other things in proportion. So I decided to look out for a suitable opening where competition was not so keen. Accordingly, I took excursions every Sunday—my only off day—into the adjoining suburbs near me. I found plenty of openings of all classes, and many first-class suburbs either without a chemist, or with only one, who appeared to be thriving. Ultimately I discovered a suburban second-class village about five miles off, with no chemist, and here I decided to open. I took a corner shop, at 18*l.* rent per annum (I had been paying 55*l.* and big rates). The idea of "flitting" had not originally occurred to me. I meant to sell, but it was suggested to me that my fixtures were in good condition, and could easily be removed; so I resolved to do so. I put a notice in my shop, stating that I would shortly remove to Greenfields, and an announcement in the shop at Greenfields that "Blank, chemist, John Street, Largetown, would shortly open this shop as a chemist and druggist." I offered to such of my customers as seemed likely various lots of fancy goods at clearing-out prices for cash, which, indeed, was absolutely necessary to enable me to pay for the flit. I put up my shutters for the last time on a Tuesday night. I had, of course, been packing for a few days previously. I packed all stock-bottles standing upright in 1-cwt. soap-boxes, which I bought at 4*d.* each, putting handbills only between the bottles. Some bottles—such as ether, chloroform, &c.—required the stoppers tying. Sundries were then either placed on top of these or put into three or four drug-hampers. On the Tuesday the local joiner, whom I had engaged for the whole job, removed all the fastenings of the counters and shelves. Early on the Wednesday morning we commenced the "flit." There were my brother, the joiner, the carter, and myself, with a one-horse covered van. We carried in first the nests of drawers, removing only the lower big ones, then the heavy boxes, followed by the lighter articles, the whole contents of the shop being stowed in this one van, but the rough cellar goods—casks and oils—were left for another day. When we arrived at Greenfields we emptied the van while the joiner at once set about the fixing up—first the drawers, then the shelves above, then the counters and show-cases, and lastly the odds and ends. It took the joiner three days altogether taking down and fixing up, during which time I helped him or unpacked my stock. I was able to open on the Saturday morning, roughly fixed, no doubt, but sufficiently in order to take 11*s.* 6*d.* in cash. For the moment I did nothing at the windows, which were simply grocer's window-bottoms, but I afterwards made them decent by getting from the blacksmith four long iron rods to run the show-globes on. These cost about 7*s.* (40 lbs. at 2*d.*). The total cost of the flit was only about 5*l*, details of which I give:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Van and carter, six hours at 3*s.* 6*d.* ...	1	1	0
Brother, one day	0	5	0
Joiner, twenty-nine hours	1	4	6
Painting name	0	10	0
Gas, plumber	1	4	0
Papering shop...	0	9	0
Carting cellar goods, five hours at 1*s.* 6*d.*...	0	7	6
Total	5	1	0

Perhaps my experience may be of some use to a man struggling to make a bare living in a large town, when the suburb near by opens its arms and invites him to enter.

"Chemicals, medicines, resins, and perfumery" valued at 8,000*l.* were imported into Sardinia last year, and of this amount Great Britain alone supplied 4,347*l.*, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark coming next with 2,369*l.* Similar products exported amounted to 941*l.*, which were absorbed by Austria-Hungary.

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The Minor Examination.

Home-made Curriculum.

By ANNIE M. BARR.

THE grind for the Minor is always "uphill" work, and has been compared to the ascent of a mountain. "Hoc opus hic labor est" may be said of both, but ambition as well as love lightens labour. I am a hereditary chemist—the interior of a drug-shop has always been familiar to me, and I early decided to adopt my father's calling. The last year of my school-life was devoted to preparation for the "Prelim." No special difficulty presented itself at that examination, and the Minor viewed from the distance of five odd years seemed merely visionary. As in climbing, one may make a choice of several routes. There is no Royal road! As there were no science classes in our village, and as I imagined chemistry would prove to be the most difficult subject, my first step was to buy a pencil, a large notebook, and "Roscoe." Resolutely and alone I faced his formidable pages, and throughout that winter laboured over Chapters I. and II., making an endeavour to perform the experiments therein, and to answer the appended questions. I fell into the error common to the novice of trying to hurry over the ground too quickly and, besides, "Roscoe" does not accommodate himself to self-taught beginners. Although someone has said that advice is the worst of all vices, I would advise those essaying chemistry to work with the most elementary book they can find until interest in the subject is thoroughly aroused, and they have an intelligent grasp of the leading principles.

When spring came I gladly turned to botany, thinking it would prove less abstract and more easily assimilated than chemistry. I understood that Bentley was one of the great authorities, and, therefore, bought his bulky volume on "Structural, Morphological, and Physiological Botany" (including materia medica). It is about as tough for a beginner as Roscoe. Oliver or Scott would have been much better at this stage. Living as I did in the country field botany naturally occupied my attention. I quickly learned the names and characteristics of the commoner plants and natural orders with the aid of Hennedy's "Clydesdale Flora"—a capital book which I found in the home bookcase. Although almost every plant in that work was familiar to my father, he never, by any chance, revealed the name of one until I had found it out for myself by reference to the book. This Spartan method seemed to me heartless at the time, but it has much to recommend it. I seldom or never forgot what I learned. Writing results in a second huge notebook helped the fixing process. My rambles in search of specimens nearly always took place before breakfast, and I often returned with a vasculum full of flowers. Most of them had to be thrown away.

At the end of that summer I had gained a fair knowledge of the natural orders and botanical terms. No doubt, I was greatly, though unconsciously, influenced in much of my effort at this time by my father, alongside of whom I daily worked at the counter.

With the approach of the second winter of study my thoughts reverted to chemistry, and, profiting by experience, I determined to attend classes in a neighbouring town, three evenings per week. Gradually my interest was aroused, so much so that I continued my "ante jentaculum" labours, not wholly from choice, but because another Spartan household law forbade the burning of midnight oil. "There is no armour against fate," and for me there was no option.

The second spring I returned to Bentley with a fixed resolve to conquer his "Manual of Botany." Notwithstanding the tortoise-like rate of progress, I at length saw the end of Part I. I copied the diagrams to more firmly impress the forms and structures of root, stem, leaf and cell upon my memory. I also made copious notes in the big notebook and tried to remember what I had read by cross-examining myself. Conjointly with this theoretical I kept up the practical work of dissecting and classifying plants.

The third winter I attended advanced chemistry classes. The subject had now become fascinating and progress was accordingly greater than before. At this period I engaged for the first time in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST analytical competitions. These were done in the back shop during the quieter hours of the day, and have proved of immense value. They would require a special article to do them justice.

The following summer saw chemistry continued and botany extended into materia medica and microscope work. Southall's "Materia Medica," Ince's "Latin Grammar," and the "B.P." were added to my book-shelf, and a microscope and new razor to my laboratory equipment. The making of slides is a delicate process, needing much skill and more time than I could well spare, but although my sections were clumsy I learned not a little in their preparation.

Throughout the fourth and fifth winter I studied all these subjects on consecutive days of the week in my spare time, and once again applied myself to "Roscoe" to learn the chapters on organic chemistry with rather better success than before. Where so much depends on memory as in getting up the Pharmacopœia there must be arduous work. Its various doses appeared to me endless in their complexity, and stern necessity alone urged me on. Another pastime was writing out in full Latin all the prescriptions which came to our dispensing-counter. In connection with materia medica an atlas is of the utmost importance and specimens of the drugs indispensable. Unless their meaning was perfectly clear I found great difficulty in remembering the long, unfamiliar names and so a much worn "Ainsworth" was my constant companion.

Being now acquainted generally with all the requisite subjects I had a long season of "recapitulation and reiteration" not only in the reading, but in the practice of pharmacy. Here "the Art of Dispensing" became my guide, philosopher and friend. To attain proficiency I made pitch plasters on brown paper in wholesale quantities, pills of all varieties by the gross, ointments *ad libitum*, mixtures *ad infinitum*, and emulsions *ad nauseam*. I also read eagerly every description of the examinations given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and worked out the specimen papers and ticklish official preparations. Then I took a three months' course at the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, and there made the final spurt and gained enough confidence to enter as a candidate for the examination. I was summoned to appear on December 27, "at 10 A.M. precisely," at 36 York Place, Edinburgh. In order not to disappoint the examiners I took time by the forelock and left St. Mungo by the 6.45 A.M. train. Well do I recollect that winter morning—the early start for a two-mile walk to the station—the black silence broken only by an occasional gas lamp or a solitary policeman—the bustle at the station, and the anxious faces of my classmates who were also called up. As we sped towards the Capital we comforted each other by exchanging "wrinkles" such as "Keep cool," "Look wise, if possible," "Begin with the question which requires most time," and others which we all know, but generally fail to act upon at the critical moment.

Edinburgh always thrills a Scot and, as we walked along Princes Street in search of a breakfast, and looked towards the Castle, and to where the Auld Toon's ridgy back heaves to the sky, we remembered and felt that heroes had fought and martyrs bled even before the era of pharmaceutical examinations. The thought nerved our too timid steps towards the examination hall.

The questions given in my dispensing and chemistry papers were so dealt with that next morning I received notice to present myself, the following week, for the oral examination. The chief thing in connection with this is (presuming you know the subjects) to keep your presence of mind, and to think before you speak, not after. One lady student had good reason to remember this advice as she had to identify over thirty materia medica specimens, the usual number being under twelve. The examiners were, without exception genial, courteous, kindly Scots—not in the least like the ogres I had pictured. Sitting on the funking form after being interviewed by them successively, I had the temerity to ask Mr. —— whether I had passed. His answer "Y— e — es"! was short, but sufficient. It braced me for the official intimation and handshaking which came later.

Having climbed Ben Minor I have found as mountaineers too often do, that what I thought was a summit is in reality only a shoulder of the mountain of pharmaceutical knowledge. The "Major" is now clearly visible, and even the greater heights of B.Sc. and D.Sc. can be espied in the far distance. They call "Excelsior!" but here I must call a halt

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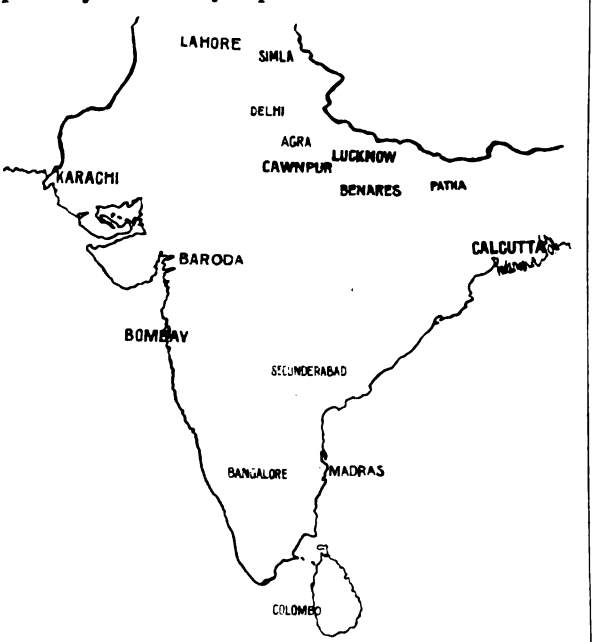
British Pharmacy in India.

The First of a Series of Articles on the Anglo-Indian Drug-trade.

OF all parts of the British Empire outside the tight little island which some call England, none is of greater importance in trade than British India. With its population of over three hundred millions, the fact is not surprising; indeed, we know that, were it not for the almost elemental habits of the people, the volume of business actually done would be infinitely greater. This is particularly true of the drug-trade. India's medical needs are chiefly satisfied by the produce of the country. Only the well-to-do can afford the luxury of European physic. But the demand is growing with the education of the people, and thousands of native druggists in the bazaars and elsewhere thrive upon business in modern remedies.

Since the days of John Company there has also been in India a strong leaven of British-trained pharmacists. First settled there to supply the requirements of British residents, they have long since ceased to rely solely upon them, as well-to-do and rich natives are amongst their most important customers. In beginning a series of articles on what, for lack of a better term, we may call the Anglo-Indian drug-trade, it is but right we should say that pharmacy in India is not the fortune-making business it was, say, forty years ago. Indeed, "patents" can be bought and prescriptions are dispensed in some parts—*e.g.*, Bombay—at less than in some English provincial towns. India is no longer an Eldorado for pharmacists, and all have to work hard and make a huge turnover before they can ensure a retiring-allowance in time to enjoy it.

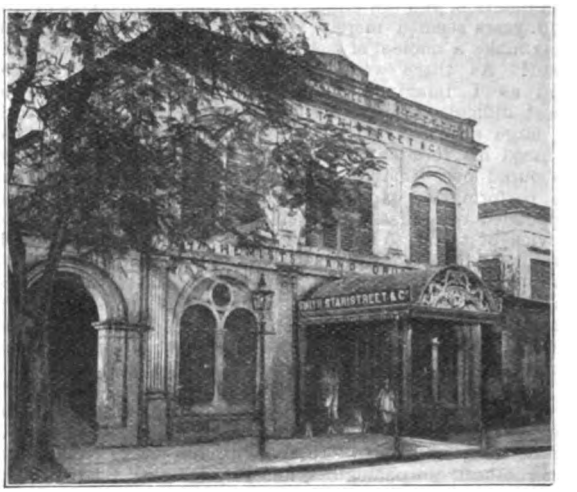
We do not adopt any definite order in the series, for the simple reason that we have to deal with a large constituency which cannot be marshalled into journalistic lines just as an editor desires. Facts come slowly, even although the mail takes but fifteen days between London and Bombay. We have, however, to acknowledge assistance from several gentlemen on the spot, and the selection which we now give will be followed by others, so that a fair account of British pharmacy in India may be put on record. To save reference



to an atlas we print here a sketch-map of the country, whose geography is not always easy to figure in the mind's eye.

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.

Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, is famous in the history of British India. There stood the Black Hole, in which, through the perfidy of a native ruler, 123 out of 146 British officers and men perished in a single night—killed by the exhalations of their own bodies. This happened in 1756. Scotchmen, who form an exceptionally large proportion of Calcutta's white population, are proud of the Square; its name perpetuates the memory of a compatriot, Fox Maule, first Earl of Dalhousie, one of the most gifted of India's



The Pharmacy in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Viceroys. The gardens on one side give the square an aspect which reminds Scotchmen of Princes Street, Edinburgh; and St. Andrew's Church, which stands at one side, is the head of Presbyterianism in India. At one time the Viceroy's residence was in the square, but for many years now the Residency has been given over to the disciples of Galen. Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. have their principal pharmacy in it. Here the firm occupy the whole building, and an extensive array of factories and godowns in the rear. It is not, and does not pretend to be, the most imposing pharmaceutical establishment in India, but our readers may judge from the photograph of the exterior that it is no mean concern.

Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet, the founders of the firm, were ship's surgeons who were in the habit of visiting Calcutta during the first and second decades of last century. They saw an opportunity of combining the practice of medicine and pharmacy under one roof, for at that time there were few doctors in private practice in Calcutta except Army surgeons, and their practice was at specialists' rates. Messrs Smith and Stanistreet conceived the idea of keeping an open shop and giving free medical advice to all comers, who simply paid for the remedies supplied, and we daresay the prices that ruled then left sufficient margin. The actual year in which they started business is not known, but by 1817 they were doing a good trade, and Messrs. Weiss & Co., surgical-instrument makers, London, still preserve a respectable order which they executed for Messrs. Smith & Stanistreet in 1817. While the founders were active men, whose energy had not been blunted by the ravages of time, the business on the pharmaceutical side steadily progressed, but by 1869 it had degenerated considerably. It was then that the late Dr. Charles Noyce Kernot came on the scene. Like Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet he was a ship's surgeon, and then on the sunny side of thirty. He had travelled the world well after taking his medical diploma in Ireland, and had spent some time in Australia as well as at the Cape, and had paid several visits to India. While in Calcutta he saw his opportunity in Messrs. Smith & Stanistreet's business; and in

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1869, after proving it and his own capacity to handle it, he bought the business and made important changes in it and on the premises. He was a man of good professional ability, born to control a business concern rather than to vegetate as a general medical practitioner. Under his guidance Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. (Limited), as the concern was now called, made steady development, and so it continued until his death in 1889, when Dr. Frank Charles Butt (a cousin of Dr. Kernot's and a Guy's man) took over the business in conjunction with Mr. Symington, a Scotch pharmacist, who for some years had managed it under Dr. Kernot. This partnership continued until 1900, when Dr. Butt and Mr. Symington retired in favour of Mr. Charles Frederick Baker, who had been with the firm from 1882 and who took into partnership Mr. Walter T. Grice, F.C.S., who had been an assistant with the firm from 1890. The business is now carried on as Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.

The firm have four pharmacies—two in Calcutta, and the others in Darjeeling and Howrah. They employ altogether over 230 assistants and servants. The Dalhousie Square establishment is, of course, the headquarters, and it is there that the aërated-water factory, manufacturing laboratories, and extensive stores are located. The photograph of the interior which we reproduce is the front hall of the Dalhousie Square place. The central arch, surmounted by the arms of the Honourable East India Company, gives entrance to the wholesale and manufacturing departments; through the left one is the dispensary, and through the right is a counting-house, where about thirty clerks are employed. To the right of that, again, is the consulting-room, where a medical practitioner is always present to give advice free to all comers. The principals have their desks in the hall, which is splendidly got up. There also is the receipt of custom—a writing-table at which an assistant attends to receive prescriptions or any other orders that have to be executed, and these he passes in to the working staffs of the dispensary and wholesale department. This table is in the centre of the hall in front of the showcases, and beside it is the cash-desk, where a Babu cashier is installed. A very effective display of surgical instruments is made in the table and wall showcases, this being a branch of the firm's business which has been consistently developed since the founders' time, and to which have been added physical and photographic apparatus as well as a spectacle department, now becoming one of the most important pharmaceutical side-lines. The wall-case immediately to the right of the central arch is filled with lavender-water on one half and Eau-de-Cologne and other perfumes on the other. The rest of the cases were wont to be filled with proprietary articles, but are now devoted to the firm's own manufactures, especially galenicals. The whole is a magnificent appartment, as may be judged by the fact that it extends to the width of the building, and is entered by two doors in the front, which are flanked by two windows on each side.

Since Mr. Baker took over the business two years ago he has made considerable alterations in the premises, bringing them thoroughly up to date. The photograph which we produce does not, as a matter of fact, show the improvements which he has made. He has also thoroughly overhauled the manufacturing laboratories and aërated-water factory, as the firm are encouraging more than ever the manufacture on the spot of everything possible that can be produced in India. They hold Government contracts for galenicals, and their resources are such that they frequently execute contracts for the fitting-up of surgeries, including woodwork, glassware, and medicines, quicker than the work could be done from this side. As may be judged, this involves thorough organisation as well as a comprehensive stock. The three branch establishments draw supplies from these headquarters, and the firm have also an important wholesale connection far and near. During his recent visit to England we had the opportunity of a conversation with Mr. Baker in regard to Indian pharmacy, and he was by no means despondent as to its future, although he admits that competition is keener at the present time than it was when he went out to Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. as a junior in 1882. Mr. Baker's own experience is an example of what is within the reach of any pharmacist of ability and business tact who goes out to India and sticks to his work. As a boy he was apprenticed to Mr. N. H. Martin, then in business at Hitchin. From Mr. Martin, he told us, he received thorough instruction in the principles of pharmacy, as well as in business management, and that experience he calls the foundation of his business knowledge. Afterwards he had experience as an assistant in Nottingham, Scarborough, Isle of Wight, and at Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s, Grosvenor Street, and passed the Minor in 1880. When he went out to Calcutta he joined a "chummery" of chemists' assistants—this being the local name given to the *ménage* formed by four or five young men who keep house together with the staff of native servants necessary in India. In the business he worked himself up from the comparatively subordinate position of junior to principal assistant under Mr. Symington, and it is expected that his push and enterprise will still further develop the business. Mr. Grice, his



THE HALL OF SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.'S PHARMACY.



Yours truly
Chas. F. Baker

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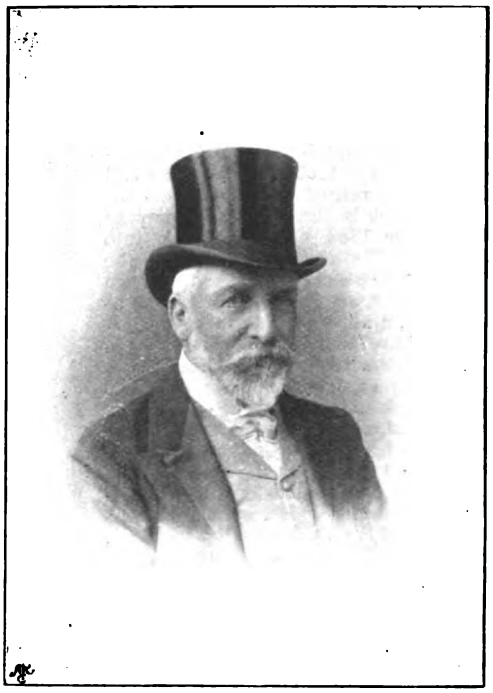
partner, was with Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., of Birmingham, before he went out to Calcutta, and he had charge of the manufacturing and analytical department, which, indeed, he still supervises with expert assistance.



MR. W. T. GRICE, F.C.S.

E. PLOMER & CO.

To pharmacists the Punjab is one of the most interesting parts of India, as botanical explorations by men connected with the scientific side of the calling have located several of the most important medicines there. Apart from that, the Punjab is interesting to all Britishers from the fact that it was one of the great centres of the Indian Mutiny in 1857–58. The frontiers of the province touch Afghanistan and Cashmere, and from the military point of view it is therefore of importance. The town of Simla is well known as the summer hill quarters of the British Government in India. It is beautifully situated on the southern slopes and heights of the Himalayas, 7,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea-level. But in spite of the fact that tracts of the country are barren, much of the Punjab is under cultivation and irrigation, yielding excellent crops, which include indigo, grain, cotton, opium, tea, and tobacco. One of the most important agricultural districts in the province is that of Lahore, which is well irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal, and Lahore city on the Ravi is the capital of the Punjab and the centre of the railway ramifications of the province. Here Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, have their headquarters. The business was originally a branch of Peake, Allen & Co., and was acquired by the present chief proprietor, Mr. Tom Bliss, in 1877, and has since been carried on under the present firm-name. It is a typical Indian drug-business, and is housed in splendid premises which give ample room for the principal departments of which it consists—viz., (1) retail and dispensing, (2) the wholesale, and (3) aërated-water manufacturing. In the first of these departments European assistants control, as is customary in India, the work of native compounders, and carry on the retail transactions. The firm have not been slow to establish those profitable side-lines which a well-to-do community are willing to patronise, and the sale of photographic apparatus and chemicals has become a very large item with the firm. We had a chat with Mr. Bliss during his recent visit home, and then confirmed some details of his career which we had gathered from a correspondent in India. Mr. Bliss was born in Darnaway, Morayshire, and after the thorough parish-school education which they gave in Scotland about the middle of last century he was apprenticed to the drug-trade with a chemist in Nairn. He then, in 1863, started on a voyage to Calcutta to seek his fortune. Like many another North Country lad, he worked his way out as one of the crew. After a four months' voyage he arrived at Calcutta, and soon obtained a post as an assistant with Messrs. R. Scott Thomson & Co., with whom he remained until 1869. In the following year he went to Simla as an assistant to Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., who were then one of two pharmaceutical firms in the hill station, Messrs. Symes & Co. being the other. The Plomer business had been founded on the ruins of the Punjab Trading Company (formerly Peake, Allen & Co.) by Mr. Ebenezer Plomer and Mr. Samuel Fitz, and was carried on by them under the above firm-name. After four years' experience of the business, Mr. Bliss took it over and continued it under the same name. The Simla season appeared not to provide sufficient scope for his energies, and accordingly, in 1877, he bought the Lahore business, which at the time was owned by Mr. R. Richardson, who had bought it when the Punjab Trading Company was wound up in 1869. The premises at Simla as well as at Lahore are amongst the best of the kind in India, and occupy excellent positions in the trading-parts of the town. At the Simla establishment aërated-water manufacture is also a big thing, and Mr. Bliss keeps pace with the times in regard to machinery, filters, and other requisites for good waters. As is usual in India, the



MR. TOM BLISS.



MILNE'S STORE IN QUETTA.

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waters are put up in 14-oz. bottles, soda-water selling at from 8a. to 12a. per dozen. The Simla establishment is the headquarters in the district for the goods of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., wine-merchants, for whom E. Plomer & Co. are agents. The firm employ half-a-dozen English assistants besides native compounders, and from twenty to thirty other native employés. In 1899 Mr. Bliss admitted into partnership his assistant, Mr. William Cotton, and is thus enabled to come home frequently—indeed, he has not spent a summer on the plains of India since 1870. He is by no means the grand old man of Indian pharmacy, yet the fact that this year he completes thirty-nine years' residence out there is notable, for it is difficult to realise when talking with him that he has been so long away from his native air. He is as energetic physically as he has been enterprising in business. Naturally, during such a long residence, he has become well known to Government servants and military men in the Punjab, and he has done many a good turn in his quiet modest way that has earned him the thanks of the Anglo-Indian community.

WM. C. KIDD.

Four years after he had passed the Major examination Mr. William Champley Kidd went out to Lucknow as an assistant, and, after thirteen years' experience of the trade of the city, he in 1893 started in business for himself in these premises:—



THE ENGLISH PHARMACY, LUCKNOW.

Here he has established a good-class retail and dispensing business, and more recently has added photographic sundries, in which he has done very well. He has also a fair share of the wholesale trade of the district.

CHARLES J. MILNE.

Milne's drug and general store in Quetta takes us beyond the scope of our map fully 250 miles as the crow flies in a straight line north of Karachi. Quetta is in Baluchistan, and is a fortified British garrison-town commanding the Bolan Pass. There Mr. Charles J. Milne, chemist and druggist, pitched his tent in 1889. It is a commodious tent, and some idea of the range of goods carried is denoted by the fact that, besides dispensing prescriptions as well as he did when he was with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and giving you a bottle of soda fresh sparkling from his own factory, it is Mr. Milne's peculiar boast that he imports direct from England drugs and chemicals, photographic chemicals and apparatus, dispensing-requisites, druggists' sundries, surgical instruments and appliances, tabloids of compressed drugs, homœopathic medicines, patent medicines veterinary medicines, disinfectant, toilet and nursery requisites, toilet and medicated soaps, perfumery, stationery, saddlery, smokers' requisites, pipes, cigars, tobacco, and cigarettes, electro-plated ware, enamel and tin ware, cutlery and glassware, presentation articles and household requisites, fancy and miscellaneous goods, also oilman's stores and provisions.

Mr. Milne is "frae Aberdeen awa'." He served his apprenticeship in the Granite City with Mr. D. W. Mackay, chemist and druggist, after which he was an assistant for nearly two years in Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s Prince's Street pharmacy. From there he went to Messrs. Bathgate & Co., of Calcutta, and remained with them five years, having charge of their Park Street branch. He then went to Mr. J. L. Lyell (afterwards Lyell & Co., Limited), Allahabad, as manager of the drug department, for six years, after which he went to Quetta and started business on his own account. Even in that far-away place Mr. Milne finds competition keen, in this instance the bazaars being the aggressive parties, and they, it has been said, will sell a caseful of stuff at no profit except the wooden case which holds the goods.

J. B. FORSTER & CO.

We now take a trip right away south to the cardamom-territory—Mysore—where, in Bangalore, Mr. J. B. Forster has been in business for eight years. Before that he had nearly five years' experience of Anglo-Indian pharmacy, having in 1888 joined Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co.'s staff in Madras. He managed their Bangalore branch for three



FORSTER'S PHARMACY IN BANGALORE.

years of the time. He started for himself in a small place in April, 1893, and removed to the present premises in 1895, the business having rapidly grown. Mr. W. G. Paddock, chemist and druggist, then joined him in partnership. The business-premises are fitted up with electric light, and the mineral-water factory is quite up to date as regards machinery and fittings which are of the most improved kind. The hall of the retail premises (shown in the next



THE HALL OF FORSTER'S PHARMACY IN BANGALORE.

picture) is splendidly fitted, the display of goods in the glass cases being a feature of the establishment. There are good arrangements for dispensing, and ample trained assistance. The main hall measures 80 feet by 40 feet. The dental surgery is a later addition to the business, and is in charge of a qualified dentist. The firm specialise in several directions, particularly in the manufacture of soluble phenol and pineoline disinfectants.

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Saffron.

By JOHN MULLETT.

FEW drugs can boast so extraordinary a career as saffron has had; it has not only changed its nationality, but it has also altered in character as well as in its uses. Although known to the ancients, it was at one period of the Christian era essentially English, but it has lost all its birthright, and has for many years been an article of import only. At one time looked upon in England as a specific in certain maladies, and as an important component in many medicines, it is now almost excluded from English pharmaceutical preparations. It has also experienced in a remarkable degree the attention of the adulterator.

Crocus sativus, from which saffron is gathered, was formerly grown to advantage in this country. Saffron Walden, in Essex, and Saffron Hill, in Holborn, are said to have taken their names from it having been grown in large quantities in both places. It found favour as a culinary adjunct in the food of the wealthy classes, and it is still very generally used in cakes throughout the West of England. Saffron was also known to the Greeks and Romans; it is doubtless the "karoom" of the Hebrews referred to in the Song of Solomon, iv. 14, and is still generally used at the present time in soups by the Jews.

As now grown in Spain and France, the bulbs are planted in rows about 6 inches apart, and 3 inches between the bulbs, in the month of July, and the crop is collected in September, dried and ready for market in October. Only the three yellow-red stamens and part of the style are collected. The yield of an acre is but 2 lbs. the first year; this may, however, increase to ten times that quantity during the second and third years, after which the bulbs are taken up and planted *de novo*.

The price of saffron on the London market has during the last fifty years ranged in first hands from 18*s*. to about 68*s*. per lb., and is at the present time 26*s*. per lb., although in 1889 it stood at about the highest figure.

The various forms of adulteration to which saffron has been subjected are most remarkable. The very first shipments which came to hand from Spain were "caked" by means of an admixture of honey, but this was probably a measure of precaution in transporting so valuable an article, and was afterwards abolished. Perhaps the earliest actual adulteration was that emanating from France, and introduced about the middle of the last century, when the stamens were covered with a preparation of barytes. To such an extent was this effected that sometimes 1 lb. of such "Alicante" saffron could be packed into a tin of about 4 inches cube, whereas a like quantity of pure saffron requires a tin of at least double that capacity. At that period such adulterated qualities were shipped in large quantities to native merchants in Calcutta and Bombay, and by them sold, it was supposed, for purposes of worship in native temples, where, being burnt, the adulteration mattered little. Besides such treatment, saffron has been often mixed with other vegetable or floral matter, such as dyed esparto-grass, the hairy root of the leek, marigold flowers, &c., all forms of adulteration being invariably classed as "Alicante," which term is still always used to indicate a cheap or impure quality, although as a matter of fact the finest qualities of pure saffron are grown round about the Alicante district of Spain. The latest form of adulteration, and perhaps the most elegant yet introduced, is accomplished by means, it is said, of a preparation of potash, with which the saffron is dressed or saturated, and then slowly dried, it being increased in weight thereby according to the amount of treatment rendered. Such qualities, when moderately dressed, give good clear solutions, but are unable to pass the present low ash-test. As to the adulteration of saffron, much may be said condemnatory of the practice, though to a certain extent there are arguments which may be brought forward in favour of it. Thus, when prices rule very high, the free use of such a valuable colouring-matter amongst employés incurs considerable risk of pilfering, for unfortunately even with drugs, no less than with jewellery, the "receiver" is ever extant to forward or promote the cause of dishonesty, and a manufacturer may therefore feel more secure in working from a mixed article of lower value, provided, of course, adequate results are obtained, especially as for dyeing-purposes large quantities are used. In 1870 a "receiver" of stolen saffron came to a sad end. A large quantity had been stolen from a public warehouse in the City of London, whence it was taken away in big brown-paper bags. For days the detectives were engaged in endeavouring to trace the stolen goods, and at length one of them, in passing along the Hackney Road, discovered some "red-looking stuff" on the steps leading down to the basement of one of the houses there, where, sure enough, the police found the saffron, at the home of the receiver, who was at once arrested and conveyed to the police-station. On arriving there he pleaded hunger, and was allowed to have a chop, and he availed himself of the knife supplied therewith to commit suicide.

The tests for saffron are the tinctorial power of solutions and the burning or "ash test"; but the best of all tests is that of experience on the part of the buyer. Some time ago a witness in a trial concerning some essential oil said, with regard to the article in question, that the best test was a "thirty-five-year-old nose," meaning, of course, a nasal organ which had had thirty-five years' experience. Equally so is it with saffron, but with this difference, that it requires also the experience of eyes and hands as well.

The ash-test in itself is a hollow farce. Take, for instance, a poor thin semi-wild quality of saffron with much yellow in the stamen, and it will probably give an excellent ash result, perhaps not over 4 per cent.; while a fine bold quality, which may have been dressed to a very moderate extent, will be outclassed by yielding over than the B.P. maximum 7 per cent.; and yet in dyeing power the latter will be considerably richer than the former. As a rule, it is the very finest qualities which receive the attention of the dresser, while, on the other hand, the very commonest saffrons may give the lowest ash yield. Again, a saffron mixed with other vegetable or floral matter may pass the ash-test most creditably, though adulterated to a considerable extent. Thus the ash-test is of little use to the buyer of saffron unless he has experience as well to help him. In the judging of saffron technical knowledge is excellent, but practical experience is excellent also. It is quite possible for the young and perhaps over-educated chemist to take days to discover the full character of a sample submitted, which the old grey-headed experienced counterman would most accurately define in a few minutes.

Newly collected or new-crop saffron is always of a bright colour, which gradually decreases with age, and absolutely pure qualities become exceedingly dry with long keeping. It is claimed for the slightly dressed qualities that they maintain their pristine freshness longer, and are also not so liable to become abnormally dry in keeping. Having regard to its varied uses, it more than ever behoves the saffron-buyer to discover the quality best suited to his particular purpose, and to use his own means of making sure that he obtains it.

Shop-hints.

THERE are several methods of cleansing very dirty bottles—viz., put a handful of coal slack into the bottle, half fill with water and shake. Shot may be used instead of slack, or small parings of raw potatoes.

Coarse brown paper torn up small is a very good thing for cleaning dirty shop-rounds. Place in the bottle, add water and ½ oz. of liquor potassæ, and shake well.

To clean a measure which smells persistently of an essential oil, place it under the tap and allow a stream of water to flow into it for ten or fifteen minutes.

To make gummed labels adhere to the lids of bronzed-tin ointment-boxes, rub a little Friar's balsam on the surface and let it dry before attaching the labels.

To get a cork out of the interior of a bottle, take a piece of stiff cord, double it in a loop, push the loop well into the bottle, turn the latter so that the cork shall fall against the opening of the neck, then catch it in the loop and pull.

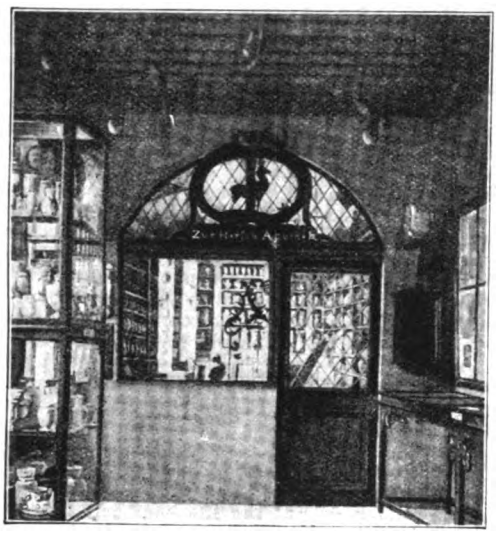
To remove a label from a skin-capped bottle without soiling the cap, cut a slip of blotting-paper rather larger than the label, wet it with water, place it on the label, and after a few minutes the latter can be readily removed.

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The Pharmaceutical Museum at Nuremberg.

By A. C. WOOTTON.

THIS remarkable collection, representing the history of pharmacy, has been referred to several times in past volumes of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but it is so unique and full of interest that nothing short of a much more detailed description than is at present available can satisfy students. The collection forms a section of the



THE ANCIENT PHARMACY (as seen from the Corridor).

National Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, and carefully compiled catalogues of some of the departments of that institution are already in print. We have recently been informed that an official catalogue of the Pharmaceutical



THE ANCIENT PHARMACY (interior view).

Section is in course of preparation, and if it is as complete as those already published it will be of great value; but the Director of the Museum declines to commit himself to the promise of any date, even with a year's margin, for the publication of the anticipated treatise.

The library of old alchemical and galenical books and manuscripts comprised in this section is of priceless value, but the ordinary visitor can only see so much of these as can be exhibited in glass cases. The documents, however, it may be hoped, will be freely quoted from in the coming catalogue. The earliest on view is an illuminated manuscript from some monastery, dated 1473. Subjoined is a sample of the manuscripts. It is a copy of a certificate of Theriacum, dated MDCLXXVI. Die XXV. mensis Maii:—



CORNER OF THE STOCK-ROOM (Material Kammer).

The figure is in painted wood, and represents Mithridates.

Viri Magnates, et quibus Respublica Medica et eius splendor cara sunt, in primis debent curare Theriaci compositionem et prisci illius seculi ornamenta fonere et producere, in huius et futuri seculi usum. Inter cetera autem, quae Theriacae compositionem ingrediuntur viperini Pastilli primas sibi vendicant. Hos vero, quos una parte ornat icon Sancti Caroli et nomé Hieronymi Patanini Pharmacopolae Inclytae ac Illustrio Polonorum Nationis. Perfectos, et ex Montibus Eujaneis, NosMedici Patinini qui eorum confectioni adstitimus, approbamus et commendamus. Qua propter ut videant cuncti et excipiant, libentur testamur et subscribamus.

Four signatures of doctors are appended, and below these appears the portrait of H. Z. Patanini, the maker of the Theriacum, while the margin of the certificate is beautifully decorated with portraits of Hippocrates, Galen, Andromachus, and Avicenna.

The old pharmacy, which is fitted up with a selection of vessels of various colours, shapes, and wares, occupies the end of a corridor and faces the visitor, as shown in our first picture. The second gives a better idea of the interior. Hanging from the ceiling between the two anchors is a sign bearing the appended advice to the apprentice, in Old German:—



CORNER OF THE LABORATORY.

Most of the apparatus is what was used by the alchemists.

Stell jedes an den Ort
Wohin sieh fuglich schukt
Und siehe fleissig zu
Das is nicht werd verruckt.

The labels on the jars, bottles, and drawers are of particular interest. The following are copied from the drawers:—

Spod. Fossil.	Sem. Buniad.	Sem. Cicer. Rub.
Cerat. Hernio	Aes. Ustum	Bezoar Occid.
Bolus Alb.	Cannul Clyst.	Sem. Mummul.
Sem. Violar.	Sem. Asparag.	Lign. Lentisc.
Rad. Palm. Chr.	Rad. Dentar.	Succ. Virid.
Rad. Hemodact.	Emp. Tagemah.	Herb. Antyrrh.

In the corridor is a field-pharmacy which is said to have accompanied the Nuremberg contingent in the campaign of 1683, when the Germans and Poles drove the Turkish invaders from Vienna. This is a fine piece of unpolished cabinet-work, and it is a little difficult to accept the assurance on

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the museum ticket that it actually went through a war. It might have come straight from Maw's. The contents must have represented the most luxurious pharmacy of the



CORNER OF THE HERB-ROOM.

The drawers are from the seventeenth century. A half-faded landscape is painted on each.

time. There was the Theriaca Andromachi and the Theriaca Diatessaron; the confection of Mithridates, elaterium, an elixir de succo rosar., and an elixir vitæ Arnoldi de Villa Nova; a pulvis epilepticus, a preparation of Oriental pearls, and one of crabs' eyes; bezoar, oil of mastic, essence of sugar, and many more remedies, the names of which are now mysterious. The Burdett-Couttses of the time could hardly have found fault with the pharmaceutical provision for that army, if such physic as this cabinet contained was indeed meant for the ordinary "Tommies."

The laboratory, the stock-room, and the herb-room, corners of which are shown in the photographs, are all replete with interest, but we await the publication of the official description before commenting on them in detail.

Collodion of Belladonna, B.P.C.

(*Emplastrum Belladonnæ Fluidum.*)

Alcoholic extract of belladonna-leaf	a quantity containing 44 gr. of the alkaloids
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	a sufficiency

Dissolve the extract in 9 fl. oz. of the alcohol, then add—

Purified ether (sp. gr. 0·72) ...	9 fl. oz.

Mix, set aside for twelve hours, decant, and dissolve in the mixture—

Camphor	130 gr.
Pyroxylin	½ oz.

Then add—

Alcohol (90-per cent.) } in equal volumes, sufficient to Purified ether... }	produce 1 pint

Copaiba Jelly.

Spermaceti	℥ij.
Copaiba	℥x.

Melt the spermaceti in a 1-lb. jar placed in hot water. Add the copaiba gradually, stirring all the time until the mixture is clear, and allow to cool as the water-bath grows cold.

Chilblain-powder.

Flowers of camphor...	℥j.
Morphine hydrochloride	gr. v.
Sifted starch	℥iij.

Mix well, and sift through a very fine sieve.

This powder is to be sprinkled in woollen gloves to prevent frost-bite in excessively cold weather.

Concentrated Toning-bath.

Gold chloride	gr. xv.
Ammonium sulphocyanide... ...	gr. ccxxv.
Water to	℥iij ℥vj.

Dissolve the gold chloride in 15 dr. of water, neutralise with a little chalk, and filter. Dissolve the ammonium sulphocyanide in 1½ oz. of water and add to the gold solution, making up the bulk to ℥iij. ℥vj. Shake the bottle. To make a toning-bath add 4 dr. to 15½ oz. of water.

Pharmacy-signs.

THE sign, to the mind of the modern Englishman, is inevitably associated with the public-house—the swinging board over the door of the country inn, with the weather-beaten portrait of the Iron Duke or the faded heraldic blazonry of the Red Lion or Blue Boar. Do not the very names of the "Cock," the "Black Bull," or the "Cheshire Cheese" suggest liquid or solid refreshment to the average Londoner? We are apt to forget that this is merely a special survival of a general custom; that in "the spacious days of good Queen Bess"—nay, as late as the golden epoch of good Queen Anne—the sign hung over the door of nearly every shop, useful (like the armorial bearings of sovereigns, knights, and bishops) in times when the mass of the populace were unable to read the name of the proprietor or the announcement of wares offered for sale.

Evidently with the spread of education these pictorial or sculptured distinctions were doomed to disappear. It would probably be a difficult task to find half-a-dozen pharmacy-signs in the streets of modern London. In the Guildhall Museum a "Pill," carved in stone, that once adorned the frontage of a well-known drug-firm, is still preserved; and Corbyn & Co. still possess a bas-relief of the "Bell and Dragon" in their Holborn establishment. The "Rhinoceros" or "Unicorn"—doubtless an allusion to the medicinal virtues supposed to have been possessed by the unicorn-horn—still figures over the entrance to Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, with Apollo (god of healing) in the shield below.

But these are the exceptions that prove the rule. The signs of the London apothecary of the Middle Ages or of Stuart days are gone. But the diligent student of ancient newspapers may occasionally find in their advertisement-columns some quaint name of an apothecary's shop, such as the Dragon and the Golden Mortar, and readers of "Pepys's Diary" may recollect the name of Mr. Wm. Potts, the apothecary who lived "at the Elephant and Castle, near St. Antholin's Church, in Queen Street, London," not a great way from the *C. & D.* premises.

In foreign countries the practice dies harder, and many signs may yet be noticed over chemists' and druggists' shops by the careful and ubiquitous observer. Amongst French towns

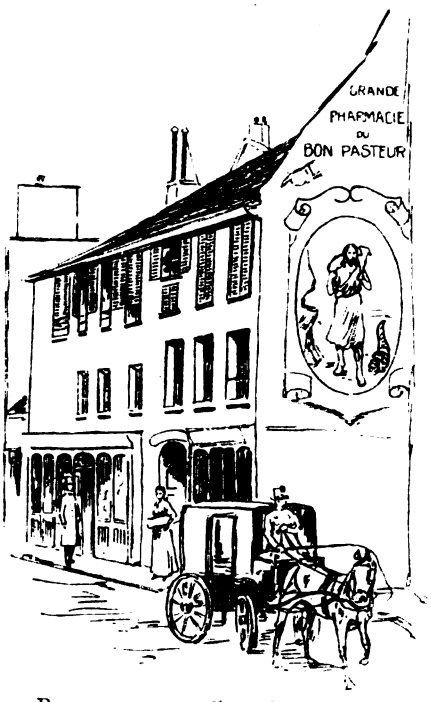
PARIS

(the last place where the uninitiated would look for anything ancient, and yet a very world of interest to the student of bygone days) affords a small but most interesting selection. In the rue des Lombards, always the great centre of the wholesale drug-trade, there is a series which is specially remarkable. Here, cheek by jowl, are the "Image of St. Peter," brilliant in oils; "Our Lady of Victories," gilt and resplendent in her niche; the "Golden Pestle," the "Golden Mortar" over the entrances of two pushing pharmacies; the "Grande Monarque," with its gilt sun emblematical of the glory of Louis XIV.; and last, not least, the "Golden Beard," where Pierre Pomet, the seventeenth-century apothecary, wrote the famous work on drugs so frequently quoted by Hanbury and other authors. The construction of the Boulevard Sebastopol some forty or fifty years ago entailed the demolition of a large portion of the rue des Lombards. Previous to this epoch the signs were much more numerous and interesting. Close by, in the rue St.-Denis, are two more pharmacies, respectively bearing the signs of the "Sphinx" and the "Silver Mortar." I may here note that the "Golden Mortar" was among the most popular designations of pharmacies in days gone by, and may be found in several old towns in France and Belgium, and possibly elsewhere. In fact, the pharmacist put out a golden mortar as naturally as a cutler would display a large pair of gilt scissors, the barber his basin or his pole, or the French wayside tavern its bush.

The "Pharmacy of the Good Shepherd" is in the rue des Francs-Bourgeois, quite close to the Paris Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory, recently described in these columns. The quaint painting on the wall is, we believe, unique in its way, and is doomed to disappear with the widening of the street. Not far away the "Good Samaritan" was, until a year or two ago, depicted on the first-floor front of the corner

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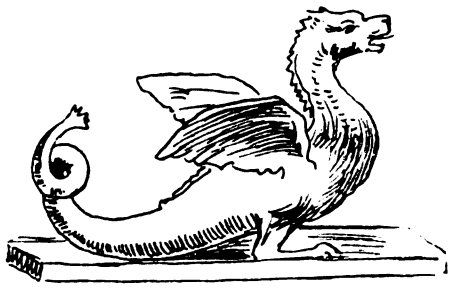
of the rue de la Poterie—a most appropriate sign in Paris, where the victim of a street-accident or crime is always conveyed to the nearest pharmacy. The opportunities of



PHARMACY OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

sketching these pharmacy-signs daily become fewer, so quickly are they disappearing.

Where, for instance, are the "Polygone" pharmacy in the rue du Four-St.-Germain, the "Belle Athénienne" perfume-store on the rue St.-Honoré, the "Dame-Jeanne" of the chemical-warehouse in the rue Boucherat?—all three noted by the great novelist Balzac in his curious and little-known work on the "Signs of Paris." (A modern and most interesting work on the same subject pays but scanty attention to pharmacy-signs.) Where is the "Lamprey on the Grill," where a register was kept of vacant situations for pharmacy-assistants a couple of centuries ago, in the rue de la Huchette; the "Page du Roy," where M. Allary sold his "febrifuge" tablets and purgative-syrup for the bile, on the quai des Augustins; the "Devise Royale" on the quai de Nesle, where spirit of wine was sold wholesale; the sign of the "Provident" in the rue St.-Denis, where a pomade could be obtained "which repaired all the defaults of the skin and gave a great freshness of complexion"—four signs mentioned in Nicolas de Blegny's curious "Livre Commode" of 1692? "Eheu fugaces!" "Delinda est Carthago," "Hinc illæ lachrymæ"—all my Minor Latin would not suffice to find a suitable quotation.



THE DRAGON

Modern pharmacy-signs are not unknown in central modern Paris; we may cite M. Jollivet's heraldic dragon at 114 Faubourg St.-Honoré, and the apothecary of the middle ages which figures over the corner of M. Delouche's pharmacy in the rue St.-Honoré at the angle of the rue Castiglione.

A herbalist's in the rue Bourg-Thibourg, near the Hôtel de Ville, still bears the sign "St. John's Palm-tree" ("au Palmier St.-Jean"), while the "Olive-tree" of an olive-shop in the rue de Rivoli, and the "Grand Siphon" of a wineshop at the Gare St.-Lazare will not fail to strike the eye of the passing pharmacist in Paris. The "Civet" is a common sign for Parisian and provincial tobacco-shops, and the "Cork Oak" is the trade-mark of a merchant who makes a speciality of chemists' corks. The proprietor of the "Bourdon St.-Jacques" in the rue St.-Honoré found it convenient to change the name of his pharmacy to the "Bourdon d'Or" at the time of the Revolution, when saints, like kings, were proscribed alike by law and public sentiment. But the old house still exists, and a business in proprietary medicines is still carried on behind the quaint old frontage with its ornaments of pilgrims' staves ("bourdons"). By the way, the "Bourdon St.-Jacques" is an old popular name for the rose-mallow, and as mallow was one of the mainstays of old French pharmacy, the name might have had a double signification. A gilt "Panier Fleuri" figures over the door of Pinaud's new perfumery premises in the place Vendôme, and Gosnell's "Cherry-blossom" branch on the Grand Boulevard may be cited as an English specimen of the French habit of making the name or sign more conspicuous than the actual name of the proprietor.



FRENCH PROVINCIAL TOWNS

vary curiously in the matter of pharmacy-signs. In many quite ancient towns not one is left; on the contrary, one sometimes has a remarkable find in the little back streets of some bustling city. The faded painting of the "Two Palm-trees" above the door of a corner pharmacy in the rue Jeanne-d'Arc, one of the main streets of Rouen, may be familiar to some of our readers. The palm-tree, encircled by a serpent, it may be noted, forms the arms of the Paris School of Pharmacy. The "Solar Spectrum" may be noticed as the sign of a chemical, drug, and varnish warehouse in the rue de la République at Rouen. At Trouville, the fashionable Norman seaside resort, the tourist or "baigneur" afflicted with toothache can hardly fail to be attracted by the "Golden Molar" on the quay, which is the outward and visible sign of a Belgian dentist's anxiety to relieve his suffering fellow-creatures. The "Stag" is a popular sign for cutlers' shops in the centre of France, but the connection of the "antlered monarch of the herd" with pharmacy did not strike me just at first when I saw its gilded form over a pharmacy-front at Villefranche (Rhône). It should not be forgotten, however, that wonderful virtues were ascribed to different parts of the animal's body in bygone days; French and German authorities, two hundred years ago, said it was "all antidote." I may, however, add that the Bourbon family who formerly ruled Villefranche bore stags on their arms. There is also a "Falcon" pharmacy at Villefranche, but there is no sign.

The "Geneva Cross" is a popular sign for French pharmacies, as well as for shops where bandages or surgical instruments are sold. At Nantes, M. Martin keeps a pharmacy in the rue Basse-Grande, at the sign of the "Holy Cross," a name which should appeal to Bretons, ever a pious folk. The holy cross in question is simply a red Geneva cross on a white ground, depicted on a metal sheet hanging out from the first-floor balcony. M. Raymond Four, whom our readers will remember as the pharmacist who figured so painfully in a recent assassination case at Nancy, kept the Droguerie Pharmacie Lorraine in a bustling street of that pretty frontier city, and had the "Cross of Lorraine" conspicuously painted in the centre of his shop-front. (It was *white*, by the way; while Macaulay, in his ballad, speaks of "the cornet white with crosses *black*, the flag of false Lorraine." Perhaps some of our heraldic readers can tell us whether M. Four or Macaulay was right.)

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At Nancy, too, M. Poulet has just hung out a new and artistic sign, which appears to represent a chameleon surmounting a lantern-bracket of original design.

M. Lemaître's pharmacy-sign at Dieppe also deserves notice; it is considered by some to be the handsomest in France. It was described in the *C. & D.*, March 9, 1901.

The "Cast-iron Mortar" is the name of an old pharmacy in the rue d'Orléans, Nantes, but the sign itself has disappeared.

But outside the rue des Lombards, the most interesting street of pharmaceutical signs in France is the curious collection in the rue Lanterne at Lyons, mentioned in the *C. & D.* some years ago under the title of

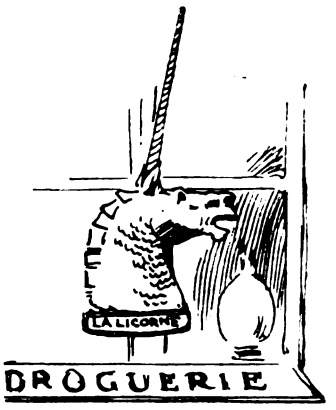
"A PHARMACEUTICAL MENAGERIE."

Here the "Serpent" writhes outside the corner pharmacy, and seems to hiss defiance at the "Elephant"—a rival





THE POLAR BEAR.

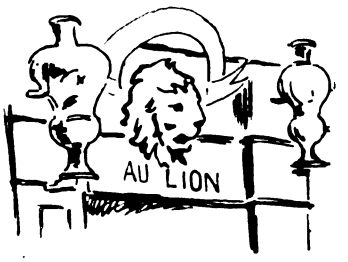


establishment—just opposite, where three or four beasts with castellated howdahs (suggestive of the well-known sign the "Elephant and Castle") adorn the window. The "Unicorn's Head," further on, is a clever piece of sculpture, though probably only dating from the nineteenth century. The "Dragon" and the "Antelope" are wholesale drug-houses; the "Lion" and the "Polar Bear" modern retail pharmacies; the last-named is in the rue Longue, a side street. The "Siren" is only a few doors off. The "Black Bear," the "Centaur," and the "Fox" have disappeared, but many Lyons pharmacists can remember their existence in this curious street.

This quarter of Lyons, like the rue des Lombards in Paris, has been for centuries a centre for the drug and allied trades. In Barbe's "Parfumeur François" (1701 edition) he mentions the Sieur Orlandy, who sold toilet-soap in the rue Longue, at Lyons.

OVER THE FRENCH FRONTIER,

in Metz and Luxemburg signs seem to be far more common than in France; in fact, they are quite an institution in some towns of Germany. In Luxemburg, for instance, every pharmacy has its sign, from the Hof-Apotheke with its "Golden Eagle" with outstretched wings, to Herr Kuborn's "Golden Swan" and the mysterious phœnix-like bird over Herr Guzenberger's pharmacy. Just opposite is Herr Kliess Kneipp's "Mohren-Apotheke." One of the life-sized painted negroes that flank the entrance is an unmistakable Zulu, with his cowhide shield, assegai, and feathered crest and limbs: his companion, with club and bow, evidently belongs to the same or a neighbouring tribe. At Metz the "Adler-Apotheke," with the usual carved and gilt spread eagle on a bracket on the façade stands in the rue du Palais. Herr Otto's "Elephantin Apotheke," with the patient pachyderm over the door, is near the Market Place, and the "Lion" pharmacy in the Romerstrasse (the main shopping street of the town). At the "Deer" pharmacy ("Pharmacie du Cerf") no actual sign exists.



The "Stern-Apotheke," in the St. Ludwigs-platz, has the "Star" sculptured on each of the stone columns between the windows. The "Eagle" and "Star" pharmacies may be found, I believe, in many German towns. The "Stern-Apotheke," at Nuremberg, claims to have existed as far back as 1551, though it was only removed to its present site in 1728.

IN BELGIUM

a good many signs may be noticed. At Brussels, for instance, the "Three Elephants," the "Chamois," the "Eagle," the "Golden Mortar," &c., can be seen: while the "Tapir" in the rue de Namur is a most artistic bit of wrought-iron work—the beast being supported by a handsome bracket representing various plants used in old-fashioned pharmacy combined with the serpent and cup which are often used to typify the healing art. I doubt not that many others might be noted by any tourist who had the time to stroll round the interesting old towns of this busy little country.

IN ANCIENT ITALY.

In Venice in the sixteenth century two famous pharmacies bore the signs of the "Bear" and the "Phœnix"—this latter sign, as will have been seen by the preceding notes, was ever popular with druggists, and not unworthily figures on the *C. & D.* cover.

IN NORWAY

many ancient pharmacies had signs. Amongst those which, we believe, still exist are the "Swan" at Bergen (founded 1595), one of the same name at Christiania (1628), the "Elephant" at Christiania (1662) and the "Hygiæa" at Stavanger (1650).

IN AUSTRIA.

C. & D. readers may remember how the famous Von Waldheim succeeded his father as proprietor of the "Golden Crown" pharmacy. Another well-known face at International Pharmaceutical Congresses, Mr. Anton Altan, keeps the "Aurora" pharmacy at Bucharest (Roumania). Whether these far-off pharmacies actually employ signs, or whether merely the name now exists, I have no means of knowing: the tendency in modern continental shops, now the schoolmaster is abroad, is to replace the painted or carved image by a simple inscription.

But if these few stray notes—pebbles picked up by the seashore while the great unexplored ocean of Central and Northern Europe lies beyond — should induce any subscribers of the *C. & D.* to collect and communicate notes or sketches of any pharmacy-signs they may meet on their summer holiday outing, they will not have been written in in vain.

"IS ANYTHING MORE ABSURD than that it should be insisted upon by the Legislature that prescriptions must be made up by duly-qualified pharmaceutical chemists, while any errand-boy can be employed to stock the bottles?" This is *Modern Society's* wisdom. How happy we should be if the absurdity in the first part were the law as regards all registered chemists and druggists.

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An Old Charm.

Is it Magic or Medicine?

By C. C. BELL.

THE relations between magic and medicine, formerly so close, have been considerably relaxed by the progress of modern science, and though we occasionally hear of So-and-so's pills having "acted like magic," this may usually be taken for a mere figure of speech. The time has gone by when the word "Abracadabra," written in a triangular arrangement—the word is said to signify the Trinity—and worn round the neck, was supposed to be good against agues. In country places, indeed, the belief in witchcraft still lingers, and the writer of these lines has himself acted more than once as a witch-doctor; has been consulted as to the virtues of wicken-tree and mandrake when worn as charms, and on one occasion has practised exorcism by means of a liberal dose of *haustus niger*; but it is rather startling to an up-to-date pharmacist in a thriving town to have "prescriptions" brought to him, which, upon examination, prove to be magical charms. This, however, has recently happened to Mr. Bernard A. Rogerson, of Bradford, who sends to the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST seven small strips of parchment inscribed with cabalistic words, with a request for the interpretation thereof. These strips



were discovered a short time since in an ancient hall near Bradford, and are said to be three hundred years old. They certainly look it, and the inscription they carry (for they are all alike) is doubtless a good deal older. None of the strips can be read through, all being very much defaced by time and weather, but by comparing them it is possible to decipher the whole charm with some degree of certainty—if the qualification is allowable. It reads thus:—

Aon + hora + Cammall + + +
Naadgrass + Dyradgrass + + +
Arassund + yo + Sigrged + + +
dayniss + Tetragrammaton E
Inurmed E Soleysicke + + +
domend + Ame + dias + hora + + M
Fiat.

The key to this gibberish is most probably to be found in the word "Tetragrammaton," a word of great import in magic. It signifies the four letters which, in Hebrew, express the name of God (JHVH), or so, at least, says Dr. Brewer. Among other virtues it was credited with that of preventing bleeding from wounds, &c., and there is a tradition that when the Earl of Gowrie (of the famous conspiracy) was slain at Perth in 1600, this word, written on a piece of parchment, was found on his body, which had, in consequence, lost no blood. The meaning of the inscription, as a whole, it is impossible even to guess at, which is quite in keeping with what is known of such charms. "Ancient or foreign epithets (says a writer in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*) and terms not merely misunderstood, but not understood at all, are often found to have been particularly efficacious, and we find mediæval sorcerers in their formulas using transposed letters and artificial words, the traditional Jewish names of demons, as Asmodai and the like, and a gibberish of mixed Hebrew and Greek words more or less consciously confused."

That such amulets and incantations were in great vogue all through the middle ages is sufficiently clear from the number of enactments that were made against them, and they were even prescribed by the medical men of those times and by good churchmen. It is true that in many cases their magical character was more or less disguised under the cloak of science or religion, or both, as, for instance, in the following charm, taken from Professor Henslowe's "Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century":—"For ye Goute-cayne [*sayne* = cure]. Take ye rote of ache (*apium graveolens*) and writte ther-on iii wordes + ihs + xt + dominus + and as longe as he [it] be rith on hym aboute his nekke, if he have gode beleve on god, he salle nevere have it more in alle his lyve." Here the root employed, the words Jesus, Christ, Lord, and the crosses (to say nothing of the belief enjoined), would save the conscience of any patient using the charm, which is, nevertheless, evidently as pure a bit of magic as the Bradford amulet. That such things can ever have had effect may seem impossible to us, and yet it is not unlikely that in many nervous disorders they were really of some efficacy. Magic is a real power to those who believe in it; and we need not hold with Burton of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," that there is no virtue at all in "these charms, spells, characters, and barbarous words; but that the divell himself doth use such means to delude them"—a quotation which proves that Burton, too, had some sort of faith in the very things he was attacking. The mere apprehension of harm, the mere expectation of a cure, would of itself give effect to whatever means were employed; and Paracelsus, in his treatise on long life, recommends the use of charms on this very ground. The old proverb "Conceit may kill, and conceit may cure," embodies the same truth; but it still remains difficult to understand how the mere persuasion of safety could be of any use in such a case as the Earl of Gowrie's; and we must suppose that the saner sort of people, even in those days, used some discrimination in their employment of these magical formulas. In the darkest ages of ignorance it was not everybody who believed in pills against earthquake, and we must remember that some people even now carry about a stolen potato as a preventive of rheumatism. Magic can scarcely go further than that. Since the above was written it has been suggested that these slips may after all be purely medical prescriptions, or at least half medical and half magical. The suggestion is due to a suspicion that *Cammall* is an irregular form of *Camomile*, but this is hardly likely. No such form occurs in any glossary that has been consulted, or in the Oxford English Dictionary. *Naadgrass* might similarly be supposed to stand for *Nard grass*, and indicate lavender or valerian, were such a name for either to be found elsewhere, but it has been searched for in vain. The conclusion at present irresistible is that most of the words written upon these slips are arbitrary ones, and the whole inscription a magical charm.

ACCORDING to the report of Mr. Acting Consul-General Rhinde on the trade of Rio de Janeiro in 1900, the value of the drugs, chemicals, &c., imported into Brazil during that period were as follow:—British Empire, 42,271*l.*; United States, 20,488*l.*; Germany, 45,749*l.*; France, 28,295*l.*; Belgium, 16,441*l.*; and Italy, 3,578*l.*

THE WINDOW'S POWER.—I do not believe there is a man living who has not, at some time or other, bought goods which he would not have purchased unless influenced by displays seen in windows. This has been everybody's experience, and shows in a sufficiently clear light the importance of timely and tasteful arrangement.—*Practical Advertising.*

A "LIVER-SHIFTER."—There is a chemist in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly who does not believe in the decline of British trade. All he has to complain of, he says, is the falling-off in the demand for liver-pills. "And if you want to know the reason, sir," he added, "just you take a 'bus from the corner of Bond Street to the Circus, and see what that'll do for a torpid liver! It's that bit of road, sir, that's ruined my liver-pill connection."—*Globe.*

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Lemon, Orange, and Bergamot Oils.

Their Physical Properties.

By G. H. Ogston & Moore.

HAVING had the opportunity during the last few years of examining a large number of commercial samples of these essential oils (a number amounting altogether to many hundreds), we think that the publication of the figures obtained may be of interest. We have therefore summarised the results of these numerous observations, and give them in the following tables, together with a few remarks suggested by them. The year has been taken in each instance as beginning with November, that being the time at which the first of the new season's oils are usually obtained.

Oil of Lemon.

The arrangement adopted in the tables is to give for each year the percentage of the samples examined whose specific gravity or optical rotation lies between the limits given in the first column. To take first the sp. grs., we have the following results:—

Sp. Gr.	1898–1899	1899–1900	1900–1901
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
0·855 to 0·856	1·1	8·0	7·4
0·856 „ 0·857	42·9	38·1	52·6
0·857 „ 0·858	47·2	38·8	35·9
0·858 „ 0·859	8·8	14·1	3·5
0·859 „ 0·860	—	0·6	0·3
0·860 „ 0·861	—	0·4	0·3

It is seen that the specific gravities of the vast majority of samples lie between the limits 0·856 and 0·858, though genuine oils are met with showing figures greater or less than these. It is found also that in each year the specific gravities varies regularly according to the time at which the oil is made. This is illustrated in the following table, which gives the percentage of the samples examined during each period, which had a specific gravity less than 0·857:—

—	1898–1899	1899–1900	1900–1901
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
November to January...	66·6	70·2	77·7
February to April ...	64·3	47·5	58·7
April to October ...	17·7	12·7	25·3

In each year, therefore, the specific gravity of the oil produced increases as the season goes on.

The next table shows the variation in optical rotation in a similar manner to that given above for specific gravity:—

Year	1898–1899	1899–1900	1900–1901
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Below + 58°	8·0	9·0	0·3
From + 58 to 59° ...	8·5	9·0	0·8
„ + 59 to 60° ...	40·1	19·1	5·6
„ + 60 to 61° ...	31·7	24 6	12·0
„ + 61 to 62° ...	9·1	21·9	20·3
„ + 62 to 63° ...	2·1	11·5	25·3
„ + 63 to 64° ...	0·5	3·7	24·0
„ + 64 to 65° ...	—	1·0	9·3
„ + 65 to 66° ...	—	0·2	2·4

The rotations are taken at 15·5° C., in a 100 mm. tube.

The difference between the oils of different years is very marked, and it is clear that in laying down limits for sp. gr. and optical rotation of pure oils it is necessary to have regard to the general characteristics of the season in which they are produced. A figure which would excite suspicion in one year would be perfectly normal in another. This is a point which will be referred to again in connection with bergamot essence.

A peculiarity to be noted is that *machine-made* essence (produced in Calabria, and not often met with in London) resembles in colour, so closely as to be hardly distinguishable, the machine-made bergamot oil, and has a higher sp. gr. than the ordinary hand made. The few samples of high gravity, 0 859 to 0·861 mentioned in the above tables are samples of this kind. Those having sp. gr. 0·858 to 0·859 come from the Palermo district, the essence from which is, as a rule, heavier than that from the neighbourhood of Messina. In the latter district, taking from Catania on one side to Barcelona on the other the sp. gr. is always included between the limits 0 856 to 0·858.

An abnormal sample was met with, coming from a district of Palermo, which had an optical rotation of only + 52·5°. This would usually indicate adulteration with about 10 per cent. of turpentine, but fractional distillation showed its purity. We afterwards had other samples specially obtained for us which confirmed this result.

The optical rotation of Palermo essence is generally lower than that of Messina, varying from +58–62°, as compared with +59–65° for the latter.

Oil of Bergamot.

In this case we have arranged the results in three tables, one for each year, the figures being as before the percentage of the samples examined which had specific gravities lying between the limits given, and, in addition, the average optical rotation and percentage of linalyl acetate in these samples:—

I.—1898–1899.

Sp. Gr.	Per cent. of Samples	Average Lin. Acet.	Average Rotation
		Per cent.	
0·880–0·881	7·4	33·7	+16·5°
0·881–0·882	9·3	32·7	+13·8°
0·882–0·883	37·0	36·5	+14·3°
0·883–0·884	25·9	38·2	+13·3°
0·884–0·885	16·7	39·6	+13·4°
0·885–0·886	—	—	—
0·886–0·887	3·7	43·7	+ 7·3°

Of the total number of samples, 11 per cent. contained over 40 per cent. linalyl acetate.

II.—Year 1899–1900.

Sp. Gr.	Per Cent. of Samples	Average Lin. Acet.	Average Rotation.
		Per cent.	
0·880–0·881	1·0	33·26	+16·8°
0·881–0·882	3·2	34·24	+14·5°
0·882–0 883	5·5	35·06	+13·5°
0·883–0 884	11·7	36·54	+12·8°
0·884–0·885	16·5	37·96	+11·5°
0·885–0 886	24·7	39·48	+11·6°
0·886–0·887	19·0	41·07	+10·7°
0·887–0·888	10·9	42·23	+10·8°
0·888–0·889	5·5	44·16	+ 8·7°
0·889–0·890	1·6	45·17	+ 7·0°
0·890–	0·4	47·55	+ 6·8°

Of the samples examined during this season 46 per cent. contained over 40 per cent. of linalyl acetate.

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III.—YEAR 1900-1901.

Sp. Gr.	Per Cent. of Samples	Average Lin. Acet.	Average Rotation
		Per cent.	
0·877–0·878	1·4	30·56	+23 8°
0·878–0·879	3·4	31·34	+21·4°
0 879–0·880	16·0	32·59	+19·6°
0·880–0·881	20·4	33·95	+17·7°
0·881–0·882	17·3	35·47	+17·3°
0·882–0·883	16·0	36·51	+16·8°
0·883–0·884	7·5	36·95	+14·1°
0 884–0·885	5·4	38·80	+13·7°
0·885–0·886	5·1	39·59	+13·6°
0·886–0·887	3·1	39·76	+11·2°
0·887–0·888	2·7	41·48	+12·08°
0·888–0·889	0·8	43·87	+10·0°
0·889	0·8	44·54	+10·1°

The samples exceeding 40 per cent. linalyl acetate numbered 8·9 per cent.

A consideration of these figures is of great value in assisting the detection of any adulterant present in bergamot oil. It will be seen that a consistent relation occurs between sp. gr., percentage of linalyl acetate, and optical rotation of pure oils, and any considerable departure from this relation must be regarded as indicating impurity. There is a variety of the oil known as "essence of black bergamot" which is made from a bastard fruit, that is, one which never arrives at maturity. It is characterised by a very high sp gr. (up to 0·898), and a low percentage of linalyl acetate, and is very dark in colour. These properties cause it to be readily detected when present in ordinary bergamot oil. Distilled essence has a high rotation (exceeding + 20°), and a very low ester-content (2 to 5 per cent.) and sp. gr. (about 0 865).

The very marked difference between the crops of different seasons is clearly seen in these tables. The oil produced during 1899–1900 was of unusually high quality. Nearly half of the large number of samples tested showed a proportion of ester exceeding 40 per cent., and one sample was found as high as 48 per cent. In contrast with this the following season showed less than 9 per cent. of samples exceeding the 40-per-cent. limit. As remarked in the case of lemon oil, it is necessary to take into account the general character of the season when judging of the purity of an oil.

The following figures are of interest, as showing the effect of unusual conditions on the quality of the essence. They refer to samples obtained in the season which has recently commenced, and which have been made from the immature fruit brought down by the recent storms:—

Sp. Gr.	Lin. Acet.	Opt. Rot.
0·8810	30·85	+ 16 3°
0·8820	30·25	+ 13·0°
0·8789	26·70	+ 18·6°
0·8812	30·30	+ 13·3°
0·8825	30·20	+ 14·0°
0·8819	32·25	+ 11·4°
0·8808	30·95	+ 7·0°
0·8815	31·35	+ 13·0°
0·8814	30·7	+ 16·0°
0·8816	32·9	+ 10·4°
0·8833	33·5	+ 8·0°
0·8827	33·9	+ 12·6°
0·8812	28·65	+ 13·6°

These all show considerable variations from the general standards given above.

OIL OF SWEET ORANGE.

The physical properties of this oil show much less variation than do those of the two oils already dealt with. The sp. gr., in the great majority of cases, lies between 0·848 and 0·850, and the rotation between + 96° and 99°. Of seventy samples examined in the season 1899–1900 only three were found outside these limits, and in the following year six samples were met with, having a somewhat higher sp. gr. between 0·850 and 0·851, but the rotation of all the pure samples was between the figures named.

When distilled at the ordinary pressure the first 10 per cent. of a pure oil will have an optical rotation greater than that of the original essence by at least 1°. Our experience in the past season shows the average rise to have been 1·60° (range, 1·1°–2·5°). Any oil with the optical rotation of the 10-per-cent. distillate showing a rise of less than 1° may be suspected to contain either oil of lemon or the terpenes therefrom. The following results are from the new season's crop:—

Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Rot. of 10 per-cent. Dist.	Rise
0·84860	+98·75°	+99·95°	1·20°
0·84900	+98·15°	+99·33°	1·18°
0·84955	+98·30°	+99·50°	1·20°
0·84905	+98·75°	+99·90°	1·15°
0·84840	+98·50°	+99·70°	1·20°
0·84845	+98·05°	+99·40°	1·35°
0·84910	+97·40°	+98·70°	1·30°
0·84980	+97·00°	+98·80°	1·80°
0·84920	+98·00°	+99·20°	1·20°
0·84880	+98·70°	+99·80°	1·10°
0·84925	+98·00°	+99·35°	1·35°
0·84960	+98·05°	+99·70°	1·65°
0·84915	+98·70°	+99·90°	1·20°

The next figures are from essences that were found to be impure, and it will be noticed that there is still a rise in the rotation of the distillate.

No.	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Rot. of 10-per-cent. Dist.	Rise
1	0·84890	+95·50°	+95·58°	0·08°
2	0·85020	+92·30°	+92·80°	0·5°
3	0·84958	+59·60°	+96·20°	0·6°
4	0·84845	+99·25°	+99 90°	0·65°

No. 4 contained orange terpenes; 1, 2, and 3 lemon oil or terpenes. These figures show that the statement that has been made, that the first 10 per cent. distilled may have a lower rotation than the original oil, is not correct. We have seen it stated that a fall of 5° is possible. Such a figure would certainly indicate adulteration to the extent of at least 30 per cent.

We hope shortly to be able to publish some figures relating to oil of bitter orange and oil of mandarin.

Since writing the above we have received samples of bergamot oil made from the normal fruit, and find the ester-content to vary between 33 and 36 per cent., the specific gravity and rotation corresponding with those given in the tables for previous years. The odour of this year's oil seems to be unusually fine. Referring to what was said with regard to machine-made oil of lemon, it is of interest to note that hand-made oil of bergamot, which also is rarely met with, has a colour scarcely darker than that of lemon oil, and contains only 25 to 30 per cent. linalyl acetate. The specific gravity of course is correspondingly low.

"PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING" (Mr. B. S. Proctor) contains easily-applied tests for ensuring the purity of chemicals for use at the counter. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d., from the *C. & D.* office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Round the Grands Boulevards.

A Parisian Stroll.

THERE are probably few spots on the face of the habitable globe which have been more persistently "written up" than the "Grands Boulevards" of Paris. That celebrated half-mile of thoroughfare, which is the Mecca of every Frenchman and not a few foreigners, has been described and studied from the historical, social, moral, political, literary, artistic, and every other aspect by writers of every nation under heaven.

"But, from a

PHARMACEUTICAL STANDPOINT,

has the boulevard ever been described?" a Parisian friend of mine asked me, knowing my line of business.

"I don't think so," I replied. "Are there any pharmacies on the Grands Boulevards? Not many, I fancy."

"Oh, dozens," he declared, and then shook his head. "Perhaps you are right after all. Rents are high there, you



THE BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE,
the commencement of the Grands Boulevards.

know, and even you pharmacist people can't always make profit enough to pay them."

This was the unkindest cut of all, but my friend is not in the trade and holds the outsiders' views as to chemists' profits. I always think it a pity to destroy the gilded illusions of youth, and he ended by making a modest bet of



A CORNER OF THE PLACE DE LA MADELEINE,
showing Pharmacie Virenque.

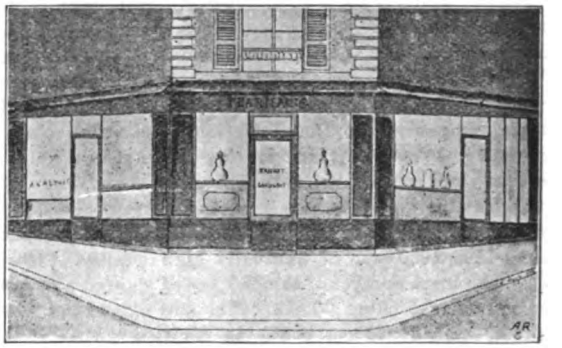
two absinthes that he would find me a dozen pharmacies between the Madeleine and the Carrefour des Ecrasés. ("Runover Crossing," as every Parisian knows, is at the corner of the rue Montmartre).

We met at an American bar at the Madeleine during the afternoon, and he informed me he had already unearthed Pharmacy No. 1. This was M. Virenque's, just next door to the bar in question, in the place de la Madeleine. It is a modest establishment of limited floor space, and of no originality calling for description; but, were it not a little removed from the actual stream of traffic, would be in one of the best positions in Paris.

"The name boulevard or bulwark," remarked my guide (these young fellows will always teach their elders), "indicates the former site of the city walls, and the rue Basse du Rempart evidently occupies the place of the fosse or ditch below." But what interested me more than his somewhat threadbare discourse was

TANRET'S PHARMACY,

which stands at the corner of the street in question. This may be considered one of the "classic houses" of Paris, M. Tanret having made a name for himself by original research. The officine (No. 64 rue Basse du Rempart) is now owned by M. Langlois. "He is, you see, an ex-interne of one of our hospitals," said my friend, pointing to the inscription on the



ONE OF THE PARIS "CLASSIC" PHARMACIES.

front of the shop. "Most of the best pharmacists here have spent a few years in one of the hospitals. A medical 'interne' is a house-surgeon, but a pharmaceutical interne is, of course, exclusively employed in preparing medicaments."

"We have carboys all the world over," I remarked (studying the window), "and that microscope is explained by this notice, 'Chemical analyses executed.' Hippocrates' portrait on the door-jambs is somewhat originally placed, but equally explicable. But why that catskin? Does it imply veterinary treatment for poor pussy?"

"Surely you know that is a wild-cat skin," was the reply, "which differs from the fur of the domestic pussy in possessing valuable qualities for the cure of rheumatism. You don't believe it? My grandfather does, and wears them next to his skin. He says he always has an attack of rheumatism if he takes them off."

"And this window-blind, with the palm-tree and serpent and digitalis and other medical plants below. Quite a work of art."

"You can buy them by the dozen in the rue St.-Denis at a very moderate figure. This one is the pharmacy blind, the palm-tree and serpent are the arms of the Paris School of Pharmacy. There is a pork-butcher's blind with wild boars in the forest, a baker's blind with the harvest, and so on until further notice."

After leaving Tanret's we noted the new handsomely fitted and bright British-American pharmacy opened not long ago, just off the boulevard at 3 rue Scribe, by Mr. Louis Nathan (formerly with Roberts & Co., Paris), who was one

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of the last Englishmen to take his diploma of French pharmacist under the old *régime*, and then "drew blank" for a time, and I fancy my companion saw his bet was practically lost. In addition to the high rent of houses already alluded to, the fact that there are five or six pharmacies in the rue



THE PLACE DE L'OPÉRA,
looking towards the rue Auber; this spot is the heart of Paris, and the centre of Boulevard life.

de la Paix and its vicinity—the principal English pharmacies of Paris are all in that neighbourhood—accounts for their absence from this particular part of the boulevard. There are Robert's and Beral's in the rue de la Paix, Hogg's, Swann's and others in or near the rue Castiglione, and these do much to supply the inmates of the Grand Hotel and the endless other cosmopolitan *caravanserai* round this quarter of Paris.

PERFUMERY

was, however, much to the fore in the neighbourhood of the Opéra. Dr. Pierre's dentifrice has a quiet-looking establishment in the place de l'Opéra, and Jones' perfumery is near by on the boulevard; a little further down the boulevard the inscriptions "Parfumerie Anglaise" in French and "Rimmel's Perfumery" in English, call attention to the Paris branch of a well-known London house. The arms of half the Royal Courts in Europe are blazoned on the plate-glass front and between the *entresol* windows, and the window-display is tasty and conspicuous. Glancing down the rue de la Paix, one may catch a glimpse of Guerlain's perfumery, and of the establishment of the eau de Botot, while Gellé's and Agnel's are not far from the Opéra in the other direction. Pinaud's head place is in the place Vendôme, but here on the boulevard des Italiens (No. 30) he has a neat little retail branch, where "Marie Louise" and other prettily named and elegantly got-up perfumes make a dainty show. Many were in satin boxes.

"For New Year's gifts. Very nice for ladies, but terrible for us men," sighed my companion. "Ah! if I only had the money I spent on *étrennes*."

I calmed his troubled spirit by telling him of the delightful English custom of Boxing-day, and we crossed to Violet's, the appropriate name of a smart corner perfumery at the angle of the boulevard and the rue de la Michodière.

To use a sign or trade-mark instead of a name is a very common practice in Paris. I noticed Pinaud's sign is "The Flower Basket," and Violet's "The Queen Bee." This prolific insect figured neatly gilt on the carving at the back of the window, and a very swarm of the honeyed tribe adorned the door. Curiously enough the next shop I noticed (at the corner of the rue Favart) was the handsome retail depôt of "Cherry Blossom" perfumery fame, where the same principle of subordinating the maker's own name to a badge or trade-mark is carried out to a still fuller extent. This fine establishment, with its delicate light-green woodwork window and exterior and oak-panelled interior, has a thoroughly English get-up, has long been a feature of the boulevard, but I understand the agency has since been removed to the rue de la Paix.

"But where are the pharmacies?" I asked. He pointed to M. Gras's officine a few doors down the rue Lepeletier, and then we turned down the rue Favart, and (though I once more protested that this was not the boulevard) I was pleased to have an opportunity of seeing

MIALHE'S PHARMACY,

one of the "classic houses" of Paris. How old it is I know not. I remember seeing in the French "National Almanac" of 1802 that M. Sureau kept a pharmacy in the rue Favart "near the Comédie Italienne." Mialhe was a famous man in French pharmacy in his day, while M. Petit, the present proprietor of the officine, will be familiar to readers of the *C. & D.* in his various aspects as the President of the 1900



THE FASHIONABLE BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
showing the store "Old England" and part of the Grand Hôtel

International Pharmacy Congress, for fifteen years Chairman of the General Association of French Pharmacists, as an ex-President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, as an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, as a large manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, and as Mayor of Virofiay, a little place near Versailles.

Quoting my companion: "M. Petit's varied pursuits reminds me of Schiller's lines—

Denn wo das Strenge mit dem zartem
Wo Starke sich ein mildes parten
Da gibt es einem guten Klang;

for as a chemical-manufacturer he mixes the natural elements into an harmonious whole, and as Mayor he officially unites in the nuptial knot two hearts that beat as one."

MINERAL WATERS.

To turn abruptly from marriage to mineral waters, I ought to have mentioned an interesting establishment (just opposite Violet's perfumery) where only mineral waters are sold. I have seldom seen more different varieties exposed in a single shop-window. Besides Vichy, St. Galmier, Vals, Contrexéville, Alet, Bussang, Salins les Bains, Plombières, and a host of French waters too numerous to mention, there were Hunyadi János and many other foreign names more or less familiar to the average English chemist. The shop, run by a M. Broise, more especially represents the Contrexéville establishment (where the Shah of Persia made a "cure" in 1900, and seems likely to return), but does a large general business.

"The other mineral-water people come and go a good deal," my friend remarked. "The Evian people had a shop on this boulevard not long ago, but transferred it to the rue Favart, and, you see, the Bourboule in that *entresol*—I suppose they have an office there. No; that 'Quinquina Dubonnet' shop opposite has nothing pharmaceutical about it—it is a depôt for liqueurs and *aperitifs*. Shall we go and take ours?"

For we had arrived at the rue Montmartre—the Fleet Street of Parisian journalism and

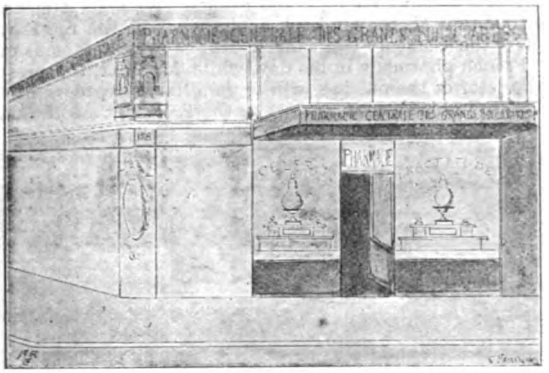
THE CUTTING PHARMACIES

of the rue Montmartre quarter, which now came into view.

The "Central Pharmacy of the Grands Boulevards" announces itself in letters a foot long at the corner of the rue

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Montmartre and the boulevard. "Open all night; reduced prices; bandages and sundries; antiseptic dressings; English spoken; se le habla español; uroscopy and lactoscopy (does the Paris milkman understand this semi-Latin-French? Possibly it is done to spare his feelings—'milk-



A Prominent Cutting Pharmacy.

analysis' might be too brutal); récherche de microbes"; such are the inscriptions blazoned in white letters on the *entresol* (mezzanine floor) window on the boulevard and on the frontage in the street.

Of window-show the pharmacy is all but innocent; a few books and sundry apparatus are all that is visible: a couple of carboys, a pair of scales, a few cards advertising coca-kola preparations—that is all.

Inside, the same severe simplicity—oak fittings, rows of jars and bottles (a few patents are visible on one side), a book-keeper's desk, a cash-register with lady attendants, and a huge pile of catalogues, a bench for customers, five or six assistants, mostly middle-aged men—the usual style of the modern French commercial pharmacy in a good middle-class quarter.

The "New Century" Pharmacy (it used to be called the "Nineteenth Century" pharmacy, if my informant's memory is correct) is nearly opposite—28 boulevard Montmartre—and is run by M. Picard, a first-class pharmacist. He also announces he keeps open all night, and adds, "Same prices night-time as day-time." The interior of the pharmacy much resembled the one last described, except that the bench is replaced by bent-wood chairs. The advertising matter in front of the shop is, however, of a more decided character. Besides the general announcement of "Very reduced prices," several articles are advertised—"Koff," which is an "African tisane," quinine-wine, mineral waters, and Dr. Humphrey's patent medicines are specially mentioned, as well as a "quadruple wine," which costs 5f. a litre (say, 5*s*. a quart), and is "vivifying and regenerating."

Urine-analysis with percentage of sugar for half-a-crown would almost seem tautology when placed near the announce-



The Porte St.-Martin,
an interesting and typical spot on the Boulevards in the centre of a busy district.

ment, "Diabetes cured by Dr. Charlemagne's anti-diabetic wine and electuary." A santal specific was advertised to cure even more disagreeable maladies in two days. In fact, it was quite a "star combination" of remedies.

A painting between the two entrance-doors represents a very robust individual at the seaside declaring to a pallid invalid that "Quadruple wine is his secret for rejuvenating himself," while a card announcing that "Our wines may be tasted for 3*d*. a glass" almost persuaded me to enter and remove a few grey hairs and wrinkles at such a low figure. But my younger companion declared that what he required was not so much rejuvenation as temporary rest and refreshment. Installed at the café of our choice, he skilfully prepared the pick-me-up, while I still admired the front of the pharmacy. A couple of carboys *outside* the window on the mezzanine floor form a feature I do not remember to have seen elsewhere, while two lamps (with "Pharmacie" on one side and the Geneva Cross on the other) make the place conspicuous at night.

"Why do these cutting pharmacies abound round this quarter?" I asked. "Are journalists great consumers of medicaments?"

"It is not so much the journalists, perhaps, as the market-people. You see we are in the centre of the business quarter, and only about half a mile or less from the Halles Centrales, which represent your Billingsgate, Leadenhall, Covent Garden, and Smithfield markets combined. Thousands of peasants come there every morning, and the French peasant will walk a mile any day to get a bottle of medicine for sixteen sous instead of twenty. You noticed that one at least of these pharmacies was very quiet in its style, the pushing-trade is done by distributing priced-catalogues. I think it was one of these officines here that was warned or punished not long ago for not using metric terms in its list—you know our peasants still bargain in pounds, &c."

From this we drifted on to talk of a certain medical institute, which was open until lately at No. 19 on this boulevard, and figured in the police-court for illegal practice of pharmacy some time ago. My informant was under the impression that it was run by Englishmen, but as the average Parisian



An Historical Pharmacy,
the Pharmacie Charlard-Vigier.

is quite unable to distinguish between an Englishman and an American he gave me the benefit of the doubt. "Do you know," said he, "there was a notice that 'an English doctor attended daily except Sunday' close to announcements like 'Research for gonorrhea bacillus, 20f.' It is just as well

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to keep the Fourth Commandment, even if you can't keep the others, isn't it."

I hardly saw the point of the remark till he followed it up by a tale of a cannibal chief, who after his conversion always cooked his victims on Saturday to avoid Sunday cooking. We chatted for half an hour, but, like a true boulevarder, he stoutly refused to come any further. "The real boulevard ends at the Porte St.-Martin," said he, "and you will find just as few pharmacies that way as this."

I decided, however, to continue my route. There was a long gap, for this is the "city" or business quarter of Paris, and tailors, restaurants, and similar establishments predominate. This succession of non-pharmaceutic establishments is only broken by the

PHARMACIE SAVOYE,

4 boulevard Poissonière, an old-fashioned-looking place painted in black and gold, with two diminutive carboys in each window, and half-a-dozen glass jars containing elixirs, pectoral lozenges, and similar put-up goods. Inside, the old leather-backed chairs keep up the old-fashioned aspect.

The

PHARMACIE CHARLARD-VIGIER,

12 boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, is another of the historical pharmacies of Paris, Charlard having occupied these premises just a century ago. It is now kept by M. Vigier (brother of M. Pierre Vigier, who, curiously enough, keeps another historical pharmacy in the rue du Bac). This place is as old-fashioned-looking as one might expect, with its threshold several steps above the street level, and its brass and mahogany front. M. Vigier evidently believes in putting up his own specialities, and a neat series of dentifrices, infants' food, &c., adorns the window.



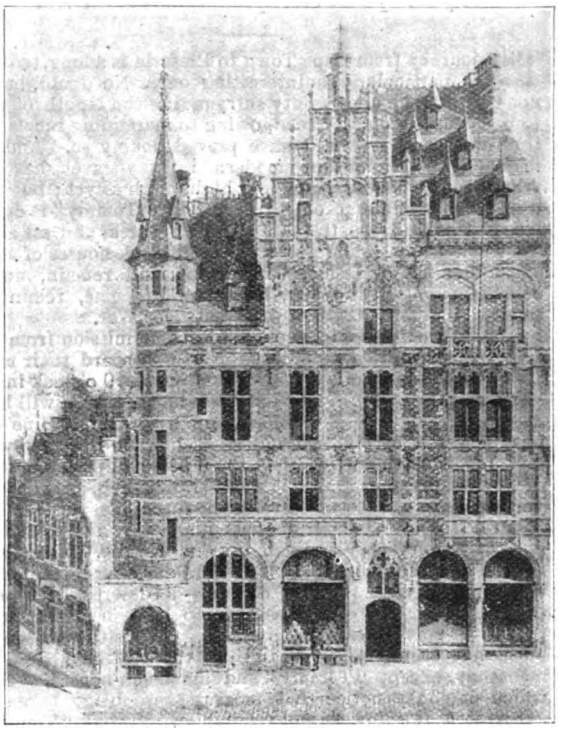
THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE,
the end of the Grands Boulevards.

An English Pharmacy in Brussels.

AMONGST the New Year cards which we have received this month are two photographs of the new pharmacy erected by Messrs. Ch. Delacre et Cie. in the rue Coudenberg, Brussels.

"LA PHARMACIE ANGLAIS,"

as it is termed, was founded in 1853 by M. Charles Delacre, and is of world-wide repute. The new building is excellently adapted for the extensive business of the firm. It is in the old Flemish style, the exterior being of the fifteenth and the interior of the seventeenth century. All the fittings and counters are in carved oak, and it will be seen from the photograph of the interior that the style is unique. Particular attention has been paid in the arrangement of the working departments to provide each assistant with a complete dispensing section for himself, so that all work independently of each other. Throughout the pharmacy British Pharmacopœia preparations are denoted by distinctive labels, the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom being placed on each jar and bottle. The pharmacy is lighted throughout by electricity. Messrs. Delacre et Cie. keep an inter-



LA PHARMACIE ANGLAIS.

national stock, especially of proprietary articles, and their assistants speak English, French, and German, and have



INTERIOR OF LA PHARMACIE ANGLAIS.

personal experience, one or the other, of the pharmacy of the countries which they represent.

ENGAGED.—"First of all," said the druggist to the youthful applicant, "we'll have to test your ability as a whistler. Suppose you try." "I'm sorry, sir," said the boy, "but I can't whistle at all." "Take off your coat," cried the druggist, "you're the boy we're looking for."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Products to the value of 18,760*l.* and 329,000*l.* respectively were exported from the United Kingdom to Belgium during 1900. From that country we imported last year drugs valued at 94,080*l.*, and chemical products (not specified) 169,880*l.* Palm oil and other vegetable oils (not for food) were imported to the extent of 310,960*l.*

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Across War Country.

By our Special Correspondent in South Africa.

THE journey from Cape Town to Pretoria is a long, tedious, and particularly uninteresting one. No doubt, had it not been for the uncertainty surrounding the length of time to be occupied on the road, owing to marauding rebels and train-wreckers, it would have proved doubly so. And, remember, the luxury of modern railway-travel has not reached in South Africa a very high pitch as yet; but it is worth the trouble, if only to see what "Tommy" is doing. He rides behind the train in an open truck, and all along the track he has built some splendid block-houses of stone and other material, many of which will remain, unless demolished after the war, for years to come, reminding those who gaze on them of the great Boer War.

If you are fortunate enough to get permission from the military authorities to proceed North on board their mail-train, you leave the Cape Town terminus at 9 o'clock in the evening. On waking up next morning the train will have negotiated the Hex River Pass, and by breakfast-time will have covered barely 200 miles. Telegraph-linesmen were busy repairing the wires that the rebels had pulled down a day or so previous. War it was—or rebellion, or whatever you please to call it—and to war the discussion turned.

Breakfast over, the train gets under way again, and we now enter on our journey across the Karroo. Mountains, sand, and scrubby bush. More mountains, more sand, more bush; a waterless tract of country—a desert. Here and there a few goats and sheep are to be seen picking up a precarious sort of a living by eating the withered, stubby bush, but otherwise there is little to break the dreadful monotony, except "Tommy" and his block-houses, outside which one may notice that measures are being taken to cultivate a few flowers and vegetables. Withal, "Tommy" is humorous in his way. He will go to no end of pains to make an effigy of himself, which he places on the veldt in the vicinity of his fortifications for the Boers to shoot at, and will crown it with the biggest helmet that he can find, on which some such words as "Let 'em all come," or "Ready, always ready," are painted. The notice, "Please throw out papers," appeals to most travellers, and, if you have no literature to throw out, the idea of subscribing towards the fund for the supply of same commends itself; for, after all, it is on the look-out man in the block-house that the safety of the train and its passengers falls.

In the early hours of the morning the second day out, the train had taken an easterly direction. My companion, a small important little man, with a very big moustache, who snored as if the car belonged to him, got pitched out of his sleeping-berth by the sudden stoppage of the train. He grasped his rifle, and with the words "Damn!—it's the Boers," disappeared along the corridors, only to find that the stoppage was occasioned by the engine taking in water from a tank. A rather sheepish look crossed his face when I pointed out to him that he failed to take his ammunition with him.

At Norval's Pont

the I.M.R. officials take charge of the train, for the frontier is hard by. Passes and permits are collected and endorsed by armed men—quite a new thing in railway travel, say you—and the train is hastened away, for it is not deemed advisable as yet to allow trains to travel at night in the new colonies—mail trains, at any rate—the reason for which is but too well known, although the line is as safe as it will ever be. The bridge over the Orange River—now almost completely restored—is the finest in South Africa, and, as everybody by this time knows, connects by rail the two colonies. A run of about four hours brings you to Bloemfontein. Here you must not, on any account, leave the platform till dinner is ready, and as soon as the repast is finished must return to the cars. It is an offence against martial law to transgress this regulation, and transgressors are severely and promptly dealt with. Martial law is swift to bring retribution—far too swift at times. At the dawn of day an armoured train left northward. It was our escort, and we shortly followed. The country immediately adjacent to the railroad is one undulating plain—fine pastoral territory, I should imagine—something different from the interior of Cape Colony. By midday the train steamed into the frontier station Vereeniging. In the olden days the Customs here were looked upon by English-speaking men as the worst in the world. On foreigners they were not so hard. From my own experience of four years ago I feel sure that the old Transvaal Custom officials located at this station could give the New York and certain continental Customs points, so eager were they exceeding their duty to the discomfort of the Uitlander of those days. A sense of gratification is felt now that

They are No More.

The railway through the Orange River Colony has been fenced in by the military, and woe betide the Boer who is caught near it, or any other person, for that matter, who gets close enough to touch the wires. So far there is not a thing that would strike a South African as being very foreign, but once over the Vaal River, and there you have it. Of course it will soon be all altered; indeed, much has been done already. At the same time, one does not have to look very keenly for the evidence of "made in Germany." Even the semaphores work upwards instead of down. Allowing for the somewhat natural prejudice of an English-speaking man, I saw nothing in the Transvaal to which the foreign idea could be legally attached that looked very durable, except the railway itself; and I am inclined to say—not that I pose as an authority on rail-tracks—that the I.M.R. in their Transvaal road have the best in South Africa but one, the N.G.R.

Then, again, the Natal iron horse has almost impossible curves and seemingly more impossible mountains to negotiate, such as are not to be found in the vicinity of the Golden City, outside which tall iron smoke-stacks eject clouds of black smoke. Local coal is being consumed, you say to yourself; but what matters what coal to the old resident returning? The moment he has looked forward to for so long has arrived, and he is going to make the most of it. Johannesburg is the hope of thousands, and the home of thousands behind them. When will the hopes of the masses be realised? The time is not yet, I fear.

Pretoria at Last.

On my right is a panorama of the city, while immediately on my left snorts No. 3 armoured train, duly named fore and aft "Cock o' the North." What more appropriate emblem? Large and small arms poke their noses outside the port-holes in the armour plating. Men with Scotch accents that you could cut with a knife, man the guns, and they chew and smoke ship's tobacco placidly. Fighting is their business. In all probability they have looked so long at the destruction and death that the weapons under their charge have barked forth that it is part of their every-day life now to kill or get killed. The "Cock o' the North" is no misnomer.

The Customs having duly labelled your baggage as "passed" (they do really label them—none of your chalked signs at Pretoria), you are at liberty to start forth on the conquest of the Transvaal capital. The first thing that drew my attention was "a milk shake" with the Stars and Stripes emblazoned thereon, while nearly opposite was the establishment of the Owl Drug Company. A notice over the electric bell calls on you to ring, but the "push button" is broken, and the Owl Drug Company itself *non est*. The sign, together with a few odds and ends and a few bottles of hair-tonic, is all that is left to denote that it was once a drug-store. There may be other stores connected with the craft in a like state, but this was the only one that came under my notice, and as it was the first one I confess it came as a shock. Further along is the Crow Pharmacy owned by Messrs. J. R. Jones & Co. (Limited), and almost next door the temporary home of the stranger in the land—to wit, the Grand Hotel. At the Grand they make a speciality of "doing" you from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per diem, but eggs are charged extra; while half a guinea would not buy a bottle of German beer when I, by sheer luck, found myself within its portals.

Underneath the hotel proper runs the sign "Directe Invoeders van Artikelen de Luxe," which is not quite truthful, as will be seen from the foregoing. Higher up the street you are greeted with "Transvaalsche Meubelmagarijn" (furniture-store); also acquainted with the fact that

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in the vicinity "tobak en segaren" are to be had for a consideration. The "segaren" proved to be Transvaalers three for 1*s.* To my mind it was quite unnecessary to tax these 15*s.* per 100, as the Imperial authorities have done, for they are about the vilest imitations of cigars ever thought of.

I walked into one of Pretoria's principal hotels, and requested to be supplied with a glass of whisky.

"Very sorry, sir," said the man in charge, "but we are quite out of such liquids. The bar is only open for half an hour, and we can only supply lemonade, ginger-ale, Mason's essence, or Eno's fruit salt."

Hitherto I had always associated Eno's fruit salt with the drug-store, and Mason's with the housewife, but to find it being bottled, labelled, and retailed in an hotel at so much a bottle! Why, bless my ignorance! It is the whole temperance question in a nutshell—settled, too. Next day I walked boldly in and asked for a Mason's iced, in the same way as the Germans who sell drugs and chemicals on 'Change, and who read their *C. & D.* regularly, go into the lager-beer hall at the London Bridge end of Gracechurch Street.

The Editor instructed me to be sure and find out what immediate prospects there were of a

RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS,

and when I met a chemist who explained that he was occupied sorting 5 tons of goods out of 8 tons that he had remaining over of a shipment, the interest of my errand came back to me. I was on its track already.

"How many tons do you reckon on getting up this month?" I asked, eagerly.

"Couldn't give you an idea," he replied.

That was all the intelligence I got out of him. The fact is chemists have no wish to divulge just how they are situated in this direction—they evade the subject. I have been permitted to take from the Government statistics the exact figures covering importations connected with the trade for the three months ending September, 1901. They are, I consider, of decided interest. The aggregate value of the duties collected for the period under notice amounted to 133,307*l.* 16*s.* An advance of 25 per cent. for the three months ending December, 1901, may be confidently looked forward to, should military requirements in no way interfere with the present trend of events.

The returns are as follows:—

		Value
Acetic acid and vinegar	2,766 gals. ...	£584
Apothecary ware—Chemicals ...	— ...	19,350
Cyanide of potassium ...	77,841 lbs. ...	4,034
Quicksilver	— ...	224
Sulphuric acid	16,344 lbs. ...	159
Acids, other kinds...	— ...	174
Confectionery	199,238 lbs. ...	7,850
Glass bottles	8,501 doz. ...	991
Honey	7,044 lbs. ...	265
Hops...	35,273 lbs. ...	2,168
Mineral waters	685 doz. ...	149
Castor oil	1,287 gals. ...	451
Cocoanut oil	1,528 gals. ...	253
Lard oil	804 gals. ...	138
Lamp-oil	102,021 gals. ...	4,925
Linseed oil	2,156 gals. ...	337
Machine oil...	35,600 gals. ...	2,722
Sweet oil	2,354 gals. ...	773
Other kinds...	2,439 gals. ...	514
Sheep dip	540 gals. ...	129
Soap (common)	462,456 lbs. ...	5,578
Soap (toilet)...	22,618 lbs. ...	1,904
Spirit (perfumed)	571 gals. ...	1,454
Spirit (Oversea*)	27,167 gals. ...	16,363
Spirit (South African)	739 gals. ...	336
Tallow	30,201 lbs. ...	444
Turpentine	955 gals. ...	97

* "Oversea" doubtless infers for drinking-purposes.

The figures given are exclusive of importations for Field Force canteens, Relief Committees, Government and other stores imported as "Public Stores."

Unfortunately there is no prospect of a general surrender of those now in the field against us, consequently the opening-up of both the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal to civil traffic will be slow for some time to come. I would not like to go so far as to predict a date when manufacturers' representatives will be allowed in.

The Royal Arms.

MR. E. A. EBBLEWHITE, F.S.A., barrister-at-law, contributes to the *Ironmonger* a description of the Royal Arms and their use by tradesmen, which is of peculiar interest in so far as the writer, being a specialist in the subject, gives reliable and up-to-date information. The arms of King Edward VII. are accurately outlined in the following figure, and the heraldic description or "blazon," as settled by George III, is attached:—



Quarterly of four: first and fourth, ENGLAND—namely, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; second, SCOTLAND—namely, or a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules; third, IRELAND, azure a harp, or, stringed argent: the whole encircled with the Garter. Crest: On the Royal Crown proper a lion statant guardant or, regally crowned also proper. Supporters: Dexter, a lion guardant or, crowned as in the crest; and sinister, a unicorn argent armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto, passing between the fore legs and reflexed over the back, of the last.

The plain English of this is that the shield is divided into four equal parts or quarterings, the first of which contains the arms of England—viz., on a red background, three gold lions walking (with the right paw raised), with their heads full-faced. These lions were devised for England on the second Great Seal of King Richard I. The second "quartering" gives the arms of Scotland—viz., on a gold back-ground, a red lion standing on its left hind leg, and elevating both its fore legs, the right above the left; this lion is surrounded by a narrow red double border, decorated with *fleurs-de-lis*, or conventional lilies, placed alternately outwards and inwards. The third "quartering" contains the arms of Ireland—viz., a golden harp with silver strings, on a blue blackground.

The *garter* surrounding the shield is the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The ribbon is of dark blue, edged with gold, and the letters and buckle are also of gold. The motto of the Order, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," should be translated, "Dishonoured be he who thinks evil of it."

The *crown*, as here depicted, is the form chosen by his Majesty, to perpetuate the Tudor crown used by his predecessor in name, King Edward VI. In heraldry the crown is painted gold, with jewels in their natural colours, including the emerald "mound," or ball at the top, which supports the cross. The *cap* within the crown is coloured crimson (though the cap now actually in use is purple), and turned up below the rim of the crown with ermine.

The Royal *helmet* stands *affronté* or full-faced, and is entirely of gold.

The *mantling*, or ornamentation on each side of the helmet, is of yellow or gold lined with ermine.

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The *crest* is a lion of England, similar to those in the first and fourth quarterings of the shield, standing on a Royal crown, and having another on its head, both crowns being precisely similar to the one just described.

To avoid so much repetition of the Royal crown, the large one shown over the "shield" in the illustration may be omitted when the "helmet" and "mantling" are omitted.

The figures on each side of the shield are the *supporters*, and should *support* the shield. In hundreds of instances these supporters are foolishly depicted either as lying down on either side of the shield, as if digesting a heavy meal, or as chasing one another round the escutcheon, which it is their duty to hold up. Had it not been for such inaccuracies in the public representations of these "supporters" during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries we might have been spared the doggerel:—

The lion and the unicorn
Fighting for the crown;
The lion beat the unicorn
All round the town.

The "blazon" tells us that on the dexter (or right) side we shall find a *lion*; but, as a matter of fact, he is on the spectator's left. This is owing to a heraldic fiction that the whole design is turned round, and that the "dexter" or right side of the achievement is seen on your left. The lion is entirely of gold, full-faced, and crowned with the Royal crown like the "crest." The "supporter" on the "sinister" side (the reader's right) is a silver unicorn, with horn, mane, tufts, and hoofs of gold. Its neck is encircled by a coronet (similar to the circlet of the Royal crown) composed of *crosses patée* (*i.e.*, crosses with expanding limbs nearly forming a square) and *fleurs-de-lis*, entirely of gold; and a gold chain hangs therefrom on the unicorn's chest, passes between its fore-legs and over its back, and ends close to the hind-legs. This "supporter" typifies Scotland.

In the *Compartment* or gold scroll-work below the shield is the Royal motto "Dieu et mon Droit," which has been used by our Sovereigns for some four hundred years. This motto is usually painted in letters of gold on a white motto-scroll or, as in the reigns of the first three Georges, on a dark-blue scroll edged with gold. The "compartment" also contains the Royal *badge* or emblem of the rose (for England), shamrock (for Ireland), and thistle (for Scotland) grafted on one stem —in allusion to the Union which was adopted by King George III. in 1801. In this "badge" the stalks, leaves, and sepals (or little leaves encircling the rose) are green. The flower of the thistle is purple, and the rose is a double one showing white petals within red ones.

The late Queen Victoria's crown was of the "Imperial" form adopted by her about 1886, and is shown in the adjoining figure: this should replace the "Tudor" form of crown adopted by King Edward in all representations of the late Queen's arms.



Queen Alexandra places the King's Arms in an oval formed by the "garter" on the left and the Royal Arms of Denmark in a floral oval on the right; the two ovals reclining against each other, the left slightly over the right. The crown and supporters (the latter standing on a gold "compartment") are like the King's, but the other accessories are omitted.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales is like the Royal Crown, but with a single instead of a double arch, and the coronets in the crest and supporter are made to correspond. Over the Arms, on the shoulders of the two supporters, and on the shoulder of the lion in the crest, appears a silver label of three points or pendants. Similarly the coronet changes and the label varies in the achievement of the various other members of the Royal Family.

It was not until after the general removal of tradesmen's signs in London in the early part of the reign of George III. that Royal tradesmen began to distinguish their shops by putting up the Royal Arms and the words "By Appointment," thus indicating that they held a warrant of appointment to the Royal Household, which had been obtained from the "Board of Green Cloth."

These warrants are issued by the Lord Steward's Department (*Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace*), the Lord Chamberlain's Office (*St. James's Palace*), the Master of the Horse's Office (*Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace*), the Keeper of the Privy Purse (*Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace*), the Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra (*Marlborough House*), and other Government Departments, and may be held "to the King," "to the Queen Alexandra," "to the late Queen Victoria," and to other past and present members of the Royal Family. All such warrants equally confer the right to use the Royal Arms—subject, of course, to the introduction of the proper marks of difference to indicate to which member of the Royal Family the appointment is held. No fees are payable by the tradesman to the Department issuing the warrant, nor do the Commissioners of Inland Revenue require a licence to be taken out by him for the use of the Royal Arms in connection with matters relating merely to his trade, as on bill-heads, trade-labels, &c., or on his shop-front.

The use of the Royal Arms without the authority of the King or any of the Royal Family is not prohibited, if the user does not employ them "in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority."

Orders for goods from tradesmen for the use of the Royal households come through the various departments referred to, and a tradesman who has received one or more such orders, if desirous of obtaining a Royal warrant, should apply to the head of the department for the privilege, though it does not by any means follow that the application will be successful. There is no difference in degree of importance between warrants issued by the several departments, except that the King's warrant-holders may claim precedence of the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's of the Princess's, and so forth.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Brannt, W. T. *A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Vinegar, Acetates, Cider, and Fruit-wines, Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables, Meat, Fish, and Eggs.* 2nd ed. 9½ × 5¾. Pp. xxxi + 555. Illus. 25*s.* (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

Brown, G. E. *Finishing the Negative: a Handbook of all the Processes between Fixing and Printing; with a Special Chapter on Films.* Illus. 8⅛ × 5⅛. Pp. 160. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Dawbarn & Ward.)

Connold, E. T. *British Vegetable Galls: Introduction to their Study.* 157 illustrations. 10½ × 7⅛. Pp. 324. 15*s.* net. (Hutchinson.)

Cooper, W. R. *Primary Batteries: their Theory, Construction, and Use.* 8⅝ × 5⅜. Pp. 330. 10*s.* 6*d.* net. (*Electrician* Office.)

Emery, W. D'Este. *Handbook of Bacteriological Diagnosis for Practitioners.* 7⅛ × 4¾. Pp. 232. 5*s.* 6*d.* net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Green, J. R. *Manual of Botany.* Vol. 2: Classification and Physiology. 2nd ed. 7½ × 4¼. Pp 530. 10*s.* (Churchill.)

Hadley, W. J. *Nursing: General, Medical, and Surgical. Appendix on Sick-room Cookery.* 7⅛ × 4⅞. Pp. 336. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill.)

Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. By various writers. Third edition, rewritten and revised, with fourteen coloured plates and other illustrations. Edited by H. M. Murray, M.D., assisted by J. Harold, M.B., and W. C. Bosanquet, M.A., M.D. Pp. xviii. 1892. 21*s.* net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Remsen, Ira. *College Text-book of Chemistry.* 8¼ × 5¼. Pp. 710. 8*s.* 6*d.* net. (Macmillan.)

Rideal, S. *Water and its Purification.* Handbook for Local Authorities, Sanitary Officers, and others. 2nd ed. rev. and ext. 8 × 5. Pp. 362. 9*s.* net. (Lockwood.)

Sternberg, G. M. *Text-book of Bacteriology.* For Students and Practitioners. 2nd ed. Roy. 8vo. 26*s.* (Churchill.)

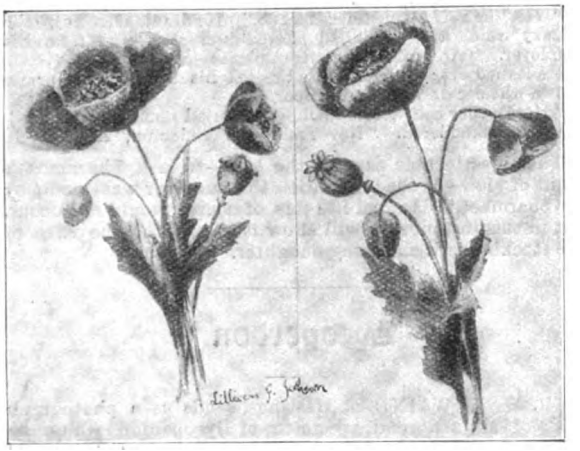
Williams, F. H. *Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery: as an Aid in Diagnosis and as a Therapeutic Agent.* For Practitioners and Students. 391 Illus. 8vo. 8¾ × 6½. Pp. 690. 25*s.* net. (Macmillan.)

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Poppies and Opium.

By JOHN R. JACKSON.

IT seems but a week or two back, and yet several months have passed, since, in flying up from Devonshire on the South-Western line one of the most brilliant sights presented itself on the banks and fields in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke, in the form of a remarkably abundant crop of corn-poppies. The descending yet brilliant sun of a glorious summer evening intensified the brightness of the poppies' own colour, which made one reflect that this pest of the farmer would, if it were less common, be hard to beat as a garden-plant; and in this connection our memory travelled back to another display of poppies that had attracted considerable attention only a week



CORN-POPPY (*Papaver Rhœas*). OPIUM-POPPY (*Papaver somniferum*).

or two previously in the Royal Gardens, Kew. In this case, however, instead of the scarlet blaze of the *Papaver Rhœas*, a great variety of form and colour was represented by the numerous double varieties of opium-poppy (*P. somniferum*) that have of late years become so much cultivated in gardens.

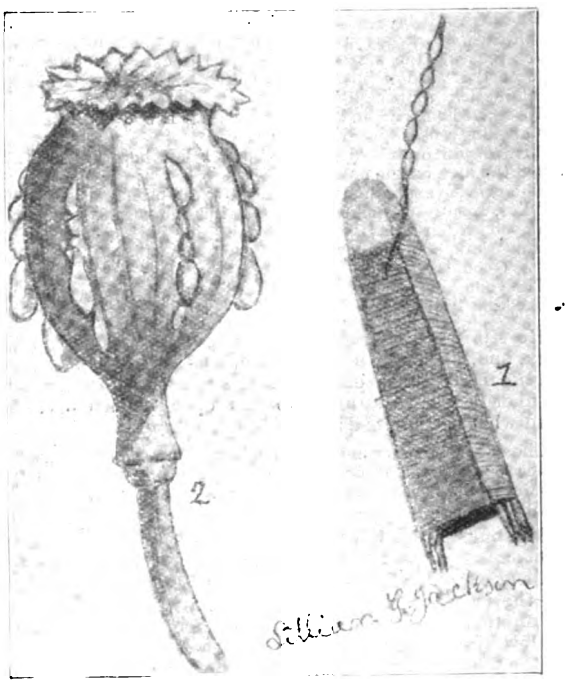


DOUBLE POPPY.

Both the species of poppy here alluded to are well known to the pharmacist, though now-a-days the corn-poppy has but very little value. Formerly, however, the petals had the reputation of being sudorific and anodyne, and were used in erysipelas, inflammation of the lungs, &c. Notwithstanding its bright and attractive colour, no one would think of growing *Papaver Rhœas* as a garden-plant, though the variety known as the Shirley poppy has become quite a favourite in our gardens, assuming, as it does, a variety of tints, which, together with its graceful and slender habit, justifies its position. From a pharmaceutical point of view the white or opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is one of the most important plants in the Pharmacopœia, yielding, as it does, opium with all its valuable alkaloids. Like its near relative the red poppy, it is found in cornfields and waste places, and though it is common enough in many parts of the British Isles, it seems to have no claim to the position of a British plant; its distribution having probably arisen from its cultivation in gardens, all the favourite varieties of double poppies being derived from it.

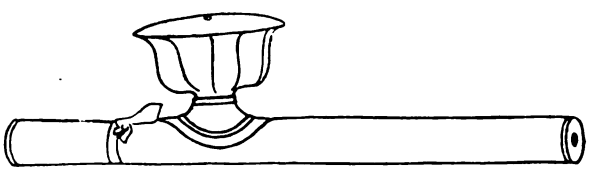
The home of this species is considered to be in all probability South-Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, but at the present time it is widely spread throughout Europe and Asia, N.W. Africa, and N. America. Its cultivation for the production of opium dates from an early period in Asia Minor and Greece, while at the present time the largest quantity of opium is produced in India, China, Asia Minor, and Persia. Though the quality of opium obtained from plants grown in temperate countries differs but little from those grown in hotter climates, the quantity is much less, so that the plants are grown chiefly for the "heads," the harvesting of which usually takes place in the early autumn.

Though the collection of opium differs somewhat in different countries, the principle is practically the same. Thus in India the heads are scratched longitudinally by little



1. LANCET USED FOR SCARIFYING POPPY-HEADS.
2. POPPY-HEAD SCARIFIED. OPIUM EXUDING.

lancets, as shown in the figure, while in Asia Minor they are incised spirally. The object is to cause the milky juice to flow outwardly and to partially solidify on the surface of the poppy-head, as seen in the drawing, when it is scraped off with a small iron scoop or spoon, and moulded in India into large balls, and in Asia Minor into irregular lumps. Though



PIPE FOR SMOKING OPIUM.

nothing new can be said on the subject of opium-smoking, it is not impossible that there are some of our readers who have never tried it, nor, perhaps, ever seen an opium-pipe. We therefore give a figure of one. The stem of the

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original from which the drawing was made is of bamboo, and the bowl of red porcelain. Clasping the bamboo is a metal plate, into which the bowl fits, and near this plate is shown one of the nodes, or leaf-scars which forms a ring completely encircling the stem. The mouthpiece, with the central aperture, is of ivory, and on the top of the bowl is seen also a small aperture. A very small quantity of opium is placed upon this aperture and the lips applied to the extreme end of the bamboo tube. Meanwhile the bowl is held over a lamp, and the opium by this means kept alight. The pipes, of course, vary in style and elaboration, but the drawing shows one of medium quality.

With such attractions as poppies possess, besides their practical interest, it is not surprising that they have of late years become garden favourites.

Fictional Pharmacy.

A CLEVER psychological study by Mr. H. C. Rowland in the current number of *Munsey's Magazine* introduces the up-to-date bacteriological pharmacist. A young man is nervously pacing up and down in front of a drug-store, and finding himself afraid to enter. At length—

He caught his breath and dived suddenly into the shop. With a pale face, but steady steps, he walked back to the little window over which was the single word "Prescriptions." On the other side of the window there was another sign: "Bacteriological Examinations a Speciality."

He tapped smartly on the ground glass. It slid up, framing in the opening a pallid, peevish face.

"Have you examined the specimen I left here yesterday?" asked the man on the outside.

The peevish expression gave place to one of professional suavity.

"Yes, doctor—one minute, please. Let me see—479,385—yes, here you are, sir; thank you—call again, sir. We make a speciality of this work, and employ one of the best bacteriologists in the city. Good day, sir."

The young man shoved the yellow envelope into his pocket and walked out hurriedly.

He sits down presently on one of the benches in the park, and, although a brave man, who more than once in his life had calmly led his soldiers to seeming destruction, he finds it a hard struggle to tear open the envelope. He read what it contained:—

The paper lying crumpled in his hand bore the superscription of the laboratory, and, underneath, the signature of the analyst. Between were the words, "Specimen swarms with tubercle bacilli."

The bulk of the tale is an analysis of the feelings of the condemned man—for the specimen is his own. He first calls on an old friend—a physician in large practice and, on the pretence that the examination was made on behalf of another man, he obtains the doctor's verdict that the yellow slip is clear proof of the hopelessness of the case, as the pharmacists who made the bacteriological examination "are reliable people." He reads up the symptoms in the doctor's library after the doctor has left on his rounds, and afterwards strolls round to the office of his *fiancée's* father to tell him the news. He finds the old man immersed in business on account of a "panicky" market; so he writes several letters of farewell, and, after bidding the old man good-bye, goes out, resolved on suicide. He thought a narcotic would be the least offensive way out.

He wondered if he would have any difficulty in obtaining the drug. Then he happened to think of the druggist who had made the analysis. Good! They had taken it for granted there that he was a physician. They would naturally let him have it without asking any questions. His car took him to the door of the pharmacy. As he entered the shop, he wondered if it could really be the same day that he had been there before. Quietly he walked to the counter.

"I want an ounce bottle of laudanum," he said to the clerk. "Do you wish a prescription?"

The clerk had not been long employed in the store. "I guess," he began. "Just wait a minute, please." He walked back to the window marked "Prescriptions."

"D'you want an order for a bottle o' laudanum?" he asked, tapping on the ground glass.

"Who is it?" The slide went up smartly, and the pale face peered forth. "That gentleman down there?" A look of recognition came into his face. "No, that's all right—he's a doctor. Oh, by th' way"—he came hurriedly out from behind the partition, and walked down to where Duncan was standing.

"I'm sorry, doctor," he began apologetically, "but after you left this morning I found I'd given you the wrong report on that specimen you left. I tried to find out where you lived, but had no way of going at it. This is yours."

He held out a yellow envelope.

The multicolored bottles on the shelves danced before Duncan's eyes in kaleidoscopic array. He gripped the counter till his nails cut into the flesh.

"What did you find?" he asked in a voice that seemed to him to come from a long way off.

"Nothing at all—didn't really expect to, from the character. What's the matter, sir?"

"Oh, nothing. I was pretty busy to-day, and went without my lunch. You ought to be more careful about the reports of those analyses. It's a very serious matter to report unfavourably. I'm not sure that you're not liable to a suit for damages."

"I know it, sir. I can't tell you how sorry I—— You look very badly, sir; better let me send for a cab."

Duncan sank down on a stool.

"Yes," he said; "please call a cab." He drank at a gulp the whisky which the clerk had offered him at a sign from his employer. "And call a messenger, please—at once!"

He leaned over the counter and rested his head on his arms.

A two-wheeler drew up at the door.

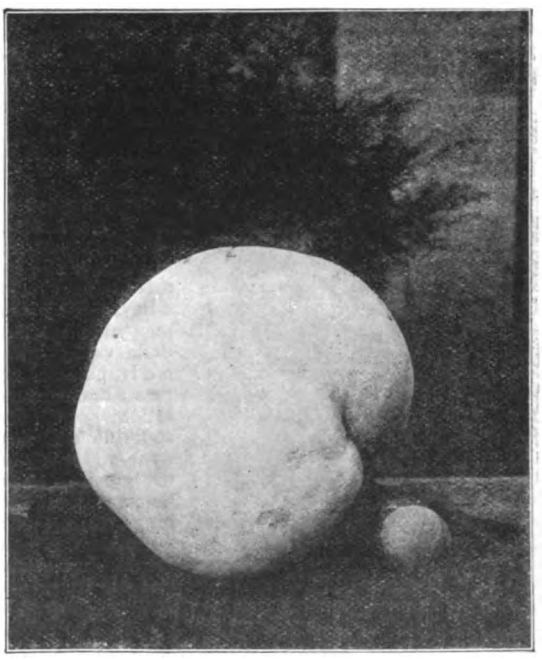
"Here's your cab, doctor. Oh, you wanted some laudanum?"

Duncan shuddered. "Never mind the laudanum," he said.

The objectionable part of the tale—from a pharmacist's point of view—is the imputation that an error was made by the pharmacist. In real life this, of course, would not occur, but in this instance we will allow it to pass for the sake of the stockbroker's charming daughter.

Lycoperdon.

MR. W. H. WAIND, of Hastings, sends us a photograph of an abnormal specimen of lycoperdon which he collected in Yorkshire last summer. It weighed 8 lbs. and measured 40 inches in circumference. The child's playing-ball placed at the side was about 4½ inches in diameter.



The name giant puff-ball, usually applied to *Lycoperdon giganteum*, will be seen to be fully justified by this specimen. This peculiar fungus is by no means uncommon in pastures, and in its young state as it emerges from the grass might be mistaken for a true mushroom. It can readily be determined, however, by breaking in half, when it exposes a solid white flesh. Even if it were mistaken for a mushroom and

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eaten as such, no harm would ensue, for though puff-balls are frequently shunned as dangerous fungi, to the expert cryptogamist they are included amongst the most delicious of the edible species, but it must be gathered when quite fleshy and white and cooked at once, for it deteriorates very quickly after gathering, and as it gets older becomes a mass of brown dust-like spores. Dr. M. C. Cooke, in his little book on British fungi, gives his experience of the economic side of the giant puff-ball. "A gardener brought us a large puff-ball equal in size to a large quartern-loaf, and which was still in its young and pulpy state, of a beautiful creamy whiteness when cut. It had been found developing itself in a garden at Highgate, and to the finder its virtues were unknown. We had this specimen cut in slices of about ½ inch in thickness, the outer skin peeled off, and each slice dipped in an egg which had been beaten up, then sprinkled with bread-crumbs and fried in butter with salt and pepper. The result was exceedingly satisfactory; and finding this immense fungus more than our family could consume whilst it remained fresh, we invited our friends to partake, and they were as delighted as ourselves with the new breakfast relish, to them and to us, the first, but we hope not the last, experiment upon a fried puff-ball."

Though the chief economic value of this fungus at the present time is an article of food, it was formerly used to stanch blood and also as tinder. The fumes arising from the plant when burnt are said to have a narcotic effect, and it is sometimes used to stupefy bees to enable the honey to be taken.

Reviews.

The Nordrach Treatment for Consumptives in this Country. How to Cure and Prevent Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, together with a General Consideration of the Laws Governing Health. By JAMES ARTHUR GIBSON. 16mo. xvi + pp. 164. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. London, 1901: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

THE author of this book is an Edinburgh chemist, who was cured of pulmonary tuberculosis a few years ago by the Nordrach treatment, and is now in better condition than ever he was before. His book comprises the articles on the subject which he contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Westminster Review*, but the articles have been largely re-written. The work is in four parts—viz.: (1) Description of the Nordrach treatment and (2) its practicability in this country; (3) the cry of the consumptives and (4) the open window. The author first describes his own case, and proceeds to give a great deal of information in regard to the open-air cure, including particulars of cases which have come under his own observation; instructions as to diet, clothing, and sleeping; with incidental remarks on the numerous empirical methods of medicinal treatment. From cover to cover the book is of great interest, and we are glad to note throughout it a cheerful, optimistic tone and a large-hearted sympathy, which make the book an eminently desirable one to place in the hands of those who are afflicted with consumption. There is no question in our own minds that the Nordrach treatment has been unnecessarily vilified by medical practitioners, while many who half believe in it persist in complicating the treatment with medicinal remedies, which too frequently retard recovery. There is no bacillus which is exterminated so easily as that of consumption, and the only microbicides necessary for this are sunshine and fresh air. That is the doctrine which Mr. Gibson preaches with a degree of hopefulness which is inspiriting to the afflicted, and we cordially commend the book to his *confrères* as one which they may sell as well as read.

Hager's Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis. Von B. FISCHER und C. HARTWICH. Band II. 8*s.* Pp. 1,334. Berlin, 1902: Julius Springer.

SOMEWHAT less than two years ago we reviewed the first volume of the new and completely revised edition of Hager's "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Practice" (*C. & D.*, May 12, 1900, page 799). The recent appearance of the second volume, which in the meantime has been issued to subscribers in parts, and which now completes the work, affords an opportunity of again bringing it to the notice of our readers. In our review of the first volume a brief account was given of its evolution from the original conception of Hager, as also of the plan, scope, and merits of the present edition, which has now attained such stately proportions. The two volumes are nearly equally divided with regard to the extent of the subject-matter, which is arranged in alphabetical sequence, the first including the letters A to G, and comprising 1,280 pages, whereas the second volume (H to Z) comprises 1,179 pages, exclusive of the index.

A survey of the contents of the work at once indicates its general thoroughness and completeness, since it includes nearly all the drugs and preparations which are of medicinal importance, and therefore of special pharmaceutical interest. The organic and synthetic chemicals which have been introduced as medicinal agents in such infinite variety in recent years also appear to have been very fully considered, and, in fact, within its pages information may be found concerning practically every subject which may be included in a highly diversified pharmaceutical practice.

In a work covering so large a field, and which has required so much time for its elaboration, it is not altogether surprising that there should be some deficiencies or actual errors, but it is evident that the number of these which may be revealed by a most critical inspection is comparatively few. Thus, on page 101, the so-called *Jaborine* is given as one of the constituents of pilocarpus-leaves, whereas it has been conclusively shown by Jowett that this substance is not an independent alkaloid, but simply an impure mixture. On page 625 the constitution of pilocarpine, as given by Hardy and Calmels, is still retained, although this has likewise been shown to be incorrect and without any foundation. On page 168 the use of the essential oil of *Juniperus virginiana* is referred to, but the true oil of the leaves of this plant appears to have been distilled but once, and what is commonly sold as such is usually the oil of *Thuja*, or, perhaps, a mixture of coniferous oils (see Schimmel's *Bericht*, April, 1898, page 13). Under potassium tartrate (page 219) it is stated that this salt, either in the form of crystals or powder, contains no water of crystallisation. It does, however, contain ½ molecule of water. Lobelia (page 308) is stated to contain two alkaloids, lobeline and inflatine. The latter substance is not an alkaloid, but was shown some time ago to be phytosterin (Siebert, Inaug. Dissertation, Harburg, 1891). *Podophyllum Emodi* (page 689) is stated to contain only half as much podophyllotoxin as *P. peltatum*. The conditions are actually just the reverse of this, since it has been shown by Henry that the Indian drug (*P. emodi*) contains from two to five times as much podophyllotoxin as the American *P. peltatum*. These few inaccuracies are noted from the fact of having fallen under our personal observation, but they should not be considered as materially detracting from the great value and usefulness of this comprehensive work. The two volumes are clearly printed, well illustrated, and substantially bound. The very complete index should also be specially noted, since it comprises no fewer than 154 closely-printed large octavo pages, and reference to innumerable minor subjects is thereby greatly facilitated. We can repeat the hearty recommendation that was expressed in connection with the first volume, in regarding it as a work that is not only indispensable to every progressive pharmacist, but which will also be found extremely useful in many branches of applied chemistry. It worthily perpetuates the name of Hager, and reflects great credit upon the editors and their collaborators, who have so successfully accomplished their painstaking and laborious task.

MESSRS. BRÜCKNER LAMPE & CO., of Berlin, in their annual report state that the drug and chemical trade in Germany last year was not depressed to so great an extent as other branches of commerce. The demand for medicines is to a certain degree assured even in hard times, by reason of the public sick-fund societies, but in spite of this fact the consumption fell off considerably, which is of course attributed to the good public health and the prevailing commercial depression. People have had recourse to cheaper remedies where possible, and treatment by the Kneipp and cold-water cures has become popular. It is to be regretted that the flood of new remedies showed no abatement last year.

H H

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

Treatt *v.* Samuelson.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday, January 21, the trial of this action was commenced before Mr. Justice Joyce. The plaintiff (Mr. Treatt) claimed to be entitled, under Section 35 of the Partnership Act, to have a dissolution of his partnership with the defendant, on the ground that Mr. Samuelson had committed a wilful and persistent breach of the partnership-agreement. The business carried on by the parties was that of essential-oil merchants.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Hughes, K.C., said the conduct on the part of the defendant was such that the plaintiff could not reasonably be expected to continue the partnership. The nature of the breach alleged against the defendant was that he had persistently drawn from the partnership a great deal more money that he was entitled to draw.

Mr. Justice Joyce said he recollected some of the facts which had been disclosed to the Court when the matter came on as a motion. He suggested that it was a case for a settlement.

Mr. Hughes agreed, but Mr. Younger, K.C. (who appeared for the defendant), said there could be no settlement on the terms which had been offered.

Mr. Hughes went on to say that, prior to August 27, 1900, Mr. Treatt had carried on the business of an essential-oil merchant. Mr. Samuelson had been in the employment of the plaintiff as manager, and on the date mentioned it was agreed that the parties should become partners for fourteen years as from July 1, 1899. Mr. Treatt's capital was to be taken as an agreed sum, and he was to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on it, and Samuelson was not to bring in any capital. Of the profits up to 3,000*l.* plaintiff was to take four-fifths and Samuelson one-fifth, and Treatt was to receive three-quarters of the profits which exceeded 3,000*l.* and Samuelson one-quarter. For the first three years Samuelson was to have at least 400*l.* a year. If at the end of any year the net profits should not have amounted to such sum as that drawn out by a partner, the balance should be repaid by him. At the date of the partnership articles there was a sum of 924*l.* due from Samuelson to Treatt, and the latter said it was arranged that the former should draw 8*l.* a week, and that it was intended between them that the liability of 924*l.* should be cleared up out of the remainder of Samuelson's profits. Defendant drew very largely in excess of 8*l.* a week from the first, but Mr. Treatt did not discover it until April, 1901, when a balance-sheet as to March 31 was made out. This showed that the defendant had drawn 975*l.* Treatt remonstrated with him, and Samuelson expressed his regret, and a memorandum to the following effect was drawn up and signed by defendant:—

> To give R. C. T. a life-policy endorsed to him as covering 800*l.*, to agree to draw at the rate of 8*l.* a week from now to the end of 1901, and afterwards at 10*l.* a week. I agree to the above, and the interest in the policy of 80*l.* is transferred to R. C. Treatt until I am out of his debt.

Upon that footing Treatt went on with the business. In October, 1901, he again looked into the question of the drawings, and he found that from April to October defendant had drawn 493*l.*, or drawings of about 70*l.* a month. He did not concede that the repayment of the sum was any justification of the drawings. There were further remonstrances by the plaintiff, and ultimately he suggested that the partnership should be dissolved. The defendant complained that since the date of the dispute the plaintiff had sent out letters and had transferred the banking account of the partnership to his own name. He argued that that could not be a defence to the action even if Treatt had mistaken his rights.

Affidavits on both sides were then read.

Mr. R. C. Treatt, the plaintiff, said that on account of the drawings of the defendant in December last he had been obliged to borrow money to meet the requirements of the business. For that purpose he borrowed 1,500*l.* from the London and County Bank on his own responsibility.

Cross-examined: It was possible that he had drawn 870*l.* out of the company's account in the previous seven weeks. He did not know whether ten days after the partnership was formed he drew 1,000*l.* out of the partnership property and paid off a private debt of his own to the bank. The firm became liable to the bank for this 1,000*l.* The acceptance of June 10 was a four months' acceptance, which had been renewed at intervals from time to time, and 500*l.* debt had been added. The amount was entered in the bank-book as a liability of the firm. The firm of R. C. Treatt & Co. owed him 1,500*l.*, and he owed the bank 1,500*l.* The firm owed him 1,500*l.* in addition to his capital of 3,000*l.* He deposited the deeds with the bank when he first borrowed the money, before the partnership. It was true that he had found money for the business which would not have been necessary but for the over-drawings of the defendant. He had brought the action with reluctance, and had been deeply pained to make suggestions against the defendant. He was not influenced by the fact that if he succeeded in getting rid of Mr. Samuelson in this action he would not have to pay him anything. He had known Mr. Samuelson for fourteen years, and during a large part of that time in his absence Mr. Samuelson had the right to draw on his banking-account, and sign his name in connection with the business. Before the partnership Mr. Samuelson had a percentage of profits. The partnership was entered into for the benefit of his wife and family and as a recognition of Mr. Samuelson's services. The agreement as to Mr. Samuelson's drawings was a verbal one, made a few days after the deed of partnership was signed. There was never any agreement as to his own drawings. The agreement was that the defendant should not draw more than 400*l.* per annum. In his affidavit he said it was agreed that the defendant should not draw more than 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per month. Under the articles of partnership Mr. Samuelson was entitled to 400*l.* a year, whether there were profits or not, and the agreement not to draw more than that sum was in order that he might pay off the debt he owed. He did not remember whether it was before or after the execution of the deed that the conversation with reference to defendant's drawings took place. In his affidavit he stated that at the date of the partnership the defendant owed him 1,524*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, but the fact was that at that time he owed defendant 600*l.* off that, and he regretted that he had not made that clear.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

On Wednesday plaintiff was again cross-examined. He stated that the agreement with defendant that the latter was not to draw more than 400*l.* a year was made clear to the defendant, but the sum was not entered in the deed of partnership because he did not desire his solicitor to know the amount. He knew at the end of 1899 or the beginning 1900 that the defendant was drawing more than 400*l.* a year. The witness was then cross-examined as to a number of transactions on the Stock Exchange in which he and defendant were jointly interested. He had lost confidence in the defendant.

Mr. Johnson, an accountant, gave evidence as to the accounts of the firm, of which he had prepared a summary for the use of the Court. He was examined at considerable length by Mr. Hughes in regard to the loans which plaintiff received from the bank (1,000*l.*, ultimately increased to 1,500*l.*). There was a good deal of discussion about this, the Judge occasionally going to the witness-box in order to examine the books of the firm; and after one of these journeys to examine Mr. Treatt's account, in order to see whether the interest on the loans was charged to it or the firm, he remarked: "It appears to me to be a voluminous account."

Mr. Younger then took up the cross-examination, and elicited from witness that Mr. Treatt's profits in March, 1900, were sufficient to pay 1,000*l.* of the loan, but not 1,500*l.* Mr. Younger suggested that the money was paid out of the assets of the business, to which witness did not demur.

The Judge: It has been stated that 1,000*l.* was paid by Mr. Treatt, but the books show that the firm paid it.

William James Fancourt, junior clerk in the employment of the plaintiff, said he had seen some of the invoice forms with the names of Treatt and Samuelson on them.

Did you strike out at any time the name of Mr. Treatt or

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Mr. Samuelson?—I crossed out both names and put "R. C. Treatt & Co."

Did you do that by Mr. Treatt's instructions or not?—No.

Why did you do it?—As an experiment, in case the erasure of the name should eventually be wanted, and in order to see how it looked. Witness added that he had charge of the stationery of the firm. He sent out the invoice with the two names struck out by mistake. About eight invoices were treated in this way. At that time he had not been told there was any dispute between Mr. Treatt and Mr. Samuelson, but he understood there was. Cross-examined by Mr. Younger, witness adhered to his statement that he had altered the invoices on his own initiative as an experiment. He had done it on the morning of November 20 with a typewriting machine. He had not done more than eight, and at no other time. The two names had also been cut out from some of the printed forms, but he did not do that. He took the forms to be printed, and he did not think the names were blacked out then. He did not know by whose instructions the printers were told to print the invoices without the names.

The Judge: It is most extraordinary! [Counsel concurred.]

Mr. Alfred Thomas Field, a member of a firm of printers who printed stationery for the plaintiffs, said it had been the practice to have on their stationery the names of R. C. Treatt and B. Samuelson. He did not know that the names had been omitted, but they were omitted from some 500 invoices. He had no instructions to omit them.

Mr. Alfred G. Morris, in the employment of the firm as bookkeeper, said the books were audited until August, 1898, by the defendant's brother. The partners never signed the balance-sheets that were drawn up from time to time. There was no truth in the suggestion that Mr. Treatt forced the defendant's private drawer; the drawer was unlocked.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Younger, K.C., for the defence, called attention to the fact that the action was brought under Section 35 of the Partnership Act. If the plaintiff could get rid of the defendant under that section on the ground of misconduct, as he asked, the defendant would cease to have any interest in the business, and the plaintiff would get rid of him without any payment whatever. Ever since Mr. Treatt wrote these letters in November, and ever since Mr. Samuelson returned to this country Mr. Samuelson had remained away from the premises of the partnership, and Mr. Treatt had been left in sole and undisputed possession. From that time Mr. Samuelson had never purported or attempted to draw any cheque on the partnership-account. To succeed in the action Mr. Treatt must establish a wilful or persistent breach of the partnership-agreement, or acts which had amounted to a destruction of confidence, so that the business had become imperilled. The charge launched against the defendant was that of taking out of the business not only his own profits but Mr. Treatt's capital, and that to such an extent that the banking-account was not safe in his hands. Mr. Samuelson would be called to say what had been done, and when he had given evidence he should with confidence ask his Lordship to say that Mr. Treatt was not entitled to the relief he claimed, which would have such serious consequences to Mr. Samuelson.

The hearing was then adjourned.

The report of Thursday's proceedings will be found in our Coloured Supplement.

BERNHARD *v.* ERASMIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Monday, January 20, the trial of this action came before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Edgar Hugh Bernhard, brought his action against the Erasmic Company (Limited), Warrington, claiming damages in respect of wrongful dismissal and for arrears of commission. The defendants by their pleadings justified the dismissal, but this defence was now withdrawn, so that the only question was the amount of damages. Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., and Mr. Montagu Lush appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Ed. Clarke, K.C., and Mr. Shearman for the defendants.

In opening the case Mr. Gill said the defendants had taken the only possible course open to them by, at the very last moment, stating the question for the jury was the amount of damage to be paid to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a young man of 29 years of age who was educated at King's College.

The Lord Chief Justice asked whether, as justification had been withdrawn, the defendants could not go a little further.

Counsel having conferred, a settlement was arrived at.

Sir Ed. Clarke said he was glad to say that the time of the jury would be saved. But before stating the result arrived at he wished to say a word in justice to the plaintiff. He quite understood the desire that the matter should be investigated in court in order that there might be a report generally to show that there was no complaint made with regard to the plaintiff. Having regard to the circumstances of his dismissal from defendant's service and the statements which were then made, the directors were bound in honour, and he as their counsel ought on their behalf to say that they were not in a position to find any justification for the statements, injurious to the plaintiff, which might have been made. He had agreed that a sum should be paid to the plaintiff in satisfaction of all damages and costs in connection with the action.

Mr. Gill said the plaintiff was summarily dismissed by the defendants, for whom he had done valuable work, on information given to them that he had accepted commission. There was absolutely no foundation for this statement. Circulars were sent round to the trade in which it was stated that Mr. Bernhard had been summarily dismissed, and the result was, of course, disastrous to this young man. There was only one way to clear his character, and that was by having the case tried out in open court, or getting a statement which would place his character beyond suspicion, and the payment of such a sum by the defendants as would satisfy everyone that the company had done all in its power to remedy the wrong it had caused.

The Lord Chief Justice said the statement made by defendants' counsel amply justified the plaintiff in bringing the action, and made it impossible for anyone to say that he was not justified in so doing.

The jury having returned a verdict for plaintiff for 2,250*l.*,

Sir Edward Clarke said the defendants had paid into court 44*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in respect of arrears of commission, and this sum would be paid to the plaintiff in addition to the 2,250*l.*

THE KOKO COMPANY *v.* LUNGER & CADMAN.

THIS case was mentioned before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division on January 17. Mr. Arthur Sims said there was an interim injunction against the defendant until that day, but they had consented to it being continued until February 1, and that the plaintiffs have till January 29 to file their evidence in reply. The injunction was allowed to continue accordingly.

[In regard to this matter our reporter writes: "The motion was a very short one, and the parties not wishing the case to be published did not state any facts."]

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SALE OF EMERALD GREEN.

AT the Leeds City Police Court on Friday, January 17, before Mr. C. M. Atkinson, Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) were summoned for having (1) sold a preparation of arsenic without having labelled the wrapper, (2) sold it to a person unknown to the seller, and (3) omitted to make a proper entry in the poison-book. The prosecution was undertaken by Mr. T. Thornton (from the Town Clerk's Department), and Mr. John Harrison, ex-Town Clerk of Leeds, represented the defendant company. Mr. Harrison stated at the outset that he was obliged to admit that a technical mishap had occurred, and he suggested that this admission might save the time of the Court. The Stipendiary Magistrate, however, thought it would be better to have the facts related.

In laying the case before his Worship, Mr. Thornton stated that the charge against the defendants, who were store chemists, with their chief office in Guildford Street, was on three informations under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. An assistant inspector of Foods and Drugs, James Burke, visited the Waterloo Road branch of the defendants, and was served with ½ lb. of "emerald green" in a wrapper which had no label on it.

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Mr. Harrison interposed with the remark that it gave the name.

Mr. Thornton admitted that it did, but, he continued, there was no reference to poison. The assistant inspector was unknown to the defendants, and no entry was made in any book at all.

Replying to his Worship, Mr. Thornton stated that "emerald green" was a substance, the bulk of which was copper aceto-arsenite. It was commonly used for colouring walls.

Mr. Harrison: It is not a food or a drug.

Mr. Thornton went on to say that in the circumstances he did not propose to enter into the question of how far the health might be affected of any persons living in the house where the preparation was used. It was, however, a reprehensible practice to sell such a preparation to a person who had not the slightest idea that it was anything but a harmless preparation.

Mr. Harrison admitted a sale, but urged that the offence was purely a technical one. Prior to the purchase of the "emerald green" in question nobody in the world had any idea whatever that it came under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. It was not a poison in the ordinary sense, which might be taken, nor was it in any way used either in regard to medicine or food. It was not that kind of article sold specially by chemists or by those who dealt in poisons, but was in reality the thing sold by painters for the most part, or by colour merchants. It might in some cases be kept in stock by druggists, but it was not the article dealt with by them as chemists. Many grocers, for instance, and others dealt in it, and its general use was to employ an Irishman for "white-washing." (Laughter.)

The Stipendiary: I do not know that you can make a distinction between poisons.

Mr. Harrison: This action is entirely new, as nobody considered it a poison before. Continuing, he said the shop where it was obtained was really a store; no poisons were sold at it, and this article certainly had not been considered generally in the trade as a poison. He believed that it was the first prosecution of the kind in the Kingdom; it was the first in Leeds, at any rate. He agreed that great care was important in dealing with such things, and instructions had been already given to the shops that the stuff was to be treated as a poison. In fact, in cases where the defendants did not keep a chemist they had withdrawn the article altogether. Mr. Harrison proceeded to observe that a company was not a person within the meaning of Section 17, but, he added, he would not take that point. It was not his desire to ride off on a technicality. His Worship would see from the wrappers that they have the name of the sellers (Taylor's Drug Company), so that there was no concealment in the matter.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: There is no question of concealment; it is one of principle. Have there been cases of people poisoned?

Mr. Harrison: Nothing of the sort, sir.

Dr. Cameron, the medical officer of health for the city, stated, in reply to questions, that it was well-known that wall-papers containing arsenic were exceedingly dangerous, the malady taking the form of chronic poisoning.

Mr. Harrison: The next thing we shall hear of will be a prosecution by the doctor against wall-paper sellers.

Dr. Cameron added that wall-paper poisoning produced sickness and an affection of the eyes, the latter being a sort of inflammatory condition.

Mr. Harrison: I should think it rather serious to the nose. (Laughter.) The nose must be made to run. (Renewed laughter.) One has heard from childhood that green was considered to be deleterious.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: My impression is that it was the contrary. I always thought nature made so many things green because that colour was so refreshing and restful to the eye.

Mr. Harrison: Personally I have a decided preference for that colour. (Laughter.)

The Stipendiary Magistrate: Of course proceedings of this kind would not stop the use of the preparation; it would be only necessary to wrap it up in a particular form.

Mr. Thornton: It would give every purchaser notice that it is a poison.

Mr. Harrison: I suppose the only object of these proceedings is to call attention to the fact. We have sold this article for the purpose mentioned exactly as received from the wholesaler, and we acted quite innocently if we committed a technical mistake. It seemed unnecessary to take out three summonses.

Mr. Thornton intimated that he would be content with a decision on one of the summonses.

Mr. Harrison pointed out that the article was not in the British Pharmacopœia or any of the druggists' text-books.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: I take it that the only object is to give publicity to the fact, therefore I think that the case will be met with a fine of 40*s.* on the first summons, and ordering the payment of the costs of the summonses on the other two.

Sale of Methylated Spirit.

ON January 14, in the Dublin Southern Divisional Court, before Mr. Byrne, K.C., Arthur Duignan, 97 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, was prosecuted for having sold methylated spirit without being licensed. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Duignan had succeeded his father, who had been licensed. The licence had not been renewed because the defendant had forwarded the letters he had received from the Inland Revenue to his father, who had not replied. Mr. Byrne imposed a fine of 12*l.* 10*s.*

Sale of Intoxicating Liquor to Children Act.

WHAT IS A SEALED BOTTLE?

THIS question was decided by the Peterborough Magistrates on January 16, in a test-case brought by the chief constable against a well-known licensed victualler. A sergeant of police saw a boy under 14 with a pint of stout in a bottle. A piece of gummed paper was loosely placed over the cork. He took the boy and the bottle back to the trader from whom the stout was obtained and asked him "if he called that a sealed bottle." The landlord replied that he did, but seeing the label was only partly adhering he tore it off, and replaced it with another. The bottle had previously been corked so tightly that the boy's father had to use a corkscrew to remove it. The Chairman, after consultation with his colleagues, said they had come to the conclusion that the label was not a sufficient seal under the Act. The Act said the bottle must be "corked and sealed." The bottle was admittedly corked, but the label did not seem to be a sufficient seal, for it must have time to dry, and in most cases it would not adhere to a glass bottle. The chief constable said that the Licensed Victuallers' Association had now issued instructions to the trade advising that the bottles be sealed with sealing-wax or labels thoroughly dry before the bottles leave the house.—At Folkestone on January 15, a public-house keeper was fined 5*s.* and 15*s.* costs for selling a pint bottle of beer to a girl aged 8 years. Over the bottle was a paper label which was easily removed without destruction. The Court held that the Act required the bottle to be secured by some substance without the destruction of which the cork, plug, or stopper could not be withdrawn.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

NO APPEAL.

AT the North London Police Court on Friday, January 17, Mr. A. Mellor Bramall, solicitor to the Islington Borough Council, mentioned the soap-liniment case, in which Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) were defendants, which was dismissed on a legal technicality (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1004). Mr. Bramall now informed Mr. Fordham that the shorthand notes of his judgment had been laid before the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Borough Council with a view to an appeal in the High Court; but the committee had decided to proceed no further—a result which he (Mr. Bramall) regretted.

Mr. Fordham: So do I, because I am satisfied that my decision would have been upheld. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bramall: It was, in my opinion, a debatable point as to the time when the proceedings did actually commence; and my submission then was that the secretary of the company had good notice of the action, and might have

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fully protected himself to fight the case on its merits. However, there is to be no appeal, and there the matter ends.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

THE supply of sweet spirit of nitre by wholesale chemists to the small village shopkeeper, and its retail by them often with a deficiency of nitrous ether, has engaged the attention of the justices in the Keighley district during the past few days on informations issued against the shopkeepers by the local inspector under the S. F. and D. Acts. In each case the plea was urged that the spirit had not been adulterated, and that owing to its extreme volatility it was almost impossible to keep the drug up to the B.P. standard. At Skipton the justices agreed that it was hardly to be expected that the village shopman could keep the spirit up to the standard, but said such a storekeeper had better not keep drugs at all if he could not keep them up to the standard. At Keighley the additional plea was set up—if not in express terms by implication—that spirit of nitre was a common household medicine, and it was highly convenient to be able to buy it at the village store. It was better to purchase the drug even a little under the B.P. standard rather than not to be able to procure it at all. It was urged further that on the ruling of the bench would probably depend whether these small dealers would continue to keep the drug. The bench showed some sympathy with the defence, but felt they could not allow sentiment to override the rights of the purchaser and obligations of the seller. They imposed a fine of 1*s.* and costs in each case. The wholesale dealer who supplied the spirit, Mr. W. Fowlds, Keighley, has since issued a public notice advising village shopkeepers to discontinue selling sweet spirit of nitre. It is practically impossible, he says, to keep sweet spirit of nitre up to the standard owing to its volatile nature.

BORATED SHRIMPS.

A LIVERPOOL fish-dealer last week was summoned for selling potted shrimps containing boric acid. The Inspector stated that the samples comprised 80 per cent. of shrimps containing 61 gr. of boric acid per lb., and 20 per cent. of butter containing 12 gr. of boric acid. The whole sample contained on the average 51 gr. of boric acid. For the vendor it was submitted that the adulteration was impregnated in the butter in which the shrimps were boiled and potted. Had it been possible, the vendor would like to have the shrimps and butter analysed separately. A fine of 10*s.* and costs was imposed.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

MR. WILLIAM BENTHAM, chemist and druggist, Bishop Auckland, was summoned on January 9 for selling tincture of opium which, according to Mr. F. W. K. Stock, the county analyst, was deficient in proof spirit to the extent of 22·72 per cent. Mr. T. C. Atkinson, chemist to Messrs. Bleasdale & Co., York, said Mr. Stock's analysis was based on the standard of 1885 instead of 1898. The Chairman said it would have been better if Mr. Stock had analysed the sample under the standard of 1898. The Magistrates suggested that the case should be withdrawn, which was done, each party paying his own costs.

CHEWING-GUM.

AT Tamworth on January 14, Josiah Morrall, shopkeeper, Glascote, was charged with selling chewing-gum containing 16 per cent. of paraffin-wax. Mr. J. Matthews, who defended, submitted that chewing-gum was not a food. He cited the case of Bennett *v.* Tyler, which, he said, was precisely similar, and in which the Teddington Justices convicted, but the conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal. The Bench dismissed the case and remitted the costs upon the defendant undertaking not to sell any more of the gum.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE AND MILK OF SULPHUR.

At Boston on January 17, Wm. Lamplugh, chemist and druggist, Wide Bargate, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was deficient in nitrous ether to the extent of 87·5 per cent., and which also contained 28 per cent. of excess water.

The same defendant was summoned for selling milk of sulphur which contained 48 5 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

After hearing the evidence, the Bench said they were quite convinced defendant had no intention whatever to defraud the public, but a technical offence had been committed, and he would be fined 5*s.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.

County Court Cases.

BREAKING THE AGREEMENT.

IN Durham Court of Chancery on January 17, before Mr. Milvain, K.C., an action was brought by E. H. Pollock, surgeon-dentist, of Sunderland, for an injunction to restrain Wallace Inman, an unregistered practitioner, from carrying on the business of a surgeon-dentist at Durham under the name and title of Mr. Pollock. There was a counterclaim of 200*l.* for damages by breach of contract. The defendant had been an assistant to Mr. Pollock, and when the latter left Durham to take up a practice the defendant bought the business. The complainant undertook (on a forfeit of 200*l.*) not to practise within six miles of Durham on his own account. The Judge refused to restrain the defendant from carrying on the business. The plaintiff had set up a rival practice within six miles, he said, and had broken the agreement. Judgment must therefore be for the defendant on both the claim and the counterclaim with costs.

A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

AT the Leicester County Court on January 17, before Judge Wightman Wood, Robert Stanley, commercial traveller, Leicester, sued Richard Hoult, trading as the Unique Trading Company, chemical-manufacturers, Doncaster, for the recovery of 50*l.* for breach of agreement. The case for the plaintiff was that in October last he was engaged on a two years' agreement as traveller to the defendant at 10*l.* a week, to include expenses, defendant to have the right to terminate the agreement at a fortnight's notice if plaintiff did not in any way get orders to the amount of 166*l.* On November 13 defendant wrote to Stanley telling him not to take any more orders, in consequence of the trouble he had had with the customers. Plaintiff had during the six weeks obtained orders to the amount of over 200*l.* In any case he was entitled to a fortnight's notice. Defendant, who had paid 1*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* into Court, alleged that he had forwarded two cheques to plaintiff, which the latter denied receiving. Ultimately judgment was given for the plaintiff for 8*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

New Companies.

CHARLES BEST (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Edgar H. Lancaster, trading as "Charles Best," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soda-fountains, patent soda-draught-taps, syrups, essences, &c. Registered office, 36–7 Whittal Street, Birmingham.

THIERRY (ADOLF) (LIMITED).—Capital 60,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (40,000) preference. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines, ointments, and other medicinal preparations, now carried on by A. Thierry at Pregrada, Austro-Hungary, and at 48 Brixton Road, S.W., and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, and retail chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, makers and vendors of patent medicines and proprietary articles, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—P. Warnford-Davis, Pomona Buildings, 61½ Fore Street, E.C., director of Parke's Drug-stores (Limited); W. B. Helsby, Thirlmere, Ashlake Road, Streatham, S.W., surveyor; J. Leighton, The Lawn, 137 Tulse Hill, S.W., director of Trades and Markets Exhibition (Limited); H. Steiner, 48 Brixton Road, S.W., manager; G. A. Upjohn, 6 Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N., clerk; J. D. Duncan, 65 Watling Street, E.C., solicitor; and S. Pennels, 87 Biscay Road, Fulham Palace Road, W., clerk. Minimum cash-subscription, 5,000*l.* The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven: the first are P. Warnford-Davis, W. B. Helsby, J. Leighton, and H. Steiner. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration (except for the vendor's nominee, who shall be entitled to no remuneration), 300 guineas per annum, divisible, with an increase according to profits. Registered office, Aldermary House, 60 Watling Street, E.C.

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Circulars and Price Lists.

THIS being the year in which Edward VII. will be crowned King of all the Britains, it is appropriate that the first special issue of The Chemist and Druggist should be enclosed in a purely national cover printed in Royal purple and gold.

We are pleased to know that the insets which our friends in the wholesale trade are sending in this issue to our readers at home and abroad are well above the average in artistic excellence. We commend these to the careful attention of buyers. They represent good business and profitable commodities. The nature of the contents in each case is summarised below.

The next occasion on which circulars and price-lists can be received for insertion in The Chemist and Druggist will be Saturday, July 26, 1902. Particulars of the charges are appended to the index to advertisements in this issue. This method of advertising is excellent, and those who are struck by it should communicate with our Publisher. He may be able to crystallise their ideas.

Aërators (Limited),

120 Oxford Street, London, W., devote their inset to the announcement that the new Sparklet syphons can be re-charged at a cheaper rate than formerly. The syphon is a development of the aërator principle which has a great future, and in this belief the company are preparing to make mutual arrangements with chemists for window-displays. (Pp. 32–33)

Allen & Hanburys (Limited),

Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C., in a beautifully printed inset give particulars of the revision which has lately taken place in the minimum selling-prices of their specialities. The list was originally issued in 1895, but this year some twenty additions have been made, and in other cases the minimum retail prices have been raised. These alterations and additions are clearly set forth, and from their favourable bearing on chemists' prices should meet with careful consideration. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' specialities are now on the protected list of the P.A.T.A. (Pp. 32–33)

Breffit's (Aire and Calder Bottle Company, Limited),

83 Upper Thames Street, London, insert a price-list of chemists' and druggists' bottles and glassware. The list is a 24-page supplement, the pale-green cover printed in gold making it distinguishable. A great variety of bottles are described and priced, three pages of illustrations making clear the textual portion. The list is alphabetically arranged, the sizes and prices being definitely stated; for instance, under "Limes or round-shouldered French vials," the prices of sixteen sizes are given in pale blue, white flint, or actinic-green glass, and also fitted with box-topped corks, ordinary corks, and with square-head or globe-head ground-glass stoppers. Under feeding-bottles "The International," "La Spécialité," and old-fashioned boat-shaped feeders are quoted, as well as the numerous component parts. The list is not, however, simply devoted to bottles, but contains quotations for such things as corks, covered pots, funnels, honey-jars, measures, pomade-pots, syringes, and pill-tubes. It is a comprehensive list which is sure to be kept for reference, and is inserted loose so that it may be hung at the desk.

Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited),

Northwich, Cheshire, urge mineral-water manufacturers to use bicarbonate of soda in place of the messy whiting which has been employed for years as a source of carbonic-acid gas in the preparation of aërated waters. It does not need any argument from us to convince chemists of the utility of bicarbonate of soda as a source of the gas, the complete conversion of the product being not the least of the many advantages offered. To show the simplicity of the process concise directions are given in the inset as to the manner of using "Crescent" soda, and now that the price of the chemical is so low, expense can no longer be pleaded by those manufacturers who are loth to make the change. (Pp. 64–65.)

P. B. Burgoyne & Co.,

5 Dowgate Hill, E.C., very effectively advertise their well-known Australian wines by the insertion of a representation of a bunch of grapes. Everybody will admire the page as a perfect example of three-colour process work, the modelling and the delicate bloom of the grapes give the impression that the real thing is being looked at. Messrs. Burgoyne have done so much to popularise the wine of our vast Australian empire that it is satisfactory to observe that they have been appointed "Growers to King Edward VII." (Pp. 64–65.)

Cantrell & Cochrane,

Dublin and Belfast, devote their inset to reminding chemists that their aromatic ginger-ale is the original of its kind, and the standard to which many competitors in vain try to attain. Thirty-two gold and prize medals is a numerical particularisation of the popular "scuttleful of medals," and it is an ideal which none but the best firm ever reaches. The facsimile label given is doubtless familiar to the majority of our readers, but another glance at it will serve as a reminder to beware of imitations. (Pp. 32–33.)

J. Defries & Sons (Limited),

147 Houndsditch, E.C., give particulars of the best known kinds of Pasteur (Chamberland) filters. Now that the public is so much alive to the necessity of germ-free drinking-water, greater interest is taken in choosing an efficient filter. The effect of passing polluted water through one of the Pasteur filters is to render the water sterile. The filters are supplied in all sizes up to the large installations required for town water supplies. (Pp. 64–65.)

Duckworth & Co.,

Old Trafford Essence Distillery, Manchester, let out a secret which aërated-water manufacturers will take advantage of. The inset consists of a lithographed design of shamrocks and an Irish harp, whilst five of the pages contain representations of Winchester quarts of the

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"Shamrock" ginger-ale extract. The test of the ability of an aërated-water maker is, the inset informs our colonial and foreign readers, the quality of his ginger-ale. It follows that a manufacturer should spare no efforts to produce a well-flavoured ginger-ale, which he cannot do without using a high-class essence. The "Shamrock" essence is the outcome of a long series of laboratory experiments. The inset is placed in colonial and foreign copies only. (Pp. 32–33.)

Durafort & Son,

Paris, who are represented in this country by Mr. E. Schmolle, 42 Gutter Lane, London, E.C., remind our readers that their syphons obtained the highest award of the recent Paris exhibition. The inset shows the various styles of syphon-tops obtainable which can be taken advantage of to give a distinctive style to the waters sent out from particular establishments. A section of the new syphon top with a porcelain core is also shown, which gives a capital idea of the perfection which has been reached in syphon manufacturing. The only objection which scientific purists could bring against syphon-contained waters, the contact with metal, is thus done away with at a sweep. (Pp. 32–33.)

Elliman, Sons & Co.

Slough, give as an inset a picture in colours of a horse afflicted with most of the external ailments which that animal is subject to. The "bad unsound" horse is a *facsimile* of a showcard which is supplied to advertise the "First-aid Book" for horses. The Elliman first-aid book is in four parts, dealing with (1) horses, (2) dogs, (3) birds, and (4) cattle, and is supplied by a coupon-system, the necessary docket being attached to the wrapper of each bottle of Elliman's Royal embrocation. Any *C. & D.* subscriber will be supplied with the showcard on application. (Pp. 32–33.)

William Gardner & Sons,

Bristol Road, Gloucester, devote a four-page supplement to an abridged price-list of Gardner's patent "Rapid" sifters and mixers. From long experience this firm has been able to devise patterns of machines specially adapted for the uses to which the machines are put, using, however, the same general principles. Thus, for mixing baking-powder a pattern which both sifts and mixes is used, whilst if a powder requires a liquid flavour a form with an essence-sprayer is best. These and many other varieties of machinery used in grinding, powdering, sifting, and mixing drugs are enumerated on the illustrated inset, which gives, in addition, a few of the features which give Gardner's mixers a distinction over all others. (Pp. 64–65.)

C. J. Hewlett & Son,

wholesale and export druggists and analytical chemists, 40, 41, and 42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C., give particulars of their standardised tinctures in bond for export trade. The tinctures this firm send out have in the course of years obtained an enviable reputation, which has been built up by using pure grain spirit and drugs, and finally standardising the finished tinctures. Special terms are accorded to indents sent direct in the shape of discounts and free freight, packages, packing, and shipping and bond charges. The list enumerates some two hundred tinctures, but it will be noted that the special terms extend to drugs, druggists' sundries, instruments and apparatus, and drysalteries, except that in the latter case the customer pays for freight. (Pp. 160–161, colonial and foreign copies only.)

McKesson & Robbins,

New York, U.S.A. (London agents, S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7–12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.), insert a formulary and price-list of "McK. & R." ovoid capsuled pills. These pills are coated with gelatin only, and are of an oval shape to facilitate the operation of swallowing them. The point that these pills keep in any climate is forcibly brought home by a letter from Panama, in which it is stated that the pills keep perfectly in that notoriously damp climate. The formulary contains a selection of the more frequently wanted combinations of drugs in pilular form. (Pp. 160–161.)

Marshalls (Limited),

27 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., insert their price-list of toilet-preparations and perfumes. The list occupies twenty-four pages, with descriptions, illustrations, and prices of the various goods which are special to this house. The portion devoted to collapsible-tube preparations shows to what proportions the business in this style of package has been developed; not only are tooth-pastes and toilet-preparations put up in tubes, but boot-creams and medical soaps. The packed drugs and perfumery section contains such put-up articles as household ammonia, brilliantine, and cucumber and glycerin, as well as a selection of druggists' sundries, which includes many varieties of combs, and brushes, in most cases sent out with special arrangements for showing the goods on the counter or in the window. Sachets, a well-known feature of Marshalls, are presented in numerous dresses, the illustrations sufficiently explaining the *tout ensemble*. Lastly should be noted the "Sterling" tablet-machine, which is one of the most inexpensive of its kind, and Parker's essence of Jamaica ginger, for which, by arangement with one chemist in each town, special terms are granted. (Inserted loose for hanging at the desk.)

Meggeson & Co. (Limited),

Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., insert what is probably the most complete list of medicated lozenges ever put before the drug-trade. The sage-green cover conceals a forty-page price-list, printed on glazed paper and illustrated with many fine half-tone blocks of special lines. Pharmacopœia lozenges of both the 1898 and 1885 editions are priced, the strength of the active ingredient being stated in each case. The list of Throat Hospital lozenges has a useful key to the stamp marks, and includes the additions made in the hospital Pharmacopœia published a few weeks ago. The London Hospital lozenges, which are often asked for in some districts, are also quoted. This section is followed by a complete list of the many lozenges demanded in retail trade. Further on will be found priced lists of confectioners' sundries, compressed pellets, jujubes and pastilles, medicated pastilles, acidulated drops and tablets, medicated capsules, essential oils, aromatic and toilet distilled waters, concentrated perfumes, and special lines in lozenges and perfumery put up ready for retailing. The illustrations, being photographically prepared, are valuable as showing the style of the articles. (Inserted loose for hanging at the desk.)

E. Merck,

manufacturing chemist, Darmstadt, Germany, in an 8-page inset, gives an idea of the range of chemicals he manufactures. Alkaloids, medicinal chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, photographic preparations, and laboratory chemicals are the sections into which the list is divided In each section are enumerated the various chemicals which are special manufactures. Attention is also called to the publications, most of which may be had for the asking. The London address is 16 Jewry Street, E.C. (Pp. 160–161, in colonial and foreign copies only.)

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A. & F. Pears (Limited),

71–75 New Oxford Street, London, W C., insert a 4-page inset printed in red, green, and gold on thick paper. The front of the supplement bears the announcement that Pears have been appointed soapmakers by Royal warrants to the King and Queen. Inside the prices of the well-known soap are given, and an important statement as to the system of discounts by which a purchaser of 5*l.*-worth of soap is put on an equality with all other buyers no matter how large the order. A replica of the Paris Exhibition gold medal is given on the back page, the Grand Prix obtained in 1900 making the twenty-first highest award representing the consensus of opinion of more than a hundred of the chief experts in the world. (Pp. 32–33.)

Robinson & Sons (Limited),

Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, in their attractive inset refer to the numerous surgical dressings they manufacture. One of the illustrations shows the style of packages adopted for lint, cotton-wool, tissues, gauzes, and bandages. The cartons of absorbent cotton-wool are a special convenience for retail trade. "Mene" towels for ladies are advertised in a novel manner by means of a representation of a bathing-machine with a door to open. "Look behind the door," as the inscription invites, and the particular advantages of the towels will be revealed. Cardboard boxes for various purposes are also illustrated, but the selection is by no means intended to suggest a limit to kinds made by Messrs. Robinson, for, whilst a large number of stock sizes and styles are obtainable, cardboard boxes for any purpose can be made to order. (Pp. 192–193)

Shirley Brothers (Limited),

Whitecross Works, London, S.E., in an eight-page inset show that since their conversion into a limited-liability company they have not lost the personal characteristics of push and up-to-dateness. In the list will be found the specialities in successful side-lines, which have been a feature for some years side by side with the most recent introductions in feeders and soothers. Those chemists who prefer to put up their own specialities should note the series of ornamented tins on pages ii and iii. The appearance of a package of any ready put-up article is an important factor. Etienne Frères' perfumery, referred to on the end page, and the special bargains in assorted parcels, should not be missed. (Pp. 64–65.)

Spratt's Patent (Limited),

24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., in their inset wish their customers a successful new year and emphasise several points of interest to chemists and druggists. Packed cage-bird and parrot seeds, poultry-spice, and boxes of dog-biscuits, are some of the later developments of this firm which refer especially to chemists' trade. The offer to supply booklets on the management and treatment of dogs and on rearing chickens or cage-birds should be taken advantage of. The booklets are much appreciated by dog or bird owners, as it is difficult for them to obtain appropriate advice on their domestic pets just when it is wanted. "If herrings make bloaters what do Spratt's make?" is a conundrum which is nightly being asked before crowded audiences at the Drury Lane Theatre, which makes the present an appropriate time to show some of the dainty cardboard boxes of dog-biscuits, of which particulars are given on the back page. (Pp. 192–193)

Henry P. Thompson & Co.,

93 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C, who are sole agents for Messrs. Bauer & Black, Chicago, U.S.A, give in a 24-page inset an idea of the class of goods they are introducing to this country. The pale-green cover bears within a description of one of the most remarkable factories in the world for the production of plasters, cotton-wool, surgical dressings, suspensory bandages, and chest-protectors. Asepsis was the main thought of the builders of the factory, rafters and shafting were excluded, thus doing away with a great number of dust-traps, whilst the ingenuity of the engineers was devoted to the production of sterilising apparatus, so essential a part of surgical-dressings factories. The aseptic-room is supplied with sterilised air, and a good idea of this room and other parts of the factory is given by the photogravure illustrations contained in the inset. Four pages are devoted to coloured pictures of some special lines, and from these a fair idea is obtained of the style of the goods. Portraits of the men who have thought out and developed the business figure on one page, and another is devoted to the staff of twenty salesmen who divide up the United States between them in the interests of Messrs. Bauer & Black. (Inserted loose in home copies only.)

Tyler, Chas., & England Bros. (Limited),

79 Copenhagen Street, King's Cross, London, N., in their supplement enumerate the new mounts for 1902. The designs are very pretty and distinctly novel, and chemists, who hold practically the monopoly of the retail photographic trade, should particularly study this inset. Hand-cameras have had improvements added for the coming season chiefly in the form of more convenient fittings. The specifications of the "Empire" and "Champion" cameras give an idea of what is provided according to price. The "1902" Marvel sells at as low a price as 6*s.*, and from the description given certainly does not seem to belie its name. (Pp. 64–65.)

The Vinolia Company (Limited),

Malden Crescent, London, N.W., provide us with the largest inset in this Winter Number. It is an artistic production extending to fifty-two pages, and containing descriptions and prices (with illustrations) of the company's chief products. The foundation of these was Vinolia cream, which still gets first place, and the list takes buyers through a range of toilet elegancies on to soaps, which occupy twenty pages of the list. Then follow more unique toilet-preparations, a selection of "Liril" specialities, perfumes, and other products—all priced for wholesale and retail. The list is inserted loose so that buyers may place it beside their order-book.

W. R. Warner & Co.,

British Depôt, Francis Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., insert a 16-page abridgement of their price-list of soluble-coated pills and granules, compressed tablets, effervescent salts and pharmaceuticals. The superiority of the "Warner process" of pill-making is summed up as giving pills which are soluble, permanent, pure, active, convenient, and efficacious, the aim being to compound the best pill possible. Glancing through the list we notice several new articles, and a new feature is introduced in indicating the articles not liable to stamp-duty. In this way Warner's lithia tablets, Tono Sumbul, and obesity-salts are shown to be exempt from medicine-stamp duty, and a note is apperded to another article in reference to the recent fiat that "until relief is experienced" renders an article liable to duty. A new preparation in the list is digestive tablets, composed of pepsin, pancreatin diastase and lactic acid, and sent out chocolate-coated, which is an attractive addition to the after-dinner medicines for promoting digestion. Popular non-proprietary pills are put up ready for sale in both bottles and boxes, some kinds of pills, such as "Blaud" pills, in several styles. Quinine pills

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in flat slide boxes, each pill resting in a hole in a false bottom, are another attractive line, whilst the list of pills sold in bulk is both complete and in some respects unique. (Inserted loose.)

Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), Southwark Street, London, have an inset printed in violet ink, which contains reproductions of some of the labels and cartons they use on their packed pharmaceuticals. No one can deny that the labels are effective and make the packages attractive. Given the same care on the preparations as has been lavished on the labels and cartons, and ideal counter specialities result. The reputation of the firm is a sufficient guarantee that the goods are the best of their kind. The purpose of the inset appears to be to whet the appetite of chemists, so that those who desire more may write for the special illustrated list containing prices and other particulars of the perfected packed pharmaceuticals. (Pp. 160–161.)

Westminster Wisdom.

(*By our Parliamentary Correspondent.*)

The New Session.

UNTIL the debate on the Address has been concluded it will be difficult to forecast the nature of the new Session of Parliament, and even then much will remain in doubt until the new procedure has been explained and adopted. At present all that can be said is that much legislation must not be looked for. As a prominent Labour representative remarked to me, "You cannot expect legislation so long as the war goes on." The war will certainly monopolise attention, and any time left will be needed—it may not be enough—for the Education and Water Bills. It is usually the case, however, that as the Session proceeds a few departmental measures—not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne—emerge, and towards the prorogation the Government either adopt or give special facilities for passing certain private members' Bills which have reached an advanced stage.

Private Members' Bills.

The ballot for places for private members' Bills has resulted unsatisfactorily in so far as measures affecting chemists and druggists are concerned. As a rule only those Bills which secure the first ten places in the list have any chance of being discussed, and on this occasion all the coveted places have been allocated to Bills affecting other interests. It is possible, of course, that one or more of the ten may drop out, and in that case a chance will be given to Lord Cecil Manners' measure to secure the better training of midwives, and to regulate their practice. Mr. Tatton Egerton, who took some part in former discussions on the subject, had also put down a similar proposal, but he will doubtless join forces with his colleague who has obtained the better position. Another medical Bill, which is, in fact, an old stager, stands in the name of General Laurie. It is entitled "A Bill to extend the provisions of the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1886"—a somewhat vague description. The real object of the gallant general is to enable colonial practitioners to be registered in this country, and the Bill originated through the refusal of the Imperial authorities to accept the services for the Imperial troops of certain medical men who went out to South Africa with the Canadian contingent. These men were fully qualified in Canada; but the War Office requires that all candidates must be registered medical practitioners.

No Smallpox Legislation.

The Government do not intend to take any action, so far as legislation is concerned, in regard to the smallpox-epidemic in the Metropolis. Answering a question put by Mr. Bartley, Mr. Long stated that he did not consider that any legislation was necessary.

Preservatives in Food.

The President of the Local Government Board has been asked what steps he proposes to take in pursuance of the report of the Committee on Preservatives and Colouring-matter in Articles of Food, and his reply is that he has not at present arrived at a decision in the matter. The report is receiving his "careful consideration."

Regulation of Shop-hours.

A statement made by Mr. Balfour on Tuesday bears out what I have said in the opening paragraph as to the hopelessness of expecting much legislation this Session. There will be no legislation in regard to the proposals of the Lords' Committee on the early closing of shops to the effect that towns should be authorised to pass provisional orders regulating the closing of shops on account of the existence of hours of work grievously injurious to health. In the meantime, however, Sir Charles Dilke has introduced a Bill of his own on the subject.

Patent Laws.

In reply to Sir John Leng on Tuesday,

Mr. Gerald Balfour (President of the Board of Trade) said he proposed at an early date to give notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on the Working of the Patent Acts.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Patents Rules, 1901, under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888, have now been presented to Parliament, and copies will be available in a day or two.

The Hospital-ships at Purfleet.

Dr. J. C. Thresh, medical officer of health for Essex, called attention the other day to the outbreak of smallpox on the Essex coast, and attributed it to the presence of the hospital-vessels. The matter has now been brought before Mr. Long, who, beyond sending a medical inspector to communicate with the local authorities, does not intend to do anything in the meantime. He says that every possible step has been taken to find another mooring for the vessels, but without success. It is necessary that there should be easy communication with the shore, so that patients may be taken on board with the least possible difficulty. A suggestion has been made that the ships should be moved down into the sea-reach, where on either side of the river there is practically no population, but so far, as I have indicated, Mr. Long has not found this to be practicable.

Ireland and the Sugar-tax.

An attempt has been made to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give up the sugar-tax in his forthcoming Budget in the case of Ireland, but, as the right honourable gentleman explained on Tuesday, his anticipation that it would be a continuing source of revenue is being realised, and he sees no reason to change his opinion. Up to the end of December about 232,000*l.* was collected in Ireland in respect of the tax.

The Taxation of Imports.

Mr. David MacIver has given notice of a motion on this subject. No date has been fixed for it, and a debate cannot be expected for many weeks. The motion much resembles several for which Sir Howard Vincent has made himself responsible in past Sessions, and it has as little chance of success. It seeks to declare that the increased revenue needed for naval and military purposes could best be obtained by *ad-valorem* duties of not less than 5 per cent. to be levied upon all importations of whatever description entering this country for purposes of sale, *bonâ-fide* passengers' luggage and private effects for owners' use alone excepted.

Government Lymph.

Mr. Bartley is asking the President of the Local Government Board on Thursday if private medical practitioners are able to purchase Government lymph for those who are prepared to pay for vaccination.

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Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Banks, L. M., Ormond, J., and Clinning, W. W., under the style of Banks & Co., Blackpool, mineral-water manufacturers.

Coleman, G. E., and **Spink, W. L.,** under the style of Coleman & Spink, Hemsworth and Kinsley, Yorkshire, surgeons, &c.

Sissons, W. M., and **Loveridge, W. G.,** under the style of Sissons & Loveridge, Barton-on-Humber, physicians, &c.

Smith, M. G., and **Mansell, J.,** under the style of James Needham, High Road, Tottenham, N., mineral-water manufacturers.

Stanford, G., and **Stanford, E.,** under the style of Stanford Brothers, Smethwick, aërated-water manufacturers.

Whitehead, J., Whitehead, E., Whitehead, and **G. A.,** under the style of George Whitehead, Manchester, chemical manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Thomson, Malcolm Edward, Northampton, surgeon.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Alfred McLaren Post, 96 and 98 Leadenhall Street, E.C., managing director of A. M. Post (Limited).—The case of this debtor came before Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 17 in relation to his public examination. The accounts show total liabilities 8,293*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, of which 3,964*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* is expected to rank, against assets 4,039*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, thus disclosing a surplus of about 75*l.* The debtor came over from America in 1894 with a cure for gout, rheumatism, &c., known as "Post's C.B.Q." In 1897 the business was taken over by A. M. Post (Limited), which company was registered with a capital of 10,000*l.* The debtor ascribes his failure to the policy of the directors in limiting the advertisements of the specific, the result being a very much reduced sale. He does not admit insolvency, and explains his appearance at the Court by his inability to realise his shares in the company to advantage and pressure on the part of creditors. Mr C. A. Pope, Assistant Receiver, reported that the debtor had been given leave to proceed to America to enter into certain business negotiations. Under those circumstances he asked for the examination to be postponed until April. By consent of all parties an order was made in those terms.

Re Thomas Philip Garrett (trading as Garrett Brothers), 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon., Chemist and Druggist.—Under this recent failure accounts have been filed showing gross liabilities 4,331*l.* 16*s*, and net assets 1,319*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that the debtor commenced business in 1882, when he joined his father in partnership. The partnership continued until his father's death in 1883. He continued the business on his own account until 1894. He did not contribute any capital on joining his father in November, 1882, but the business was solvent. From the year 1883 to the year 1892 he provided out of the business, under the terms of his father's will, 3*l.* per week for his mother and sisters. In 1894 he was joined in partnership by another person. The businesses were amalgamated, and the joint stock was valued at 2,800*l.*, the debtor in addition paying 400*l.* for his share of the lease and fixtures of his partner's business, and in addition paying 250*l.* into the partnership account as capital. The partnership continued until 1897, when it was dissolved, and the debtor agreed to pay 600*l.* to his partner to go out (150*l.* in cash and the balance by bills). No balance-sheet was prepared, but the business was solvent, after allowing for the 600*l.* to be paid to the outgoing partner. He continued the business on his own account until November 30, 1897, when he assigned his estate to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors generally, when his liabilities (including family claims hereinafter referred to) amounted to 4,922*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, and his assets to 2,273*l.* 10*s.* The business was carried on by the trustee under the deed of assignment until November 16, 1898, when the debtor arranged to pay a composition of 10*s.* in the pound by deferred payments extending over two years from March 22, 1898, and on November 9, 1899, the estate was re-assigned to the debtor (the composition having been paid), and he then continued the business on his own account until the date of the receiving order. About the year 1893 he received a sum of 1,500*l.* or thereabouts from the estate of a relative as next-of kin, which he invested in his business. This sum was subsequently claimed by another person as being nearer of kin, and acting under the advice of counsel he compromised the matter with him, when so far as he can now remember, he paid about 400*l.*, the remainder being paid by his two sisters, who received a similar share. A portion of this property is sub-let to various tenants for sums amounting together to 92*l.* per annum. The tenancy of his dwelling-house is in his wife's name, who pays the rent. He attributes his insolvency to "bad trade, severe competition, heavy rent and rates," and he states that he first became aware of his position in 1898, and has since then contracted all his present indebtedness, except family claims, hoping to be able to carry on the business at a profit.

Birth.

Gray.—At Simla, Punjab, on December 9, 1901, the wife of James G. M. Gray, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriage.

O'Sullivan—Dodd.—On January 11, 1902, at Banteer, co. Cork, by the Rev. E. McCarthy, of Newmarket, assisted by the Rev. Canon Morrissy, Denis H. O'Sullivan, L.P.S.I., Newmarket, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Dodd, of the same town.

Deaths.

Bailey.—At Newark on January 11, Mr. William Bailey. Aged 24. Mr. Bailey served his apprenticeship with Mr. L. Priestley, pharmaceutical chemist, Newark, and about four years ago left to take a situation at Manchester. From there he went to the South London School of Pharmacy and subsequently took temporary engagements at Hitchin and Sloane Square, London, returning to his former situation at Manchester until August last when, after a short holiday, he again went to London to a school of pharmacy to study for the Minor examination. He went in for his final in January when not quite well and failed. This was a severe disappointment to him, and he went home to Newark where he took to his bed from which he never rose. His condition gradually grew worse and he died about a week afterwards from overwork of the brain and weak heart.

Bradbury.—At Glossop, on January 17, Mr. Thomas Bradbury, chemist and druggist. Aged 45. Mr. Bradbury suffered greatly from pains in the head, and committed suicide in his back-shop by taking prussic acid.

Brook.—At Rochdale, on January 15, Mr. Robert Brook. Aged 72. Mr. Brook was one of the oldest chemists in the Halifax district. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Thos. Fardon, of Maidstone, and in 1855 he began business at premises in Silver Street, Halifax, in partnership with his brother William. About the year 1865 the partnership was dissolved and Robert took over the establishment. When the Silver Street premises were pulled down he removed to Central Street. He retired in 1896, his business at that time being the oldest established of its kind in the district. Mr. Brook took no active part in public affairs.

Campbell.—On January 14, at his residence, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, Mr. James Campbell. Aged 67. Mr. Campbell had been for a number of years manager for Messrs. Hoyte & Sons, City of Dublin Drug Hall. The funeral took place on January 17 last at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Fawcitt.—At Manchester, on January 12, Mr. Thomas Christopher Fawcitt, chemist and druggist. Mr. Fawcitt, who died after a brief illness, was a native of Thirsk, where he served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Foggett & Son, wholesale and retail chemists. He afterwards established himself in business at Manchester.

Richardson.—The last member of the family of Richardsons, who for so long carried on business at Waterloo Mills, Hunslet, and East Street, Leeds, as drysalters and manufacturing chemists, died this week at his residence in Leeds. The deceased gentleman was Mr. Charles Christopher Richardson, who had attained the age of 71. He and his brother, the late Mr. Jas. Richardson, carried on the business as Richardson Brothers. The founder of the firm was Mr. Thos. Richardson. In 1863 Mr. C. C. Richardson retired, and has taken no active part in the business since. Mr. James Richardson died eighteen months ago at the age of 75.

Turnbull.—At Radcliffe, on January 16, Mr. John Turnbull, manufacturing chemist and drysalter. Aged 55.

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The Apprenticeship-question.

WE have received this week two papers communicated to provincial associations on this subject—one by Mr. J. Hutcheon, read to Edinburgh assistants last week, and the other read by Mr. J. G. Barry Noble to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association on Wednesday evening, January 22. We subjoin abstracts of both:—

MR. HUTCHEON'S VIEWS.

The position of the pharmaceutical student towards education and towards the Society was especially discussed. There are in the ranks of the profession, said the author, many who have not passed the Preliminary examination, and who in all likelihood never will. There are few students now entering the profession who have passed this examination, and the number of unqualified assistants will only tend to increase. How is this influx of insufficiently educated youths, who may ultimately form a thorn in the flesh of qualified pharmacy, to be prevented? And how is the profession to be made sufficiently attractive so as to draw to it that particular class who would be able to qualify? An adequate answer to the second question will also solve the first.

The Pharmaceutical Society has already made a marked advance towards making the profession more attractive by raising the standard of the Preliminary examination, but the duty of the Society does not end here. In the present condition of pharmacy it is a hard matter for the Pharmaceutical student to obtain during his apprenticeship the required education to enable him to pass the Qualifying examination.

Mr. Hutcheon proceeded to criticise rather scathingly the views of Mr. William Lyon on the subject as expressed in a three-column article in a contemporary, and proceeded to say that reform should come from the inside: external influences must not be allowed. Force alone can work the remedy. Pressure will have to be brought on the pharmacists—if not by the Pharmaceutical Council, then by the assistants themselves. The apprentice-difficulty is not one peculiar to the pharmacy profession. The Council is the body to whom pharmacists, as well as apprentices, have to look for salvation regarding the apprentice-question. If not the Council, some other authoritative body which may have to be put in its place if it be impotent. Government does not allow a pupil-teacher to work more than five hours per day, and gives him a fixed wage that is relatively more than that of the average pharmacist's assistant. A law apprentice has short hours, while the Law Societies and the Educational Institute of Scotland avail themselves of the teaching-facilities of the Universities, whereby the youth gets his business and theoretical training efficiently and simultaneously carried through. What, then, is the peculiarity that gives the pharmaceutical profession such a bad name, and keeps youths from entering it? It lies in the fact that the Council is a hollow mockery. It had better get its house set in order, or some upheaval may overthrow it. If a corporate body cannot control the individual members in the matter of apprentices, when not only teachers and lawyers but even bakers and plumbers can do so most effectively, that body is indeed powerless, and ought to be put out of existence. They must do something to fix the hours of work, supply methods of training, and regulate numbers, or the very life of the profession is endangered. The other result is inevitable. The profession will sink into darkness, and what will survive is a body of shopmen huxtering patent preparations at a grade of professional dignity no higher than the seller of bootlaces or ham and eggs. A powerless Council condemns itself.

It must be admitted by even the most enthusiastic scientific pharmacist that a great amount of his everyday business-work is of such a nature as may be quite well and very profitably carried out by unskilled labour. Let us protest as much as we may about raising the professional standard of the profession, the fact has to be faced that the tendency in the drug-trade is towards commercialism and, except in a few outstanding cases, away from science. At the same time, the advance of the sciences in their relation to pharmacy does undoubtedly necessitate among pharmacists a thorough scientific education. We are thus between two extremes, and to bridge the gulf we would require a man as an ideal pharmacist who would combine in himself the capabilities for ordinary manual labour with the scholarship and training of a laboratory expert. This is not likely to be generally accomplished among the thousands who compose the trade or profession of pharmacy.

It comes, therefore, to this, that the supply of apprentices who will be in a position to present themselves for the Qualifying-examination will fall very far short of the demand. Two results may ensue—the recognition of the unqualified men and the diminution of the number of pharmacists qualified according to Society standards. The unqualified man will become a necessity. When he appreciates the fact he will raise his own value. He is quite capable of doing the drudgery work of the profession—the work which brings in the money. The day may not be far distant when the unqualified man may demand recognition by the Government, and perhaps obtain exemption from the Acts regulating the sale of poisons—our only stronghold. Mr. Hutcheon spoke as an unqualified man.

WHAT MR. NOBLE THINKS.

Three main issues, said Mr. Noble, have to be considered in dealing with this question. The first is, What is the cause of the present famine of apprentices? The scarcity began, he said, ten or twelve years ago. He pointed out that sons of professional men do not enter pharmacy, and by sketching an imaginary interview with the father of a Board-school boy, in which the parent was informed of the legal requirements, shop duties, premium, and the like, he made it fairly clear that the average father could not fail to conclude that something less exacting and more remunerative than pharmacy would be better for his son. Turning to the condition of the trade, he said it was not due to the Pharmaceutical Society, but that chemists as a class have hardly lifted their little finger to try to stop the flowing tide, and how can they expect the ship of pharmacy to sail straight with its captain and officers in the main cabin quarrelling over such things as the Glyn-Jones motion, and making a gold chain with a pretty badge at the end of it to hang round the captain's neck; whilst another portion of the crew is working hard to keep the ship from altogether sinking, and at the same time a third portion of the crew deserts the vessel and joins the pirates who, with unlimited guns, pour in their shot and shell of close-prices? It is this that has caused the apprentice-famine and the ruin of the drug-trade.

The second question was, What will be the final result if we do not replenish the ranks of our calling with new blood? To this he replied at some length, reviewing the conditions of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and pointing out that the non-recognition of the chemist and druggist class in Ireland after the 1875 Act passed led to the growth of that body, and their special recognition by the 1890 Amendment Act. He considered that the apprentice-famine and increased stringency of the Minor examination may give us a repetition in Great Britain of the Irish case. There is also, to his mind, another rock ahead which the pharmacy ship may have difficulty in clearing, and it is that the doctors will do the dispensing, and the wholesale houses the practical pharmacy, while the chemist will become a mere distributor of manufactured goods. What dispensing is left to be done will be secured by companies who keep dispensers, with qualification probably nothing better than the Apothecaries' certificate. We are already on that rock. Summing up this portion of his paper, Mr. Noble said:—

> We shall have the following result: apprentices being scarce, a very large number of chemists will take boys of the errand-boy type, who will, after learning to be useful, take their place behind the counter, and they will in time grow in number and strength. The remaining chemists, who manage to get real apprentices and thoroughly teach them their profession so that in due course they will qualify, will be in the minority. Then we shall see the errand-boy variety demanding recognition, and the Government, finding that more licensed sellers of poisons are required than are being supplied, will grant the demand and give them such powers, provided they can show they have been for a certain time in the drug-trade, and can pass some simple examination such as the Apothecaries'. These men will form the druggists of the future, who will conduct open shops much the same as we do ours. It is their places to which the people will go for a penny-

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worth of paregoric, a bottle of glycerin, or an ounce of Epsom salts; and competition will remain as keen amongst them as it is amongst ourselves, and perhaps more so. But above this class will arise a set of men who will be recognised as chemists—true chemists, not mere druggists—who have been through a thorough apprenticeship and passed the Major examination or an equivalent to it. The public will realise the difference between these two classes, and when Mr. Blank has a prescription to be dispensed it will be taken to the chemist. The chemists will take up analytical and other scientific work. In short, we shall have two classes—namely, pharmacists and drug-dealers or druggists.

The third question was, How are we to remedy the evil, or, in other words, how are we to fill the present apprenticeship-vacancies? He considered that chemists as a class have most shamefully neglected the training of their apprentices, and that no one has a right to take an apprentice unless he is prepared to help him in the advancement of his studies—viz., teach him practical pharmacy, help him to master the materia medica of the Pharmacopœia and to have a ground-work of pharmaceutical chemistry. He enlarged on this matter, and, referring to what the Pharmaceutical Council might do, said he had written to every member of it, and from what he could gather from them the Minor cannot be divided without fresh legislation. [This we have shown to be incorrect, and several members of Council, as well as examiners, agree with us.—Editor *C. & D.*] Mr. Noble concluded by saying our duty amounts to this:—(1) We must abolish the premium system and give our apprentices a fair wage for their work. (2) We must teach them the art of pharmacy, and not bring them up as mere salesmen. (3) We must all join the Society, let the Council know what they have to do, and use our voting-papers to that effect. (4) The Minor examination must be divided, and in cases where the candidate has failed in one or two subjects he must have credit for those in which he has done well, so that he may be able to devote his study to the weak points.

Personalities.

Mr. Arthur Bellamy, chemist, Louth, has been installed Worshipful Master of the Lindsey Lodge of Freemasons.

Alderman George Eade, chemist and druggist, Goswell Road, E.C., has been elected chairman of the Bartholomew Club.

Mr. J. Hinton Lake, pharmaceutical chemist, presided at the annual dinner of the Exeter Literary Society on January 17.

Mr. John Morgan Richards has purchased *Literature* from the *Times* and has incorporated it with *The Academy* under the title *The Academy and "Literature."*

Mr. T. Horner, for many years in Messrs. Kemp & Son's laboratory, Horncastle, is leaving at the end of the present month to take up a similar position with Messrs. Woolley (Limited), Blackburn.

Mr. Edward Evans, jun., says the *Times*, has returned to Liverpool from a visit to the Earl of Rosebery at Dalmeny. During his stay there Mr. Evans obtained a promise from Lord Rosebery to address a Liberal meeting in Liverpool next month. On the occasion of Lord Rosebery's visit he will be the guest of Mr. Evans, at his residence, Spital Old Hall, near Birkenhead.

Mr. Edgar Cohen of Messrs. I. & M. Cohen, sponge merchants, Houndsditch, E.C., asks us to give an unqualified denial of the statement (*C. & D.*, January 18, page 90), that he is the head of a Cohen Syndicate which is working to break the bank at Monte Carlo. He has not been in Monte Carlo for three years. If we read the *Star* more frequently we would have seen there a brief interview which a *Star* representative had with Mr. Cohen, and which concluded with this paragraph:—

"The report is wholly untrue, and I cannot tell how it originated," said Mr. Cohen, when confronted with the account of his play at Monte Carlo. "I am not in any way concerned with the Cohen syndicate, and know nothing of it. Why, I have not been to Monte Carlo for years!"

Business Changes.

Mr. Samuel Taylor has acquired the County Drug-stores, Weston-super-Mare, lately carried on by Mr. Smith.

Mr. C. H. Smith, chemist and druggist, late of Barrow-in-Furness, has opened a business at 11 Agar Street, Strand, W.C.

Mr. T. R. Oldbury, of Knighton, Radnorshire, has purchased the business of the late Mr. W. Owen Jones, chemist and druggist, at Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

Mr Frank Elijah Palmer, chemist and druggist, who for some time has been managing one of Poo's branches, has commenced business at 168 Unthank Road, Norwich.

Mr. A. Bush, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Margate, has taken over the business, of Barnett, Newth & Co., at 97 Uxbridge Road, W., which he will carry on under the same title.

Mr Ralph M. Ling, chemist and druggist, who for some years has managed the business of the late Mr. W. P. Hoare, Church Street, Cromer, is about to commence business at Havelock House, Cromer.

Messrs. Gostling & Co., chemists, Diss, have purchased the business of Mr. Betts, at Framlingham, and it is rumoured they are about to acquire others in the district with the view to amalgamating all their businesses under the Limited Liability Act.

The A. M. Todd Company (Limited) is a new limited partnership association, formed under the laws of Michigan, to succeed to the essential oil business of Mr. A. M. Todd, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. Todd will act as president and his two oldest sons, William A. and Albert J. are to be vice-president and secretary respectively.

The Chemists' Defence Association (Limited) and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are becoming quite professional, having deserted the street made notable by the *Star* for offices at 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., where barristers, scientists, solicitors and the like do congregate. The subscription to the P.A.T.A. remains 5*s.*

Practical Notes.

Oil of Wintergreen.

M. A. Petit, in a communication to the Society of Pharmacy of Lyon, proposed as the best means of masking the smell of oil of wintergreen the addition of 1½ to 2 per cent. of oil of lavender.

Antiseptic Ointment.

Microcidine (naphtholate of soda)...	gr. xlv.
Oil of geranium	℥ss.
Oil of thyme	℥ss.
Oil of verbena	℥ss.
White vaseline	℥xxxv.

The ointment possesses antiseptic qualities, and has been used in burns with good results.

Elixir of Pepsin.

The following formula, by Mr. J. H. Hayden, is given in the *American Druggist*:—

Granular pepsin, U.S.P.	512 gr.
Granular rennet (concent.) ...	512 gr.
Distilled water	8 oz.
Glycerin	4 oz.
Deodorised alcohol	8 oz.
Detannated muscatel wine to make	4 pints

Mix the water and glycerin, add the pepsin and rennet, and allow them to stand for three or four hours, until they are apparently dissolved. Then add the deodorised alcohol and sufficient wine to make 4 pints. Mix with 1 oz. of talcum, and allow to stand a week and filter.

The wine is detannated with hydrated oxide of iron. If sherry is used in place of muscatel, 30 drops of oil of orange should be added to improve the flavour. To test the finished product add 1 dr. to 2 pints of fresh milk, previously warmed to 100° F., and stir; in fifteen minutes a firm curd should be formed.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Opodeldoc.

SIR,—I have referred to an old dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and find the following preparation:—

Unguentum opodeldoch.
The ointment opodeldoc.*

Take of the roots of angelica, long birthwort, and masterwort each 2 oz.; of leaves of basil, sage, and wild thyme, as also of the flowers of rosemary and lavender, each 1½ oz; of juniper berries, of bay-berries, and of cumin seed, each 1 oz. Slice and bruise the ingredients, all of them being taken dry, and pour thereon 1 gal of rectified spirit; digest them without heat for three days in a close vessel; then set them in a warm balneum mariæ for some hours; afterwards press out the liquor, and add thereto 1 oz. of camphire and 2 lbs. of Venetian soap, cut into small slices; then with a gentle heat of a balneum mariæ digest all again in a circulating vessel, with the junctures luted till it becomes an ointment.

* The meaning of the name opodeldoch is not well understood, and was originally given by Paracelsus to a plaister which he very much recommends against ulcers, and which he seems to have judiciously applied as a chirurgeon; however whimsical he might have been in giving it this chemical title, according to his usual liberty in coining words, or transposing and changing their letters.

You will see by the footnote that Peter Shaw, M.D., editor of the above dispensatory translation in 1727, did not definitely know what opodeldoch should mean.

Yours faithfully,
R G. EUSTACE.

394 King's Head, Chelsea, S.W., January 17.

SIR,—With an experience in at least four Scotch counties, I have been in the habit of selling as opodeldoc the plain lin. saponis. The lin. opii I have been taught to sell as anodyne liniment. Considering that the laundresses here use lin. saponis along with turpentine to mix with their starch, I am afraid the guidman's collars would not be what he expects to see them. Steer's opodeldoc I have sold as a proprietary, but it was solid.

References: "Anodyne liniment—tinct. saponis cum opio, Edinr.," "Edinburgh Dispensatory"; "Opodeldoc—camphorated soap-liniment," "Medical Dictionary" (Dorland).

I may mention that I have met those who sold as elixir of vitriol the plain acid. sulph. dil., so that there are mixed views on the subject of the popular remedies.

Yours truly,
January 20. WM. R KERMATH.

SIR,—I have perused with much interest the discussion in your really valuable journal upon such an ancient preparation as "opodeldoc"—one of the oldest preparations asked for. The formula which Mr. C. C. Bell quotes is the formula given in Edit. IV. of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. I have acted both as assistant and manager for several years in the North and South of this country, and lin. saponis was always dispensed for opodeldoc, which, of course, as it contains all (or nearly all) the ingredients, has long since replaced the older formula. But the argument of that patriotic Scotchman, Mr. S. Lawrence, is really sufficient to make the old apothecary turn in his coffin. To think that a Shipping Act passed in 1867 could change the composition of a pharmacopœial preparation which was widely known and respected in the year 1770! "O Tempora! O Mores!" Mr. W. Lewis, in his copy of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, after giving the same formula as Mr. Bell, adds: "By occasionally adding tincture of opium to this balsam it becomes balsamum anodynum Bateanum, or Bates's anodyne." The "anodyne balsam" in use at the Royal Hospital, Edinburgh, was made by mixing ½ lb. of liquid laudanum with 1½ lb. saponaceous balsam.

Yours faithfully,
Graigue, January 20. P. V. COYLE.

SIR,—My label will show you that our opodeldoc does not contain opium. Mr. Lawrence's letter explains why we are occasionally asked for "the dark kind," and supply lin. opii. To save any confusion as to light and dark it might be well if the B.P.C. gave a dictum. My knowledge goes back to the early fifties, and extends from Tweed to Kirkwall.

Yours, &c.,
DELTA. (129/24)

London Chemists' Association.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me in these columns to call attention to the first meeting of the London Chemists' Association, which will be held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on Wednesday, January 29, at 3.30 P.M. A good number of the gentlemen who attended the meeting convened in November by the Western Chemists' Association omitted to sign the attendance sheet, and it will be impossible to send them personally a notice of this meeting. Any registered chemist residing, or engaged in business, in or near London will be eligible for membership of the Association, and on behalf of the Committee arranging the meeting I wish to cordially invite the presence of all who are taking an interest in the formation of this new association.

Yours faithfully,
88 Norwood Road, S.E. ROBERT H. JONES.

The Inspector of Measures as Materia Medica Expert.

SIR,—I am absolutely aghast at the judicial procedure which permits a person to be prosecuted for selling a drug because the functionary whose sole duty it is to collect the sample is allowed to state that it was "questionable whether it had any medicinal virtue," whilst he confesses that his sole ground for the statement was that he was ignorant of its properties, and failed to obtain information. Obviously, if I object, as a member of the medical profession, to an analyst posing as an expert on a question of pharmacology, my objections apply *à fortiori* to an inspector of weights and measures assuming that office. I am glad, however, that Mr. Sam Smith has relieved the analyst of the charge in good time, because I had intended bringing the matter before the Association. I must decline to discuss in detail the properties of almond oil against that of *Amygdalus persica* with Mr. Sam Smith or any other person whose knowledge of the subject is so hazy that he believes its use with syrup of violets is that of a laxative, or that some definite active principle differentiates the two oils, but I have had some considerable experience of both in medicine, and although I should not wish to have the one supplied if I specified the other, still I can detect no difference in therapeutics between good samples of either oil. I cannot but think that such a statement as Mr. Smith made in the summons was not only calculated to prejudice the case, but calculated to deceive the Magistrate into the belief that it was the mature and skilled scientific opinion of the medical officer of health, or at least of the analyst.

Yours truly,
Dublin, January 18. J. C. MCWALTER.

Christmas Day at Ladysmith.

SIR,—Your DIARY for 1902 safely to hand on Christmas Day, in time to relieve the monotony of an otherwise long day's duty, which it did most effectually. Allow me to congratulate you on, if possible, exceeding the value of any of your previous issues. Pages 518–520 are worthy of being framed, and hung in the most prominent part of every drug-store.

Yours faithfully,
Ladysmith, Natal, December 27, 1901. A. ADAMS.

Scotch Assistants.

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Lawrence is probably well within the mark when he says that for every English assistant working in Scotland there are fifty Scotch assistants in situations in England. This, I take it, is more an indication of business-shrewdness on the part of both English and Scotch assistants, than of any great difference

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in their respective abilities. In support of this view, may I ask—

1. Are the salaries obtainable in Scotland likely to tempt any man to leave even a third-rate place in England?
2. Is any Scotchman (apart from purely personal reasons) likely to stay at home when he can do so much better further south? [Even after making allowance for increased cost of living, there is no denying salaries are much higher in England.]
3. Whether the professed preference for Scotch assistants on the part of one or two London firms is not entirely due to the fact that Scotchmen will engage for lower salaries than Englishmen will accept?

I know that the training (?) acquired in some town shops n England is far from satisfactory; but I fancy that, say, a Yorkshireman who has served an apprenticeship with a proper chemist will hold his own against an average Scotchman in any class of trade.

Yours faithfully,

£ s. d. (129/19.)

The Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Doctors' Shops.

Sir,—I notice that your Glasgow correspondent states that certain licentiates of the Glasgow Faculty are appealing to that body to disregard the decision of the Medical Council regarding the "infamous conduct" of selling poisons, but he suggests that the Faculty will not move in the matter. This is not so certain. At a late meeting the President rather boasted in my hearing of their independence of the General Medical Council, and so far as I can gather that part of the charter which gives the Faculty control over the sale of drugs in Glasgow, &c., has never been repealed, though it was surrendered for the purposes of the Medical Acts as regards surgery, &c. Although I regard the Glasgow doctors' shops as a credit neither to pharmacy or physic, still, personally, on a question of privilege, I should vote that the Faculty should endeavour to reassert its old charter in this matter. Yours faithfully,

January 20. F.F.P.S Glas. (126/16)

[*Replies to Correspondents next week.*]

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," January* 22, 1902.)

Combination of devices (the essential particular) showing horses in a stable; for a veterinary medicine. By H. Cumberland, Exbury Lodge, Catford. 242,318.

"Weedicide" (no claim for "Weed"); for a weed-killer (powder). By the Thames Chemical Company, 61 Chancery Lane, W.C. 242,727.

"Scott's Nervuline" (no claim for "Nerve"); for a medicine. By T. L. Scott, Trimdon Colliery, co. Durham. 241,150.

"Glycophos" (no claim for "Glyco"); for a medicine. By Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 241,908.

Design of galloping horse and two beehives, with rising sun in the background; for wax. By Norddeutsches Honig & Wachswerk, 6 Bahnhofstrasse, Visselhövede, Prussia. 242,027.

"Jingo"; for photographic goods. By Seabrook Brothers & Co., 21 Edmund Place, E.C. 241,800.

"Rutico"; for photographic goods. By Rushbrooke & Co., 30 Moor Street, Birmingham. 242,391.

"Senaeb"; for an infant's and invalid food. By E. Beanes & Co., Falcon Works, Wallis Road, Hackney Wick. 242,437.

"Dragon Fly"; for yeast and malt extract. By the Bakers' Supply Company (Limited), Bridge House, St. Philip's Bridge, Bristol. 242,647.

Device consisting of a picture of the "Happy Valley"; for goods in Class 47. By F. Maltby, Stanley House, Ainsdale, near Southport, soap-manufacturer. 241,260.

"Viskosiline" (disclaims "Visco"); for illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils. By Sands, Wilson & Co. (Limited), Birstall, near Leeds, oil and tallow merchants. 242,082.

Label with combination of devices (wording "Pyrola," Buisson Frères, London); for a perfume. By W. J. Bush & Co (Limited), 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, manufacturing chemists and essential-oil distillers. 241,672.

"Lo Bapo"; for a toilet-preparation for softening water. By Violet Vaughan, 10 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W., toilet-specialist. 241,773.

"Gimco"; for incandescent mantles in Class 50. By the Guaranty Incandescent Mantle Company, 27 Balham Hill, S.W. 242,936.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, January 27.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, January 28.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Musical evening arranged by Mr. Arthur Hanson.

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' Association, at 9.15. Mr. T. Maben on "The reign of law; being a plain statement of present-day facts commonly ignored."

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, Whitehall Buildings, Belfast. Annual musical evening. Mr. James Tate, M.C P.S.I., will preside.

Wednesday, January 29.

London Chemists' Association, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 3.30 P.M.

The London College of Chemistry. Annual dinner in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C. Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., will take the chair and present the prizes.

Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., at 8 P.M. Annual meeting, when an address will be given by Mr. Duff on "The Aims, Organisation, and Extension of Our Association."

Nottingham Chemists' Association, Conservative Club Lecture-hall, Market Street, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. A. E. Beilby will give a lantern-lecture entitled "Old Belgian Cities."

Thursday, January 30.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. "Plant Misfortunes," by Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 6.30 P.M.

Friday, January 31.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor A. Crum Brown on "The Ions of Electrolysis."

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, at 5.30 P.M. Mr. Mole will give a paper, "The Life and History of *Apis Mellifica*." To be illustrated by lantern-slides, &c.

The Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held on February 26. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Hon. Sec.

The annual dinner of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held in the Royal Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on February 3, Professor J. Reynolds Green will be in the chair. Tickets, 5*s.* each, can be obtained from the Hon. Secs. of the Dinner Committee, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

"Veterinary Counter Practice."—The book is a valuable one, in not only the information it contains, but in throwing out numerous hints as to how the pharmacist may increase his trade in this particular field.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 22.

THIS section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST goes to press a day earlier than usual this week, so that what follows here covers the markets up to Wednesday evening only. An account of the drug-sales will be found in the Coloured Supplement. The markets have generally been extremely quiet this week, and there are few changes in the drug and chemical markets. The principal alteration has been a reduction in cocaine, owing to a better supply of crude material Hypophosphites are weak, owing to competition and the dissolution of the Convention. Lithia has also been further reduced. Ergot is unchanged on the spot, but there are lower offers from Hamburg. Shellac has been a dull and declining market, and quinine has been quiet but firm in view of the Amsterdam bark-sale to-morrow, the result of which will also be found in our Coloured Supplement. In essential oils, so-called "Wayne County" peppermint is firmer; lemon oil also comes a trifle higher from Sicily; and orange is about 6*d*. dearer.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 16 to 21, inclusive:—Aniseed (@ Libau), 104; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 227 brls.; arsenic (@ Oporto), 99 brls.; asafetida (@ Bunder Abbas), 400 cs.; bismuth ore (@ Antofagasta), 234 pkgs.; buchu (@ Cape Town), 23 bls.; camphor (@ Hamburg), 228; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 221, (@ Italy) 115 cs., (Fr.) 35 brls.; cinchona (@ Amst.), 30 bales; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 3 bxs.; cochineal, 10; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund), 144; colocynth, 13; chamomiles, 8; chillies, 93; cumin-seed (@ Malta), 87; ergot (@ Hamburg), 7; galls (Persian), 664 bgs.; gum arabic (@ Bombay) 8, (@ Alexandria) 500, (@ Trieste) 71 cs; gum olibanum, 320; gum sandarac, 100; gum tragacanth, 122 cs.; gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay) 184 cs., (@ Persia) 810 cs. 607 bgs.; jaborandi, 3; jalap, 14; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 10; lime-juice, (@ Halifax) 97 hhds., (@ Jamaica) 3 brls., (@ Dominica) 317 brls., (@ Trinidad) 24 cks.; lime oil (W.I.), 11 cs.; liquorice-root (Persian), 332; opium, (@ Amsterdam) 6, (@ Smyrna) 107, (@ Persia) 101; orris (Ital.), 85; potash carb. (@ Rouen), 7; potash chlorate (Swed.), 115 kegs; quicksilver (Ital.), 200; senna, (@ Bombay), 334, (@ Suez), 65 pkgs.; shellac, 1,206; button lac, 105; spermaceti (Amer.), 50; soda crystals (@ Ghent), 200 bgs.; squills (@ Malta), 21; turmeric, 71 bgs.; wax, bees' (@ Natal) 21, (@ Hamburg) 182, (Mor.), 31.

ACETANILIDE is dull of sale at from 8½*d*. per lb. for 1-cwt lots.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—The current quotations are as follows:—Ordinary ice crystals 34° to 35° C., 6½*d*. to 6⅝*d*. per lb, and 39° to 40° C., 6⅝*d*. to 6¾*d*.; detached crystals (B.P. quality), 8½*d*. to 8¾*d*. per lb; crude 60 per cent., 1*s*. 10½*d*. to 1*s*. 11*d*., 75 per cent., 2*s*. 4*d*. per gal.; cresylic 95 per cent., 8*d*. to 11*d*. per gal.

ALCOHOL.—German potato-spirit, druggists' quality (56 and 68 o p.) for home use, is quoted 7⅞*d*. to 8⅛*d*. per proof gal. net delivered in bond in casks or drums. Perfumers' quality is 8½*d*. to 9¼*d*.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday St. Vincents was bought in at 1½*d*. to 1⅝*d*. per lb. for fair to good; and Natal at 6½*d*. per lb.

ARSENIC.—Best white English powdered is quoted 16*l*. to 16*l*. 5*s*. per ton in London, and 15*l*. f.o.b. Devon.

ASAFETIDA.—The s.s. *Afrikander* from Bunder Abbas has brought 400 cases.

CALCIUM CARBIDE is quoted at 14*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., f.o.b., Hamburg, which price may be shaded for contracts.

CAMPHOR.—Refined German is tending firmer, and in second-hands, makers' prices are quoted—viz, 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 2½*d*. per lb. There are sellers of Japanese crude at 156*s*. to 157*s* 6*d*. per cwt., c.i.f., being easier, but for parcels near at hand higher prices are asked.

The exports from Canton and Hong Kong to the Continent from January 1 to December 20, 1901, have been:—

	1901	1900	1899	1898
Boxes ...	3,202	21,491	15,772	16,174

COCAINE.—As anticipated in our last report, makers have reduced their prices, 3*s*. per oz., and now quote the hydrochloride at 17*s*. 9*d*. for contracts of 200 ozs. Pure is 2*s*. 9*s*. per oz. more. Supplies of crude cocaine have been more plentiful of late. It is also stated that another maker of cocaine has entered the field.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on February 4 will consist of 85 tons Van Houten's, 8 tons De Jong, 4 tons Helm, 3 tons Betke, 5 tons Mignon, and 3½ tons foreign brands; while on the same date in London 90 tons Cadbury's will be offered.

ERGOT is unchanged on the spot, business having been done at 1*s*. 9*d*. for Spanish. From Hamburg the prices are a shade easier, and there are offers at 1*s*. 5½*d*., c.i.f., or 1*s*. 5*d*., c.i.f., from Spain.

GAMBOGE.—The scarcity has been relieved by the arrival of 16 cases new crop, which is the first shipment of any importance since 1897, and during the interval prices have risen from 9*l*. to about 13*l*. 10*s*. per cwt.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—No official change in price has been announced, but the market is weak in anticipation of severe price-cutting between makers. The quotation for lime, soda, and potash in ½-ton lots is 2*s*. 9*d*. per lb. net.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are becoming scarce, and one holder has advanced his price to 12*s*. 6*d*. on the spot, and to arrive 12*s*., c.i.f., is quoted.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—In ordinary rough Persian further sales have been made at 6*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Clean-cut lengths are quoted 12*s*., and decorticated is nominally worth 20*s*. per cwt.

LITHIA.—A further reduction has taken place, the quotation for carbonate in 2-cwt. quantities being 5*s*. 11*d*. per lb. net.

MAGNESIA SULPHATE is quoted 47*s*. 6*d*. per ton in bags, and 52*s*. 6*d*. in casks, f.o.b., Hamburg.

MENTHOL.—A quiet market at from 14*s*. to 14*s*. 6*d*. per lb., spot.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Quiet, with sellers at 4*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*. on the spot.

OIL, CASTOR.—Both French and Italian are tending easier, but there is no quotable alteration in price.

OIL, CINNAMON.—Genuine bark oil is quoted 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 10*d*. per oz., according to quality, and leaf oil at 1¾*d*. to 2*d*. per oz.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Business has been done in drums at 9¼*d*. per oz., c.i.f., for January-March shipment.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The reports concerning the new fishing are still meagre and of little importance. Quotation for best Lofoten non-congealing oil, which is very scarce, is unchanged at 69*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for old oil and 71*s*. for new. The exports from that port to date amount to 346 barrels, against 260 barrels at the same time last year. In London the quotation ranges from 70*s*., c.i.f., upwards, but only a small business is reported.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is steady at 7½*d*. per oz., spot, and to arrive 6*d*., c.i.f., is quoted.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—So-called "Wayne County" oil is firmer, with sales at 7*s*. 3*d*. per lb., spot, and the same figure has been paid for JBH "pure." HGH is unchanged and quiet, at 9*s*. to 9*s*. 3*d*. Todd's "crystal white" is quoted 8*s*. 3*d*., and "Rose Mitcham" 12*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

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OILS, SICILIAN.—Orange is about 6*d.* dearer, one agent quoting 5*s.* 11*d.*, c.i.f.; bergamot is 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.; and lemon has slightly advanced, 2*s* 10*d.*, c.i.f., being quoted for a good brand.

OPIUM.—In Persian opium a good business has been done lately at about 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and 9*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 9*d.*, on the spot. Full prices have also been paid for soft-shipping, which is quoted at from 14*s.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* for good to fine manufacturing kinds, and druggists' have been quiet.

SMYRNA, January 10.—The demand this week has been very active, English, American, and other buyers having come forward and purchased about 150 cases at full prices, principally for American account. From 8*s.* 1*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., was paid, according to quality. The market closes firm with buyers. The arrivals to date amount to 2,990 cases, against 3,748 cases at the same time last year. The conditions as regards sowings continue favourable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 17.—The only sales to report are 2 cases "soft"-shipping at 11*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and 4 cases "druggist" at 8*s.* 1*d.* This market has responded to the firmer tone ruling in Smyrna, and to-day sellers are not to be found at above prices. The weather has turned very cold, and should severe frost follow the young plants will suffer, and prices will, without doubt, rise still further.

ORRIS is very flat, and prices in Italy continue very low, one importer quoting 28*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

POTASHES.—Montreal are quoted 26*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for firsts, but seconds are unobtainable. *Pearl* is worth 40*s.*

QUININE.—The market in second hands closed rather dearer last week, about 20,000 oz. selling on the spot at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per oz., and this price has since been maintained. Business has been of small extent (owing to the cinchona auctions in Amsterdam to-morrow), and comprises March delivery at 1*s.* 1⅜*d.*, May 1*s.* 1⅝*d.*, and June 1*s* 1¾*d.* per oz. Messrs. C. M. & C. Woodhouse, in their latest circular, say that the tone of the market during the past month has been quiet, but very firm, and we have hardly any fluctuations to record in prices of second-hand quinine. Few holders can afford to sell at present rates except at a loss, and we are now approaching the season when exports of bark from Java usually show a material reduction, with a consequent advance in prices of bark and quinine. The feature of the market for some time past has been the absence of sellers.

SARSAPARILLA.—None is to be offered in auction to morrow. Privately a few bales of Lima-Jamaica are obtainable at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and grey Jamaica at 1*s* 7*d.* per lb.

SENEGA.—It is reported that practically all the available stock on offer in the North-West has been purchased by New York houses. There is a firmer tone about the market here, and 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., net, is quoted by one holder.

SHELLAC has been a flat and declining market owing to a reduction in the Calcutta price of TN, which now stands at 66r. On the spot the value of fair second orange TN is now 118*s.* to 120*s.*, and a few sales have been made at about these figures. Futures have been quiet, the business done comprising January delivery at 119*s.*; March, 121*s.* to 122*s.*; May, 123*s.* to 124*s.* per cwt. The market closes dull and inactive.

SPICES.—Singapore black *Pepper* is lower for arrival, business having been done at 6¼*d.* per lb. for March-May shipment. At auction on Wednesday fair quality sold at 6*d.* to 6⅛*d.* per lb. A parcel of greyish Alleppy partly sold at 5⅞*d* per lb. Penang was bought in at 5¾*d.* per lb. A small lot of Singapore white, rather brownish, sold at 9¾*d.* per lb.; fair quality is selling at 10*d.* and at 10 3/16*d.* for January-March shipment. Penang is worth 9 11/16*d.* on the spot, and 10*d.* for January-March steamer. All the parcels of Cochin *Ginger* were bought in; dull washed rough, new crop, at 50*s.*, good boldish washed rough at 52*s.*, bold rough at 55*s*, and B cut at 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Rough limed Japan was bought in at 42*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been very quiet, the value for March-May delivery being nominally 4 1/16*d.* per lb. Fair Penang were bought in at 7⅛*d.* per lb. *Pimento* dull, ordinary to fair was bought in at 3¼*d.* to 3⅜*d.* per lb. *Cinnamon-chips* were withdrawn at 3¼*d.* per lb.

SULPHUR.—The total exports from Sicily from 1898 to 1901 were as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899	1898
Tons of 13 Sicil. cantars ..	461,466	543,632	470,965	443,711

The exports in 1901 to U.S.A. and Canada show a decline of 15,713 tons. France of 31 376 tons, Italy of 20,902 tons, Germany 6,532 tons. Great Britain increased her imports by 563 tons, the total being 23,189 tons, against 22,626 tons in 1900. The current quotations are as follows:—Foreign flowers, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; roll brimstone, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; recovered, 96*s.*, f.o.b., and best third's, 80*s*, c.i.f.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—White is quoted 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and brown 19*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. Continent, in 5-ton lots.

Heavy Chemicals.

The volume of business passing in the heavy-chemical market has not yet grown in any great degree, but with home consuming trades fairly well employed demand for miscellaneous products is quite a moderate one, and in addition there are signs of it increasing. In the export line quietness is usual at this period with various ports still closed to shipments, but orders for forward requirements are being steadily booked. Demand against existing contracts keeps well up to the average. As regards values there is not much that is new or of special moment to be reported, prices for the most part being steadily maintained at late rates.

ALKALI PRODUCE. — Bleaching-powder for prompt is rather quiet, but there are fair inquiries in for forward, and in this respect more business is being done. For hardwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, price is 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton, and for soft-woods, free on rails, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Caustic soda is in much the same position as bleach, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. In saltcake there is little or nothing being done, and price is weak at 25*s.* to 26*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Chlorates are fairly steady, at 3*d.* and 3¼*d.* per lb. for potash and soda respectively. Yellow prussiate of potash has maintained its late firmer tone, and is steady at 5¾*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Ammonia alkali in steady request and firm, at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags, free on rails. Soda crystals stand unchanged, at 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, with fair general request. Prices and position of other products in this branch as lately reported.

SULPHOCYANIDES are without improvement either in value or demand. Potassium, 7½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb. Ammonium, 95 per cent., 6*d.* per lb. Barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.* per lb.

ZINC SALTS have declined a little and are scarcely moving so well. Zinc sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME.—Although in fairly good request, is in better supply, and price is rather lower at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Cablegram.

HAMBURG, January 22, 1 48 P.M.:—Cevadilla is lower in price, 70*m.* per kilo. being the most recent quotation. Worm-seed is scarce, and, therefore, firmer prices are the rule. The turpentine-market is excited.

Propyl Alcohol Pays Spirit-duty.

Recently the Customs authorities have been exacting duty on all importations of propyl alcohol. We have asked the Board of Customs upon what ground this duty is chargeable, especially if it is on account of any ethylic alcohol which it may contain. We have now received the following reply:—

Custom House, London,
January 21, 1902.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 10th instant, that duty has been charged on propyl alcohol at the current spirit-rate, as a form of spirit which Parliament has not exempted from duty. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Editor, JOHN GATTING.
The "Chemist and Druggist,"
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

This seems to us a matter in which the Drug Club or the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce might take action.

To Make Sulphuric Acid.

The extensive pyrites ore areas at Rowsell's Harbour, Labrador, that were owned by Joseph Ripey, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and others, have been secured by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, who have sent a force of men and mining apparatus to work these deposits. The company intend to manufacture sulphuric acid on a large scale.

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"'PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING' is just the thing for the busy pharmacist. Practical, concise, and easy of reference, it gives him the test by which he may ascertain the purity of most of the leading chemical preparations, &c., the quality of which it is his business to know."—Professor W. M. SEARBY, of the College of Pharmacy, San Francisco. (Published by the *C. & D.*, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 9d.)

Summary.

"J. ISLIP" is again ordering goods. See warning note on p. 211.

KODAK'S terms are discussed, *pro* and *con*, by correspondents (p. 212).

SOME more phrases which involve medicine-stamp liability are mentioned on p. 134.

THINGS THAT HAPPEN—SOMETIMES replace our nursery rhymes for a short time (p. 194).

INTERESTING particulars regarding the practice of dentistry in Egypt are given on p. 213.

TWO UNLICENSED RETAILERS have been fined for exposing stamped medicines (p. 204).

THE conclusion of evidence and arguments in Treatt *v.* Samuelson is reported on p. 200.

A CREOSOTE MASS suitable for manufacturers is described by Mr. J. J. Bryant in a note on p. 199.

WE sum up the discussion on opodeldoc in an historical review of the origin of the preparation (p. 196).

WHAT is calcii phosphas, B.P.? This is a question which Messrs. Cowley and Catford answer on p. 190.

THE supply of vaccine-lymph and the cure of cancer have occupied the attention of Parliament (p. 215).

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society has expressed his views on Mr. Paterson's education proposal (p. 193).

MR. LORD GIFFORD says the best way to settle the apprenticeship question is to go for unqualified practice (p. 211).

DENTISTS (unregistered) have got into trouble at Clitheroe owing to the death of a patient under chloroform (p. 183).

"YOUKNO" is the name of a skin-preparation used in Australia which has given rise to an interesting legal action there (p. 187).

THE DISCOVERY OF THE FUTURE was the topic at the Royal Institution last week, and Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, was the lecturer (p. 193).

MR. W. R. D. WHITE, of Portsmouth, has been fined a second time under the Pharmacy Act because his poison labels do not conform with Section 17 (p. 200).

A BOW STREET summons against a retailer in respect to paregoric had to be withdrawn because the analyst made a misstatement in his certificate (p. 203).

THE DICKENS *v.* RANDERSON DECISION upset the contention in the London Mansion House Court that mercurial ointment is not necessarily the B.P. article (p. 203).

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad (one of the fifteen Societies for which the *C. & D.* is "the official organ") has had a successful annual reunion (p. 211).

THE work of the Poisons Committee and the issues involved are the subject of a communication on p. 215. A note on p. 197 indicates the importance of the statement.

THE DUBLIN HIGH COURT has finally decided that the use of embossed aërated-water bottles by other makers than the owners is an infringement of the Merchandise-marks Act (p. 201).

EARLY-CLOSING OF SHOPS is now occupying the attention of the House of Lords (Lord Avebury's Bill), and the House of Commons has Sir Charles Dilke's Bill before it. The latter we summarise on p. 198.

THE DUDLEY BOROUGH ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE on an orange wine has been contested successfully, Dr. Paul, Mr. Gordon Salamon, Dr. Luff, and Mr. R. Bannister being witnesses for the defence (p. 203).

THE METHYLATED SOAP-LINIMENT CASE, in which Parke's Drug Stores (Limited) were defendants, has been decided against the company by Mr. D'Eyncourt, who imposed a fine of 20*l.* and ten guineas costs (p. 202).

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION is the subject of the week before local pharmaceutical associations, the Federation being partly responsible for much writing and oratory which we condense in our reports beginning on p. 189.

THERE is a marked absence of any feature in the drug and chemical markets this week, business being very dull. At the vanilla-sale on Wednesday the largest quantity on record was offered, the bulk of which sold at firm prices (p. 208).

B—C

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The dinner of the Huddersfield Chemists' Association has been postponed from February 5 to February 26.

In the North of London just now samples of acetum scillæ are being taken by the food and drugs inspectors with the view of testing the acid strength.

The committee of the Worcester Infirmary has accepted the tender of Messrs. Anderson & Virgo to supply drugs for the current year at 15 per cent. off the list-prices.

At a meeting held in Liverpool, on January 27, in support of a scheme for a local university, it was announced that 8,000*l.* had already been subscribed towards the project.

The public analyst for Camberwell reports that during the quarter ending December 31, 1901, 245 samples of food and drugs had been analysed, and of that number 32 were adulterated.

The business premises occupied by Mr. Bertram G. Skipworth, chemist and druggist, at 15 Wharf Road, Grantham, were sold by auction on January 20, being purchased by Mr. Skipworth for 900*l.*

Joshua McDurban was committed for trial at the Gosport Petty Sessions on January 28, on a charge of embezzling various sums of money belonging to Dr. Kyffin with whom he had been employed as book-keeper and dispenser since September last.

At an inquest held at Lambeth on January 27, on the body of Augustus George Boore, a chemist's assistant, who was found dead in bed, the medical evidence showed that death was due to syncope consequent upon fatty degeneration of the heart.

At Wakefield County Court on January 22, the Pontefract Liquorice-refining Company obtained judgment for 10*l.* 7*s.* against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, for loss sustained through damage done to five casks of syrup, which Judge Raikes found had not been properly warehoused.

At Lancaster Assizes on January 27, William Anthony Trythall, a Coventry commercial traveller, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for obtaining money by means of bogus cheques, one of which purported to be drawn upon the banking account of Mr. Arthur Davis, a Leeds drysalter.

In a claim made by Mr. Stanley Smith, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells, on January 23, against the South-Eastern Railway Company for 3*l.* 15*s.*, the value of a terrier, it was stated that the dog had escaped from the company's porter through the snapping of a chain supplied by the plaintiff. The Judge, after a lengthy hearing, found for the defendants.

At the Hull Police-court on January 21, a German steward on the s.s. *Albatross*, lying in the Prince's Dock, named Herman Burns, was charged with smuggling 1 lb. of saccharin. A Customs officer gave evidence of finding the saccharin in prisoner's trousers, and said that the single value and duty on the saccharin amounted to 2*l.* 12*s.* Prisoner was fined 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and costs 10*s.* 2*d.*

A fashionably attired lady, giving the name of Mina Stuart Simpson, was remanded at Windsor on January 26 on a charge of obtaining goods to the value of 1*l.* 6*s.* from Mr. Edward Grisbrook, chemist and druggist, High Street, Windsor, by false pretences. Accused represented herself as the daughter of Lady Murray, and ordered certain perfumes and toilet articles to be sent to her house. Her representations being found to be devoid of truth, she was arrested.

Dr Bynoe, formerly residing and carrying on the profession or business of a general practice in medicine, surgery, and dental surgery, at 1 Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W., is suing the Bank of England for 25,000*l.* damages. In 1892 he was sentenced to a term of penal servitude for forging banknotes, and the jury afterwards described the sentence as a miscarriage of justice. Dr. Bynoe's name was removed from the medical register, and the General Medical Council has refused to reinstate it.

Politician and Pharmacist.

Alderman J. L. Seaton, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Hull, is the subject of an interesting sketch in a recent issue of the *Hull News*. Mr. Seaton is the senior alderman of the Corporation, which he entered in 1867. Six years later he filled the mayoral chair, and in the year following he was made an alderman. He interested himself deeply in the income-tax question, and his speeches on the subject, delivered all over the country, brought him into contact with the late Mr. W. E Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and Sir Stafford Northcote. During his mayoralty, in 1874, Alderman Seaton originated the Hospital Sunday movement in Hull. He is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Humber Conservancy Board and of the Humber Pilot Commissioners, a Governor of Hymer's College, and the oldest Freemason of the Humber Lodge, which he joined in 1851. He was born at Chatham in 1820, and served his apprenticeship with Cooper & Chambers, wholesale druggists, Rochester. After acting successively as assistant and commercial traveller with that firm, he opened a pharmacy in Whitefriargate, Hull, in 1847. Being a homœopathist, the present Homœopathic Dispensary originated from his business. He subsequently founded the firm of J. L. Seaton & Co., oil bottlers and refiners.

Not Arsenic the Cause.

With regard to the "arsenic-in-beer" revival in Halifax mentioned in our issue of January 18 (page 70), the adjourned inquiry was held on January 23. The first witness was Mr. J. F. Woodyatt, who gave an exhaustive account of the results of his *post-mortem* examination, and said death was due to pneumonia and not to arsenical poisoning. Samples of beer had been purchased from three public-houses, at one of which the deceased man drank on the Sunday prior to his death. Mr. A. H. Allen, the Sheffield public analyst, deposed to analysing the samples of beer, as well as the liver, kidneys, and intestines of the dead man. He did not think the traces of arsenic found had any definite significance. A verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

Special Soap.

At Southwark Police Court on January 24, John Trunley, scavenger, and Mark Cook, watchman, were charged with stealing and receiving 30 lbs. of soap, value 6*s.*, the property of Messrs. Peters & Bridges, skin-rug manufacturers, of Peckham. The soap when produced was in bars of such a peculiar colour that the Magistrate (Mr. Paul Taylor) observed that they looked more like bricks than soap. The cashier to the prosecutors said it was soap of the kind they used in dressing skins, and was specially made for their business. The prosecuting sergeant said it contained arsenic, and the police-constable who made the arrest said Trunley told him he got it for some of his mates to wash their trousers with, and also the legs of the Vestry horses. Both prisoners were sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Cough-lozenges for Children.

On January 23 the Walsall Coroner (Mr. T. H. Stanley) held an inquest at Bloxwich, respecting the death of Edward Clark, aged one year and ten months. An elder brother of deceased brought home some linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne cough-lozenges, said to be manufactured by a firm in Walsall. Several members of the family partook of the lozenges, and all without ill effect except deceased, who was allowed to eat five of them, and some hours afterwards was seized with sickness, which continued at intervals during the night and next day. On the following day, as its condition became more serious, Dr. F. Wilson was called in, and found the child comatose. From what he was told he administered an emetic, and applied other remedies, but the child died next morning. A *post-mortem* examination showed the existence of intense irritation of the stomach, to which death was due, and this the doctor considered was produced by the lozenges, each of which contained about $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of morphia. He explained that an adult might have felt no ill effect from taking $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of morphia or even more in some cases, but with children it was very different, as

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they were much more susceptible to morphia and opium. In this case deceased was a big, strong, healthy child. It was stated that deceased's brother, aged 13, ate nine of the lozenges, and the Coroner said he should imagine he had had a narrow escape. The Doctor: I should think so; if you eat two or three they will make you quite sleepy. The Coroner said the lozenges were in very common use, and this was borne out by members of the jury, who said tons of them were eaten, and that these were rather a better class—a remark which elicited the reply that they were certainly more effective. The Coroner having tried one of the lozenges said there was a perceptible burning sensation, and Dr. Wilson said he had no doubt they contained something besides morphia. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned, the Coroner remarking that the case would no doubt act as a warning to parents to keep such things out of the reach of young children.

Booming Bovril.

A thousand medical men practising in London and suburbs attended a reception at the premises of Bovril (Limited), Old Street, E.C, on January 23. Viscount Duncannon received the visitors, who were then conducted over the factory and offices in parties of twenty, and midway in their perambulations were entertained to luncheon in the labelling and wrapping-room which for the nonce had been converted into a refreshment-room. A tour of nearly the whole building was made by the visitors, and much appreciation was expressed at the perfected arrangements used in preparing, bottling, and packing bovril and the other specialities of the firm. Later on in the day another reception and tea was given to medical men unable to be present at the earlier function. The visits to the factory will no doubt do much to enhance the popularity of Bovril.

Birmingham Notes.

A curious announcement occurs in one of our city weeklies: "Mourner, you have no claim against the chemist; on your own showing he merely guaranteed the *bottle*."

In the Dudley orange-wine case "Mr. Paul, Editor of the *Lancet*," gave evidence, according to a local paper. When did the evergreen doctor forsake the pleasant groves of Bloomsbury?

A possessor of pigeons, desiring to get rid of some of them, gave them some opium pills, and, to his great surprise, found that it had not the desired effect. He afterwards learnt that these birds are as immune to opium as it is said cockroaches are to strychnine.

The accident at Moseley Reddings last Saturday in football calls for a complete first-aid outfit at each of these assemblies, and it seems an excellent chance for a pharmacist to devise a cheap one, with the wherewithals in a compact and portable form.

The Birmingham authorities are about to appoint a bacteriologist to their sewage-works at a salary of 160*l.* per annum. One dissentient, Dr. Evans, contended that bacteriological treatment of sewage is nothing more than the natural process, and no special officer was required other than the chemist.

A dentist, writing to the *Post*, asks it to gather statistics of the many unqualified practitioners of their profession in this city, and publish their names. The letter is full of righteous indignation and highly technical terms, but it does not cloak the fact that there are more sinners in the midst of them than without.

Sister against sister sounds dreadful, but it was only a Ping-pong tourney at the Bingley Hall on Saturday afternoon last, when the Misses Wolseley were pitted against each other for award of first and second prize. These talented ladies are very well known, and have held excellent dispenserships at the local hospitals and surgeries of the Midlands. They have relinquished pharmacy.

The King has been pleased to accept a book on "The War against Consumption," which has been written by two of Birmingham's worthy sons, Drs. D. and J. Vinrace, now practising in London, sons of Dr. John Vinrace, who has practised medicine in this city for over fifty years. They received their medical education in our city, and saw much practice at the General and Children's Hospitals.

A customer entered an oilshop for some vermilion, and was told they did not sell it, but could supply vermilionette, which for the particular purpose required seemed to answer very well. What was it? It has been suggested that it is one of the many methods adopted to avoid the sale of poisonous preparations by the great unqualified. For example, red-lead is often sold in our city by drysalters for red precipitate, and spermaceti ointment for white-precipitate ointment.

Leeds Notes.

Leeds people are seeking immunity from the smallpox by re-vaccination, and the demand for calf-lymph has suddenly sprang up to unprecedented dimensions.

Mrs. Martha Ellen Shillito, widow of the late Mr. Richard Shillito, chemist, of Meadow Lane, Leeds, died at Beeston Hill, Leeds, on January 15. She was 72 years of age.

An owner of a large stud had a talk with a correspondent on Wednesday, on the alleged drugging of horses on the Yorkshire wolds. He said that the lads drug the animals to make them sleek and bright in their coats. It had been a common practice for years past for the lads on the isolated wold farms to get the carriers to bring them certain drugs from the chemists in the neighbouring towns, and he was glad to hear that some of the carriers had already refused to take any drugs. He wished that every carrier would follow the example, and that the druggists of the various towns would refuse to supply farm-lads with deadly drugs, or even deleterious mixtures of any kind, unless they had some proof that they were needed by their employers, and were procured with their knowledge. Druggists, he believed, would be ready to help to put a stop to the practice when they knew more of the evil results of supplying certain drugs indiscriminately to farm-lads.

Wholesale Druggists' Cricket Championship.

In the past season the League table resulted as follows:—

—	Played	Won	Lost	Points
Wellcome C.C. ...	9	8	1	16
Davy Hill's C.C. ...	9	7	2	14
Kindrug C.C.	7	3	4	6
Burgoyne's C.C. ...	7	1	6	2
City Mills' C.C. ...	8	1	7	2

The Wellcome C.C. and Davy Hill's C.C. tied for first place, and on playing the deciding match, the Wellcome C.C. won by 10 runs. The annual concert, as announced on page 214, takes place on February 14, and is to be good.

A Chloroform Case.

On January 21 Mrs. Margaret Ann Hothersall (30), of Low Moor, Clitheroe, visited the rooms of Thomas Crook and James Lancaster, artificial-teeth makers, of Castle View, Clitheroe, and of Blackburn, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted, and at her own request chloroform was administered. After the teeth had been drawn she did not recover satisfactorily, and Dr. Barker was called in. Artificial respiration and other means were tried without success, life being extinct. At the inquest the following afternoon, it was stated that Crook and Lancaster were unregistered dentists, their sign bearing the words—

Teeth extracted painlessly, and artificial teeth supplied. Also specialists for skin-diseases.

The housekeeper at Castle View, where Lancaster and Crook practised, deposed that deceased expressed a wish to have chloroform. Crook, Lancaster, and witness all tried to dissuade deceased, and the two men got her to consent to have gas, but this was scarcely applied before it gave out, and chloroform was then administered on a pocket-handkerchief. As soon as she had "gone off," Lancaster drew the teeth, and before he had the last one out she seemed to be coming round and opened her eyes. Mr. Lancaster thereupon got her up to wash out her mouth, but she collapsed, and he at once sent for Dr. Barker.

Dr. Barker stated that when he was called to the house he found deceased being supported in a semi-upright posi-

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tion on the sofa in the front room. He immediately placed her flat on the sofa with her head low. Artificial respiration and hot fomentation over the heart were applied, but without effect. Apparently none of the ordinary means had been taken prior to his arrival to restore deceased. The position in which he found deceased was an unfortunate one. His opinion was that the woman died from asphyxia from chloroform-poisoning. He could not say whether he could have saved her had he been five minutes sooner. The heart may have gone first, even under chloroform, suddenly.

Mr. Knowles (for the dentists): I take it chloroform is safe, even for a child of 2 years of age?

It is never particularly safe, even with the greatest care in administration. Deaths have taken place under chloroform when under medical care.

James Lancaster, who described himself as an artificial-teeth maker, of Whalley New Road, Blackburn, said he did not measure the chloroform he administered to deceased. He got four teeth out in about six seconds, and immediately he had done he lifted deceased up so that the blood would come out of her mouth. When she collapsed he got a bottle of ammonia and put it to her nose, and told Mr. Crook to run for the doctor. The upright position the doctor spoke of was only momentary. Asked by the Coroner whether he had any medical qualification, Lancaster said he had not, but he had as much qualification as other dentists, having gone through the same colleges, though he was not registered. There were 95 out of every 100 who had not passed at all.

Examined by Mr. Knowles, Lancaster said he had been in Clitheroe fifteen months, and during that time had administered chloroform between 300 and 400 times successfully. His partner, Crook, had more medical qualifications than himself. He did not know the amount of chloroform he administered; he simply gave it till the patient lost consciousness.

After half-an-hour's deliberation in private, the jury found—

That Margaret Ann Hothersall had died from an overdose of chloroform unskilfully administered by James Lancaster and Thomas Crook, and, further, that they, by the means and manner aforesaid, did kill and slay the said Margaret Ann Hothersall.

On January 25 the two men appeared at the Clitheroe Police Court, in answer to a charge of manslaughter.

The Chief Constable, who prosecuted, briefly related the statements disclosed at the inquest.

Mr. Knowles, who defended, asked several of the witnesses whether the original verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest had not been altered on the suggestion of the Coroner? Dr. Barker admitted that something was added to it, but he did not think it amounted to a verdict. Dr. Smithies, who made a *post-mortem* examination in conjunction with Dr. Barker, said he was prepared to swear that deceased died from the inhalation of the fumes of chloroform. The Chief Constable said Crook went to his office, told him of the occurrence, and requested witness to go with him to Castle View. Both Crook and Lancaster told him they were not dental surgeons, nor were they registered dentists. Dr. Barker, recalled, said prisoners had employed the method usually adopted in administering chloroform, but had not used the special graduated bottle generally employed.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the Liverpool Assizes.

Sundry Claims.

In the Westminster County Court on January 27, Judge Woodfall had before him on a default summons the case of Johnson *v.* Kirby, in which the plaintiff claimed payment of an order in respect of chemicals supplied to the defendant. The debtor did not appear, but plaintiff said he was the proprietor of a preparation for hair, and was well able to pay. An order for payment in fourteen days with costs was made.—On the following day in the case of Foxley *v.* Braham the plaintiff sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt due from the defendant, a chemist's assistant, and an order for payment at the rate of 1*l.* a month was made.—In another case on the same day (Tuesday) his Honour Judge Woodfall had before him a case in which plaintiff, a fancy-goods dealer, named Benham, sought to enforce payment of an order in respect of trade goods supplied to the defendant, a chemist, named Titcombe, until recently carrying on business at Clapham Road, S.W. The plaintiff said that since the goods had been supplied the defendant had sold his business for a considerable sum, but had not made the slightest effort to pay this debt. An order was made for payment in a fortnight subject to committal in default.

The L.G.B. Adamant.

The Local Government Board is not generous to Poor-Law dispensers. No matter what their extra duties in times of extraordinary illness there is the inevitable refusal to give increased pay. The Holborn Board of Guardians asked permission to increase the salary of Mr. N. Colbeck, dispenser at their Highgate Infirmary, because of good services rendered; but on January 22 a letter from the Local Government Board was read at the Guardians' meeting, in which it was stated that the Board are not prepared to make an exception to the rule as to dispensers' salaries.

Methylated Spirit Internally.

At an inquest held at Wyggeston Hospital on January 20, a nurse stated that the deceased, a male inmate 90 years of age, had been in bed for a year and a half. He was getting some medicine internally, and she had been in the habit of rubbing his back with methylated spirit to prevent bedsores. One day by inadvertence she gave him a tablespoonful of the methylated spirit in place of his medicine. Both bottles were the same in colour and shape, but were properly labelled. The deceased died two days afterwards from "over-stimulation acting on an enfeebled circulation followed by collapse, and caused by the dose of methylated spirit." Had deceased been a younger man the spirit, according to the medical evidence, would have had little ill effect. Death from misadventure was the verdict.

Masonic.

At the annual installation of the Sutherland Lodge of Unity No. 460 of Freemasons, held on January 24 at Newcastle-under-Lyne, Brothers D. H. Oxen, chemist and druggist, and C. J. Wain, pharmaceutical chemist, were installed S.W. and J.D. respectively.

The Week's Poisonings.

Nine fatalities from poisoning are reported, which, with the single exception of carbonic oxide, are attributed to scheduled poisons. Prussic acid was taken by a veterinary surgeon at Chelsea and by a chemist at Tranmere. Three laudanum suicides are recorded, and one each from morphine, carbolic acid, and oxalic acid. The fatality from carbonic oxide which took place at Leeds, was said to be due to the naked flame of a paraffin-oil lamp burning in an insufficiently ventilated room. The Medical Officer of Health for Bermondsey reported last week twenty-one cases of poisoning from tyrotoxicon, found in some cheese imported from Holland. Into a house in Leeds adjoining a bakehouse sulphur fumes penetrated from a defective flue, rendering the inmates unconscious. Two of the family recovered, but an elderly woman was removed to the infirmary suffering from sulphur-poisoning.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. R. Keating Clay (solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) was last week, on the motion of the President of the Society (Mr. G. D. Beggs), elected Chairman of the Dalkey Urban Council.

Good Drugs.

Mr. Henry Boyers, pharmaceutical chemist, Sligo, came in for a word of praise at the meeting of the Tobercurry Guardians on January 20, the occasion being the report of the analyst (Sir Charles Cameron) that the drugs examined,

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and which had been supplied by Mr. Boyers, were all up to the standard.

Theoretical Chemistry.

The class for theoretical chemistry and physics of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which is held at the Society's house, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, starts on Tuesday, February 4. Mr. Thomas A. Shegog will conduct the class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 8 P.M. to 9 30 P.M. The syllabus can be obtained from the Registrar.

Guardians' Loss.

There was some discussion at the meeting of the Sligo Board of Guardians on January 18, relative to the loss of 200*l.* rebate, incurred by the neglect of the late Clerk to the Board to forward samples of drugs for analysis as required by the L.G.B. regulations. The Clerk was directed to write again and see if anything can be done to avert the loss.

Irish Municipal Elections.

The following candidates connected with the drug-trade have been returned as councillors:—

Mr. Robert Lyons, druggist, High Street, Omagh.
Sir Thomas Robinson, Kingston.
Mr. John Watson, Belfast.
Mr. John A. Woodside, L.P.S.I., Ballymena.

Contractor Explains.

Mr. White, Sligo, attended at the meeting of the Swinford Guardians on January 21, relative to adverse exports of the analyst on drugs supplied. The L.G.B. had called the Guardians' attention to an unsatisfactory explanation regarding tinctures of opium and iodine supplied to Keltimagh Dispensary. Mr. White explained that the tinctures were over strength, and complained of the L.G.B., who seemed to be trying to run him out of every drug-contract he had with the different Unions. It was unanimously decided to continue Mr. White as drug-contractor.

Demurrage Case.

The judgment in the case of Messrs. Morel (Limited), Cardiff, *v.* Messrs. Goulding (Limited), Cork, in which a demurrage claim of 208*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was made for a cargo of sulphur ore, was delivered on January 27 in the King's Bench Division of the Dublin High Court. The verdict for the defendants previously given in the lower court was sustained.

Selling Dispensary Medicines.

The complaint of a guardian (Mr. Mackin) of the Granard Union, that a doctor had sold dispensary medicines (*C. & D.*, January 25), again came before the Board of Guardians at its last meeting in the shape of the following letter:—

Gentlemen,—With reference to the letter of the Local Government Board asking for the names of the medical officers who, it was alleged, sold dispensary medicines, I have to state that the parties who did so are not in the Union at present, and as we have nothing further to do with them I must refuse to give their names; but, seeing that there are two vacancies to be filled on the medical staff of the Union, and lest the men should be ignorant of, or overlook, the dispensary regulations, I thought it my duty to direct public attention to the matter, and so prevent these frauds on the sick poor. Believing I have done my duty in the matter, I must respectfully decline to have anything further to say or do with it.—Yours, &c., P. MACKIN.

The letter was marked "Read."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Kinninmont Prize.

The examination (which is a written one, the subjects being botany, magnetism, and electricity) for this annual prize will be held in Glasgow in May or June. Assistants in Glasgow and the counties of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigtown, who have qualified two years previous to the examination, are eligible to compete. Assistants who have served their apprenticeship in these districts, but have removed outside the radius within twelve months of the examination, will also be eligible. Intending competitors should send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. W. L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

Personal.

The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association is to entertain Mr. James Clark, Ph.C., at dinner, and present him with an address, prior to his departure for London to take up a position with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Poisoning.

George Blyth (64), a grocer and sub-postmaster in the mining village of Glencraig, near Dunfermline, died on January 24 from the effects of swallowing an overdose of laudanum.

A hawker named Hallpin was found in an unconscious condition near Galashiels, with a bottle containing oil of vitriol near him. He was restored sufficiently to appear at the police court on January 27, when he told the Bailie that he had had a shock on the left side, and used the vitriol (diluted) to relieve his suffering. The Bailie discharged him with an admonition.

An Example to the Empire.

The chemists of the country may well "keep their eye on Paisley." There the principal members of the craft live in peace and amity, and by joint action are able not only to close their shops at 8 P.M. but to have a Tuesday half-holiday in addition. This goes on all the year round and works beautifully. As for night-bell fees, late calls are hardly ever made, the public being educated to the point of respecting the leisure-hours of the chemist, save only in cases of dire necessity.

Glasgow Notes.

A lady (30), tall and refined, &c., wishes, through the *Citizen*, to meet business gentleman; qualified chemist preferred.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has just sent his promised cheque for 25,000*l.* to the building-fund of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

It will cost 170,000*l.* to carry out the scheme for reconstructing the Royal Infirmary, now definitely adopted. Much of the money is still to be found.

In addition to the three dispensaries which the Govan Parish Council have opened, as reported in our last issue, they intend to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of their own galenicals.

A pauper patient died suddenly on January 21 in the surgery of Dr. J. S. Rankin, Cumberland Street, and when his body was searched over 21*l.* was found in the pockets, and savings-bank books showing total credits of 90*l.*

A medical man from the East End has been called as a witness before the Committee on the Poisons Schedules. He will probably give important evidence as to the scrupulous observance in doctors' shops of the regulations for the storage and sale of poisons.

It is claimed that the *x*-ray treatment of cancer, now being boomed as of American origin, has been employed successfully for the past eighteen months in the Royal Infirmary here by Dr. Faulds. The distinctive merit of the treatment is its efficacy in the recurrent form of the malady.

A chemist, learned in pharmacy law, has been making some of the local medicos who dispense their own prescriptions uncomfortable, by pointing out to them that their habitual practice of sending out bottles and packages containing scheduled poisons without their name and address, and of failing to enter such prescriptions in a book kept for the purpose, is a breach of the Pharmacy Act.

The public are at last discovering that the chemist is a scientific man. At Paisley the other day an old farmer handed a chemist a hunk of stone, with a request that he would test it for silver, and recently a painter brought a Glasgow suburban chemist several parcels of "painters'

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stuff," which had been offered to him for sale. The chemist, who keeps up his practical work and has a complete set of B.P. reagents, was able to identify all the specimens, and to inform his client that what he imagined to be whiting or stucco, was really sulphate of barium. The painter was effusively grateful, but walked away without mentioning a fee, and the "scientific gent" was too diffident to call him back. Knowledge, like virtue, is often its own reward, but that form of return does not pay rent and taxes.

The chemists' windows now present a thoroughly seasonable appearance. Malt preparations, cod-liver oil, and emulsions seem to be the favourite articles. One small store evidently aims at a display suitable for all seasons, as the bottles of cod-liver oil and cough-mixture alternate with salines. Several still inform the public that Christmas presents may be had within, which seems to suggest that some windows are not dressed frequently. Mr. M. F. Thomson announces his annual "clearing sale of high-class perfumery and toilet-articles; great reductions." He still has the most elegant window-display in the city. Mr. Robinson displays in St. Vincent's Pharmacy a testimonial for his speciality from Dan Leno, who finds that cocalypthols are all that singers and speakers require.

Photographics.

At the monthly meeting of the Blairgowrie Photographic Association the results of a pictorial-postcard competition were announced, in which the second prize was taken by Mr. J. D. Petrie, chemist and druggist, Blairgowrie.

The Dundee and East of Scotland Photographic Association has been in existence over twenty years, the President of the year being Mr. W. F. Hill. Monthly meetings are held in University College during the winter session (October to May), and the Association has club-rooms at 39 High Street, Dundee, which are open daily (summer and winter) for the use of members.

An International Photographic Exhibition will be held, under the auspices of the Dundee and East of Scotland Photographic Association, in the Victoria Art Galleries, Dundee, on January 31, and will remain open for four weeks. The judges in the "picture" section are Messrs. J. Craig Annan and Mr. Crooke, and Mr. A. Horsley Hinton will adjudicate in the class comprising "lantern-slides and lecturette."

Family Jars.

An action has been raised in the Court of Session by John Miller, chemist, 6 Woodlands, Langside, Glasgow, against his brother-in-law, Henry Adam, engineer, South Lambeth, London, for 250*l.* damages for alleged slander. Pursuer states that before he settled in Glasgow he was employed in Mexico, and that while there he gave defender employment and boarded him. Defender and his sister had an interest in heritable property in Govan regarding which differences arose, and in January last year the defender is said to have written to his sister which contained grave reflections on pursuer's character. Mrs. Miller has also raised an action against her brother, in which she claims 250*l.* as damages for statements made against her character in the same letter.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Pro-Boer Pharmacy.—Pate Kruger is the name given by an enterprising Paris pharmacist to a cough-lozenge with a basis of eucalyptus. He sent a sample box to the ex-President, who replied, "Hartelijk Dank!" which was taken as a sign of great appreciation, and the lozenge was at once named in his honour.

Vanilla from the Colonies.—A decree has been issued fixing at 10,000 kilos. the quantity of vanilla produced in French establishments in Oceania (Tahiti and its dependencies), which, from July 1 1901, to June 30, 1902, is to be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. of the ordinary import-duty on importation into France.

An Anecdote from Germany.—It is related that a French pharmacist recently sent his son to Germany to learn the language and placed him with an apotheker in business near Frankfort. This pharmacist happened to have a contract for supplying the local German garrison, and in due course he received a notice from the military authorities forbidding him employing the French lad.

Commercial Pharmacy.—The Syndicate of the Grandes Pharmacies Commerciales de France held its annual meeting a few days ago in Paris, when questions relative to the development of the commercial element in French pharmacy were discussed, and M Mille, a pharmacist of Paris, was re-elected President. Various resolutions were passed with a view to obtaining a reduction in the amount of the Paris City dues on certain products used in pharmacy, and especially on alcohol and cod-liver oil.

Co-operative Pharmacy seems to have at last secured a firm footing in France, although a great effort has been made to nip it in the bud. It was the subject of a long lawsuit some time since between the pharmacists of Marseilles and the local co-operative, or mutual-help, societies, resulting in a favourable judgment for the latter. Other southern towns, including Toulouse, Toulon, and Limoges, have now their co-operative pharmacies, and other centres are adopting the same course. There is no doubt that pharmacists in French country towns will feel this competition rather severely if it develops.

Assurance against Illness.—The Grand Duché of Luxembourg has just introduced a law rendering assurance against illness obligatory for that class of people whose earnings are less than 3,000*f.* (120*l.*) per annum. The cost of the insurance is rated at 3 per cent of the wages, two-thirds being paid by the worker and one-third by the employer, the latter being responsible for the payment of the premium. The persons insured get, in case of illness, medical attendance and drugs and medicines free, as well as a cash payment of a sum equal to half their wages for each working day. In case of death the widow receives an amount equal to twenty times the daily wage. Women receive half their wages for four weeks in cases of accouchement.

Amor Vincit Omnia.—Mlle. X—— was the proprietor of a well-kept officine not a hundred miles from the Paris School of Pharmacy, of which she is a graduate. On starting business, mindful alike of Mrs. Grundy and of the interests of her sex, she decided to employ a female assistant, and engaged a young lady, Mlle. V——, in that capacity. But, alas! the little god that laughs at locksmiths is not to be denied admission to a pharmacy, and the young lady assistant had a brother who was a student at the Paris School of Pharmacy. So it comes about that the name of Mlle. X—— on the pharmacy door is followed by the discreet addition "Mme. Y——," for the lady pharmacist and her assistant's brother are now man and wife. When he takes his pharmaceutical degree, perhaps there will be a pharmacy less in Paris kept by a lady.

South African News.

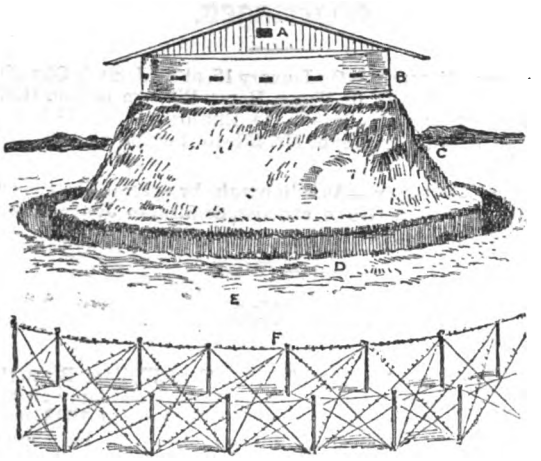
Uniform Prices.—The Cape Town Prices-adjustment Committee has commenced its labours, and it is expected that a uniform price-list, so far as retail prices are concerned, will be ready and presented to the trade at a meeting for confirmation at no distant date. The task of adjusting the retail prices for patents and proprietary articles probably forms one of the most difficult features of the scheme. As in home centres the grocer has to be reckoned with for patents, the outfitters in Cape Town handle perfumes and the general stores sell both perfumes and soaps at cut prices, admitting they do not want profit on this class of business. In St. George's Street the other day a furnishing ironmonger's window was filled with toilet-soaps, but, to give the ironmonger his due, full prices were put on the goods.

More Room.—Anyone who has seen the handsome structure in Cape Town which comprises the headquarters of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. in South Africa would imagine that with such a vast amount of floor space there should be plenty of room for the conduct of a wholesale

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business. So there is, but the distance from European markets forces local firms to carry enormous stocks, and it is to relieve the Adderley Street premises that a further property has had to be acquired, which will be used as a general store for the more bulky merchandise handled in the course of every-day trade in South Africa. It is a significant fact that of the many merchants' stores in Cape Town, those associated with the drug-trade are among the finest.

A BLOCKHOUSE.—We reproduce herewith a sketch which appeared in a recent issue of the *Weekly Scotsman*. It represents a blockhouse, and was drawn by Mr. J. D. Horsburgh, chemist and druggist, who is at present with the R.A.M.C. somewhere in the neighbourhood of Vrede, in the north-east of the Orange River Colony. Mr. Horsburgh sent the sketch and the following description of its construction to his mother at Aberdour House, Fife, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the paper containing it:—



A—In important blockhouses a loophole for a Maxim gun; in any case a ventilator. B—Loopholes for rifle fire. C—Earthworks. D—Trench 4 to 6 feet deep and 6 feet wide. E—An open space for "sentry-go" and playing skittles. F—Barbed-wire fencing.

Mr. Horsburgh states that four of these houses are erected in one day by about a hundred natives and twenty engineers to each. They begin at the trench, throwing the earth into the centre. When sufficient height is got in the middle a circle (about 24 feet diameter and 3 feet high) of galvanised iron is put in, another of the same added, and then banked round until a bullet-proof mound surrounds the whole. The top part, containing the loopholes, is in a double cylinder, packed with small stones to make it impervious to rifle fire.

PRACTISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The appointment of Health Boards has been notified for the towns of Heidelberg, Vereeniging, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Boksburg, and Germiston. A proclamation has been issued making provision, until the establishment of a Medical Board, for duly qualified persons to practise as medical practitioners, dentists, and chemists and druggists. One clause provides that no licence should be granted to applicants to practise as physicians, surgeons, or dentists, on any degree, diploma, or certificate of any foreign university or medical school, unless it be proved that such degree or diploma entitles the holder to practise in his own country, and that, by the laws of such country, in which the degree or diploma is conferred. British subjects legally qualified to practise in Great Britain and Ireland are afforded privileges equivalent to those granted by licences under this proclamation.

THERE IS SOMETHING LIKE A STORM raging here in medical circles, writes our Cape Town correspondent, under date January 7, the cause of which is as follows: Towards the middle of last year Dr. Gregory was appointed medical officer of health for the Cape Colony. Outside officialdom a doubt existed as to whether Dr. Gregory held the necessary qualifications for such a high post. Shortly after the appointment had been made a letter appeared in the now-defunct paper *Greater Britain*, commenting thereon, and was signed "An Old Colonist." For some unexplained reason the editress divulged the name of the writer, who turns out to have been Dr. Scholtz. Dr. Gregory then drew the attention of the Medical Council to the matter, in whose hands it was left. Section 13 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1899, provides that if a medical man is found, after due inquiry, to be guilty of "unprofessional conduct" he may be reprimanded and cautioned; if guilty of "infamous or disgraceful conduct" his licence may be withdrawn. Dr. Scholtz is an elected member of the Medical Council. The result of the investigation by the Medical Council will not, of course, become public property, since they simply tender their recommendations to the Government, who alone can act in extreme cases; but according to a section of the local Press Dr. Scholtz is to lose his licence, and more is to be heard of the business in the courts. Perhaps, however, seeing the necessary publicity has attended the proceedings, the affair will blow over.

BECAME ATTACHED TO IT.—Dr. Stanley Hodgson, recently medical officer to the West African Hinterland Consolidated (Limited), in the course of a report on the climatic conditions of West Africa, says: "The daily taking of quinine was proceeded with during the whole of the time we were in the bush, and the health condition of the men was such that on the march back they would rather have gone without their breakfasts any morning than without the quinine.

Australasian News.

MEDICAL PRIVILEGES.—The case of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria *v.* Andrew Honman (*C. & D.*, January 11, page 39) came on at the Williamstown Police-court on December 13, 1901. Mr. Honman is a medical man, and is registered under the Firms Act as one of the proprietors of the business of T. M. Blackett & Sons, Williamstown, and the Pharmacy Board prosecuted him for illegally carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. The defendant relied on the exemption contained in the Act referring to the rights and privileges of any legally qualified medical man. The Bench found that defendant did not carry on the business of a chemist and druggist on the date mentioned, and dismissed the case with 10*l.* 10*s.* costs for defendant. An application was made on December 17 to the higher court for an order to review the decision.

GERMAN PERFUMERY IN AUSTRALIA.—The German Export Bank of Berlin have received the following letter from Sydney—"Although there is a good market here for perfumery, there is practically no demand for the German made article. A liberal distribution of free samples would perhaps stimulate the business. Only a short time ago we received from a German maker an empty bottle, nicely labelled and got up in good style, but with no perfume inside. We should only be laughed at here if such samples were shown. The English and still more the American manufacturers are incomparably more obliging with respect to samples. An agent we know has lately received fourteen cases containing twelve bottles each as gratis samples for distribution, and the firm in question allowed him 10*l.* per month until further notice towards expenses. Without an arrangement of this sort people here are unwilling to introduce foreign and unknown brands. Therefore we cannot accept any agency before we know what proposals German houses are willing to make."

A SKIN-LOTION.—In the Supreme Court, Melbourne, on December 10, 1901, Mrs. Augusta Griffiths sought to recover from Messrs. Martin & Co., chemists and druggists, Perth, 200*l.* as damages for personal injuries said to have been sustained by using "Youkno," a lotion prepared by the defendants for putting on the hands and face to keep away insects. It was stated that the bottles containing the preparation were labelled "Perfectly harmless, and serves to whiten, soften, and beautify the skin." The effect of the application on the plaintiff had been to cause a skin-

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disease to break out on her, giving her great pain and preventing her following her occupation as a dressmaker. Evidence was given by Mr. McClure, manager for Messrs. A. M. Bickford & Sons, wholesale druggists, and Mr. Garner, manager for Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., wholesale druggists, regarding the sale of "Youkno." Both witnesses deposed that during the past few years they had sold large quantities of the preparation, and had never heard of any harmful effects from its use. Mrs. Griffiths said she used the lotion—a bottle of which her husband had procured from a chemist in Freemantle—to keep away mosquitoes. She applied the stuff to the backs of her hands, at intervals, for ten days, with the result that blisters broke out, and she had to have medical attendance for about a month, until the sores were healed. Two bottles of the lotion were analysed by Mr. Samuel S. Dougall, who said each bottle contained 99 per cent. of kerosene with a little phenol and some citrorella and verbena oils. Two doctors, who attended the plaintiff, expressed the opinion that the inflammation on her hands was caused by the application of kerosene. For the defence Dr. Astles, who saw the plaintiff in Freemantle, said she was suffering from a pustular form of eczema which might have been in her system, and would be brought out by hard water or soap. He (the doctor) had used "Youkno" on many occasions during the past summer on his face and hands, and had recommended it to many people, and no ill-effects resulted. Another medical man was of opinion that "Youkno" would not cause eczema unless there existed in the person using it a predisposition to the complaint. The case was adjourned.

East Indian News.

A Withdrawal.—Dr. Wilkins' sarsaparilla, the American imitation of the original British preparation, has been finally withdrawn from the bazaars of India.

Personal.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, representing Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., was in Bombay when the mail left.—Messrs. Grimault, of Paris, also had a representative doing ground for the first time at Bombay.

A Warning to Shippers.—A fearful ingenuity, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is exhibited by the Customs authorities at Karachi in interpreting the law. Not long after stopping some goods for Lahore, marked "Made in Berlin," because they were not marked with the country of origin, the Karachi officials stopped some carbon enamel, such as brewers use for enamelling casks, on the ground that it contained alcohol which was not rendered unfit for drinking purposes. The Karachi officials, after submitting the enamel to the Government analyst, found they were wrong. They thereupon let the enamel pass—after charging the shipper with the analyst's fee.

Business Changes.

Briggs' Drug-stores is about to be opened at 197 Hoxton Street, Hoxton, N.

Messrs. Swire & Co. have opened a pharmacy at South Gosforth, near Carnforth.

Butterfield's Drug-stores have been opened at 2 Franklin Road (next door to the Drill Hall), Harrogate.

The Spitalfields Drug-store Company have recently acquired new premises at 9 Fournier Street, Commercial Street, E.

Mr. Reginald Halstead, F.C.S., nephew of Mr. T. Farries, has, as from January 1, been admitted a partner of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 16 Coleman Street, E.C.

Mr F. S. Cullen, of St. James' Pharmacy, Norwich, has just opened new corner premises in the Magdalen Road, where he intends running a high-class modern drug-store on strictly store-lines.

Mr. T. W. Harris, fourteen years manager for Messrs. W. Bates & Co., Oxford Street, Southampton, has taken premises in Above Bar Street, and, when alterations are complete, is going to open as an ophthalmic optician, belt and truss maker, &c.

The company carrying on business at Newcastle, Staffs, as Oxen & Co. (Limited), chemists, druggists, and medicine vendors, has been voluntarily wound up. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. David H. Oxen, chemist and druggist, in his own name.

Birth.

Vallance.—At Fieldhead, Mansfield, Notts, on January 26, the wife of Arthur C. Vallance, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

Marriages.

Bolton—Fowler.—On January 15, at St. James's Church, Hull, by the Rev. D. K. Moore, Henry William Bolton, H.M. Customs, Newhaven, Sussex, to Elizabeth Mary Deborah (Debby), eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Fowler, chemist and druggist, Hull.

Grieve—Murray.—At Edinburgh, by special licence, on January 24, Robert Grieve, chemist, Selkirk, to Jessie Welsh or Murray, Delhaig, Gorgie.

Deaths.

Bennett.—On January 23, Mr. Alfred William Bennett, M.A., B.Sc., the well-known botanist, died suddenly on an omnibus in London. He was born at Clapham in 1833, and was educated at University College, London. He edited with Sir W. Thiselton Dyer the English edition of Sachs's "Text-book of Botany," 1875, and had written several important botanical works.

Holland.—At Kettering, on January 22, Mr. John James Holland, dispenser to Messrs. J. W. & L. W. Dryland, surgeons. Aged 45. Mr. Holland was found lying on the floor in the drug-store room quite dead. Death was due to apoplexy.

Jessop.—On January 22, at Septon, near Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas J. Jessop, of H. Jessop & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, Fenay Bridge. Aged 65.

Pott.—At 72 Old Chester Road, Tranmere, Cheshire, on January 23, Mr. Frederick Fore Pott, chemist and druggist. Aged 51. Mr. Pott, who had been worried and depressed by financial affairs, committed suicide with prussic acid.

Webster.—At Bangor, on January 21, Mr. Thomas Webster, son of Mr. Thomas Webster, chemist and druggist, Bangor. Aged 25. Mr. Webster served his apprenticeship with his father, and after a short period of study in Liverpool he came to London, where he was for about two years an assistant with Messrs. Morgan Brothers, chemists, King's Cross, N. From London he went as an assistant to Mr. Lloyd, of Walton-on-the-Naze, returning to Bangor in the end of September.

Williams.—At Bury, on January 27, suddenly, Mr. Robert Williams, assistant to Mr. Crompton, chemist, 41 Stanley Street, Bury. Aged 19.

Recent Will.

Kershaw.—The will of Mr. Sam Kershaw, chemist and druggist, Formby, who died on June 5, has been proved at the District Registry at Liverpool, by his executors, Mr. James Kershaw, of "The Dol," Oxenhope, near Keighley, worsted manufacturer, the father, and Mr. Thomas Birtwistle, of Cheltenham, provision merchant. The gross estate is valued at 590*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

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Winter Session.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE committee of this Society met on January 22 at Garfield Chambers, Belfast, Mr. Robert Cumbridge (Carrickfergus) in the chair. After the minutes had been read, the opportunity was taken to congratulate Mr. John Watson, one of the Vice-Presidents, on his election as a city councillor for Victoria Ward, to which Mr. WATSON replied.

A report in reference to the drug classes recently started in the Municipal Institute was presented and passed.

SHOP-HOURS.

A petition in favour of the Shop-hours (Early Closing) Bill was submitted and passed, the Chairman and Hon. Secretary being empowered to sign and forward it to the Right Hon. Lord Avebury, who has since introduced the Bill again, as as the Government have intimated that they do not intend to deal with the question.

It was decided to hold the annual business and social meeting on February 27, and Messrs. Jamison, Gibson, Carse, Frackleton, Walsh, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed as a committee to carry out all the arrangements.

MINIMUM PRICES.

A report was presented by the Prices Committee, which stated that several firms were trying to fix minimum non-cutting prices, which was looked upon as a step in the right direction; and as it was considered that a large number of proprietary articles, especially foods, were now sold by grocers, it was decided to wait on the Grocers' Association in order to bring the matter of fair prices before the members. Messrs. Carse, Walsh, and the Hon. Secretary were asked to act.

The committee then adjourned.

THE ANNUAL MUSICAL EVENING

of the Society was successfully brought off in the Whitehall Buildings, Belfast, on January 24. Mr. James Tate occupied the chair, and there was an excellent attendance. A splendid programme was gone through, the following taking part: Messrs. C. Abernethy, T. W. Gibson, J. Harper, John Morrison, James McCormick, R. Dimond, S. Holmes, Leggett, Burland, King, Firth, McDade, and McDowell; Misses Ida Corbett, Magill, Orr, McCamley, Tumath, Grills, Nora Corbett, and McDowell; and the evening concluded with the singing of "God Save the King."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association was held in the Science Schools, North Shields, on January 22, Mr. Robert Wright (President) in the chair. Newcastle and the adjoining towns and district were well represented.

The Association makes a point of meeting at least once during the session in one or other of the adjoining towns within its area, thus keeping up the interest of those members who cannot attend regular meetings in Newcastle, besides proving a valuable recruiting agency by bringing outside members of the trade into direct touch with the Association.

Mr. BARRY NOBLE read the paper on

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION

(printed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, page 175)—part of the "Federation circular" which was referred to this meeting for discussion.

Mr. GIBSON (North Shields) thought that better facilities for study and recreation should be given to apprentices, also a fair payment. He was inclined to think that the retail drug-trade would ultimately drift into large monopolies on the lines of co-operative establishments. Mr. G. F. MERSON considered that the "First" examination had nothing to do with the dearth of apprentices. It was only adequate in view of the succeeding examinations. The weakness lay in the want of status and recognition after qualification. He was of opinion that the conditions under which business existed in many districts did not admit of proper training of apprentices. Mr. F. GILDERDALE thought doctors doing their own dispensing was a great drawback. Mr. HEDLEY PATTINSON (Whitley Bay) said the chief cause of the dearth of apprentices was the long hours which obtained—as apprentices, as assistants, as principals. This militated against getting the right class of material. Mr. J. D. ROSE (Jarrow) took a very gloomy view of the present state of matters; and Mr. CHAS. RIDLEY and Mr. BUCKLEY (North Shields) said they had never taken apprentices, because, as they stated candidly, they were not prepared to give the proper training which they thought should be given to apprentices. Mr. ELLIS (South Shields) would make the Preliminary or its equivalent a *sine quâ non* before indentures were signed. He was optimistic in his general views. Mr. NAPIER, Mr. KERSE, and the PRESIDENT also took part. Mr. NOBLE replied, and votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting of this Association on Wednesday evening, January 22, Mr. C. T. Weary (President) in the chair, Mr. Broom (Devonport) was elected a member of the Association, and Mr. Woolley (also of Devonport) a member of the junior section. Mr. F. MAITLAND (Hon. Secretary of the Pharmacy Ball Committee) reported that there was a small balance to be handed to the Association as the result of the ball. Mr. Maitland was heartily thanked for his services, to which the unqualified success of the ball was greatly due. The Association decided unanimously to support Lord Avebury's Bill providing for shorter hours in shops.

The proposal to establish

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

was discussed on the basis of a letter from the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. The PRESIDENT considered Mr. Paterson's paper an excellent one, and remarked that pharmacy was one of the few callings not considered at all in technical education, although it had a prior claim over almost all others. This was probably partly due to a lack of cohesion among chemists. If they had in that town a good centre of technical education, where students could obtain proper facilities, he believed it would to some extent do away with the great difficulty in obtaining apprentices.

Mr. BARGE was of opinion that they would never obtain just what was required if they were dependent on classes conducted by their local Association. To chemists throughout the country the question was of the greatest possible interest, because the time was no doubt coming when apprentices would have to qualify during their period of apprenticeship; and there seemed no other course than to obtain for apprentices a thorough and practical system of education. Chemists should place the matter before the Government and the Pharmaceutical Society with a request that the grants to technical schools should include the provision of a thorough training in pharmacy in all large towns. In view of the fact that this special training was legally necessary in the interests of the public and for the public safety, all such schools of pharmacy should receive Government support in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. MAITLAND considered that they could not expect the Government to send any grant to them direct. The Technical Education Committees received and dealt with the funds for the respective centres, and they would be the best authorities to work this matter.

Mr. TURNEY remarked that the whole matter hinged upon whether money was forthcoming from the Government or other sources in order that an efficient pharmaceutical education might be provided. From efforts in the past it was very evident that it was impossible in Plymouth to work a school to teach pharmacy as it should be done without a special grant.

Mr. PARK pointed out that, when approached by the Association some time ago, the headmaster of Plymouth Technical Schools said the matter was one of money, as the whole sum granted to the centre was allotted, and there was none to spare for special classes for teaching pharmacy. It must be recognised that chemists were now helped to a considerable extent by these schools.

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Mr. HUNT, Mr. ROPER, and Mr. COCKS spoke on the local conditions, and the discussion became conversational. In the course of it, Mr. PARK said he could not for a moment see that the Pharmaceutical Society was called upon to do anything for the education of the student. A man who wished to enter a profession ought not to expect a private Society to assist him in this respect. If that is the case, Mr. ROPER asked, how can the Society justify the subsidising of the Square school? Mr. PARK said it was perfectly open for any of them as students to go there Mr. ROPER did not consider that that justified it. Mr. PARK was of opinion that if the Society had the means they would establish a school in every large centre in England. Mr. DAVEY TURNEY and Mr. FAIRWEATHER continued the discussion; and Mr. ROPER moved that the Hon. Secretary be requested to write to the Secretary of the Federation, giving a general statement as to the possibilities of pharmaceutical education in the district and mentioning the character of the classes provided at the Technical Schools. The motion was seconded by Mr. PARK, and carried.

Mr ROPER, referring to other matters in the letter from the Federation, considered it desirable that the

MINOR EXAMINATION SHOULD BE DIVIDED,

and purely scientific subjects taken at periods during apprenticeship, so that more time and attention might be devoted to the purely technical subjects. In other professions all the examinations were divided in that way.

Mr. PARK said it was impossible for the Society to divide the Minor examination. That would have to come under a new Act of Parliament. The present Minor examination did not press heavily on students who were industrious during their apprenticeship.

A motion in favour of the existing arrangements was carried by 6 votes to 4.

Referring to the request for suggestions as to the

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING SUITABLE APPRENTICES,

Mr. MAITLAND urged more generous treatment, as well as shorter hours Mr. DAVEY TURNEY considered the increased difficulty of the Preliminary examination one of the factors in the problem. Mr. ROPER agreed with Mr. Allen that if they were honest they could not give parents thinking of apprenticing their sons too favourable an impression. Mr. HUNT pointed out that in businesses in which there were shorter hours and no examination apprentices could not be obtained. Mr. ROPER moved that, in the opinion of the Association, shorter hours and improved educational facilities would tend to remove the difficulty, which was carried.

After the meeting the President and members adjourned to the Swiss Café, where supper was provided.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

THE adjourned annual meeting was held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, January 23, Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun. (President) in the chair.

Mr. W. S. Mitchell, King Street, Egremont, was elected a member of the Society.

PRACTICAL TOPICS.

Mr. J. T. HORNBLOWER asked if acid sulphate of sodium is frequently used as a remedial agent at the Royal Infirmary. He believed it had recently been prescribed as sodii sulph, and some considerable doubt had existed as to whether the sulphide or the sulphate should be dispensed. An interesting discussion followed, the members being about equally divided in thinking that the sulphide or the sulphate should be dispensed. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. P. H. Marsden to deal with at a subsequent meeting. [As to the use of the acid sulphate see *C. & D.*, February 16, 1901, page 285]

Mr. T. S. WOKES submitted the following prescription, consisting of—

Boracis	ʒss.
Sodii bicarb.	ʒss.
Cocainæ [hydrochlor.]	gr. ij.
Aquæ ad	ʒx.

He had dissolved the borax and sodii bicarb. in water and then added the cocaine also dissolved in water. The result was a precipitate which he had expected. He communicated with the doctor, and suggested that ½ oz. of glycerin should be added, and he consented. The result was that the cocaine was all taken up readily. It seemed worthy of note that such a small quantity of glycerin was effective in a case of this kind.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Council T. F. Abraham, J. Hocken, H. B. Morgan, R. Stockdale, T. H. Swinton, C. Symes, and Harold Wyatt, jun. The last-named has been re-elected President.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The TREASURER presented his statement, showing a debit balance of 12*l.* 13*s.* 3*d*, which, although unusually heavy, was considered satisfactory in view of the fact that there had been very exceptional expenses during the year, and that the Council had some assets which had not yet been realised. Messrs. Wokes and Wallbridge were appointed auditors.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY presented the Council's annual report, which gave a *résumé* of the year's work, and which, upon the whole, was of a very satisfactory character. The statement of accounts and report were passed by the meeting unanimously.

Mr. COWLEY then read the following paper on

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE: ITS COMPOSITION AND IMPURITIES.

By R. C. Cowley and J. P. Catford.

During our recent (and still pending) work on phosphates we have had reason to question the purity of an article sold as pure calcium phosphate. In the 1885 Pharmacopœia there were explicit directions given for preparing this salt from bone-ash, and also its chemical formula. The 1898 edition omits the formula, and suggests alternative methods for preparing it. The first process is identical with that of the 1885 edition, and yields a product which conforms to the official characters and tests.

The alternative process is "by the interaction of calcium chloride and sodium phosphate." This has been quoted word by word (as the process almost exclusively adopted in preparing the official article) by the Editor and Reporter on the Pharmacopœia, in his "Digest of Researches and Criticisms," a work that would be more useful if brought up to date. Has there been nothing "digestible" since December, 1898? Commentators on the Pharmacopœia, including Messrs. White and Humphrey in "Pharmacopedia," have assumed that the sodium phosphate mentioned is di-sodium-hydrogen-phosphate, and they have concluded that there are two calcic phosphates official—viz., tri-calcic phosphate, $Ca_3 2PO_4$, and di-calcic phosphate, $CaHPO_4$; but commentators have quite overlooked the fact that this di-calcic phosphate does not conform to the B.P. characters and tests, being a crystalline precipitate which, under the microscope, is seen to be composed of thin rhombic plates or prisms. Moreover, a sample of the di-calcic phosphate ($CaHPO_4 2H_2O$) dissolved in diluted hydrochloric acid and precipitated as tri-calcic phosphate by solution of ammonia as directed, showed a loss of over 29 per cent., as only two-thirds of the phosphoric acid is precipitated, whilst the loss allowed by the Pharmacopœia is not more than 5 per cent.

An alternative reading of the pharmacopœial monograph, however, suggests itself since the materials referred to as sources of official compounds are frequently not official; for instance, "bone-ash," in the paragraph now under consideration. Hence, by "sodium phosphate," in this connection—tri-sodic phosphate—may have been intended, and then the product would correspond to the official characters and tests.

One of these tests is worthy of remark. We are told that the solution of amorphous phosphate in dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid continues clear when dilute sodium acetate is added in excess, proving the "absence of calcium oxalate." Is this a slip for "alumina"?

It does not appear clear to us how calcium oxalate could occur as an impurity in phosphate unless subsequently added. The production of a precipitate by ammonium oxalate is mentioned among the 1885 tests.

The sample labelled "Pure calcium phosphate" referred to above, when examined by the sodium-acetate test (a normal solution of that and acetic acid was used) gave a precipitate which proved to be calcium sulphate, which was determined by Mr. F. Peacock in the laboratory of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy to be present to the extent of 95 per cent. This would lead us to the assumption that the preparation was made from calcium phosphate that had been treated with sulphuric acid, forming superphosphate or mono calcic phosphate, $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$, and calcium sulphate. On adding solution of ammonia to the solution

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of this mixture a precipitate containing di- and tri-calcic phosphates with sulphate would be produced. A microscopic examition of the substance revealed the presence of all three. Traces of iron were also present. Possibly it would also show small quantities of arsenic if specially looked for.

We should like to draw the attention of chemists and pharmacists to the utility of the microscope in examining precipitates. In the case under consideration the presence of calcium sulphate and of di-sodium phosphate are readily detected by this means.

On the motion of Mr. WARDLEWORTH a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the authors, whose researches, it was considered, reflected the greatest possible credit upon the Association.

Mr. HAROLD WYATT, jun., then delivered an inaugural address upon.

"SOME PHASES OF MODERN PHARMACY."

In this he dealt with the trade difficulties which have exercised the minds of pharmacists for the last two or three years, and which he said were due to two causes: first, the depression in trade generally, and, second, the large amount of unfair competition with which chemists have to contend—viz., the carrying on of ostensibly chemists' businesses by unqualified individuals, and the dispensing of medical prescriptions by such individuals and by unqualified assistants to doctors. He agreed that legislation is needed badly to remedy this state of affairs, especially to put the dispensing of everything ordered on the prescriptions of qualified medical men into the hands of chemists. He did not approve of asking for the sole monopoly of trade in drugs and the thousand-and-one excrescences to pharmacy, but the claim of specially trained men to have the exercise of their technical knowledge retained for them alone, to the exclusion of those untrained and unqualified men would—he was sure—if properly presented before Parliament meet with support, and effective legislation would follow. He then referred to the Preliminary examination and the dearth of apprentices, saying that the line of legislation should be along the line he had suggested, so as to ensure good, systematic, and continuous education for the youths entering the business. There must be abolition of the apprenticeship-system as hitherto understood, but a youth should, after passing his entrance examination, be made to do three years' service, at least, in a properly conducted pharmacy, after which he might proceed to his qualifying examination through a course of study at a school of pharmacy or in a university. The training in a pharmacy should be insisted on as a preliminary to the final course of study, and any scheme providing one entire scholastic course in a school of pharmacy or a university should be resolutely opposed. Mr. Wyatt elaborated these ideas, and proceeded to speak of the indifference of the medical profession to a knowledge of drugs and prescribing, as a result of which ready-made preparations are too frequently prescribed. Still, he considered that the days when galenicals would be no more used, and when the whole of a doctor's outfit would consist of a few tubes of active principles or animal extracts and serums, are a long way off; in fact, a reaction seems to have already set in, for of late doctors have shown a decided preference for some of the oldest and most reliable of drugs. Consequently it behoves each member composing the family of pharmacy to take interest in his business, to keep his mind open and up to date, and to strive to keep himself abreast with the times. One of the best ways of doing this is to cultivate one or more hobbies as much in character with one's business as possible, not losing sight of the necessity for plenty of outdoor exercise. He then referred to the benefits of local Associations and the Pharmaceutical Society, defending both against aspersions by persons who write letters in the trade papers.

On the motion of Mr. R. C. COWLEY thanks was accorded to the President, and remarks were made by Mr. R. MACALLEY, Mr. MARSDEN, and Mr. WALLBRIDGE, of St. Helens, the last-named saying that his great difficulty as to dispensing is that doctors do their own to such an extent in his town that he is compelled to teach his apprentices dispensing by the means of dummy-prescriptions.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association was held on January 23, when Mr. A. B. SPARROW (the President) started a discussion as to the formation of pharmaceutical classes in Cardiff. The idea was suggested by the Pharmaceutical Association, which was fully prepared to render the junior Association every support. Mr. Jones and himself had had an interview with Principal Griffiths, of the University College, who promised to start a class next October if they could guarantee twenty students—or, say, a sum of 25*l*. The College would have to get a special tutor, as the Minor was a very "tricky" examination, and required as teacher someone who had been through it. Arrangements might be made whereby students might either take a full-day course or half-a-day course; the latter would cover nine months, during which time the whole curriculum would be gone through, and the fee would be 15*l*. The scheme, so far as he had been able to learn, was viewed very favourably by chemists in Cardiff, Newport, and Pontypridd. Personally, he thought that Wales ought to be able to support a good pharmacy class. Some discussion followed, in which the opinion was expressed that there ought to be no difficulty in getting considerably more than the number required for a start; and eventually it was decided to call a meeting of the committee to consider the best means of putting the scheme into operation.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on January 23, Mr. J. W. Peck (President) in the chair, Mr. H. FFOULKES read a paper on

SOME SHAKESPEAREAN MATERIA MEDICA.

The author commenced with a delicate reference to the Bacon-Shakespearean controversy, saying that it is more than a passing coincidence that two of the greatest poets who ever lived—Homer and Shakespeare—should have their identity controverted. Even the personality of one of our own writers—Mr. Andrew Lang—has been questioned by a sensational American pressman. He argued that no one man could be so versatile a writer, and suggested that "Andrew Lang" is a syndicate, which publishes the writings of different men under that pseudonym. Turning to the subject proper, Mr. Ffoulkes said that as Shakespeare lived three centuries ago, and as pharmacy at that time was in an empiric state, his works reflect the conditions then existent. He proceeded to give examples, reciting them well. First was the apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet," the description of whom is typical, he remarked, of the average apothecary in Shakespeare's time. English pharmacists are apt to plume themselves upon the Pharmacy Act, with its scheduled poisons, which they regard as quite a modern institution, but at Mantua there was evidently at this early period, according to Shakespeare's imaginative mind, something like a Pharmacy Act, for when Romeo tempts the old apothecary to sell him some deadly poison the apothecary replies:—

> Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantuan law
> Is death to any that utters them.

Next Mr. Ffoulkes quoted with effect several pieces illustrative of the witchcraft and animal medicines then abounding as associates of pharmacy, and the conversation between the Queen and Cornelius the physician in "Cymbeline," wherein the doctor fears to hand over "these most poisonous compounds, which are the movers of a languishing death"; and the Queen conjures him:—

> Have I not been
> Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
> To make perfumes? distil? preserve? yea, so
> That our great king himself doth woo me oft
> For my confections? Having thus far proceeded
> (Unless thou thinkst me devilish) is't not meet,
> That I did amplify my judgment in
> Other conclusions? I will try the forces
> Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
> We count not worth the hanging (but not human),
> To try the vigour of them, and apply
> Allayments to their act.

Fine scope for the anti-vivisectionist there. It is also interesting to note that we have here a clear case of "substitution," supposed to be a modern vice in pharmacy, for the

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doctor practised a little sophistication, which he explains in a "stage aside":—

> I do not like her. She doth think she has
> Strange lingering poisons; I do know her spirit,
> And will not try one of her malice with
> A drug of such damn'd nature; those, she has,
> Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile;
> Which first, perchance, she'll prove on cats and dogs,
> Then afterward up higher; but there is
> No danger in what show of death it makes,
> More than the locking up the spirits a time,
> To be more fresh, reviving. She is fool'd
> With a most false effect.

Shakespeare's idea of poisons was naturally vague. Many of the chemical substances of the present day were unknown, and the deadly and potent alkaloids, which science has put into the hands of the modern chemists were, perhaps, undreamt of. On the other hand, the man who administered poisons, in what we would now call a crude form, went unpunished, because there were no means of detecting and proving his guilt. Consequently the references in Shakespeare to poisons are generally of the following nebulous character:—

> The potent poison quite o'er-crows my spirit.
> . . . . . the thought whereof
> Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my inwards.
> . . . . . poisons
> Which, at the first, are scarce found to distaste;
> But, with a little act upon the blood,
> Burn like the mines of sulphur.

Also that direction to Romeo beginning "Take thou this phial," and that other:—

> I bought an unction of a mountebank,
> So mortal, that, but dig a knife in it,
> Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
> Collected from all simples that have virtue
> Under the moon, can save the thing from death
> That is but scratched withal.

Shakespeare rarely names his poisons, which may have been mere dramatic propriety, but in "Hamlet" occurs the "juice of cursed hebenon." It has been disputed whether "hebenon" means "henbane" or ebony. Gray quotes a passage in Pliny where we are told that oil of henbane-seeds, dropped into the ears, will injure the understanding ("Nat. Hist.," lib. 25, cap. 4). On the other hand, a passage of Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," cited by Steevens, shows that the juice or sap of "hebon" (ebony) was accounted poisonous:—

> the blood of Hydra, Lerna's bane,
> The juice of hebon, and Cocytus' breath.
>
> ("Works," p. 164, ed. Dyce 1858.)

Shakespeare has been claimed as a temperance advocate because he wrote:—"O, thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—devil!" Now, we do not refer to it as "devil," but as ethyl hydroxide, or C_2H_5OH, which is certainly not so picturesque.

We find many references to all kinds of herbs and drugs, and Mr. Ffoulkes's catalogue included fennel, columbine, rue, nettle, lettuce, hyssop, thyme, Arabian medicinal gum, saffron, mace, dates, nutmegs, ginger, prunes, raisins, civet, and wormwood—but this bare catalogue does not reproduce the poetry or phantasy of England's greatest son. It may suffice, however, to send those who have not sought to find how Shakespeare touches every craft under the sun with the spell of his wonderful knowledge.

A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. Peck, Garsed, and Strother joined; and Mr. S. C. G. Tweedy followed with some remarks on

Photographers and Bromide Printing.

He divided amateurs into two broad classes—the inexperienced and the experienced—and very humorously traced the career of the novice from enthusiasm to despair, when he either gives up photography or enters the second category. In regard to bromide printing, he said, it is easier done, and the results are more artistic than with albumen or P.O.P. prints. He described the usual method of printing on gaslight bromide paper and how to develop. He also referred to the lack of taste and originality often shown by the amateur in choosing a mount for his photo. If no mount is found suitable, said he, make one. Mr. Tweedy exhibited some beautiful specimens of photos taken on Wellington & Ward's bromide papers, and one of Dawson's densitometers for ascertaining correct exposure, lent by Messrs. Geo. Houghton & Son. A general discussion followed.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

The above Association held its second annual meeting on January 27 at the Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton. The annual report gave a brief summary of the work of the session, and was adopted. The election of officers then took place. Mr. S. Phillips was re-elected President, and Mr. F. J. Gibson was appointed Vice-President. Messrs. Cullwick and Harold Coleman were unanimously re-elected Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Messrs. H. Forster, M. R. Warner, A. C. Weaver, and F. A. Willcock were elected as the Committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his services during the last twelve months, and Mr. Phillips in replying said he hoped for more papers and a larger attendance in the future. A donation of 21s. was voted to the Benevolent Fund, and the Treasurer (Mr. Cullwick) said he would give the same amount, which statement was received with applause.

London Chemists' Association.

The first meeting of the Association was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E.C., on January 29. There were about three dozen London chemists present. Mr. Glyn-Jones was voted to the chair, and he explained that the meeting was called to approve of the rules drafted by the committee appointed at the meeting convened by the Western Chemists' Association in November last. The rules were read *seriatim* and finally passed in block, a few alterations being made and an additional rule added. The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) To promote and protect the trade-interests of chemists and druggists.
(*b*) To cultivate friendly intercourse amongst chemists and druggists.
(*c*) To support the Pharmaceutical Society, or any organisation conducted in the interests of chemists and druggists, and to give its pecuniary aid (as explained in Rule 13) as cases may arise and the funds of the Association permit.
(*d*) To discuss matters of common interest to its members.
(*e*) To form local branches in the various Metropolitan districts.

There was some discussion as to the title of the Association. Mr. Nichols suggested that "London Association of Pharmacists" would be more suitable. It was, however, pointed out that such a title would exclude all but pharmaceutical chemists. The third rule was altered so as to emphasise the fact that only registered chemists were eligible for membership, Mr. Glyn-Jones pointing out that to be able to represent that the members of the Association were all registered chemists would be important in the future. Some relaxation of this condition was suggested in the interests of members of wholesale firms who are not registered chemists. To the fourteen rules one was added on the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Umney, regulating the time of notice for special and other meetings of the Association; at least ten days' notice must be given to the members of such meetings. The government of the Association is left largely in the hands of a general purposes committee consisting of twenty-five chemists, who will elect five of their number to fill the offices of president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary. The following are the names of the committee appointed by the meeting: Messrs. F. Andrews (Bayswater), C. Breese (Streatham), C. J. G. Bunker (Camberwell), A. L. Burton (Mile End), F. E. Bustard (Seven Sisters Road), W. M. Campbell (Goldhawk Road), R F. Clarke (Gravesend), A. Cooper (Kensington), H. Cracknell (Bayswater), E. Dawson (Camberwell), W. S. Glyn-Jones (Poplar), W. A. Goodall (Fulham), J. F. Harrington (Kensington), R. H. Jones (Norwood), W. N. G. Lance (Islington), A. Pellew (Camberwell), J. C. Pentney (Dalston), W. J. I. Philp (Notting Hill), C. E. Pickering (Marylebone Road), G. P. Pond (Fleet Street), F. W. Truman (Camberwell), J. C. Umney (Southwark Street), W. T. White (Borough), and R. Willson (New Kent Road).

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Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

AT the meeting held at 94 W Regent Street, Glasgow, on January 28, Mr. J. P. Gilmour (President) in the chair; and Mr. T. MABEN read a paper on

THE REIGN OF LAW,

which consisted chiefly of a eulogy of the Pharmaceutical Society as the representatives of pharmacy in this country. The condition of pharmacy was passed under review, and to improve it the author urged shorter hours, the abolition of cutting, discouragement of proprietary preparations, taking a genuine pride in the prescription-department, and cultivating the medical men. He also urged the Society to co-operate with the College of Preceptors, to take up a new examination once in six months. The division of the Minor and kindred topics were touched on.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. MCCUTCHEON, and Mr. MALLISON discussed the paper.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

UNDER the auspices of this Association a lecture was given in the Lecture Hall of the Constitutional Club, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. A. E. BEILBY (the Vice-President), on "Ancient Cities of Belgium." Mr. A. Eberlin occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of a very interesting lecture a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Beilby.

Public and Poor Law Dispensers' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at St. Bride's Institute, E.C. on January 29, Mr. F. Noad Clark in the chair. There were about thirty members present, and the Treasurer (Mr. Hewitt) submitted a statement showing that a balance of 5*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* stands to the good. The officers and council for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—President, Mr. Duff; Vice-President, Mr. F. Noad Clark; Treasurer, Mr. Hewitt; Secretary, Mr. Samuels; committee, Messrs. Welford, Donnan, Miller, Windmill, Dunstan, and Kingsland. The retiring PRESIDENT (Mr. Clark) delivered a short address, and was followed by his successor in the chair.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical Society.

AT last week's meeting the members had a merry hour listening to Dr. Waddy's witty remarks on a number of drug and patent-medicine circulars and advertisements, in some of which he detected humour. This week (Wednesday evening, January 29) the members met to discuss the

FEDERATION ITEMS.

A letter from Mr. Newsholme was read, in which, while agreeing with Mr. Paterson that systematic training in pharmaceutical subjects within the reach of students during their shop pupilage is worthy of earnest consideration, he was scarcely prepared to say that the triple subsidising of schools by Government, the Pharmaceutical Society, and local associations, is the wisest means of accomplishing the the object. At any rate, it appeared to him to be a little premature to consider details in regard to the establishment and maintenance of additional schools of pharmacy in provincial centres just at present, for as yet no evidence of a definite course of training is demanded of candidates for the qualifying examination, and he had had sufficient administrative experience to teach him that to rely upon students imposing upon themselves a voluntary curriculum was trusting to a broken reed. A voluntary curriculum had been officially recommended by the Society for years, and many local Associations had loyally expended time and money in arranging for a systematic course of instruction on those lines, to be furnished to students at a nominal cost, but how few were the cases in which the efforts proved successful. In most instances the student had not shown himself ready to embrace opportunities offered for his benefit. He held that the establishment of schools of pharmacy in every village would not remedy the evil, of which he saw painful evidence every session on the Board of Examiners. Examination and education should bear a definite relation to each other, and they cannot be advantageously considered apart in a calling like pharmacy. With regard to grants, he preferred self-help to subsidy in pharmaceutical and national affairs. If the pharmacist of the future was to raise himself in the public estimation he must possess a strong individuality.

After discussion by Mr. SQUIRE, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. ANTCLIFFE, the PRESIDENT (Mr. J. Austin) moved:—

That, while sympathising with the objects of Mr. Paterson's scheme, it is the opinion of this meeting that no general system of pharmaceutical education, whether State-aided or otherwise, will be of any permanent service until such time as a compulsory curriculum be enforced.

Mr. G. ELLINOR also submitted a motion, but the President's one was adopted.

The Society have fixed February 6 for the annual ball at the Royal Victoria Hotel.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

AT a meeting held on Wednesday evening, January 29, Mr. G. S. Woolley in the chair, a paper on "Pharmaceutical Education" was read by Mr. JAMES GRIER, Ph.C., lecturer at Owens College. In it he discussed the Preliminary examination, considering the new standard right, the necessity for continuous study of pharmacy from the beginning of apprenticeship was enjoined, a scheme being outlined; an intermediate examination before the qualifying one was advocated, and the author suggested a written as well as an ora examination. He did not think much of those who pass the Minor, and deplored the apathy of pharmacists to the training given in university colleges. He also claimed for pharmacy a share in the 25,000*l.* annually given to colleges and universities for dental and medical teaching. Finally, he referred to dispensing in doctors' surgeries, saying that if pharmacists were represented on the General Medical Council the Minor instead of the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate might be recognised as the only legal qualification for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.

The PRESIDENT opened the discussion, deprecating the pessimistic tone of the paper, and holding that, as a class, those who pass the Minor are competent for their duties. Mr. HARRY KEMP dubbed the paper as too theoretical. Professor W. J. POPE said in the technical colleges he was connected with in London they always looked upon the pharmacy students as unsatisfactory, as their idea seemed only to be to get through a certain examination. They did not regard their training in chemistry as education, and were crammed in that and other subjects. Professor WEISS, in the course of a lengthy speech, said there was probably some room for improvement in the examinations. He was followed by Mr. REDCLIFFE; and Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (Bolton), in speaking about a compulsory curriculum, referred to the difficulties in the way of getting one—even if it were desirable. Professor R. B. WILD said there is a tendenoy at present for the pharmacist to become merely a middleman for selling American goods in the original wrappers. He agreed with Mr. Grier's suggestions as to examinations. Mr. YOUNG also spoke, and Mr. GRIER replied.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, January 29. Mr. A. Hagon presided, and was supported by Mr. R. Drane, the newly-elected President, and a large number of members, in addition to chemists from various towns in South Wales and Monmouthshire, were present. The CHAIRMAN, having briefly addressed the meeting, introduced the new PRESIDENT, who delivered a characteristic address, in the course of which he recommended the flotation of specialities by chemists in order to conteract popular proprietaries. This topic was the basis of a good discussion in which Messrs. J. MUNDAY, LLOYD (Merthyr), HICKS, EVAN JONES (Llanelly), JESSE WILLIAMS, COLEMAN, and BARRINGTON SPARROW took part. The PRESIDENT replied and was thanked for his address.

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Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," January* 29, 1902.)

"AURONAL" (no claim for "Aurone"); for chemicals. By the Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdengen-on-the-Rhine, Prussia. 240,449.

"GALVANITE" and "DRIOROL"; for chemicals. By Griffiths Brothers & Co., 29 Mack's Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 243,062 and 243,080.

"PURITAN" (in written characters); for goods in Class 2. By F. J. Griffin, 96 Gainsborough Road, Wavertree, Liverpool. 240,739.

"ANTSAPTIC"; for a white ant and insect destroyer, also a disinfectant and antiseptic (in Class 2). By T. A. Mackenzie & Co., 16 Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, E.C. 242,655.

"FIXATINE"; for goods in Class 2. By G. F. W. Hope, 18 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 243,014.

"THAPSYNE"; for an internal medicine. By A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 241,701.

The word "KIMMOL," device for label with a goat in the top right-hand corner, and facsimile signature of the proprietor (the essential particulars); for a medicine. By David King Morgan, 25 King Street, Carmarthen. 242,049.

"REMOIDS"; for chemicals. By Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, N. 242,277.

"PURITAN" (in printed characters); for chemicals in Class 3. By C. Thomas & Brothers (Limited), Broad Plain Soapworks, Bristol. 243,013.

"GLYCOID" (no claim for "Glyco"); for chemicals. By Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, E.C. 243,122.

Combination of devices (the essential particular); for ink. By H. C. Stephens, 57 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 241,444.

"MONITOR"; for goods in Class 42. By Stiles (Limited), 72–74 Gray's Inn Road, E.C. 242,803.

"SODOX"; for an aërated water mixed with nutritious matter. By E. H. Josephi, 20 Bucklersbury, E.C. 242,677.

Device (the essential particular) of a black cat which has fallen into a tub of "Laundry Bleach," and has been partly bleached white; for bleaching-liquors for laundry use. By the United Alkali Company (Limited), 30 James Street, Liverpool. 240,568.

"AUTO-LUBRINE" and "MOTO-LUBRINE" (no claim for "Auto" or "Moto"); for lubricating-oils. By the East Lancashire Chemical Company, Fairfield Chemical-works, Edge Lane, Droylsden. 242,107 and 242,108.

"CONRADINE"; for goods in Class 48. By E. C. Conrad, Walton Villa, Wrotham Road, Gravesend. 242,424.

"INO"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Gerard Brothers (Limited), New Basford, Nottingham. 242,489.

"LASIN"; for an application to prevent spectacles or the like glasses becoming obscured by moisture. By F. Fuchs, 8 Breite Gasse, Vienna. 242,572.

"MIRRORENE" (the essential particular, no claim being made for "Mirror"); for a polish. By J. Wilson, 66 Charlotte Lane, City, Glasgow. 241,676.

"SOZMAR"; for polishes in Class 50. By R. James & Co., Edward Street, West Bromwich. 242,118.

"HOVO"; for metal and other polishes. By Robinson & Moore, 64 Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W. 242,587.

ACETATES of soda and lime can now be imported into Holland free of import duty when they are for use in the preparation of vinegar or acetone.

NO HOMEOPATHY IN JAPAN.—U.S.A. Minister Buck, of Tokyo, under date of December 12, 1901, states that on July 20, 1899, the Central Sanitary Council resolved not to permit the practice of homeopathy in Japan.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



BOY: "Please, sir, I've called for my Christmas-box."
CHEMIST: "Why, you have never done anything for me."
BOY: "Yars, I once borrered your 'and-cart."

Personalities.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS is the subject of an appreciative sketch in *Fortunes Made in Business.*

MR. A. PAIN, pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed a Vice-President of the Ipswich Early Closing Association.

MR. F. NOAD CLARK, chemist and druggist, has been elected President of the South London Entomological Society.

MR. J. A. WATERING has retired from Messrs. D. M. & C. Watering, cinchona brokers, Amsterdam, and Mr. J. Vorstelman has been admitted a partner. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

THE Progress medal of the Royal Photographic Society has been awarded to Dr. Joseph Wilson Swan. Dr. Swan was early in the field of photographic discovery, and his carbon process, patented in 1864, was the first practicable one for commercial purposes.

MR. W. S. THOMPSON, founder and principal of the Crown Perfumery Company, was staying in the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, which was so seriously affected by the dynamite explosion on Monday. Mr. Thompson has cabled that he is unhurt. He is 79 years old, and vigorous for his age.

ALDERMAN J. J. SHAWYER, chemist and druggist, Wood Street, and Foringdon Street, Swindon, has been appointed Chairman of the Swindon Technical Education Committee. Alderman Shawyer has always taken a great interest in education, and this appointment is a flattering testimony and recognition of his services to the cause.

Young Fissick's got a sign-board out
Proclaiming him M.D.;
But from A.M. to late P.M.
His office is M.T.

DOCTOR'S SPECIALITIES "will find a ready market on the Ivory Coast," writes a correspondent of the *Gold Coast Globe.*

VACCINATION

He thought he saw the host which stayed
The Saracen alarm.
He looked again and saw a crowd
With neatly ribboned arm.
"Some more red tape," he said, "but this
Is quite devoid of harm." —*The Outlook.*

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Apprenticeship Experiences given in the Winter number were extremely interesting. I was going to add "useful," but I am not sure whether this term could be justified. The condition of things referred to in the narratives is pretty well gone; and I think I am glad it has. Consequently there is very little to learn from its records, unless it be the lesson that young fellows of sound sense and stamina cannot be easily suppressed. Mr. Newsholme's apprenticeship, for example, hardly seemed planned to create a future President; but it was just as good as any other. He would have probably got to the Presidency all the same if he had been apprenticed anywhere else. On the other hand, the youth from Beverley referred to by Mr. Druce, who, "if he possessed any talent, business or otherwise, had most successfully concealed it," is no doubt convinced, if he is still in the business, perhaps as a *locum tenens* somewhere, that his career was ruined at the outset by an incompetent master. The reflection suggested by a human document of that character is that the repressing influence of the master is of very little consequence compared with that of the beverage which that young man's system "seemed periodically to require."

Ideal Apprenticeships, it is hinted, were those with employers who were also preceptors, who taught their pupils on a system; and this style of thing, it is further suggested, is now "out of print." With sincere respect for the good men who felt that they had undertaken a duty and must conscientiously fulfil it, I take the liberty of saying that I do not believe the method thus sketched has been sufficiently justified by results to make us keenly regret its disappearance. Without any formal "system" of instruction, he must be a poor-brained youth who cannot learn all his master knows about the business after daily intercourse with him for three, four, or five years; and I fancy the really sharp lad picks up more useful information by a careful study of his employer's deficiencies than from a contemplation of his virtues. He unconsciously makes mental notes of how much better he could do this and that; and when the proper time arrives he makes practical use of those notes. A youth can be nursed or mollycoddled in the way which leads to his examination; but it is by using his own wits that he trains into a successful business-man.

Apprenticeship to the Wholesale drug-trade is alluded to by Mr. Lescher. This is interesting. An apprenticeship in a modern wholesale drug-house is far more my ideal of even a retail chemist's training than that which has been so much glorified; and if it should lead to a seat, however humble, at the table of the Drug Club, that would mean fame and fortune enough to satisfy most people's ambition. Mr. Lescher disappointingly adds: "Nowadays there are but few apprentices in the wholesale drug-trade." It is news to me that there are any, and I should strongly advise chemists with sons whom they wish to fit for their own trade to find out about these. The acquaintance with drugs and their treatment on a large scale, with laboratory-work, and with the office-work incidental to a wholesale business, would be well worth paying for. Cannot some of the big houses offer terms on which young chemists might have, say, six or twelve months in their warehouses partly as learners and partly as workers? It would be an invaluable experience to them, and they would probably be lifelong customers to the firm by whom they had been so taken. Perhaps there is a danger that they might learn too much.

The Winter Volume presents such a mass and such a variety of instruction and entertainment as to defy anything like fairly balanced comment. Among the many useful supplements, Meggeson's and the Vinolia price-lists would seem to have reached the climax of artistic advertising; but I suppose the laurel must be awarded to an American firm —Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago. I have never seen photographs of interiors so wonderfully produced as they are in this pamphlet. In the literary section I note (page 103) that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to receive a deputation from mineral-water makers to hear what they have to say against a higher tax on sugar. That looks ominous. Glasgow doctors "of a disputatious turn" (page 105) are, no doubt, unreasonable in alleging that the Pharmaceutical Society looks after them more closely than it does its own subscribing members. It would not justify doctors in employing unqualified persons to sell poisons to prove that M.P.S.'s do the same. But the charge affects the honour of the Society. Is there any truth in it? Mr. Frost (page 109) does not exactly appreciate the objection to bee-keeping by London chemists. The bees will find the flowers, no doubt, but those of us who work in our little gardens do not want to be grasping one of our neighbouring chemist's bees when we are tending our roses The "family pill" patented by Elizabeth Birch, trained nurse, and Eustace Fordyce Birch, chemist's apprentice (page 119), may become famous, but patenting it will not help the sale nor protect it from the competition of other family pills. Why have they wasted their money? I observe with pleasure (page 122) that Mr. John Morgan Richards is beginning to protect profits. He will be a glorious catch for the P.A.T.A. when he comes in with all his agencies. Mr. Reynolds's first sketch (on page 141) is a gem of humour Miss Barr's article on the Minor examination (page 143) is much superior to the general run of such essays, in that it gives the outline of the patient work that led up to qualification, and is not simply a description of the final brilliant victory. I am afraid most of us try to find a shorter cut to registration than Miss Barr indicates. The several articles of pharmaceutical interest from India, the Continent, and the Transvaal almost compel the commentator to linger but space will not permit. The Bradford amulets commented on by Mr. Bell (page 153) are an interesting find, but I can hardly bring myself to believe in them as genuine charms notwithstanding the word "tetragrammaton."* The language used in those old charms was generally composed of ordinary words with a mystical religious look about them, even if much sense could not be made out of the whole. Are they not merely cuttings from a sort of parchment copy-book, by means of which some young scrivener was trying to acquire a clerkly hand? Mr. Ebblewhite's learned analysis of the Royal arms (page 161) is instructive, but it is difficult for those of us not in the "arms" line to treat heraldry quite seriously. Lord Westbury was once trying a case in which a witness from the Heralds' College gave evidence. The witness, perhaps nervously, confounded a "bar" with a "bend." "Why, you silly old man," said the sharp-tongued Judge, "you don't know your own silly old business." I am not sure that the practice of giving to selected tradesmen the right to use the Royal arms, and to describe themselves as specially appointed, without charging them for the privilege, is quite fair to taxpaying competitors.

* Another early English text authority, judging from the engraving, assures us that the scrip is not anterior to 1820.—ED. *C. & D*

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Editorial Comments.

Opodeldoc.

For some weeks an interesting discussion has been going on in our columns as to the origin of opodeldoc. The discussion was brought about by a question as to whether opium-liniment may properly be sold as opodeldoc, that being the custom in some parts of the country. This has proved to be far less interesting than the ancient history of the article. There is not much doubt that Paracelsus (1493–1541) invented the word opodeldoc as a general term for various plasters. Mr. C. C. Bell and "Xrayser" have given formulæ from Paracelsus' "Chirurgica Minor" which show that opodeldoc-plaster bears no relation to the saponaceous compound known under the name of opodeldoc at the present time. Some lexicographers attribute the invention of opodeldoc-plaster to Mindererus (1570–1621), but this is an error. Mindererus distinctly states in his "Medicina Militaris" that the opodeldoc of Paracelsus is a good plaster for wounds, but that his own preparation contains additional ingredients which make the plaster red and hard, "like Spanish sealing-wax." As to the meaning of the word opodeldoc there is much difference of opinion. Dunglison says it is "an unmeaning term frequently used by Paracelsus." Webster-Mahn explain it as "so called by Paracelsus, who liked to coin arbitrary and unmeaning words. The first syllable is perhaps the Greek ὀπός, vegetable-juice." Blancard says: "'Tis a fictitious name, having no real signification." The late Mr. John Borland, suggests (*Pharm. Journal*, 1871) as the roots of the word opodeldoc, ὀπός, juice, and θέλγω, I soothe or charm. By syncopating the *s* the word becomes ὀποθέλγω, and employing the adjective form we have ὀποθελκτικός, meaning the soothing juice or balsam. By the mutation of the rough lingual θ into the softer medial δ the word would become (using Roman letters) *opodelgo*, and conventionality or euphemism might lead to *opodeldo* or *opodeldoc*.

How did the name come to be applied to a saponaceous compound? All the formulæ given in Paracelsus and Mindererus are innocent of soap. The following seems to be the evolution

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of the present-day soap-liniment. Powell (Translation of the 1809 London Pharmacopœia), under Lin. Saponis Compositum, has a note that "the basis of this form was first proposed by Riverius, and is now commonly used under the name of opodeldoc." The only reference we can find in Riverius' (1589–1685) "Praxis Medica" is under the heading of "Hip Gout or Sciatica" (Bk. 16, c. 2)—viz., "Spanish soap or Castile soap dissolved in spirit of wine is most excellent smeared on by the fireside." The next clue is given by Bate (1608–1669) in the "Pharmacopœia Bateans," where, under the title of "Balsamum Anodynum," is given the following:—

Sapon. castil.	℥j.
Opii	℥ss.
Camphor.	℥vj.
Croci	℥j.
Pyrœni	℥xviij.

This formula is given intact in the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, 1722, but there is also given a formula under the title of "Unguentum Opodeldoch," a translation of which was quoted by Mr. Eustace last week. In the 1744 P.E. Bate's anodyne balsam is made by adding tr. opii to "Balsamum sapona-ceum vulgo oppodeltoch," prepared from—

Spt. vini rect.	4 lbs.
Sapo. hispan.	1 lb.
Camphor.	2 oz.
Ol. rosmarini	½ oz.
Ol. origani	½ oz.

Balsamum is the new name applied in 1744 to the old unguentum, probably because its consistence was too soft for the generally accepted idea of an ointment. James ("Universal Dispensatory," 1752) says he does "not know why the oil of origanum is here added," but that was no doubt because it was judged that thyme and rosemary were the preponderating flavours of the old ung. opodeldoch of the P.E. 1722. Quincey, it may also be noted, mentions that Bate's anodyne balsam is much like a prescription of Horstius, whom we take to be Gregory Horstius (1578–1636), known as the "German Æsculapius." The Edinburgh balsamum saponaceum first appeared in the London Pharmacopœia of 1745 as "Linimentum Saponaceum," with the following simplified formula:—

Spiritus rorismarini	libram unam
Saponis duri hispanici	uncias tres
Camphoræ	unciam unam

Digere saponem in spiritu rorismarini dum solutus sit; deinde adde camphoram.

It appears from "Pharmacopœia Reformata," a criticism of the Pharmacopœia published in 1744, that a preparation similar to the above was proposed, but with the addition of ammonium carbonate, a note explaining that "medicines of this kind have been pretty much in esteem of late, but are generally more impregnated with the essential oils of vegetables which undoubtedly promote the medicinal efficacy of the composition." This refers no doubt to Steer's opodeldoc, which was then a popular proprietary article. Dorvault ("L'Officine") says the formulæ for baume opodeldoch originated from an English proprietary medicine (he says "patented," but Steer's preparation was never the subject of letters patent). It now becomes fairly clear that the first soap-liniment was an imitation of Steer's opodeldoc, and judging by the quantity of soap it was a semi-solid preparation; it is not, however, quite so clear whether Steer's was an original preparation or an improvement on the Edinburgh formula. The fact that Steer's contains ammonia would seem to point to the latter conclusion. So far we have not been able to find any reason for the adoption of the word opodeldoch other than the fact that Paracelsus' plaster was obsolete, and the name a good one for an external preparation. Lin. saponaceum became lin. saponis in the P.L. 1788, lin. saponis co. in the P.L. 1788 (ed. alt.), and remained with that title until 1836, when the present lin. saponis was adopted. The 1788 P.L. ordered 3 oz. of soap and 1 oz. of camphor in 16 oz. of spirit of rosemary made with proof spirit; in 1809 the spirit of rosemary was made with rectified spirit, but as there was difficulty in dissolving the soap distilled water was added in the proportion of 2 oz. to 18 oz. of spirit of rosemary. The water was increased to 4 oz. in 1885, and the camphor diminished to 2 oz., but previously a mixture of oil of rosemary, and spirit had replaced the spirit of rosemary. In the present Pharmacopœia soft soap takes the place of hard soap. The "dark-coloured" opodeldoc which our original correspondent refers to as asked for in Scotland may be a survival of the days when tr. opii was added to balsam of soap to make it into Bate's anodyne balsam, but it is well to recall what was pointed out by Deane in 1859—viz., that the colour of soap-liniment formerly varied according to the kind of Castile soap used in its preparation. It is also said to have been the custom to heighten the colour of the liniment with saccharum ustum. It is quite probable, however, that the Board of Trade's requirement for shipping medicine-chests may have influenced the local custom of giving lin. opii. In regard to the substitution of soft soap for hard soap in the present Pharmacopœia, it is probably due to the suggestion of Mr. J. T. Hornblower (*C. & D.*, April 28, 1894, page 571), although as long ago as 1818 Gray gave formulæ in which soft soap was employed, and it is still common in the trade to use that soap as a more emollient opodeldoc is produced.

The Poisons Committee.

THE sample of Westminster wisdom on the poisons question which our Parliamentary correspondent contributes this week (page 215) is a striking corroboration of what we have repeatedly said respecting the temper of administrators on this matter, and the need for the chemists and druggists in Great Britain giving it their closest attention. We have ample evidence that the trade is almost lethargic about it so far. We do not fear that when the time for fighting comes plenty of energy will be displayed, but we should like to see more evidence now that chemists and druggists as a body realise that the principle of the Act which made them a statutory body is being insidiously undermined. Perhaps the "statement" communicated by our Parliamentary representative may help them to realise the position. We print it as received, with all the bias and travesty of the truth apparent to those who know the facts regarding the Wheeldon case better than the authority from whom the statement emanates. The judgment by Mr. Justice Hawkins, which decided that the person who hands over the poison must either be qualified or be under the immediate supervision of a qualified person, has been far more keenly felt by pharmaceutical owners of drug-shops than by the medical men of Glasgow and the West of Scotland. We have repeatedly shown since the decision that the demand for qualified assistants by pharmaceutical owners has enormously increased, twice as many now qualifying, in spite of the fact that the examinations have become more stringent. There is no distinction in the Pharmacy Act between the medical man and the pharmacist so far as keeping open shop is concerned; both must give personal supervision or provide qualified assistants. The nature of their occupation prevents medical men from giving the close attention to open shops which their pharmaceutical *confrères* can give, and as medical men who own open shops have them chiefly for the purpose of keeping the pot boiling until their more legitimate practice is sufficiently re-

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munerative, they have usually put their shops in charge of the cheapest assistants. Consequently, law-breaking has been more common in such shops, and it is that fact which the General Medical Council has recognised and acted upon with deliberation. There is no love lost between that Council and the Pharmaceutical Society. The General Medical Council would not have moved in the matter had it not been convinced that the law-breaking was endangering the status of the medical profession. We are pleased to notice that the Poisons Committee will have an opportunity of getting at the real facts of this matter, which appears to be used to prejudice the members of the Committee against the legitimate retailers of poisons. Amongst the witnesses who are now to be called are Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Registrar under the Pharmacy Act, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, of Edinburgh. Both are well qualified by experience and knowledge of the Pharmacy Act to give the Committee a correct idea of the impartiality with which it has been administered, and they will be able especially to tell the Committee how far the public safety has been endangered by the insidious manner in which those who merely regard the sale of poisons as a source of gain have circumvented the objects of the Legislature.

The Dilke Shops Bill.

THE Bill which Sir Charles Dilke has introduced to amend the law relating to shops is not exactly on the same lines as Lord Avebury's Bill which, in the Session of 1900, was rejected in the House of Lords, and has again been introduced this week. That Bill proposes, among other things, that two-thirds of the shopkeepers in any locality should be authorised to memorialise the local authority, and that the local authority should then be empowered to close the shops at an hour not earlier than 7 o'clock in the evening. There is no mention of memorialising in Sir Charles Dilke's proposals. It is simply provided that the local authority "shall fix the closing-hours for each day in the week in accordance with this Act as far as concerns the shops within their area," and that they "shall publish their determination in such manner as they think fit, and a certificate purporting to be signed by the Clerk of the local authority shall be evidence of the closing-hour fixed for any day." This gets rid of the objection urged by Lord Salisbury in 1900, that under Lord Avebury's scheme two-thirds of the shopkeepers in a district could coerce the other third, and, moreover, it is in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of last Session, "that town councils should be authorised to pass provisional orders making such regulations in respect to the closing of shops as may seem to them to be necessary for the areas under their jurisdiction." The whole of the first part deals with this question of closing, but there is an exemption clause which provides that the proposals in this connection shall not apply to shops kept open for the sale solely of certain scheduled articles, including "medicines or medical or surgical appliances." Consequently the first part only has general interest for the majority of our readers. The second part is devoted to miscellaneous clauses, and for their clear interpretation it may be explained that for the purpose of the Bill the expression "shop" includes retail and wholesale shops, markets, and stalls, and "young person" means any person under the age of eighteen. It will not be legal, should the Bill pass, to allow a child under the age of fourteen to be employed in or about a shop. Further, a person must not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, and he must be allowed at least an hour between noon and 2 o'clock for dinner, and not less than half an hour between 4 and 7 for tea. Then follows a clause over the principle of which a long discussion took place on the occasion of the last amendment of the Factory Acts. It provides that—

> A young person or woman who is employed on any day in a factory or workshop shall not subsequently on the same day be employed in or about a shop for such a period as will make the total period of his or her employment in the factory or workshop, and in the shop, exceed the number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for his or her employment in the factory or workshop.

This will, undoubtedly, again prove to be a bone of contention. The remaining provisions may be dismissed in a line. They provide for efficient sanitary arrangements and ventilation, for annual returns of all persons employed, the enforcement of the Act by factory inspectors and police officials, and legal proceedings. One clause near the end is worth separate notice—viz., that "any person found in a shop, other than a customer, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been then employed in the shop." Sir Charles Dilke has the support of representatives of the three Kingdoms. His backers number Mr. John Burns, Mr. Flower, Mr. Lloyd-George, Colonel Hughes, Mr. Kemp, Mr. McCrae, Mr. Melville Mr. Nannetti, Sir Barrington Simeon, and Mr. Tennant. In view of the announced disinclination of the Government to take up the subject, the progress of the Bill will be watched with much interest, as will also that of Lord Avebury, although the leader of his House is not at all sympathetic to him.

THE WEEK'S LAW.

Our space this week does not permit extended comment upon the legal cases which we report, but we may at least emphasise their importance, especially the support given to the Dickens *v.* Randerson decision, which sustains the authority of the British Pharmacopœia in regard to medicines mentioned therein, so far as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are concerned. The Pharmaceutical Society's renewed procedure under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act against Mr. Woolmer White, of Portsmouth, for not putting on a poison-label the exact address where the poison was sold, is rather hard upon him, as he appears since he was first fined to have done all that it was possible to conform with the law. The real significance of the case is, however, that the Pharmaceutical Council is ignoring the West London Magistrate's decision in regard to the name, and taking action only in respect to the address. It seems strange that the Council has not taken an earlier opportunity and simpler way of making the fact known.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE FUTURE.

When Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, is serious, as he was understood to be at the Royal Institution last Friday evening, it is the greatest difficulty to realise that he is so. From 9 o'clock, when he walked into the lecture-theatre accompanied by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Dewar, to 9.30 he spoke of the past, and up to 9 45 of past and present, with a dash of prophetic speculation, but the future that he spoke of in the other ten minutes was hazy and wild. There was nothing in the lecture which cannot be gleaned from "Anticipations," and the first half-dozen sentences contained all that men of science need care about. Mr. Wells said in effect that the human mind has always been prone to dwell upon what has happened or is happening, and the cultivation of what may happen is still an undeveloped faculty on that account. We think this puts the matter fairly, but the lecture was so devoid of examples of futurity or any suggestion of a formula which might start speculation

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in prophetic science, that it is possible in saying this we credit Mr. Wells with more than he expressed. Nevertheless, the idea is that if scientific men would try to think where ascertained facts will lead them instead of studying their relations with the past, and collating nice records of progress, they would get a much better insight into the future than we have got hitherto. The prediction of the discovery of new elements was instanced as proof of what can be done along these lines. Sir William Crookes was at the meeting, but it is so many years since we heard a similar doctrine to this from his lips, both privately and publicly, that some disappointment at Mr. Wells's feebler efforts was, perhaps, inevitable. Now that the Royal Institution has paid this young gentleman the supreme compliment of asking him to lecture to the most dilettante audience of modern times, on the subject which he handles entrancingly in fiction, we may turn to astronomers, chemists, and physicists for more light on the subject, and ask Mr. Wells to give us more of his fiction.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The Explosives Committee, British War Office, which consists of Lord Rayleigh, Sir Andrew Noble, Sir William Crookes, Sir W. Roberts-Austen and Mr. R. B. Haldane, besides members representing the War Office and the Admiralty, have now made effective trials with the new smokeless powder to be known as "Cordite M.D." The orginal cordite, patented in 1889 by Sir Frederick Abel and Professor Dewar, consists of 58 per cent. of nitroglycerin, 37 per cent. of tri-nitro-cellulose (with a small proportion of soluble gun-cotton), and 5 per cent. of vaseline. Cordite M.D. is not patented, but nitrocellulose is the base, and it contains a percentage of nitroglycerin not nearly so high as that in cordite. The advantage of the new powder is that it is not so erosive as cordite, and in other respects it is far superior.

POTASSIUM OR POTASH?

In the current issue of the *Polyclinic*, Dr. C. O. Hawthorne discusses the question as to whether the word "potassium" or "potash" should be used in speaking of the compound KI. It appears that in the severe atmosphere of the *Polyclinic* "iodide of potash" has been heard, and a critic comments adversely on the use of the term. Dr. Hawthorne thereupon writes a little homily on the subject, which concludes with this little paragraph:—

> Our critic is therefore perfectly right in finding fault with the phrase iodide of potash, for which no defence can possibly be attempted. Indeed, as now appears, his commendable anxiety for accuracy in chemical phraseology might have justified the adoption of a wider censure, though not perhaps on equally sure grounds. To speak of iodide of potash is, we admit, to sin against both reason and history. Carbonate of potash and its congeners are less grave offences, but they cannot advance a plea of justification according to modern theories. They can claim the sanction of a former custom, but their present employment indicates some failure to appreciate one aspect of the fuller chemical doctrine of our later day.

After all, there is no finality in matters of this kind. The names that we use are simply convenient labels to tack on to chemicals, and are not necessarily descriptive of the condition in which the constituent elements are combined.

GOVERNMENT LYMPH.

The reply of Mr. Long to a question in the House of Commons last week concerning the supply of Government calf-lymph has aroused the "official" medical practitioner. Mr. Long said there was no necessity to supply "Government" lymph to private practitioners, as there was an ample supply outside that issued by the Local Government Board. Dr. T. D. Acland writes to the *Times* in alarm at this reply, saying surely Mr. Long cannot be "aware of the widespread demand which exists for the lymph prepared by the national vaccine establishment." The worthy doctor hears the desire expressed "on all sides" that the Government laboratories should be so extended and equipped as to enable them to supply glycerinated lymph to any qualified practitioner who may wish to use it. It is felt, he says, that as a matter of such national importance, not only should the laboratories be extended but that steps should be taken to test and regulate the sale of all imported lymph and to inspect the manufacture of all that is prepared in this country. The maintenance of an enlarged Government laboratory would, he thinks, be a wise economy for the nation, where an adequate supply of lymph of the highest standard of efficiency and purity could be obtained, "rather than, as at present, to compel all private practitioners to depend for their supply on that which is made abroad, or prepared by private firms in England without any official regulation, inspection, or guarantee." This appears to imply that the "private firms" making vaccine-lymph are not to be trusted; but we should imagine that the commercial reputation of those adventurous "private firms" who dare to produce a lymph in opposition to the Government, would be worth considerably more to the private practitioner and the man in the street than any amount of "official guarantees."

Note on Creosote-pills.

PILL-MANUFACTURERS are not unfrequently asked for creosote-pills each to contain 1, 2, or 3 minims of the substance. To prepare the latter of a suitable size is more than difficult—in fact, it is impossible if the size is limited to that of an ordinary 5-gr. pill. For many years the difficulty has continually presented itself, and it is not always easy to persuade customers (who, by the way, sell "castor-oil pills" weighing about 5 gr. each) that 1 minim is the most that can be got into a presentable pill when working with large quantities. I have known dispensers who could send out a fairly-presentable pill containing 2 minims, but when these have to be prepared in quantity and by machinery another state of affairs exists.

Without going into unnecessary details of experiments with various excipients tried, I can recommend the following formula containing 1 part of creosote in 4 parts of mass. It produces a firm mass for the piping-press and cuts well; in a very short time it sets sufficiently to allow of coating if that process is carefully carried out. The pills so made remain pliable and do not go right hard upon keeping, and they soften readily with warmth from the fingers:—

CREOSOTE-MASS 1 IN 4.

Creosote	4 parts
Powdered animal soap	2 parts

Mix thoroughly in a warm mortar and add—

Yellow beeswax (previously melted)	4 parts

Mix thoroughly and incorporate in the mixing-machine with—

Powdered liquorice...	1 part
Powdered althæa	1 part
Calcium phosphate...	2 parts
Kaolin	2 parts

The mixing should be done lightly and not carried on for longer than necessary to make a uniform mass.

My experiments show that one cannot make pills of all strengths, the only strength suitable being 1 minim; the other two strengths would need to be represented by a large pill, especially when coated, and would not be favoured by those having to take them. Moreover such a pill would be larger and less convenient to take than a capsule or perle containing the same amount of creosote. The exhibition of the latter ensures that the proper dose is given, and their use should be encouraged. JOHN J. BRYANT.

HINE'S DRUG STORES, dispensing chemists, of Holloway and Aldgate, have acquired the business of Messrs. Belton & Co., of 61 High Road, Lee, S.E.

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Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

LABELLING UNDER SECTION 17.

AT the Portsmouth Police Court on January 28, before Colonel Lanyon Owen (Chairman), Mr. J. J. Young, and Mr. C. E. Matthews, Woolmer R. D. White, J.P., chemist and druggist, of the Timothy White Company, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling at one of his shops oxalic acid without a distinguishing label.

Mr. Burley appeared for the Society, and Mr. Brutton for the defendant.

Mr. Burley stated that on November 25 a clerk in the employ of the Pharmaceutical Society purchased at defendant's shop in Stamshaw Avenue, Portsmouth, a pennyworth of oxalic acid, which was given to him in a blue wrapper upon which was placed a label bearing these words, "Oxalic acid," and then above and below that, "Timothy White Company, chemists by examination. Pharmacies throughout the South of England. Prescriptions dispensed by qualified chemists at half the usual charges." There was no address on the label, simply "Pharmacies throughout the South of England." Serious consequences might ensue through lack of an address, and it would be impossible to tell at which of the defendant's numerous branch shops this particular poison was bought. Mr. Woolmer White was himself a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and therefore clearly knew what was the law in relation to the matter. He mentioned also that though they were not charging this as a second offence, Mr. White had been previously convicted under this section.

George Pidsley proved the purchase, and in reply to Mr. Brutton said that when he paid for his purchase he received a receipt for 1*d*.

Colonel Owen: Did you see the name and address of the firm on that receipt?—No, I did not.

Colonel Owen: Well, here it is.

Mr. Matthews pointed out that the form of receipt bore no fewer than twenty-eight addresses, including the address of this very shop at which the poison had been obtained.

Harry Moon, clerk to the Pharmaceutical Society, said that he was specially instructed to get a purchase made at Timothy White's. There was nothing wrong with the label in question, except that the name of the shop where the purchase was effected was not given.

The Bench drew attention to the fact that Timothy White's was as well known as the Town Hall itself.

For the defence Mr. Brutton observed that the objection of the Society was that the label did not specifically denote the branch-shop at which the purchase was made. He submitted that this was not necessary under the Act, and that the prosecution was somewhat vindictive. The real grievance of the Society was that on the labels were the words "Prescriptions dispensed by qualified chemists at half the usual prices." Mr. White was a very liberal subscriber to the funds of the Society. He had after the last case instructed the managers of his several shops to withdraw that form of label and substitute for it a new label on which was printed the address of the branch at which it was used. They were told on the issue of this new label to destroy all the old ones, but apparently they had not all done so in this instance. He contended that, having done this, his client could not be held criminally responsible for the act of a servant who had acted in direct opposition to his express instructions.

This point was argued at great length, but the Clerk (Mr. Harry Fisk) advised the Bench that under Section 17 the employer's responsibility was maintained.

Evidence was then called for defendant as to new labels having been distributed. The witnesses were Alfred Henry Holt, general manager of the warehouse; Henry William Carrier, manager of the Stamshaw branch (who stated that on the receipt was the stamp of the firm, "Timothy White Co., Stamshaw branch"); George Albert Harvey, superintendent of drugs; and Mr. Chase, manager of the defendant's Albert Road shop.

The Bench retired, and, on returning, said they felt the defendant had done all in his power to meet the requirements of the Act, but in a firm such as his little slips must occasionally occur. They were satisfied that a technical offence had been committed, and fined the defendant 1*s*. and the costs, amounting to 13*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. Burley: You are satisfied that a technical offence has been committed?

The Bench: That is our decision. We would emphasise the word "technical."

High Court Cases.

TREATT *v.* SAMUELSON.

ON Thursday, January 23, Mr. Younger concluded his speech introducing his case, and Mr. Percy Samuelson was examined by Mr. Stokes. When he was taken into partnership 223*l*. was due to him, being commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on profits up to June 30, 1899. There was no agreement whatever as to the amount he should draw—certainly not 8*l*. a week. He took a flat in Park Place at 110*l*. a year and furnished it at a cost of 150*l*., Mr. Treatt approving of the step. He then gave his view of the share transactions, stating he suggested to Mr. Treatt that a speculation in West Africans should be closed, and was examined at some length on the Stock Exchange transactions. Before going to Madeira for a holiday last October Mr. Treatt showed him a statement of his drawings from which it appeared he had taken 14*l*. a week, and, after he had expressed regret, Mr. Treatt suggested that he should write him a friendly letter of regret, which was done on the voyage to please Mr. Treatt. Mr. Hughes sharply cross-examined witness, first endeavouring to get him to admit that when the partnership was entered into there was an understanding as to how much witness would draw, but he admitted only "to the limit of his profits." He was then taken over his drawings item by item with the view to show that he had been living extravagantly. In April of this year he drew 127*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*., in May 34*l*. 0*s*. 9*d*., in June 88*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*., in July 117*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*.; in August 59*l*. 19*s*. 7*d*., in September 37*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., and in October 263*l*. 12*s*., the last including interest. Mr. Hughes next took up witness's alleged statement that his extravagant living was due to his being at liberty to write cheques, and that if he had to go to Mr. Treatt for cheques there would be some control of his expenditure. He denied that, and could not be shaken. There was some pretty fencing between counsel and defendant in regard to this matter, and it transpired that defendant had, at Mr. Treatt's suggestion, sublet his flat and gone to live with friends, so as to reduce his expenditure. A letter of Mr. Treatt's was also read, in which he suggested to defendant that he should go to Liverpool to escape the temptations of the West-end and start a branch of the business.

In re-examination by Mr. Younger, defendant said the relations between Mr. Treatt and him were, up to the time of this action, most affectionate—like that of father and son, in fact. He wrote the letter from Madeira to please the plaintiff. Although the share-transactions were not partnership matters, they went through the firm's books. He promised to make out for his Lordship accounts showing what his drawings from April to October, 1901, were—whether personal, Stock Exchange, or otherwise; as stated, they include everything. "Nothing is lost in the summations in this case," slily added Mr. Younger; and (a little later) "Mr. Samuelson has never overdrawn his profits."

"Never overdrawn his profits?" queried his Lordship. "One moment. Even with his losses on the Stock Exchange?"

"Yes, my Lord; that is so," said Mr. Younger and his junior, Mr. Stokes, *sotto voce*. Then Mr. Younger quietly but firmly drew from his client the assurance that he went to live in the West-end at Mr. Treatt's suggestion, and that he had never indulged in West-end extravagances. He had never said he could not control his expenditure.

Mr. Baker, chartered accountant, was the next witness. He had gone through the firm's books, and prepared several balance-sheets. First, he stated that the 3,600*l*. credited to Mr. Treatt at the beginning of the partnership included 223*l*. due to Mr. Samuelson as commission. The balance-sheet was submitted, showing that on September 30, 1901,

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46*l.* was due to Mr. Samuelson. Then came four profit-and-loss accounts, the first of which, covering the nine months ending March, 1900, showed Mr. Treatt's profits for the period to be 3,036*l.* and Mr. Samuelson's 858*l.*; in the six months following Mr. Treatt's profits were 1,258*l.* and Mr. Samuelson's 314*l.*; for the six months ending March, 1901, 1,595*l.* and 436*l.* respectively; and for the six months after that 1,360*l.* to Mr. Treatt and 342*l.* to Mr. Samuelson. Then witness submitted an analysis of Mr. Treatt's drawing-account, the first, from July, 1899, to March, 1900, showing that Mr. Treatt drew 6,099*l.*; in the six months following, 3,456*l.*; for the six months ending March, 1901, 2,439*l.* Mr. Treatt had received interest on his capital all this time, and Mr. Samuelson had been paying interest on the debit against him of 923*l.* The credit balances due to Mr. Samuelson were—April 1, 1900, 319*l.*, and so on up to October 1, 1901, when 46*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* was due to him. He had never overdrawn his accounts so far as the account balances showed.

Mr. Thompson (junior counsel for the plaintiff) asked the cross-examination to be adjourned until the next morning, as he had not seen these accounts before.

Mr. Moull, the next and last witness, said he was a friend of Mr. Samuelson, and when he rang him up on the telephone on December 10, 1901, Mr. Treatt replied. He said, "Mr. Samuelson is no longer in my office; his address is 3 Park Place."

This evidence created consternation in court, as it was the opposite to what had been stated by the plaintiff in the witness-box, but the witness was not shaken in his cross-examination.

Mr. Younger then proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the defendant, and was still speaking when the Court adjourned until Friday morning at 10.30.

The foregoing appeared in our Coloured Supplement last week.

FOURTH DAY.

At the resumed hearing on Friday, January 24, Mr. Baker, C.A., was further examined by Mr. Younger in regard to Mr. Samuelson's drawing-account, again corroborating his statement of the previous day that it was not overdrawn. Witness was not cross-examined. Defendant was again called in respect to the Stock Exchange transactions and cross-examined by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Younger then resumed his address, stating that he submitted two points—first, that there was no agreement between plaintiff and defendant as to the latter's drawings, and, if there was, that Mr. Treatt ignored it. If there was anything plain in the evidence, it was that Mr. Treatt regarded the 8*l.* a week as what was requisite by Mr. Samuelson for his wants. He submitted that having regard to the way the Stock Exchange transactions were brought into account, the personal expenditure of Mr. Samuelson did not exceed 8*l.* per week. The Stock Exchange losses were part of his drawings, and, allowing for that, the agreement made in April, 1901, had not been broken. Referring to Mr. Treatt's affidavit, he said from beginning to end it was a tissue of exaggeration. It had been stated that Mr. Treatt had been compelled by reason of the defendant overdrawing to pledge his own property for the purpose of obtaining money to carry on the business. When that matter was investigated, however, it was found that Mr. Treatt had obtained a renewal of the old debt that had been incurred months before, and that instead of pledging his property for that purpose, all that he did was to leave his property where it had been for three years. Further, Mr. Treatt in his affidavit did not refer to the striking fact that in the seven weeks before he made that affidavit he had drawn out for himself no less than 800*l.* The actions of Mr. Samuelson in this matter were nothing compared with those of Mr. Treatt, who had drawn out every penny from the bank and put it in his own name. As a proposal plaintiff was now willing to submit to an alteration in the partnership agreement, whereby cheques should be signed by both parties.

Mr. Hughes here intimated that Mr. Treatt was willing to submit to a valuation of the goodwill, and that Mr. Samuelson should be credited with his share of it—viz., one-fifth. Replying on the whole case, Mr. Hughes submitted it was practically impossible for the partnership to go on. Mr. Treatt was still very anxious that nothing unfair to Samuelson should be done. It was almost inconceivable that Treatt would have taken Samuelson into partnership without some limit upon his drawings while he was 923*l.* in debt to Treatt. He submitted that Mr. Samuelson's letter of October 31, 1901, which was not written on the spur of the moment or under the slightest pressure, admitted that his drawings were largely in excess of what he agreed to draw, and that he must give up living in the West-end. Mr. Samuelson was, during the twelve months prior to April, 1901, spending at the rate of nearly 1,000*l.* a year. Having regard to the fact that he was heavily indebted to Mr. Treatt, and that after his solemn promise not to overdraw he broke it again, counsel contended that the partnership became impossible. Mr. Treatt did not wish to take advantage of that, so that he was willing to give him his share of the goodwill, and allow him to carry on business, but not under the name of Treatt, or as successor of the business.

This closed counsel's address, after which Mr. Justice Joyce said that in mercy to the plaintiff and defendant he would refrain from delivering judgment until the week after next, matters to remain *in statu quo*, and Mr. Samuelson to keep away from the office.

Merchandise Marks Act.

EMBOSSED AËRATED-WATER BOTTLES.

IN the Dublin Court for Crown Cases Reserved on January 23, the long-deferred judgment in the matter of the "Limerick Mineral-water Case," as it has come to be called, was delivered. The Judges were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord O'Brien), Lord Chief Baron Palles, Mr. Justice Andrews, Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Madden, Mr. Justice Boyd, Mr. Justice Kenny, Mr. Justice Barton, and Mr. Justice Wright. A number of North of Ireland cases—in Newry, Lurgan, &c.—will be governed by this judgment. The facts of the case are as follows: At the Limerick Hilary Sessions of 1901 Messrs. John McEvilly, Cornelius Conway, and John Cross, jun., were indicted before Judge Adams and a jury, at the suit of the Dublin Mineral-water Association, for selling aërated waters in bottles embossed "Cantrell & Cochrane" and "Hovenden & Orr," but to which labels bearing defendants' names were attached. Substantially the case and evidence for the defence were that the universal practice of Cantrell & Cochrane and Hovenden & Orr was to sell their mineral waters in bottles, charging a single price for both. The bottles as well as the waters then became the property of the purchaser, who got an allowance for the bottles returned. According to this contention the bottles, before the sale by the defendants, had ceased to be the property of the prosecutors. It was also submitted that in using the bottles they acted without intent to defraud anyone, and that they guarded against any possibility of mistake by using their own labels on the bottles, notwithstanding the "embossment." County Court Judge Adams ruled that evidence to such effect was inadmissible, and he refused to direct on that point as requested by counsel for the defendants. He told the jury that if they were satisfied that bottles embossed with the names of "Cantrell & Cochrane" or "Hovenden & Orr" found their way into the possession of the defendants, and that the defendants "knowingly" put into these bottles their own mineral waters and sold these bottles so filled to their customers, they (the jury) were bound to convict. On the issues thus put the jury convicted, and Judge Adams fined the defendants 6*d.* each. Having been asked to state a case, he did so on the following points: (1) Whether he ought to have directed an acquittal; and (2) whether he rightly directed the jury and left them the proper question.

The case had been at argument at previous sittings of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, and was adjourned for further argument, and also that the County Court Judge might state a supplemental case setting forth (1) the evidence given, and (2) the ground on which he had declined to put specifically the question as to innocence.

Counsel for the defendants: Mr. Brereton Barry, K.C., Mr. Charles Doyle, B.L., and Mr. Lynch, B.L. (instructed by Mr. W. E. Connibar, solicitor).

For sustaining the conviction: The Solicitor-General, K.C., Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., Mr. Matheson, K.C., Mr. Day, B.L., and Mr. Evans (instructed by Mr. Gerald Byrne, solicitor).

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For the Crown: Mr. Murphy, B.L. (instructed by Sir Patrick Coll, Chief Crown Solicitor).

On the re-argument now, Mr. Brereton Barry, K.C., for the defendants, said that the case of "Wood *v.* Burgess," which had been cited in the matter, did not assist the Court much.

The Lord Chief Justice: I think the Act of Parliament itself is plain enough. I assume that the matter was left properly to the jury. You seem, on the facts, to have no defence at all.

Mr. Barry, K.C.: What I contend is that Judge Adams ought to have put to the jury the question, "Did the defendants act innocently and without intent to defraud?" The real question in the case was whether the Act was intentionally violated by selling something which was not the proper thing described. As far as the purchaser was concerned the label prevented the possibility of mistake. In the eyes of the public the label, and not the "embossment,' was the governing trade-description.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, for the complainants, said, according to the case for the defendants, the only protection the public had was a label that might fall off at any moment. The "innocence" contemplated in the Act of Parliament was innocence of an intention to infringe the statute. In this case the defendants committed the offence after a cautionary notice had been served on them by the prosecutors. The defendants sold something under a description not applicable to it. He submitted that the conviction ought to be affirmed.

Mr. Matheson, K.C., followed on the same side, and Mr. Doyle replied.

The members of the Court, having retired to consider their decision, returned after half an hour, when

The Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court as follows: The decision of this Court in a case reserved is limited to the questions of law which the Judge at the trial has reserved, and that decision should be given with regard to the position in which the case stood when the questions were reserved. It was a common case at the trial at both sides that the accused applied a false trade-description to the goods in the bottles as sold by them, and we are therefore of opinion that the first question reserved—namely, whether the Judge ought to have directed an acquittal—should be answered in the negative; and that the second question—namely, whether he rightly directed the jury and left the proper issues to them—having regard to what was the common case, ought to be answered in the affirmative. The conviction is therefore affirmed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

AT Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, January 24, the resumed hearing of the charge against Parke's Drug-stores (Limited) for selling methylated liniment of soap was continued before Mr. D'Eyncourt. The Magistrate asked Mr. Beck (who appeared for the defendants) what further course he proposed to take. Mr. Beck replied that he had already given evidence as to the prejudice of the purchaser, and he proposed to call a mass of evidence as to the commercial standard recognised for the liniment.

Mr. Bramall (for the prosecution) pointed out that if it could be proved that the article was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser no amount of evidence showing commercial custom would be of any use, and cited Dickens *v.* Randerson as proof that the British Pharmacopœia applied to drugs mentioned therein, as is the case with soap liniment.

Mr. Beck pointed out that the B.P. is only a *prima-facie* standard, and there is no well-known commercial standard for domestic remedies. Further there are many things in the Pharmacopœia for which it is absolutely impossible for the Pharmacopœia to be a standard. He further argued that the judgment by Mr. Justice Phillimore in Dickens *v.* Randerson clearly indicated that he was entitled to produce evidence as to commercial custom; and he also put in the notice sent to chemists and druggists by the Inland Revenue authorities as to the use of methylated spirit in various liniments.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, said he had come to the conclusion not to admit evidence as to commercial standard. He admitted that the law on the point was not in a satisfactory condition. There are many things in the Pharmacopœia not really drugs, and for which it probably could not be reasonably accepted as a standard, but it was all the more necessary that chemists in prescribing domestic remedies should be careful to supply those prepared according to the Pharmacopœia standard provided they were included in that.

Evidence was then called to settle whether 4 oz. or 6 oz. of liniment was supplied, the point being in dispute. Alexander Junor, chemist and druggist, who supplied the liniment, said the quantity was 6 oz., and he charged 2*d.* per oz. and 1*d.* for the bottle In cross-examination by Mr. Bramall witness said he had rectified liniment in the shop for which 4*d.* per oz. was charged. He only sold the rectified preparation when it was ordered by a physician, but he had never sold it in that shop. Mr. Bramall read the "Note" in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902, pages 282 and 283, which refers to the prohibition of methylated preparations for internal use. Witness had seen that passage, but could not tell if it was in the 1901 Diary or not. [It was.—ED.]

Mr. D'Eyncourt, after further discussion, referring to the Boots case and Mr. Beck's request for a case for appeal, said he had come to the conclusion that he was precluded from granting a case. In the present case he was quite satisfied that the Pharmacy Act and the decisions in regard to the B.P. articles prevented the question of any commercial standard except that of the B.P. being raised.

Mr. Beck accepted this decision, and said that he would proceed to get a mandamus, and asked the Magistrate if he could not find as to whether or not there had been prejudice to the purchaser.

Mr. D'Eyncourt was quite decided on that point also. There could be no question, he said, that the sale had been to the prejudice of the purchaser, and he would not go behind the decision in Dickens *v.* Randerson. The only way in which the question of prejudice to the purchaser might rise would be if it were shown that the ingredients used, though not identical, were practically the same. He thought that even the question of smell in this case alone showed there was prejudice. The question of price did not arise, although he was perfectly convinced from the evidence of the last witness that methylated soap-liniment could be sold at a much greater profit than the rectified liniment. That of course was only a side-light, and had nothing to do with the case. His finding in the present case, therefore, was that there was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. In this connection he desired to recall statements made by many eminent witnesses for the defence whom he asked whether it would be safe for chemists to make a compound of drugs not according to the Pharmacopœia, and all said it would not. The sale, then, was to the prejudice of the purchaser, as the purchaser did not get that which he was entitled to. He imposed the full penalty of 20*l.*, and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs.

Mr. Bramall drew attention to the fact that Parke's had already been fined in regard to three articles previously, so they had had sufficient warning not to carry on the same offence. He did not wish to press strongly for any higher penalty, but he thought that this offence showed that the trade was honeycombed with commercial standards which were undoubtedly to the detriment of the public.

Mr. D'Eyncourt decided, however, that the penalty should stand.

ORANGE-WINE.

AT Dudley on January 24, John Wilkinson, confectioner, Dudley, was charged with selling orange-wine which Mr. P. Vaughan Hughes, the borough analyst, certified to contain 23–24 per cent. of alcohol and ½ gr. per fl. oz. of salicylic acid. It was suggested by the prosecution that the presence of salicylic acid was an offence. It was not a constituent of orange-wine, and its use as a preservative even was unnecesary, as alcohol was present in excess. Moreover, salicylic acid was held to be injurious to health. In cross-examination, Mr. Vaughan Hughes said for commercial purposes a preservative was necessary in the case of orange-wine to prevent fermentation. He described his method of analysis—bromination, and titrating back with potassium iodide and thiosulphate. In the test he made there was not sufficient tannin to affect the result, although it might have been present in small quantities. Medical evidence was called as to the injury to health by the continued use of wine containing such a quantity of salicylic acid. Mr. Rose

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Innes, K.C. (for the defendant), called Dr. B. H. Paul, who said the sample he analysed contained 2 gr. of salicylic acid per pint, one-fifth of the quantity specified by the borough analyst. The test he applied was the only recognised test, and he had thirty or forty years' experience. The sample had been tested by five independent analysts, whose figures were identically the same as his. He had never heard of the test applied by Mr. Hughes, and he should say it was utterly untrustworthy. Mr. Gordon Salamon corroborated Dr. Paul's evidence, and condemned the bromine test as applied to fermented beverages and used by Mr. Hughes. Salicylic acid was, he said, the most valuable and practical preservative for fermented beverages that was known, it kept wine bright and improved its keeping qualities. Evidence to the same effect was given by Dr. A. P. Luff and Mr. R. Bannister.

The Magistrates dismissed the case.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

IN Forfar Sheriff Court on January 23, Alex. Bell, manager of the West Town End Co-operative Association, Forfar, who was charged with selling cream of tartar which was certified by Mr. G. D. Macdougald, public analyst, to be adulterated with not less than 30 per cent. of stucco and 20 per cent. of starch. Accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. J. S. Gordon (solicitor) stated on his behalf that the kegs in which the cream of tartar and "cream powder" were kept were very much alike, and the lad in filling up the drawer in which the cream of tartar was kept had by mistake filled it up with "cream powder." Immediately the mistake was discovered the Association stopped using the cream powder.

The Sheriff remarked that he had seen a somewhat similar recipe for killing rats. (Laughter.)

Mr. Freeman, procurator-fiscal, said everyone knew that stucco was an insoluble substance, and sooner or later, he supposed, it would make plaster of Paris in a person's inside. (Laughter.)

The Sheriff observed that the public was entitled to be protected, and imposed a fine of 2*l.*, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

AT Dudley, on January 22, Alfred Edward Hughes and Daniel Barchall were charged with selling as self-raising flour a substance not of the nature and quality of the article demanded, and also with falsely labelling it. Mr. J. V. Hughes, borough analyst, said the sample examined by him contained 63 gr. per lb. of tartaric acid and 26½ gr. per lb. of bicarbonate of soda, there being also a considerable admixture of potato-starch. In proportion to the bicarbonate of soda the quantity of tartaric acid was double what was required. Dr. Wilkinson, borough medical officer, said bread made with such an admixture of tartaric acid as specified by the analyst would be likely to cause indigestion, flatulence, and eventually diarrhœa. Thirty grains was the highest medicinal dose. Dr. Messiter corroborated. Mr. Green, for the defendants, said he could show that the acid used was in reality cream of tartar, and that if the analyst had tested the sample for the presence of potash and deducted the quantity found from the acid it would have been found that the quantity of the acid was not excessive. He could also prove that there was no potato-starch in the mixture. Mr. E. W. T. Jones, public analyst for Wolverhampton, stated that in good self-raising flour the chemical constituents were 23 gr. per lb. of tartaric acid, or 46 gr. of cream of tartar, and 46 gr. of carbonate of soda. In the sample furnished him by Mr. Green he found 25·2 gr. per lb. of carbonate of soda and 47 gr. of cream of tartar. There was very little indication of free tartaric acid. The case was adjourned in order that a sample should be sent to Somerset House.

LINIMENT OF SOAP, PAREGORIC, AND CAMPHORATED OIL.

ON January 24, Arthur Spink, trading as a chemist at 134 Theobalds Road, W., appeared at Bow Street, before Mr. Fenwick, to answer charges of selling paregoric elixir said to be 18·10 per cent. deficient in alcohol and liniment of soap containing 40 per cent. of methylated spirit. Mr. H. C. Jones, who prosecuted for the Borough Council of Holborn, agreed to the adjournment of the liniment-of-soap charge in order that a sample should be sent to Somerset House for analysis.

Mr. Jones then said he wished to withdraw the summons as to paregoric.

Mr. Fenwick: Why?

Mr. Jones: A mistake has been made in the analyst's certificate.

Mr. Fenwick: What is the nature of the mistake?

Mr. Jones: The analyst, in his certificate, had said the B.P. article "should contain at least 60 per cent. of alcohol" instead of "should be made with 60 per-cent. alcohol."

Mr. Kirby (for the Chemists' Defence Association) asked for costs, pointing out that a mistake had been made by the other side, of which he had had no notice. As a consequence he had brought several witnesses who could have given a complete answer to the charge on the merits of the case, as he had no desire to win on a technicality.

Mr. Jones said the mistake had just been discovered in court that day.

The Magistrate thought Mr. Kirby ought to be satisfied at getting the case withdrawn, and refused costs.

The case which followed was against Mr. Henry Jenkins, chemist and druggist, 73 Red Lion Street, Holborn, who was charged with selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of at least 76 per cent., and containing 90·7 per cent. of a mineral oil in place of olive oil. Mr. Jones, who prosecuted in this case also, said it had been held that even if a customer did not ask for a drug compounded according to the British Pharmacopœia it would be to the prejudice of the purchaser unless it was compounded in accordance with that standard. The inspector who bought the oil said he asked for 4 oz., and was served in two bottles, paying 7*d.* When he told the defendant that he had purchased the oil for the purpose of analysis he said, "It is not camphorated oil at all," and wanted it back.

The defendant (a patriarchial-looking gentleman) said the inspector only paid 5*d.* for the oil and 2*d.* for the bottles. He urged rather eloquently that the inspector must have known he could not buy 4 oz. of pure camphorated oil for 5*d.* He had to stock two qualities, as very few people would pay the price of the genuine article. The inspector must have known he was getting the cheap article, reiterated the the defendant. The bottles were not labelled "Camphorated oil." He kept B.P. camphorated oil in stock, but this quality he always labelled "Embrocation." The defendant, who was fined 3*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, asked the Magistrate to kindly tell him of what charge he was convicted; but Mr. Fenwick declined to discuss the matter further.

MERCURY-OINTMENT.

AT the Mansion House on January 27, before Alderman Sir Horatio Davies, M.P., Henry Lamplough (Limited) were charged with selling at their branch in 134 Cheapside, 3 oz. of mercury-ointment which was 70 per cent. deficient in mercury. Mr. Vickery, who prosecuted, said the purchaser was entitled to have a drug prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, and he put in the B.P. to show that the mercury-ointment supplied did not come up to the standard. He quoted the case of Dickens *v* Randerson as bearing on the point. The inspector (Mr. W. H. May) having given evidence of purchase, Mr. Beck, who defended, obtained from him the admission that two other articles—viz., liniment of chloroform and boric-acid ointment, had been obtained on the same occasion, and had both been found correct. The assistant to the defendants, who handed him the samples, said (after he had informed him that the samples were for analysis) he should have inquired whether it was strong or "mit." mercury-ointment that was required. He agreed that it was a matter of common knowledge that the use of the strong mercury-ointment would be dangerous to the general public. The strong mercury-ointment would possibly be supplied only on a physician's prescription, and what he gave to Messrs. Lamplough's manager was not a prescription, but an order.

The Alderman: But a chemist would not take upon himself the responsibility of supplying the dilute ointment if "ung hydrargyri" was ordered on a prescription.

Mr. Beck: I quite agree, your Worship, he would not, provided it were a physician's prescription. But there is a

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difference, which every chemist would recognise, between a prescription and this order.

Mr. Beck then went on to contend that, although the B.P. is the standard for physicians' prescriptions, there are many things in its pages for which it cannot possibly be a standard, and for which there may be a commercial standard quite apart from that of the B.P. The strong mercury-ointment of the B.P., if sold on every occasion when "mercury-ointment" was asked for by the general public, would cause serious injury to the user. The chemist, therefore, exercises great care in the sale of the article, and (unless specifically ordered by a physician) supplies a dilute article which will not be injurious, and which is what the customer wants. He then went on to say that he proposed to call several chemists of exceptional experience, who would speak to the existence of a commercial standard. Mr. Vickery objected to this evidence being taken, but the Alderman was disposed to allow it. He asked first, however, about the difference in the cost, and it was pointed out that the cost of the diluted ointment would be 4*d.* an oz. (the price charged by the defendants), while the strong ointment would be 6*d.* an oz. James Francis Quin, who said he possessed the Irish pharmaceutical qualification, and was an assistant at 134 Cheapside, deposed to receiving the order (produced) from the manager, and, in consequence of a discussion with the manager, he put up the dilute mercury-ointment. He had never sold the strong mercury-ointment over the counter in his life. Evidence of a similar purport was given by Messrs. Lamplough's manager, Alfred Ernest Coleman. He explained that he knew the order was not written by a physician, as it contained neither the doctor's initials nor the "R" sign. Besides, there were no directions for use.

Mr. Beck, then referring to the "commercial standard" defence, called the Alderman's attention to the paragraph in Justice Phillimore's decision in Dickens *v.* Randerson, in which he said "the defendant had failed to prove there was a commercial article," which, said Mr. Beck, indicated clearly that evidence of a commercial standard was permissible.

The Alderman said it seemed quite clear to his mind that Messrs. Lamplough had supplied the wrong article, although he was perfectly satisfied that it was not done with any intention of fraud. It was merely a mistake that they would have to stand by. He would therefore allow evidence of commercial standard to be given to guide him as to the penalty.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones deposed that he would supply "ung. hydrarg. mit." if he received such an order as that produced. In the absence of "fort." or "B.P.," and recognising as he would that the order was not from a physician, he thought he would not be justified in supplying anything else.

"But," said the Alderman, "this is written in Latin; wouldn't you think that somebody wrote it who knew something of its properties?"

"Perhaps so," replied the witness, "but I have had orders given me over the counter copied in Latin from various magazines, from people who did not know anything about what they were writing." He had never seen strong mercury-ointment ordered as "ung. hydrargyri," even by a doctor. The doctors generally indicated their desire by adding "fort." or "B.P."

A fine of 2*s.* 6d. and 18*s.* 6*d.* costs was imposed.

JOHN CHARLES MEACHER, chemist and druggist, 1A Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C., was then charged with selling mercury-ointment which was 60 per cent. deficient in mercury. In this case 1*s.* 6*d.* had been paid for the sample, a fact which the prosecution made the most of. The Alderman said the defendant appeared to have followed no standard in particular in the preparation of the ointment, and fined him 40*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Medicine-stamp Act.

NO LICENCE.

AT the West London Police Court on January 28, before Mr. Lane, K.C., William A. Shephard, pharmaceutical chemist, 155 King Street, Hammersmith, W., was summoned, at the instance of the Inland Revenue, for selling and exposing for sale Dr. King's dandelion and quinine pills without a licence. Mr. G. H. Dennis, barrister, who supported the summons, said the defendant not having renewed his licence for a shop at 4 Greyhound Road, Hammersmith, an officer called, and was supplied with the box of pills. The box had on it a stamp for duty. Defendant said he took out licences every year, and had the licences then. The licences had not been taken out on the day the officer called. He stated that it had been customary for the officer to call on two occasions and remind him as to the licences; but on his second visit, in this instance, he must have made a purchase instead. Defendant was stated to have been previously convicted of a similar offence, and a fine of 5*l.* was imposed, with 2*s.* costs.

GROCERS AND HEADACHE-POWDERS.

AT the Ruabon Court on Friday, January 24, Benjamin Davies, grocer, was summoned for exhibiting for sale certain patent medicines without holding a licence. Mr. F. A. Stirk, London, who prosecuted on behalf of Somerset House authorities, and said the case was of much importance to grocers throughout the country who sold patent medicines. The local Inland Revenue officer, Mr. George Ulyett, entered defendant's shop on October 31 last, and purchased a penny powder, warranted to cure neuralgia. Defendant admitted he had no licence, and refused to obtain one. Defendant pleaded ignorance of his liability, and said he sent the powders back immediately, and, therefore, did not obtain a licence. He was fined 12*s.* 6*d*, inclusive of costs.

County Court Cases.

NUT-OIL *v.* EDIBLE OIL.

IN the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., M.P., on January 24, Charles Windschuegle & Co., oil and chemical merchants, Leadenhall Street, E.C., sued Mr. Max Snaoroff, 25 Lady Lane, Leeds, for the value of a cask of nut-oil supplied. The defence was that the defendant wanted white nut-oil and not yellow nut-oil, which the plaintiffs had sent in the first instance, but after they were told of their mistake a barrel of palest edible oil (*i.e.*, refined cotton oil) was also sent, and they now wanted to charge for nut-oil. After hearing witnesses and counsel, Judge Rentoul said there was an extraordinary conflict of testimony. The defendant in his evidence said he objected to the yellow nut-oil which was sent him, because it was not as genuine as the white. He had not taken delivery of the nut-oil which was now sued for. Judge Rentoul said he must find for the defendant, and judgment was given accordingly.

THE DOCTOR AND THE CHEMIST.

AT Romford County Court on January 20, Dr. A. J. Ryan claimed 50*l.* from Mr. Henry Winstanley Whitelock, chemist and druggist, Romford. Plaintiff deposed that in 1900 he discussed with Mr. Whitelock as to the possibility of opening business at Chadwell Heath, and subsequently a partnership was agreed upon. He advanced defendant 50*l.* At this time the terms of the agreement had been accepted on both sides, but the agreement had not been signed. A few months afterwards there was a disagreement about the cost of fitting the new shop, and plaintiff told defendant he did not wish to enter into partnership with him. Defendant refused to do anything about the 50*l.*, and after a time plaintiff gave him the offer of paying by instalments, and allowed him 10*l.* for any trouble he might have put him to. Subsequently, however, both parties agreed that the money should be used as rent for the surgery, but this arrangement likewise fell through. Afterwards defendant complained that he had a great deal of trouble with assistants, that he had put the business up for sale, and that he would pay plaintiff the whole amount when he had sold it. During all the interviews defendant had never suggested that plaintiff was his partner, nor had he considered him with regard to selling the business. The name over the door was "Whitelock." The defendant's contention was that the partnership had not been determined, and he (Mr. Whitelock) had pointed out to Dr. Ryan that if he wished to withdraw, there was no alternative but to wind up the concern as quickly and as cheaply as possible and if the result warranted it, hand him the 50*l.* He had never agreed at any time to release Dr. Ryan from his obligation as a partner in the business. Further evidence having been given. Judge Tindal Atkinson pointed out that the

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plaintiff could not recover the 50*l.* as money lent, because it was clear, on his own evidence, that he did not advance it as a loan, but as part payment or a contribution towards the expenses of the then existing partnership. If he was entitled to recover at all, it was by the agreement alleged to have been made after the partnership had come to an end.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re THOMAS PHILIP GARRETT, 33 Commercial Street, Newport, trading as Garrett Brothers, Chemist and Druggist.

THE creditors under this failure met on Wednesday, January 29, at the London Bankruptcy Buildings, before Mr. George H. Llewellyn, the Newport Official Receiver. The debtor, who filed his own petition on December 19, has lodged accounts showing liabilities 4,331*l.* 16*s.*, and assets valued at 1,537*l.* 15*s.* The failure is ascribed to bad trade, severe competition, and heavy rent and rates. The observations of the Official Receiver were reported in the *C. & D.* last week, page 174. The Chairman now reported that acting upon special proxies sent in by creditors, he nominated as trustee Mr. Walter Hunter, accountant, Corn Street, Newport. Mr. Hunter was elected. The public examination of the debtor is appointed for February 6, at the Town Hall, Newport. Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz :—

	£	s.	d.
Anglo-American Optical Company, London	13	12	1
Berger, L., & Son, Homerton	25	4	1
Bourne, Johnson & Co, London ...	15	1	7
Butcher, W., & Sons, London	10	7	8
Christy & Co., London	33	5	9
Colbourne, Ward & Coulman, Newport	12	0	0
Cordey, T., Newport	10	7	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London ...	16	7	5
Garrett, executors of Miss M., Newport	1,135	0	0
Garrett, Miss H., Newport	559	15	0
Grossmith & Sons, London	12	8	4
Horner & Sons, London...	18	9	3
Howell, T. H., Newport...	10	0	0
Humin, B., Birmingham	20	0	0
Johns, F. W., Newport	18	5	0
Levi, J., & Co., London	18	18	4
London City and Midland Bank, Newport	115	12	4
Lynch & Co. (Limited), London ...	17	10	8
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester	11	3	5
Paget Prize Plate Company, Walford...	19	1	5
Parke, Davis & Co., London	28	10	2
Pilchers (Limited), London	18	9	10
Price, Mrs. H. S., Newport	1,452	14	5
Sutton, W., & Co., London	104	16	5
Simmons, E. & R., London	10	0	0
Simmonds, T. F., Bristol	45	14	6
Williams, Messrs. A. L., Caerleon ...	40	0	0
Willows & Co., London	22	2	0
Wills & Co., Bristol	10	15	6
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	25	16	1
Rent	160	0	3
Rates, taxes, and wages	58	7	2

Re C. R. VALENTINE, Tooley Street, S.E., Colonial-produce Merchant, Agent, and Dealer.—The public examination of this debtor was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court, and after some further questions he was allowed to pass.

Re ARTHUR CLAUDE HOWARD NEWTON-MASON, 113 High Street, West Bromwich, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was to have been held on January 24, but owing to the illness of the debtor it was adjourned.

Re SOLOMON SERVAS MAW, 128 Crookesmoor Road, and 2 Arthur Street, Addy Street, Sheffield, manufacturing chemist.—Under this failure the Official Receiver of the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court announces that he is prepared to pay to the unsecured creditors a supplemental dividend of 1*s.* 1¾*d.* in the pound.

Re JOSEPH EDWARD LYNDALL, 167 Ashley Gardens, Westminster, now or late managing director of Myname Soap Company (Limited), 59 Eastcheap, E.C.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on January 17 the public examination of this debtor was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the proceedings were instituted by a creditor in September last. The debtor had not surrendered, but had written from Paris. He was undischarged from a previous bankruptcy, and under the circumstances it was thought that no good purpose would be served by keeping open the public examination in this instance. Mr. Registrar Brougham endorsed that view, and closed the examination *sine die*.

Re JAMES MENZIES, trading as a chemist at 81 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.—In the Glasgow Sheriff Court on January 27 this debtor was examined before Sheriff Boyd. He stated that he started about five years ago in partnership with Charles Wylie, horse dealer, Ayr, in the drug business, at Jamaica Street, Glasgow, but he bought out Wylie and acquired the business for himself about three years ago. He carried on the business until November 28 last, when, being pressed for money, he took steps to dispose of it, but his estimate of the stock and fittings was at least 150*l.* more than the amount brought out in the stock-sheets. It was his belief that if the business was properly sold everyone would be paid. The state of affairs showed a deficiency of 525*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, equal to a dividend of 9*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, subject to the expenses of realisation. The liabilities were put down at 978*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the assets at 453*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Re HANNAH BROAD (widow), 36 Coleridge Road, Crouch End, late of Hornsey Rise Gardens, N., Chemist.

THIS bankrupt applied on Wednesday, January 29, to Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge, and it was granted subject to the usual suspension for two years on statutory grounds.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Dewdney, Albert Victor, 60 St. George's Road, Pimlico chemist. Trustee, George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., chartered accountant. Dated, January 18; filed, January 22. Secured creditors, 350*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 253*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; estimated net assets, 150*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The creditors include :—

	£	s.	d.
Camwal (Limited), London	14	0	0
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, London	37	0	0
Idris & Co., London...	19	0	0
Sutton & Co., London	12	0	0

Palmer, Frank Hermann, 47 St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, chemist. Trustee, Julius P. Harvey, Ipswich, chartered accountant. Dated, January 18; filed, January 23. Liabilities unsecured, 499*l.*; estimated net assets, 200*l.* No trade creditors.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Perrett, G. S., and **Routley, E. W.,** under the style of Perrett & Routley, Bexhill on-Sea, chemists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Watson, Solomon George, Hove and Brighton, surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Martyn, George, late Orchard Street, Portman Square, physician and surgeon.

New Companies & Company News.

UNLIMITED (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business in twenty-four specified branches, including dentists, chemists, &c.

TUTTLE & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares Will carry on business as drapers, chemists, &c., and take over the business of H. Tuttle & Son at Lowestoft.

BROTHERTON & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of an ammonia and tar distiller, &c., carried on by E. A. Brotherton at Leeds and elsewhere, as "Brotherton & Co." The first directors are E. A. Brotherton, G. Brumfit, and J. Wyld. Registered office, Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

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TABOR, TREGO & Co. (1902) (LIMITED).—Capital 87,500*l.*, in 80,000 preference shares of 1*l.* each and 150,000 ordinary shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To acquire and take over the japan and varnish manufacturing business of "Tabor, Trego & Co. (Limited)," and to carry on the business. The first directors are T. Jackson and three others to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 42 New Broad Street, E.C.

HYDROSOL (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of processors of petroleum merchants, and warehousemen, now carried on at Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., and at Hydrosol Wharf, Leven Road, Poplar, E., as "Hoffman & Shoemaker," to adopt an agreement with M. A. Hoffman and W. M. Shoemaker, jun., and to carry on the business of processors of petroleum, oil refiners, storers, and dealers, chemists, druggists, &c. The first directors are M. A. Hoffman and W. M. Shoemaker, jun. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration, 1 guinea each per board-meeting attended. Registered office, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.

STANDARD AMMONIA COMPANY OF SYDNEY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with certain vendor companies (which are not named), and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, chemical-refiners, manufacturing chemists, artificial-manure manufacturers and dealers, &c. The first subscribers are:—C. Page, 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., merchant; F. J. Lovegrove, 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., secretary; W. J. Lawrence, 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., clerk; A. Harris, 70 Gracechurch Street, E.C., clerk; F. Christian, 47 Brookbank Road, Lewisham, clerk; G. H. Dolman, 11 Fordyce Hill, Lewisham, clerk; and W. G. Luxford, 13 Canonbury Grove, N., clerk.

UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING AND EXPORTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between H. E. Stubbs and O. J. Broederlow and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, druggists, oil and colourmen, &c. The first subscribers are:—H. E. Stubbs, Dyserth, Flintshire, chemical broker; Mrs. E. W. Stubbs, Dyserth, Flintshire; Miss S. G. M. Stubbs, Dyserth, Flintshire; Miss L. M. T. Stubbs, Dyserth, Flintshire; R. A. Hampson, Liverpool, solicitor; Mrs. M. Broederlow, Tantallon House, Liscard; and O. J. Broederlow, 20 Hockins Hey, Liverpool, chemical broker. No initial public issue. The first directors are Harold E Stubbs and Oscar J. Broederlow. Registered office, 12-13 Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

HULL CHEMICAL WORKS (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing-chemist carried on by George C. Robinson at Kingston-upon-Hull, as the Hull Chemical Works, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists, and manufacturers of the vendor's specialities: "Stannum," "Phaston," "Sheep-dip powder," "Sheep-dip paste," "Bitter-oil" insecticide, and "Humber brand" insecticide. The first subscribers are:—W. Wheatley, 410 Anlaby Road, Hull, wine and spirit merchant; G. C. Robinson, 295 Spring Bank West, Hull, analytical chemist; J. Fawcett, 4 Park Avenue, Hull, hide-merchant; W. R. Wheatley, Gledholt, Hessle, wine and spirit merchant; W. Fell, 1 Newland Avenue, Hull, clerk; E. L. Ferraby, 2 Lambton Street, Hull; and A. H. Cowley, 430 Anlaby Road, Hull, wine and spirit merchant. No initial public issue The first directors are W. Wheatley, G. C. Robinson (manager), and J. Fawcett. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 94A Cumberland Street, Kingston-upon-Hull.

H. W. CARTER & Co (LIMITED).—The directors announce a dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent.

CARLTON'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Mr. Samuel Roberts, 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C, would be glad if any or all creditors of this concern would communicate with him.

GLOBE SOAP AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED), Middleton.—It was resolved on January 6, and confirmed on January 20, that this company be wound up. Mr. A. W. Pitt, Manchester Old Road, Middleton, is the liquidator.

LENNON (LIMITED) (S. AFRICA).—A new issue of 2,500 cumulative preference shares of 10*l.* each is announced. The preference shares are entitled to a cumulative preference dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31. The interest due on June 30, 1902, on the above issue will be calculated from the dates of the respective payments.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors announce that the accounts to December 31 show a profit for 1901 of about 88,400*l.*, to which has to be added 6,637*l.* undivided profit from 1900, making together about 95,000*l.* Deducting the divided of 15*s.* per share amounting to 28,125*l.* paid in September, 1901, a sum of about 66,900*l.* is available for disposition. The directors recommend that the usual sum of 12,500*l.* be written off for depreciation, that 37,500*l.* be applied in paying a divided of 1*l.* per share, that 10,000*l.* be added to the reserve fund, and that the remainder, about 6,900*l.*, be carried forward.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1901, stated that the profits for the period, after providing for all management and administration expenses, are 258,021*l.* The sum of 15,000*l.* has been placed to depreciation reserve account, and 5,825*l.* to the credit of the debenture stock redemption sinking fund. Of the balance of 151,638*l.* to the credit of profit and loss account, after providing for the items above mentioned, the final dividend on the preference shares and the third interim dividend on the ordinary shares paid on November 1 absorb 37,000*l.* And from the balance the directors purpose to pay a final dividend of 1*l.* per share on the ordinary shares, making 17½ per cent. for the year, 60,000*l.*; to place to general reserve, 30,000*l.*; to write off expenditure on inspection and development of properties, 8,843*l.*; and to carry forward 15,794*l.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.'s branch at 47 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, is the shop figured on page 144 of our last issue, not the headquarters establishment.

OXO PROFITS are becoming a feature. The Liebig's Extract of Meat Company now announce that a minimum retail profit of 16½ per cent. is assured, with 2 to 5 per cent. extra in the form of rebate.

ROYAL PLATES.—Messrs. Cadett & Neall (Limited), Ashtead, Surrey, are making in our advertisement-columns an announcement of special discounts on the Royal dry-plates for the Coronation year.

SCHIEFFELIN'S MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10 and 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C., have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom for the preparations of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., New York, of which they carry a full stock.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Aspirin, the new combination of acetic and salicylic acid, first described by Witthaüer, and used for rheumatism in the same manner as salicylic acid or salicylate of soda, is now sent out by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., in tablet form. The tablets are packed in bottles of 100.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY have recently engaged two well-known travellers. Mr. Cowel is taking the northern counties in their interests, and Mr. Mawdsley will, from February 1, call upon business men in the South of London. The company now have three motor cars for the use of their travellers going daily within the metropolitan area.

OUR WINTER ISSUE.—The publisher desires us to notify one or two points about the advertisements in last week's number which subscribers should note. First, Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co.'s advertisement on pages 26 and 27 should have the address of the firm on each page—namely, 96 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.; second, two advertisements on page 222—viz., those of the Neena Company (Limited), and Messrs. Creig & Co., Pall Mall, have been indexed as page 206. See also note page 211 this issue.

CORONATION SOAP.—The first sample of toilet soap prepared especially for this Coronation year comes to us from Messrs. Jarvie & Co. (Limited), Scotia Soapworks, Coatbridge. It is a soap in handsome oval cakes, beautifully moulded so as to show portraits, in relief, of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The soap is nicely perfumed and put up in attractive boxes of three tablets. It is a popular line and

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should sell well up to Coronation time at least. The same company make another quite elegant toilet soap which they call "Heather Bloom." It has a triple-milled basis, is uncoloured, and is delicately scented. The cake is in the best oval style, and each one is wrapped in wax paper and outer wrapper with cream-coloured surface. This soap also is boxed in threes as a first-class article to sell at a popular price.

THE "TABLOID" OPHTHALMIC products of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. have received an addition in the shape of (X) atropine sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$. The tablets are designed to avoid objections attendant on the use of stock solutions, which are apt to decompose. The products under examination are very small tablets, and dissolve at once on being placed in the eye.

THE LIMPET VACCINATION-PAD, to which some reference was made in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week, is manufactured by Messrs. Solport Brothers, 188 Goswell Road, London, E.C. The woodcut given herewith shows the form of the pad. It is one of the best things of the kind that we have seen, as we find that it considerably reduces the irritation when the inflammatory stage of the "pock" is reached. It is sufficiently cheap to enable the victim to use several until the trouble is over. It consists, as previously stated, of a piece of absorbent cotton and lint inserted upon perforated india-rubber adhesive plaster. We think the manufacturers might also make a pad with boric or other antiseptic lint.



SELF-ADHESIVE.
VACCINATION PAD.

WELLCOME RESEARCH LABORATORIES.—The following communications to the Chemical Society from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories have been published in pamphlet form:—"The Constituents of Pilocarpine," Part III., by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett; "A New Synthesis of α-ethyltricarballylic Acid," by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett; "The Constituents of the Essential Oil of *Asarum canadense*," by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. F. H. Lees; and "The Derivatives of Gallic Acid," by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. Frank Shedden

Festivities.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

"Holborn Restaurant, Venetian Chamber; Number, 200; Time, 7; Waiter, G. Smith." So the notice-board proclaimed. It was on Wednesday night of this week, and upstairs (in the room where are specimens of perch, pike, salmon, and fabulous fish which piscatorial men have put in cases) we found the two hundred or thereabouts, Mr. Henry Wootton, B.Sc., Principal of the College, greeting them, with Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., by his side. Ere long, G. Smith (the double of Mr. Arthur Balfour) cried out "Gentlemen, dinner is served"; and about an hour after that, "Gentlemen, pray silence," &c. Before we knew it, Mr. Thornton, in his best parliamentary manner, had toasted "The King" for us, and introduced a clever trio of banjo and piano players, with a singer or two, who amused us exceedingly all the evening. There were four toasts only. After "The King" came "The London College," proposed in the best Fraserian style by Mr. W. J. of that ilk, who told us that the College is built on nice gravel soil, that the keeper of the King's conscience used to live there, he had seen deer in the park close by forty-five years ago, and, best of all, the London College is fuller than ever, going strong; and Mr. Wootton—well, he blushed at the compliments and the cheers which greeted his rising. Two of the things he said stuck in our memory—first, that on one occasion all the ladies at the College had passed, and half the pass at the Square on another occasion came from London College. "The Staff" was given by Mr. H. Grayshon, and Mr. C. E. F. Vallet replied. Mr. Grayshon's was a good Lancashire speech, which commenced with the remark that his selection for the job reminded him of a remark by a friend of his when he passed the Minor—"This is, indeed, a flattery." Mr. W. B. Nelson, a demonstrator, gave "The Students," for whom Mr. E. W. James replied. Before he presented the prizes, Mr. Thornton, in the course of a happy speech, referred to the necessity for chemists being thoroughly well educated, so that they may dispense with accuracy the prescriptions of physicians; and although, he said, there is a school growing up which advise us that we should never take any medicine, he thought common sense is all that is necessary to correct such absurd ideas. The purpose of pharmacy is to do good to humanity, and he was proud to think that such an institution as the London College exists in his constituency. The following are the medallists of the College during the past session:—

Sidney J. Banks—silver medals (materia medica and pharmacy) and bronze medal (botany).
John A. Jenkins—silver medals (chemistry and materia medica).
Edward Corner—silver medal (pharmacy) and bronze medal (chemistry).
G. P. A. Hunt—silver medal (chemistry) and bronze medal (materia medica).
Bertha A. Kenway—silver medal (botany).
Frank E. Rogers—silver medal (botany).
Lincoln Ridehalgh—bronze medals (materia medica and pharmacy).
William F. Clarke—bronze medal (pharmacy).
Donald Colebrook—bronze medal (chemistry).
Samuel H. Passmore—bronze medal (botany).
Albert W. Ashkanazy—bronze medal (materia medica).

Much cheering greeted all the honours-men as they came up to receive their rewards, and it was a pleasure to hear the Chairman's "pat" remarks. The evening provided a a most enjoyable reunion, take it for all in all.

SWANSEA AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual dinner of this Association was held at the Hotel Cameron, Swansea, on January 23. The President (Mr. D. J. Davies) was supported by Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. N. M. Grose, Lloyd, J. T. Davies, Hughes, Arnold (Owmavon), Havard, Davies (Clydach), Rees (Skewen), Keall, Davies, jun., Moses Jones, Rees (St. Thomas), Richards, Isaac and Ivor Jones (Neath), Bowen (Pontardulais), and John Davies (Secretary). The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the President gave the "Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. Allen replied. He said the Society was not a trades union, but it watched very particularly over the educational advancement of the trade. He hoped the time was not far distant when the public would recognise the education required, and the skill and care necessary to properly prepare medicines, and pay the dispensing pharmacist a fair remuneration. At present he was worse paid than a skilled mechanic. Mr. Isaac (Neath), Mr. Davies (Walter Road), and others spoke their high appreciation of Mr. Allen, who subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the Hon. Secretary.

BRADFORD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association, who have been kept wandering from place to place during the greater part of this season because of their inability to make satisfactory arrangements, went to the Café Royal, Darley Street, on Tuesday night for a musical evening, and were pleasantly accommodated there. As the President was figuring pretty largely as a contributor to the programme, Mr. J M. Newbould took the chair in his stead. A pleasant programme of items was gone through, the President (Mr. A. Hanson) contributing as vocalist and pianist, and the other musicians being Miss Bartour (singer), Mr. James Hanson (violin), and Mr. Stott (piano).

GAY CUTTERS.

The managers and assistants of Boots (Limited) at Lincoln had a musical and terpsichorean evening at the Lindum Restaurant on January 25. The company numbered about eighty, and an enjoyable time was spent.—The first annual ball of the Boots' Football Club was held in the Cambridge Hall, Sheffield, on January 16. There was a large number present, and dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning. The M.C.'s were Messrs. S. Paddon, T. H. Paddon, and R. T. Simpson, and Mr. J. W. Ross was Secretary.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 30.

THE business tone in Mincing Lane is very dull this week, and changes in value are few. Perhaps the principal event has been the holding of the largest vanilla sale on record, which took place on Wednesday and Thursday. There was a larger attendance of buyers than usual, and the bulk sold at irregular but steady prices. All essential oils are quiet, and star-anise seems to have further fallen away. English lavender oil will probably be dearer, as low-priced offerings have now almost been cleared off the market. Quinine had a slight spurt towards the end of last week, but since then practically no business has been done. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Lobelia	Oil lavender (Eng.)	Aconite (Germ.)	Ginger
Wild cherry bark	Pepper (black)	Elemi	Oil anise, star
		Morphine	Paraldehyde
		Quinine	Pimento
			Shellac

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 22 to 29, inclusive:—Acetic acid, 46 cks.; areca, 28; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 40 cks., (@ Hamburg) 40; benzoin (@ Penang) 174 cs., (@ Singapore) 134 cs. calcium carbide (@ Havre), 1,494 drums; camphor, 500 cs.; cardamoms, 280; castor oil (E.I.) 350 cs., (Ital.) 12, (Belg.) 141 brls.; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 270, (@ Calicut) 272; cod-liver oil (Norweg.), 301 brls.; croton-seed, 17; drugs (@ Trieste), 79; essential oils (@ Messina) 229 pkgs., (@ Ostend) 10 cs., (@ Palermo) 100 pkgs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 23 cs.; drugs (@ Monte Video), 19; galls (@ Shanghai), 100; ginger (Jam.), 27; gum sandarac, 121; honey (@ Jamaica), 14; insect-powder, 5; kola, 2; lemon-juice, 20 pps.; lime citrate, 291 cks.; lime-juice, 141 pns. 68 hds. 5 cks. 13 brls.; lime oil (W.I.), 2 cks. 29 cs.; menthol (@ Japan), 10; musk (@ Colombo), 1 box; opium (@ Calcutta) 25, (@ Genoa) 28; peppermint oil (Jap.), 50; pot. chlor. (Swed.), 10; pot. permang., 62; quicksilver, 14; quinine (@ Amsterdam), 28 cs; saccharin, 27; senna (@ Colombo), 38; saffron, 5; squills (@ Messina), 25 bgs.; sulphur (@ Sicily), 380 tons 1,130 pkgs.; tamarinds (E.I.), 100; wax, Carnauba, 30 bgs.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market keeps as lately reported, business being for the most part quiet, and specially so on export account, whilst values remain well maintained, and are largely without change.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is moving off well, and prices are firm. Beckton January-June, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; London and Leith, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 445 tons.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES continue in good all-round demand, and prices are firmly maintained with tendency towards advancement. Linseed-cakes, 95-per-cent. pure, 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Oil-cakes, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Cotton-seed cakes, firsts, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and seconds, 4*l.* 10*s* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

PEARL HARDENING.—In fairly good demand both for home and export at from 60*s.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails or free on board in usual casks.

PHOSPHORUS quiet. Yellow, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; and *red*, 2*s.* per lb.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—Consumptive demand keeps steady, and prices are firm and mostly unchanged. Crystal alum, loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities and pure white practically free of iron, 87*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per ton in ordinary casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminous cake, 55*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Alumino ferric, 57*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, according to quality and condition. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength Al_2O_3, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton in casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, purest pulp dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in usual casks; ground 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, highest strength Al_2O_3, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, January 29.

CASTOR OIL.—The market continues quietly steady, and good seconds Calcutta is still held at 3⅛*d.* to 3⅜*d.* per lb. The improvement in the forward position has been fairly maintained, shippers showing very little anxiety to meet the views of buyers. First-pressure French is still obtainable at 2⅞*d.* to 3*d.*, and second-pressure is held for 2¾*d.* per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—After the strong advices of last week, and after having touched 31*s.* 6*d.*, the position for the moment has become quieter, and 31*s.* per cwt. would again be taken.

HONEY.—Seventy-seven barrels of pile 3 Peruvian have changed hands at 16*s.* per cwt., and 32 cases pile 3 Chilian at 18*s.*

LINSEED OIL.—Continues to maintain a very firm position, and an advance of quite 6*d.* has been established during the week, sellers now asking 30*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

BEESWAX.—There is continued scarcity of Chilian beeswax, and for the remaining stocks available 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. is asked. About 130 sacks have been sold at from 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to to 7*l.* 15*s.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER is steady at 19*l.* to 19*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and expected to advance in sympathy with the movement in copper.

TONKA-BEANS. — Thirteen cases of frosted Para at auction realised 1*s.* 8½*d.*, and 1 case foxy to black realised 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—The position of holders continues firm. There is no quotable change in the values, but the holders show little or no diposition to meet the views of buyers.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—About 40 bags grey Pernambuco have been sold at 52*s.* 6*d.* to 53*s.* per cwt., and Maranham is firmly held at 51*s.* to 55*s.* Yellow is quiet with a small sale at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

COPAIBA.—Values are unchanged, a small sale ex *Bombay* having been made at 2*s.* 1*d.* for cloudy Maranham.

American Drug-market.

New York, January 21.

The market continues quiet. Demand is fairly good, but only of a jobbing nature. The chief feature is the keen competition between makers of certain chemicals.

BALSAM COPAIBA is in good demand, and prime Central American goods have sold up to 37c. per lb. Competition is keen however, and supplies are obtainable as low as 34c.

COCAINE is again lower, owing to the cut-throat policy of makers. Bulk is quoted nominally at $4.60, but $4.25 will buy.

ERGOT.—Russian has further declined to 39c. and Spanish to 40c. Lack of demand is said to be the cause.

IPECAC.—Rio is very dull and $2.50 will now buy.

JABORANDI.—Only the finer grades are offering, and values are very firm at 18c. to 20c. per lb.

LITHIUM CARBONATE is now openly quoted at $1.50 and lower figures yet are expected.

OPIUM is selling in case-lots at $3.00.

Japanese Drug Market.

Yokohama, December 27, 1901.

Owing to the end of the year business in general is quieter, and demand for import articles is of a hand-to-mouth character.

In exports, dry ginger of new crop will appear in the market about the middle of next month, and the price quoted is 14.00 yen per picul; but as this year's crop is estimated at not less than 25,000 piculs, the price may be lower in the near future. Menthol again dearer, and sellers now quote 8.20 yen per catty without any transactions; since my last report about 10,000 catties have been booked on contract, and some 150 cases have also been shipped. The stock is estimated at about 20,000 catties altogether, so that if demand abroad continues the prices may advance still higher. Oil of peppermint is also very firmly held at 2.20 yen, with some holders asking 2.30 yen per catty. During this month transactions of some 600 cases (each 60 lbs. net) have been made at from 1.90 yen to 2.15 yen per catty; stock is estimated at 25,000 catties. Aniseed is lower at 11.00 yen per picul, and for

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new crop of agar-agar 85 yen for best and 75.00 yen for medium is asked. Refined camphor remains firm at 1.03 yen for 1-oz. tablets, and 1·04 yen for ½-oz. tablets per lb. Iodine remains unchanged at 3.30 yen per lb. for crude. Potassium iodide is 3·40 yen to 3.50 yen, according to quantity. Resublimed iodine is 5.00 yen per lb., while for iodoform 5.50 yen is wanted. Sulphate of copper is quoted 14.25 per case of 60 kilos., and bleaching-powder (33 per cent.) is held at 5.50 yen per case of 100 lbs.

In import articles, carbolic acid is lifeless; the present quotation is 41 sen per lb. in 112-lb. drums; owing to arrivals of bismuth subnitrate bought at low prices, values have again declined about 20 per cent., and there are sellers at 2.70 yen per lb. Cocaine hydrochloride is unchanged at 11.25 yen per oz. without active demand. Ergot of rye is quoted at 1.25 yen per lb. for Spanish. Condurango has been reduced, and present price is 24 sen per lb.; this is due to arrivals of low cost goods. Santonin is a little lower, holders now quoting 8.70 yen per lb. in face of absence of demand. Saffron is quoted at 18·50 yen per catty. Glycerin has been reduced on account of large arrivals, and holders now ask 31 sen per lb. in 56-lb. tin for 12.60 sp. gr. Quinine is lifeless at 57 sen per oz. to 55 sen per oz. Sulphonal is considerably lower; present quotation is 5.00 yen per lb., with a still lower tendency. Senega is unchanged with sellers at 1.30 to 1.40 yen per lb. Cape aloes is scarce, and holders ask 30 yen per picul. Thymol is quoted 5.60 yen with few sellers.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, January 30:—Condurango is firmer at 87½m. per 100 kilos. Agar-agar is easier, and both refined camphor and menthol are lower.

* * * *

NEW YORK, January 30:—Business is tame here. Balsam of copaiba is a strong market at 35c. per lb. Damiana-leaves are higher at 11c. Mandrake-root is scarce at 4½c. Guaiacum has advanced 5c. per lb., cocaine has declined 10c., and wild-cherry bark is scarce at 10c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is quoted 8¼*d.* per lb. for lowest quantities.

ACID, ACETIC.—B.P. quality (100 per cent.) is quoted 33*l.* 10*s.*, and 99 per cent. 32*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

ACONITE.—*Napellus*, in lots of 10 to 20 cwt., is quoted 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. delivered London or c.i.f.

ANTIPYRIN in bulk is quoted 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. by one agent.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good St. Vincents in cases sold at 2*d.* per lb.; ordinary in barrels was held for 1⅜*d.*, but good sold at 2*d.*, and fine at 2⅜*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb. Ordinary Bermuda sold at 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb., good being bought in at 1*s.* 7*d.*

ASAFETIDA.—Since the auctions a fair quantity has been sold, principally for export, at about the valuations. The consignment per s.s. *Afrikander* from Bunder Abbas has been amended to 621 cases.

BALSAM, CANADA.—A little could probably be had at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. net on the spot.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For B.P. quality 1*s.* 9*d.* net is quoted for a small lot.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—A brisk demand is reported from the Continent, one dealer quoting 38*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. or delivered London, for a few tons thin root of good fracture. Good green leaves are scarce at from 41*s.* to 45*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

CANTHARIDES—Russian are firm at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and Chinese are quoted 1*s.* 10*d.*, c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Old bark (1899 crop) to arrive is quoted 26*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., and on the spot 24*s.* to 25*s.* is wanted, according to quantity.

COPPER SULPHATE is slow of sale at 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton, Anchor 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.*, Macclesfield 19*l.* 10*s.*, and Liverpool 18*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b.

COUMARIN is offered at 15*s.* per lb. in quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet at 71*s.* for best white crystals, 73*s* for powder; 98-per-cent. powder is 75*s.* 6*d.*, and 95-per-cent. 73*s.* per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Several holders ask 45*s.* per cwt., although business has been done at slightly under this figure for rather stalky quality.

DANDELION-ROOT.—For whole root 24*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted, and for small cut ditto 33*s.*, c.i.f.

ELEMI.—A little of the parcel offered last week has been sold at 100*s.* per cwt. for fine white.

EPSOM SALTS of foreign make is quoted 82*s.* 6*d.* for re-crystallised, and 18*l.* per ton for dry.

ERGOT.—A report from Leipzig, dated January 25, states that the result of the picking in Russia appears to be behind last year's, but as long as large lots of Spanish and Portuguese ergot are on the market, there is little chance of the condition of Russian improving. Both Russian or Spanish for early delivery are quoted 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

GALLS.—Chinese are quoted 52*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for near shipment, with buyers at 1*s.* less; spot is quoted 62*s.* 6*d.* nominally.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are slow of sale at from 32*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt, c.i.f., according to position.

GLAUBER SALTS is quoted 14*l.* per ton for refined (B.P. quality), and pure powder 16*l.* 10*s.*

GOLDEN SEAL is quoted 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. spot.

GUAIACUM.—Further sales of good glassy block have been made at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair clean yellow Ghatti has sold in quantity at from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and good clean sifted Cawnpore at 25*s.*

GUM THUS.—For quantities of two tons 9*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Makers' prices are unchanged, but it is quite understood they are prepared to meet competition on the part of German makers.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena is quiet and unchanged at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

JALAP is quoted 5¾*d.* per lb. net by one holder.

JABORANDI.—From Liverpool a continued active inquiry is reported, the business done including a recent arrival of 6 bales small leaves at 10½*d.* per lb.

LITHIA CITRATE.—The present price is 5*s.* 6½*d.* per lb. for crystals in 2-cwt. lots up to 5*s.* 9*d.* for small wholesale quantities.

LOBELIA is scarce and dear. Loose is offered at 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and there is a small quantity to be had in cases on the spot at this figure.

MORPHINE remains weak at 4*s.* 5*d.* per oz. net, but business in second-hands has been done at slightly under for quantity.

NUX VOMICA.—A Calcutta report, dated January 5, states that supplies have been very small, and consequently sales are retarded. There are few sales for ready or forward delivery at 2 10r. to 2·12r. At the former rate shippers are willing to operate, but sellers refuse to accept. Offerings of Coconada kinds are also very small.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—The effect of the recent failure of a well-known firm of brokers in Mincing Lane has made itself felt in this article, and some quantity is now in course of liquidation. For a parcel of 50 cases 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb. has been paid, and a further 20 cases from another source has changed hands at 4*s.* 2½*d.* spot.

OIL, CASTOR.—Calcutta is slow of sale at 3¼*d.* per lb. for seconds.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 25 that the official inspection of the Lofoten cod-fisheries of now in force, but there is as yet no news as to catch and quality. The weather has for some time been very stormy, and no fish appear to have been caught in the Lofoten districts. From the less important fishing places there are private reports of small fish and lean livers, but official confirmation is wanting. There has been no increase in the quantity of oil produced, and the tone is unaltered, but very firm at 71*s.* per barrel f.o.b. for new oil. The exports from Bergen to date amounted to 417 barrels, against 448 barrels at the same time last year. In London, similar reports regarding stormy weather have been received, but as yet little interest is displayed in the new oil. One holder

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quotes 68*s*. 6*d*. for a 50-barrel parcel of old oil, and 70*s*. for smaller quantities.

OIL, LAVENDER.—There is a prospect of dearer prices for English oil, as the bulk of last year's crop has been practically cleared, and there is very little now obtainable at the low prices which have ruled throughout the season. For genuine quality 25*s*. per lb. is about the value.

OPIUM.—Quiet and unchanged.

SMYRNA, January 17.—Owing to the Greek and Armenian New Year the market was quiet for the first part of the week, but on Wednesday one of the principal American buyers came forward and purchased about 100 cases manufacturing qualities (Karahissar type) at 7*s*. 11*d*. per lb, f.o.b. The tendency is therefore weaker, and there will probably be a further decline next week. The arrivals to date amount to 3,004 cases, against 3,795 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 21.—Absence of buyers in Smyrna this week has had a quietening effect on holders here, and they would now accept rather lower prices than they were asking last week. At the same time prices are low and winter risks still ahead, so there is naturally no great pressure to sell at present prices. The week's sales amount to 8 cases "druggists'" at 7*s*. 11*d*. per lb. Market is steady.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Further sales of thin bright Maltese strip have been made at 10*d*. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is about 9*d*. per lb. lower, one maker now quoting 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb. for bottom quantities. Other makers are expected to follow the reduction.

PHENACETIN.—One agent quotes 4*s* 2*d*. per lb. in bulk.

QUICKSILVER is very firm at the recent reduction—viz., 8*l*. 15*s*. per bottle. Mercurials are in good demand.

QUININE has again been quiet and practically unchanged. Small sales for March delivery have been made at 1*s*. 1¼*d*., and May at 1*s*. 1½*d*. per oz., and to-day June has sold at 1*s* 1½*d*.

SACCHARIN.—In cwt. quantities 50*s*. per lb. is quoted for 500 or 550 strength.

SAFFRON.—There has been a good demand, buyers taking advantage of present low prices. Best Valencia is quoted 23*s*. per lb. net.

SARSAPARILLA.—Good Honduras is quoted 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb, spot; and Mexican 4*d*., c.i.f.

SHELLAC has been a dull market with a decline of about 3*s*. per cwt. in futures, the sales comprising March delivery at 121*s*. to 122*s*., May 123*s*., and June at 124*s*. to 125*s*. On the spot fair second TN is quoted 120*s*. to 121*s*. net, and genuine firsts 132*s*. 6*d*. About 150 cases AA in circle have been sold at 125*s*.

SPERMACETI.—A small parcel of American is offered at 1*s*. 0½*d*. net, ex-wharf London.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday some parcels of cut Cochin *Ginger* were offered "without reserve," and sold at considerably lower prices: B cut at 60*s*. 6*d*. to 62*s*., a fine lot at 64*s*.; C cut at 50*s* 6*d*. to 52*s*. 6*d*. for plump, at 48*s*. to 49*s*. 6*d*. for fair, at 44*s*. 6*d*. to 46*s*. 6*d*. for good limed, and at 42*s* 6*d*. to 43*s*. for common small and ends; D rough sold at 38*s*. to 39*s*., washed rough being bought in at 50*s*. to 52*s*. per cwt.; Jamaica sold at 40*s*. to 42*s*. per cwt. for dull lean. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been extremely quiet during the past week, but prices are unchanged at 3$\frac{31}{32}$*d*. per lb. for January–March delivery, and 4$\frac{1}{32}$*d*. for March–May. At auction a consignment of fair quality was bought in at 4¼*d*. per lb. Good Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 45*s*. per cwt. *Pimento* lower; a few lots sold, common at 2$\frac{7}{8}$*d*. and fair at 3*d*. per lb. *Cinnamon-chips* sold at 2½*d*. to 2$\frac{5}{8}$*d*. per lb. for common quality. Black *Pepper* was bought in at 5$\frac{5}{8}$*d*. per lb. for light Sarawak, and at the same price for Penang. There has been a large business done in Singapore to arrive down to 6*d* per lb., but the market has since been firmer with buyers at 6$\frac{1}{16}$*d*. Singapore white was bought in at 10*d*. per lb. for dull ordinary, and at 11*d*. to 11½*d*. per lb. for good coriander kind. For arrival fair Singapore is quoted 10$\frac{1}{8}$*d*. to 10$\frac{3}{16}$*d*. per lb. Penang is unchanged at 9$\frac{11}{16}$*d*. on the spot, and 10*d*. to arrive.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of mixed bright bulb and finger have been made at 17*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*. per cwt. Bengal is quoted 16*s*. 6*d*.

VANILLA.—The supply brought forward on Wednesday was the heaviest on record, and attracted a much larger attendance of buyers than usual. There was a good demand, however, and practically the whole quantity offered, about 2,800 tins, was sold. Long lengths being scarce brought rather dearer prices; medium sold well at late rates, but the lower grades were easier. The auction was adjourned on Wednesday at 5 P.M., and was concluded to-day. The following were some of the prices paid:—Fair to good chocolate, 8 to 8½ inches, 22*s*. 6*d*.; 7½ to 8 inches, 19*s* 6*d*. to 21*s*. 6*d* ; 7 to 7½*d*. inches, 14*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. 6*d* ; 6½ to 7 inches, 10*s*. 6*d*. to 14*s*. 6*d*.; common dry brown, 4*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d* ; ordinary foxy to fair short, 5*s* 6*d*. to 6*s*. 6*d*.; medium, 6*s*. 9*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*., and long, 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Messrs. Brookes & Green have issued a report on vanilla, in the course of which they state that the Seychelles crop for 1901, shipped from August to December, totalled "fully double." the heaviest quantity exported from the island in any previous season, it being estimated at about 80 tons. The feature of this season's supply of vanilla from Seychelles is the unprecedented large proportion of "short" beans; medium to good size quality measure from 6 inches to 8 inches, but the consignments landed in London during the past three months have contained about 75 per cent. of very short beans ranging from 3 inches to 5 inches. The result has been that, whilst long-length quality has fairly maintained previous values, the short measurements show a reduction of about 50 per cent. To obtain good plump pods, it is incumbent for planters to see that early in the season the young shoots are thinned by pricking out a quantity of surplus sprouts. In the present case it would seem as though nearly all had been allowed to germinate. This view is somewhat confirmed by recent reports from Seychelles, which advise that the flowering for the next crop is small, possibly due to the weakening of the vines last year—indeed, some of the older plants are reported as seriously exhausted, a very natural result if the above surmise is true. During the past year or two there has been an increasing "doubtful trade" carried on by crystallising Tahiti vanilla, and making it in bundles to represent Bourbon and other better-class qualities, buyers paying twice as much as their actual value, or even more.

VANILLIN.—The quotations for a Swiss make are as follows: 1 oz. tins 23*s* 3*d*, 1-lb. tins 22*s*. 3*d*., and 7-lb. tins 21*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE, is steady at 33*s*. to 34*s*. per cwt., spot.

WILD CHERRY BARK is extremely scarce at 4½*d*. per lb. c.i.f.

The Travancore Cardamoms Estates Company (Limited).

A trading corporation under the above name has been formed, with Mr. S. Iyer, ex-Dewan, as President, Mr. E. R. Iyer as Vice-President, Mr. A. V. Iyer as Secretary. The capital at present is 22,000r., consisting of 200 shares, and the area taken up for cultivation is 290 acres.

Sulphate of Copper for Greece.

American Consul Jackson, of Patras, has written to his Government confirming his telegram of December 9 (see *C. & D.*, January 11, page 64) announcing the decision of the Currant Bank of Greece to import 500 tons of copper sulphate for the use of the currant industry. Sealed bids will be received for this amount, and, other things being equal, the order will be placed with the lowest bidder. The sulphate will be entered free of duty, and the contract will be let probably about the last of February, 1902. The Consul says the order is not a large one, compared with the amount used by the bank in the previous season, but a fair supply is still on hand, and at least 150 tons additional will be supplied by the Greek Powder Manufacturing Company. Of the 6,000 tons copper sulphate imported into Greece last year only 200 tons entered Patras by direct shipment from America, which means scarcely 4 per cent. of the quantity consumed. This experimental shipment, however, was successful in price as well as in quality, and it seems reasonable to suppose that a greater business should follow.

Senega.

A Minnesota correspondent of the *O. P. & D. Reporter* states that there has been nothing doing in senega in that section of late. All the small lots have gone forward, and the result has been, as already predicted in previous correspondence, that there was no root being held back. There were only a few small lots that came into the market, which were sold on bid, a total of about 2,400 lbs. There is no senega in the hands of the country dealers or diggers. There is one lot held in the Twin Cities. This lot is in strong hands, and the party who holds it stated that

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he had tried to sell it at 50c., but not being able to do so had withdrawn it from the market, and is now holding it at 60c.; he has about 4,000 lbs. The senega-market would certainly have gone to 60c., or better, had it not been for one weak dealer in Winnipeg. He imagined he saw a fortune in sight, and bought a lot of 7,000 lbs. at a high figure. Understand the price was 48c. there. He tried to sell it at an advance, but the New York dealers had no orders, and refused to buy. He then offered it to all the New York houses. We understand he sold all of it, excepting 3,000 lbs. This lot he has since offered to six or seven dealers. If they had the nerve to buy it they would have had all the root there is with the exception of the lot held in the Twin Cities. There will be be no root dug until June, and it will be along July or August before any fresh root is on the market. If there is any demand whatever there will be a scramble to get what few pounds there is left.

Ceylon Exports.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce have issued their annual statement relating to the shipments of produce from Colombo and Galle, compiled as from January 1 to December 31. We give below the cinchona, cardamoms, citronella and cinnamon oil exports:—

—	Cinchona	Cardamoms	Citronella oil	Cinnamon bark and leaf oil
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs
1901	601,039	559,704	1,430,168	73,493
1900	510,462	537,455	1,409,058	72,904
1899	618,921	499,959	1,478,756	118,778
1898	975,784	531,473	1,365,917	183,312
1897	653,346	532,830	1,182,867	181,536
1896	1,309,560	452,595	1,132,141	132,057
1895	921,085	374,635	1,182,255	78,587
1894	2,497,616	306,317	938,471	88,150
1893	3,571,325	428,210	668,530	140,334
1892	6,793,320	372,510	844,502	106,303

Of the cinchona-exports, Great Britain received 564,614 lbs., and America 25,389 lbs.; of cardamoms we imported 321,331 lbs., India 143,697 lbs., Germany 70,894 lbs., and America 4,481 lbs. We imported 928,908 lbs. of citronella oil last year, America coming second with 292,946 lbs., and France third with 172,981 lbs.

Cottonseed Oil Dispute.

At the Hull County Court on January 24, Judge Raikes, K.C., heard an action in which the question at issue was whether an award made in an arbitration (conducted under the terms of the Oil Trade Association's contract) relative to the settling price of undelivered cotton oil should be upheld. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Plimpton & Smith, the defendants being Messrs. H. F. and Lee Smith & Co. Mr. Stuart explained on behalf of the plaintiffs that the arbitrators, Mr. Tall and Mr. B. Barton, being unable to agree, called in Mr. T. Hall Sissons as umpire, who fixed the settling price, and on his award this claim was made. Dr. Aske, for the defendants, questioned whether they were bound by this arbitration. He argued that the arbitrators had not the power to appoint an umpire. His Honour remarked that the award was only signed by the umpire. Under the rules of the contract a third arbitrator should have been appointed, and not an umpire, and then the award would have been signed by two out of the three arbitrators. Dr. Aske said that was his objection. Mr. Stuart quoted the case of Whitmore *v.* Smith (an appeal from the Court of Exchequer), 1861, and after reading it his Honour held that the award was good, and he was prepared to give judgment on this point. Mr. Stuart said this was a case of great importance as thousands of pounds were dealt with under such contracts. His Honour held that the rules of the contract and its form were at variance, and instead of fighting this case they should be altered and amended. The points raised were interesting and academic, and might be settled by the House of Lords at the cost of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* The rules would have to be redrafted by a lawyer. He would rather not give a decision. After further conversation it was decided that the case should proceed, and after hearing evidence his Honour, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, said that in his opinion the price fixed by the arbitrator was a fair one, and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. He did not think that in the circumstances arbitration was a proper way of settling the matter.

The American Chemical Market in 1901.

The increased domestic production coupled with the high tariff has resulted in a marked fall in imports of heavy chemicals, especially of the soda compounds, bleaching-powder, and chlorate of potash. Prices in most lines, however, were more satisfactory than in 1900. The market for domestic alkali was particularly strong in the last half of the year, owing to comparatively small stocks and the destruction by fire of a large plant in the Middle West. Caustic soda, besides finding a steady sale among glass-makers, has shown an improved demand from mercerised goods manufacturers. Chlorate of potash found a large sale with gunpowder makers. There was a large decrease in imports on account of increased domestic production. Prices were very weak, however, owing to aggressive competition. Glass makers have been large buyers of arsenic at lower prices than the previous year. The consumption of cyanide of potash has been large, owing partly to the erection of new gold recovery plants. Prices, however, were lower, owing to the heavy production in England and Germany, and the large accumulation of stocks as a result of the continued small consumption in the Transvaal. Prices of sulphuric acid were kept at a satisfactory level, being chiefly controlled in the east by the General Chemical Company. The exports of copper sulphate have largely increased, Italy receiving 280,000,000 lbs. out of a total of 37,300,000 lbs. for the eleven months ending November, 1901. Of brimstone 160,000 tons, chiefly best unmixed seconds, were imported, or 7,000 tons less than in 1900. The high prices and increased consumption of pyrites by acid makers were responsible for the decrease.

Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad.

THE members of this Society dined together at the Ice House Trinidad, on the evening of January 9, amongst those present being Messrs. A. J. Taitt (President), L. O. Inniss (Secretary and Treasurer), W. Mills, Melville Murray, P. A. Ramsay, A. Soublette, E. C. Aerstein, F. L. Ronalds, Alfred Richards, J. C. Poyer, E. T. Mitchell, G. D. Dieffenthaller, Andrew Gransaull, A. S. Larodé, and V. W. Laurence. After an excellent dinner the King was toasted, and Mr. Walter Mills, in giving the toast of the Society, called attention to the trend of public opinion in the Mother Country in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions. He was followed by Mr. Inniss, who reviewed the history of the Society since its foundation in 1884, with Mr. W. C. Ross as President. During its existence it has done good work for the drug-trade of the island, especially in regard to the Customs regulations of 1885, respecting spirituous medicines, and the Medical Ordinance of 1887, which would have been bad for the druggists had not the Society intervened. Since that year Mr. Inniss has been Secretary. In 1896 regular monthly meetings were instituted. By the repeated representations of the Society to the Medical Board many violations of the rights of druggists by unqualified persons have been put a stop to, the tone of the examinations has been raised, and when the Collector of Customs made another attempt to levy spirit-duty upon tinctures and other spirituous medicinal compounds the Society resisted, and succeeded in obtaining a very important concession from the Council—viz., that medicinal tinctures and other medicinal compounds containing alcohol be passed at 5*s.* per gal. duty, instead of 15*s.* as proposed by the Collector. In the following year the Society was incorporated, and another Medical Ordinance gave trouble, but through the efforts of the officers the clauses relating to druggists were submitted to the Society for consideration, and most of their suggestions were adopted. Latterly a much more cordial feeling has arisen between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Medical Board. During the past year a fair commencement to the collection of native medicinal plants had been made. The officers elected for the year 1902 are Messrs. A. J. Taitt (President), A. E. Boland (Vice-President), L. O. Inniss (Secretary and Treasurer).

Look Out for Mr. Islip.

AS we go to press Messrs. Cooper & Co., South Kensington, telephone to us that "J. Islip," 28 Redgrave Road, Putney, has sent them an order by post for various things which they have not supplied, for he is the man who some time ago was imprisoned for obtaining goods under false pretences. London subscribers should not supply the man with goods unless they are paid for in hard cash.

THE HEADING to the advertisement on page 136 of our Winter Issue should have been "Modern Pharmaceutical Preparations of Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning," Hoechst-o.-M. The word "limited," accidentally placed after the firm's name, was quite inapplicable in the case of the Hoechst firm.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Rome, Professor Durante read a paper on experiments made by him in his clinic with "tacciolo," a new antiseptic discovered by Professor Paterno. The experiments, he said, demonstrated the great efficacy of tacciolo as an antiseptic, and proved it to be far superior to sublimate of mercury.

CHEMIST'S STRANGE PLIGHT.—The chemist's shop of Mr. M. E. Price (28), of Senghenydd (Glamorganshire), having been closed for a week without anyone knowing what had become of the proprietor, it was resolved on Wednesday to effect an entry into the premises, and on this being done Mr. Price was found sitting before the fire in a very exhausted state. Medical aid was summoned, but his condition was so precarious that the hopes entertained of his recovery are not very strong.

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Correspondence.

Our Winter Issue.

SIR,—We have been complimented on our two-page advertisement which appeared in your special issue of January 25, and, though the writer is actually responsible for the design and matter generally, you always give such care to our wishes and so thoroughly grasp the intention, that we feel part of the credit is due to yourself, and we gladly, therefore, take this opportunity of tendering you our thanks. We are, as you know, pretty large advertisers, but from no journal do we trace better results at all times than from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY E. STEVENSON, Director
(For Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, Limited).

4 Jewry Street, E.C., January 29.

Apprenticeship.

"This gossip."
"I have heard nothing of it. Tell me the gist of it, pray."
"Tell you, ma'am? Not I. What the gossip is, no matter; what really is, you know. Set facts right, and the scandal will right itself." —*Hardy.*

SIR,—I am pressed on many sides to study the apprenticeship-question and become a useful member of society. Really, the humour one finds in pharmaceutical politics is prodigious.

There is no apprenticeship-question. There will soon be no apprentices. One question dominates and permeates us—unqualified practice. Set that right, and the consequent scandals will remedy themselves. As a subsidiary or dependent matter, that of apprenticeship is important, and affects chemists directly. But it will pass the wit of man to point out a remedy which does not involve settling the all-important question. Therefore, why do we tinker and mess? Why not grasp the nettle—close with unqualified practice? We may talk and talk, but the fact of unqualified persons being able to practise or otherwise will determine the future of the drug-trade.

Chemists have the remedy in themselves. Become members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Insist that this Society shall exist for its members. Demand efficiency in all its affairs. Grandmotherly management of the affairs of chemists is altogether discredited; but a sane assertiveness will produce results. Yours faithfully,

Blackburn, January 29. R. LORD GIFFORD.

What is Lapis Infernalis?

SIR,—"Xrayser" has some interesting notes in your issue of to-day on the latest instalment of the Oxford English Dictionary, but he omits to notice the definition therein given of "lapis infernalis" as lunar caustic. I venture to think the definition wrong, though it is true that under "Infernal" in a previous section quotations are given from Phillips (1706) and Reid (1758) which seem to justify it; and that, according to Squire, lunar caustic has this name assigned to it in several continental Pharmacopœias. In England at the present day, however, so far as my experience goes, "lapis infernalis" signifies caustic potash, and it has this meaning in every Dispensatory and recipe-book I possess (in which the name occurs), from Culpeper (1654) to Phillips's "Translation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis" (1851). It would be interesting to know what is the opinion of the trade generally on this point.

Yours, &c,

Epworth, January 25. C. C. BELL.

"The Wrong Button."

SIR,—As a chemist who for many years has dealt in photographic goods in connection with the drug-business, I have read your article, entitled "The Wrong Button," with a considerable amount of interest. I have had business-relations with the Eastman's Material Company since their address was 115 Oxford Street, London, and my experience goes to prove that if the patent-medicine manufacturers and others had, in the past, controlled wholesale houses and retailers, in the supply and up-keeping of prices, in the same manner in which the Kodak Company have, the average chemist would not have been in the unfortunate position that he is to-day in respect to patent medicines and other proprietary articles. In buying goods from them I have always had the comfortable feeling that, in selling them, I was sure of a fair margin of profit, and that I was not being undersold by some firm of self-called cash chemists. A pleasing result of their protection of prices was a short time ago instanced in Liverpool. An American gentleman went into a shop, and asked the price of a No. 4 cartridge kodak. The proprietor said 5*l.* 5*s.* The American then said, "And how much less?" and the answer was, "Nothing." The gentleman replied, "I guess I'll have to try elsewhere." The proprietor of the shop asked him if his shop was the first one at which he had called, and on ascertaining that it was, said, "If you find you cannot get it for less than the price stated, do you mind coming back and purchasing it from me?" The American, apparently struck by the fairness of the request, replied heartily, "I will." Considerably later in the day he tramped wearily into the shop, saying, "I've come to acknowledge my defeat. I've tried numbers of places, but cannot get it for less than you asked. I'll buy it from you."

I have other reasons for welcoming the attitude of Kodak (Limited). When a certain firm was cutting prices of Kodak goods, and several wholesale houses were approached in order to trace from where the firm obtained its supplies, instead of all the help possible being rendered obstacles were actually thrown in the way. I, and others who dealt in Kodak goods and had been affected by this cutting, have reason to thank the company for the time and money expended in securing to us that fair profit which the mere wholesaler never would, nor did, attempt to secure for us. There are other advantages to the dealer in trading direct with the manufacturer. He is dealing with one who is willing to help him in every way possible to create a trade in his particular manufactures. There is a closer personal business relationship. He is better supplied with advertising-matter. If he makes a mistake in ordering it is rectified if he mentions it within a reasonable time. There are also many other valuable favours he can obtain when dealing direct. Lastly, and most important, he can obtain supplies which are fresh. In regard to inconvenience, that is simply a nonentity, as everything (except plates alone under 5*l.* worth) is sent out carriage paid, and there is no waiting until the wholesale drug-house, if out of stock, has obtained from the very same source from which we can draw our supplies. I take it that the nearer approach of certain manufacturers to the retailer is one of the revenges of time on those manufacturers and wholesalers who took no interest whatever in the retailer except as a means of bringing in mere monetary profit. It behoves the retailer of to-day to support only those who are willing to work for and with him in keeping up to advertised prices. If a manufacturer values his productions at certain prices and advertises them as being for sale at such prices, what moral right have cutting firms to step in and take away from the ordinary dealer that profit which is fixed as being only a fair remuneration?

Yours, &c.,
A CHEMIST AND PHOTOFACTOR. (133/12)

SIR,—I think if all chemists dealing in "Kodak" goods were to do as we are doing in this town—viz., send a vigorous protest against the new conditions which Kodak propose to bring in—it would at any rate show our united disapproval of such an unfair, unbusinesslike, and un-English mode of procedure, and also obtain some concessions on their part. I am writing from a town where there are some twelve or so dealers (mostly chemists), who are all thoroughly in unison in this matter, and I believe it is the general opinion of the trade at large. It seems to me that this protest might be successfully arranged through the local Associations (where any), as we are doing here, and should be done at once. Yours truly,

BROMIDE. (130/23)

SIR,—One point seems to have escaped notice in relation to Kodak's regulations. It is at the Kodak Company's wish to alter the patent laws of this country to suit their own pockets. As I understand it, the patent laws grant a

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monopoly for a certain term of years as a reward for new inventions, but to prevent stagnation and induce healthy competition very properly limit the period of protection. I believe these laws are more or less universal. The Kodak Company are trying by all means in their power—and they seem somewhat varied—to extend this protection beyond its legal limit and to crush competition.

Yours faithfully,

January 21. P. (128/66.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

123/49. *Caution.*—The use of spirit of chloroform as a flavouring-agent in infinitesimal quantity has not been regarded as a requirement for a poison-label. On this point see the paragraph "Preparations of Poisons," page 272 of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902.

126/37. *Suez.*—The Post Office does not interfere with the *bona-fide* distribution by traders of circulars from house to house, even though they bear the names and addresses of the occupants. The conveyance of such circulars from town to town and delivery thereat is a different matter.

121/18. *J. W. S.* sends us about fifty labels which he uses, and we find the following instances of liability amongst them: neuralgia-pills to be taken "until relieved"; cough-linctus to be taken "when the cough [is troublesome"; neuralgic mixture stated on handbill to be "prepared from a celebrated recipe, the efficacy of which has been thoroughly tested"; compound menthol snuff stated on label to be "for headache, neuralgia, and colds"; and a label for Erasmus Wilson's hair-wash stated to "remove one of the most frequent causes of heaviness and headache." The following we consider doubtful: universal embrocation "invaluable to athletes," and liquid dentifrice having "antiseptic properties which prevent decay." These two should be submitted to Somerset House for opinion.

121/52. *Nemo.*—The cash-book of a business belongs to the person who has disposed of the business. If you take action against your predecessor for misrepresentation he may be compelled by the Court to produce the cash-book, but you cannot otherwise demand it.

132/18. *C. G. W.*—A toilet-preparation is not liable to duty because it allays shaving-irritation and is an "antiseptic emollient."

133/52. *Agreement.*—See the paragraph on this matter in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 261. You do not give us sufficient information regarding the terms of your agreement to enable us to advise you as to legal proceedings, but in a matter of right of way belonging to you you have right of action without the agreement.

121/20. *J. E. W.*—If you refer to the pharmacy-law section in our DIARY you will find all aspects of the wholesale druggist question dealt with more fully than we can possibly spare space for here.

126/31. *Antipyrin.*—Your distilled extract of witch-hazel label makes the preparation liable to duty because it says the extract "is one of the most valuable domestic medicines ever discovered," and in the directions for use it is stated to be used "for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, chafings, bites or stings of insects, chilblains, ulcerations, varicose veins, piles, eczema, &c.," "for sore or weak eyes," "for sore throat," and "for hæmorrhages from the lungs and stomach." The reason why hazeline is unstamped is that it is not recommended to the public in involving terms.

237/27. *South American Subscriber.*—We have received from an Egyptian correspondent the following particulars regarding the practice of dentistry in Egypt:—

Every medical man, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, and dentist practising or intending to practise in Egypt must present his diploma at the office of the sanitary administration, and receive from them a permit, at the same time his name is published in the official journal. The fee for registration is purely nominal, and only really means the cost of the stamped paper on which the demand is made. The diploma of any State school is recognised. There is a school for medicine, veterinary medicine and pharmacy in Cairo, but no school for dentistry. In Cairo there are now in practice two English dentists, three American dentists, and several Germans with American diplomas. The English firm has been established for many years, and has a lot of capital behind it, and is, in fact, though not by appointment, the dental practitioner for the army of occupation. In Alexandria there is Dr. Love, American dentist, long established and in excellent repute, and an English dentist, formerly assistant to Dr. Love, who is also in good practice, a number of Syrians, Jews, and Germans, who all style themselves doctors. One L.D.S. Eng. left Alexandria some three years ago after a two years' trial. Cairo prices are those of first-class dentists in England. There is a good opening for season work (December, January, February, March and April), in Luxor and Assouan for a young enterprising dentist. There is a resident doctor in each of these places for season work. I may add that rentals in Cairo and other European quarters run very high.

126/24. *R. C.* puts the following case:—"A asks B for quotation of goods. A sends to B for parcel of goods. A then fourteen days after sends to B for more goods "as quoted." Since then the price has risen. B sends A the goods at an advanced price with invoice at bigger price. A makes no remark, but two months afterwards in settling the account deducts difference in price. Can he do this?" [Yes. The forwarding of the goods was acceptance of the order, and, although it would have been but fair for A to have on receipt of invoice advised B that he would not pay the higher rate, he was not compelled to do so.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

123/46. *Sefton.*—We have no personal knowledge of the Cure for Rupture to which you refer, and think you would be better advised to reserve your money for consulting a surgeon of repute who has special knowledge of the treatment of hernia. As a pharmacist you should be able to appreciate the fact that a liniment for hernia is a ridiculous application for healing the ruptured internal tissues, and this is an index to the rest of the treatment advertised.

134/16. *R. C.*—When solution of ammonium carbonate is added to solution of strychnine, crystals of strychnine are precipitated.

127/28. *P. V. C.*—The treatment of obesity with thyroid gland varies in results, and should not be undertaken without medical advice.

132/59. *Molar* (Australia)—There is nothing that can safely be injected along with cocaine hydrochloride which will prevent the action upon the heart. It is advisable in dental cases before administering the injection, to give the patient a 1-dr. dose of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and to keep another dose ready in the event of faintness coming over the patient during the operation. Not more than 1 gr. should be injected at a time.

131/12. *Micrometer.*—Classes on brewing are held in the University of Birmingham, which grants a degree in that department. You should get the syllabus, and gather what hints you can from it. Also see the syllabus of the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham Street, London, E.C., which any bookseller can get for you, or you can get it from the Institute by post for 9*d*. You will be able to judge from that the scope of the work required for a brewer's chemist and bacteriologist.

133/53. *P. D.*—There is a postal system of preparing for the Minor, carried on in connection with the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

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134/18. *A. S.*—Consult the 1902 DIARY for names of goitre specialists.

30/4. *Mikado.*—We do not know what is mixed with grain or meal to attract pheasants to the preserves: we always thought the food itself was a sufficient attraction.

119/51. *Digi.*—Your inquiry is too vague for us to be able to give a definite answer. Another time send us the prescription or a photograph of it.

134/10. *Omega.*—Muscarine is a very poisonous alkaloid occurring together with neurine in the fly agaric (*Agaricus muscarius*), and in putrefying flesh. The formula ascribed to it is $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. It acts as a narcotic poison, antagonistic to atropine. We know of no use for it apart from its employment for physiological experiments.

115/45. *W. R. T.*—Cleaning Sponges.—First wash the sponges well, then dip in a solution consisting of 1 oz. potassium permanganate and 2 oz. of hydrochloric acid, and 8 gals. of water. Press out as much of the liquid as possible and put the sponges into a bath of 1 lb. of hyposulphite of soda in 8 gals. of water, and well wash, the final bath to be one containing 1 oz. potassium carbonate and 1 oz. glycerin in 1 gal. of water. Sulphurous acid may be used in place of the "hypo" bath.

157/57. *E. S. & Co.*—*La Semaine Pharmaceutique* is published at 66 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

126/41. *J. P.*—There is nothing the matter with the Irish moss mucilage you forward. Your customer is probably trying to avoid payment, and inventing excuses.

126/39. *W. J. B.*—Lethal Chamber for cats.—There is nothing of this nature on sale as far as we are aware. An article in the *C. & D.*, September 28, 1901, page 534, contains an illustration of a box for use in poisoning cats, which may give you an idea of a suitable apparatus.

127/25. *Qualified.*—Our rule is not to publish formulæ in imitation of proprietary articles.

128/44. *W. H. B.*—Intensifying Negatives.—There are nine formulæ for intensifiers in the 1902 DIARY, and whilst none of them come under Part I. of the poison schedule, several require labelling poison, and none can be truthfully designated non-poisonous.

121/43. *Nomen.*—The DIARY for 1900 contains thirty-seven formulæ for developers, and there are many in the current Diary. Will you please refer to these?

124/61. *A. & Co.*—Sodii sulphas acidus, acid sodium sulphate, or sodium bisulphate, is no doubt intended in prescription you send. In the *C. & D.*, February 16, 1901, page 285, you will see an account of the use of sodium bisulphate for destroying typhoid germs in drinking-water.

129/45. *H. H.*—As glycer. pepsinæ is the nearest B.P. thing to liq. pepsin., you may dispense it when no maker is specified. Mark the prescription to that effect.

129/71. *Subscriber.*—These columns are not intended to teach people arithmetic, but we may take pity upon you and inform you that with an article which costs 8*d.*, and sells at 1*s.*, there is 50 per cent. profit on the outlay, and 33⅓ per cent. of the returns is profit. The rules of simple proportion apply in this case.

131/25. *S. C. N.*—The quantity of castor oil in the inseparable brilliantine ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 76) should be 2 oz. If a more oleaceous article is wanted, stronger alcohol should be used.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

134/65. Name of a dealer in second-hand wine-bottles.

134/26. Makers of or agents for Kuna pine solid.

124/39. Makers of imitation-parchment bags.

134/46. Address of makers of Little's oriental balm.

134/52. Present address of makers of "Spanish herbal cigarettes."

133/57. "Renardine" for driving rabbits out of holes: where obtainable?

126/19. What is "lemoluerein" (a substitute for annatto) and is it harmless?

28/29. Where can "corpolia" (or similar title), for restoring silk hats, be obtained?

128/57. "Orcherdine" said to be a substitute for musk: who makes or where obtainable?

125/5. Makers of fancy cards for fixing small bottles of perfumes to, and fancy boxes for packing perfumery.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, February 3.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Dr. A. Dupré, on "The Explosion of Potassium Chlorate by Heat," and Dr. F. Clowes, on "The New Photometer and Standard Pentane Burner for Gas-testing."

School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Annual dinner in the Royal Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, at 7 P.M., Professor J. Reynolds Green in the chair.

Wednesday, February 5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, at 11 A.M. Council meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council meeting.

Thursday, February 6.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"An Investigation into the Composition of Brittle Platinum," by Mr. W. H. Hartley; "Conversion of α-hydroxycamphene into β-halogen Derivatives of Camphor," by Dr. M. O. Forster; "Tetrazoline," Part 2, by Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. E. Stapleton; "The Solubilities of the Calcium Salts of the Acids of the Acetic-acid series," and "The Equilibrium between a Solid and its Saturated Solution at Various Temperatures," by Mr. J. S. Lumsden; "The Influence of "Temperature on Association in Benzene Solution, and the Value of the Molecular Rise of Boiling-point for Benzene' at Different Temperatures," by Mr. W. R. Innes; "The Magnetic Rotation of Ring Compounds: Camphor, Limonene, Carvene, Pinene, and Some of Their Derivatives," by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen., F.R.S.; "Polymerisation Products from Diazoacetic Ester," by Mr. O. Silberrad.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. E. W. H. Shenton on "A System of Radiography."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Lecture by Dr. Hall-Edwards on "Radiography."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Impromptu discussion.

Friday, February 7.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor E. Ray Lankester on "The New Mammal from Central Africa and other Giraffe-like Animals."

THE Junior Pharmacy Ball will take place on February 26. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Hon. Secretary.

THE Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship second annual concert will take place at the Holborn Town Hall on February 14. During the interval the silver challenge cup will be presented to the winners for 1901—the Wellcome C.C. Tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Sibley, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

I am informed that the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into what alterations may be expedient in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, have arranged to hold their next meetings on February 6, 7, and 8, and that the witnesses who are expected to give evidence will include Mr. Le Neve Foster, Dr. Selby Church, Dr. W. L. Muir, Mr. Richard Bremridge (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Rutherford Hill, Mr. Dobbs, Dr. Voelcker, Mr. J. Bowen Jones, and Mr. A. F. Giles (Secretary of the Grocers' Federation). *A propos* of this I have been furnished with an interesting statement of one side of the question by a gentleman who is well entitled to express an opinion and has special means of knowing what is going on before the Committee. It is as follows:—

"The inquiry of the Committee has brought out a great many interesting points. For instance, in the law of master and servant a master is responsible for the doings of his employé. But for reasons best known to themselves the Pharmaceutical Society chose to prosecute the employé who sold the goods for a breach of the Act when such an event occurred. After much litigation they succeeded in this point in England, and the High Courts in Scotland, following the English precedent, permitted the same procedure. It therefore appears that the pharmacists have made a law unto themselves, and that in this trade alone a master is not responsible for a breach of the Act by his employé. In some cases, however, the employer cannot escape—as, for instance, in what are called in Scotland 'doctors' shops.' In the case of Glasgow east of High Street, in an area inhabited by at least one-third of the whole population, it is believed there are not more than seven or eight shops occupied by qualified pharmacists. All the drug-trade otherwise is done in the shops of medical practitioners, and these number about 250. In these shops, of course, it is impossible to employ a highly-paid and qualified pharmacist. If a slight breach of the Act occurs in the doctor's absence—as when, for instance, a customer comes in *in extremis* and asks for a little laudanum, and the medicine is sold by the assistant—then the assistant is liable to punishment, but, as it happened recently, the doctor does not escape. The Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted some half-dozen such cases in Glasgow, and, having succeeded in the prosecution, they gave information to the General Medical Council. Forthwith the doctors were summoned before the Council as having been guilty of what is termed 'infamous conduct.' Particulars appeared in the newspapers, with the names of the doctors in question, but without a full explanation. The simple fact was announced that they had been before the General Medical Council, and had been found guilty of 'infamous conduct.' This is a state of things which obviously is not to be submitted to in silence, and so Dr. W. L. Muir, of Glasgow, has been deputed on behalf of the Eastern Medical Society of Glasgow, which numbers about 150 members, and the Poor-law Medical Association of Scotland, to give evidence on these points. The terms of the remit to the Committee are to consider the poison schedules of the Act of 1868, and ascertain whether circumstances that have occurred since then make the schedules as they now stand suitable for the present time. The Committee are asked to report what addition or other changes should be made, and chiefly they are asked to say whether, in their opinion, another schedule should be added to the Act, and what should be placed in that schedule. This is in view of the suggestion that the third schedule should contain articles that are used in the arts and in commerce, as well as in agriculture and horticulture, such as sheep-dips, colours and paints whether for the decoration of houses or for the use of artists, photographic materials, and acids of sorts which are used very largely for manufacturing-purposes; and it will be for the Committee to decide whether the sale of these shall be conducted upon ordinary commercial principles. In relation to other poisons it will be considered whether it is simply enough for the public protection that these should be sold under regulations drawn up by the Pharmaceutical Society, or whether there should be broad regulations affecting everybody and adjusted without dependence upon the individual who happens to make the particular sale. Some persons have formed the opinion that, after all, the danger of poisoning which may result from the sale of many of the above-mentioned articles is just as great whether the article is sold by a lad in an ironmonger's shop or seedsman's warehouse, or by a highly qualified and highly paid man in the drug-store near by."

SUGAR-TESTING STATIONS.

From information supplied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears that there are four sugar-testing stations in England and three in Scotland. The initial cost for plant, &c., has been about 500*l*., and there is a small annual charge, representing part of the pay of the officers employed in testing. It has not been found necessary as yet to establish a testing-station for sugar in Ireland. No unrefined sugar has been imported into that country from abroad, and stations are only necessary in respect to that kind.

THE SUPPLY OF LYMPH.

Since my last letter some interesting statements have been made in the House of Commons in regard to the supply of lymph for vaccination-purposes. Mr. Bartley put a question to the President of the Local Government Board as to whether medical practitioners are now able to purchase Government lymph for those who are prepared to pay for vaccination, or whether they have to obtain it as they can, chiefly from abroad. In view of the interest felt in the subject at present, I give Mr. Long's answer, and what arose out of it, fully:—

Mr. Long replied: The statutory duty of the Local Government Board as regards the supply of glycerinated calf-lymph is limited to supplying it to public vaccinators for purposes of primary vaccination only, and their lymph establishment was formed with this object. Arrangements were, however, made to extend the supply so as to enable lymph to be provided for use by these officers in revaccinations, and a very large amount has been supplied for this purpose. The organisation of the establishment is not such as would enable me to furnish lymph to private medical practitioners.

Mr. Bartley: May I ask whether the right honourable gentleman will take into consideration, in view of the present state of affairs, whether this lymph cannot be supplied to private practitioners all over the country, so that there might be a guarantee that it is really efficient?

Mr. Long: It would be a very serious thing to suggest that the lymph should be supplied gratis to——

Mr. Bartley: I did not mean gratis.

Mr. Long: Well, or for sale to private practitioners; but there is no necessity for it. I have ascertained that there is ample glycerinated lymph outside that which is supplied by the Government departments.

Mr. Bartley: Is it a fact that nearly all the lymph obtained outside comes from abroad?

Mr. Long: Some of it comes from Paris, but there are other sources of supply, and I have no doubt that there is at the present time an abundant supply of lymph on the market.

Dr. Ambrose: May I ask whether the greater quantity of the lymph to be got outside is inefficient?

Mr. Long: I have reason to believe that most of it is efficient. Perhaps the lymph supplied by the Local Government Board is stronger, but I do not think—judging from my own experience—that the outside lymph is less efficient.

Mr. Bartley subsequently put a general question about the progress of revaccination to which Mr. Long replied as follows:—I am not at present in a position to give any estimate of the extra number of vaccinations and revaccinations performed during the present epidemic of smallpox. The returns as to the vaccination of infants born in 1901 and as to revaccinations by public vaccinators will be received in due course, but there is no record of revaccinations performed by private medical practitioners. I have, however, reason to believe that there has been a very large number of vaccinations in the last few months in London and the neighbourhood. Since the beginning of September I have caused lymph to be issued to public vaccinators for 480,000 vaccinations, that is about 300,000 in excess of the normal supply for this period. A very considerable portion of the excess has been issued to the metropolis.

Subsequently Mr. Bartley suggested that, considering the

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difficulty private practitioners have in obtaining calf-lymph as reliable as that issued to the public vaccinators, the Local Government Board should extend its lymph department.

Mr. Long replied: The establishment has been very nearly doubled within the last few weeks, and it is impossible at present to supply all that is required for primary vaccination. To supply private practitioners other than public vaccinators would, I think, tax the resources of the establishment beyond its powers, but we are doing everything we possibly can, and if we can possibly add to the supply we shall do it.

Another question on the subject was put by Mr. Corrie Grant. It was in the following terms: Whether the President of the Local Government Board can state the original sources of the vaccine-lymph supplied by the Government; is any derived from the inoculation of smallpox on animals; whether a pure culture of the organism of vaccinia could be supplied in place of lymph; whether the strength of the virus can be standardised so as to measure the dose administered; whether the Government guarantee the purity and innocuity of the lymph they supply; and whether the Government will take steps to secure the control and supervision of all lymph used in this country?

Mr. Long replied: The lymph supplied by the Government is derived from calves which have been vaccinated with lymph from other calves, and is not obtained by inoculating animals with smallpox. The reply to the third and fourth questions is in the negative. The Government give no guarantee, but they use every effort to secure that their lymph shall be free from undesirable organisms. As at present advised, I do not propose to ask for power to control the lymph supplied from other sources.

In this connection I may add that quite a number of members have been revaccinated since Parliament met. The other day Mr. Hozier, one of the Scotch members, was wearing a red ribbon and keeping aloof from his fellows, and now Mr. Robert Spencer, the heir of Earl Spencer, has his left arm in a sling.

The Cure of Cancer.

A proposal that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider this question came before the House of Commons on January 24, in the form of an inquiry, at the instance of Mr. Arthur Lee.

Dr. Farquharson, before the question was answered, asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether his attention had been directed to a scheme, backed up by the leaders of the medical profession, for "organised research on cancer," and whether he will wait till this is formulated before committing himself to the costly and dilatory process of a Royal Commission?

Mr. Balfour replied as follows: In answer to the last question, I have to say that my attention has been called to the passage in a newspaper to which the honourable member refers. I have no other information as to the progress which this experiment in organisation is making. I am sure I wish it all success. As regards the question put on the paper, I entirely agree with my honourable friend as to the great importance of this subject of the medical investigation, but I confess my instinct is not in favour of attempting to deal with it by means of a Royal Commission. I do not think the cases of cancer and tuberculosis are at all parallel. I will not develop my reasons for holding that opinion, but I think there is no parallel, and I also think the number of great scientific discoveries which have been made by Royal Commissions has been very limited, and that it would be probably better to leave this subject in the hands of the medical profession in all countries whose attention is, and has been for some years past, directed towards it. Of course, if those competent to speak for the medical profession take a different view they are much more qualified to judge than I am, and if their views are brought before the Government they will receive full consideration.

Mr. Arthur Lee: Will the right honourable gentleman consider the advisability of advising a substantial grant, in view of the fact that there is no fund available for the purpose?

Mr. Balfour: The question of the honourable member raises a very large issue, and I should not like to touch upon it at the present time. The amount of the Government money given to experiment in this country is not very large, but whether it should be increased is a question that I cannot answer on the spur of the moment. It requires careful consideration. I may add that there has been no application up to the present time for a grant in order to carry out this particular object.

Prospects of Midwives Bill.

The promoters of the Bill for the registration of midwives and the regulation of their practice have been exceptionally fortunate in securing the first place on Wednesday, February 26. At present one cannot say how the promised new procedure will operate, or whether the Wednesdays of the Session hitherto appropriated by private members will still continue to be so occupied; but should the new procedure leave the privileges of private members on Wednesdays untouched, a good opportunity for debating the subject will arise. And there is some ground for the hope of the promoters that the second reading will be carried by a considerable majority. In 1900 the figures were 124 for, and 34 against, and the measure was lost only after it had been considered by a Standing Committee. Its progress would not have been so suddenly interrupted had more time been available. On this occasion there will be plenty of time, and all concerned may look forward to a lively controversy.

Shops (Early-closing) Bill Revived.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, Lord Avebury presented his Bill to provide for the earlier closing of shops. He said that during the last few days he had received communications from shopkeepers' associations all over the country expressing great disappointment that the Government did not propose to deal with the subject as they had hoped after the recommendation of the Committee which sat last Session. He hoped the Bill would receive the support of the Government. It was read a first time.

Anti-vaccination Bill.

Mr. Broadhurst has had the temerity to introduce a Bil which can only be described by my heading. He is acting, I believe, at the instance of Leicester anti-vaccinators, and the chief object of the measure appears to be to make it impossible for a vaccination-officer to take any action without the consent of the Board of Guardians.

A Welsh University Bill.

Mr. Brynmor-Jones has introduced a Bill to give to the graduates of the University of Wales the same legal status in all respects as those of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. It is couched in the same language as the Victoria University Act. I learn that the Bill is not of great immediate importance. They have yet to establish a medical faculty in the University, though at Cardiff a school has been started in connection with the University College.

Practical Notes.

Orange-flower Water.

According to M. Manseau (*Bulletin de la Société de Pharm. de Bordeaux*), by shaking orange-flower water which has become yellow, cloudy, and full of growths with sand it can be recovered and made suitable for purposes other than medicinal. The sand is prepared by boiling with double its volume of water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, decanting, washing with water to get rid of the acid, and calcining. About 2 oz. of prepared sand is shaken with 1 pint of orange-flower water, at intervals, for ten or fifteen minutes, and filtered.

Dried Yeast.

M. Jouisse gives the following characters and method of preparing dried yeast for medicinal purposes. The yeast, which must be fresh, is first washed with iced water till the washings are colourless, then collected and submitted to pressure in a tincture-press. The residue is then completely dried in a current of air at a temperature not exceeding 35° to 38° C. The characters given are: colour, a pale brown; odour, faint; taste, pleasantly bitter taste of hops. A good yeast causes fermentation in from twelve to fifteen minutes in three times its weight of 10-per-cent. sugar solution, at a temperature of 30° C. Iodine solution should not give a blue colour with yeast.—(*Bulletin des Sc. Pharm.*)

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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EXPORT TRADE.

THE Publisher of the *C. & D.* has compiled some striking figures about the exports of British-manufactured goods by the drug and allied trades during 1901. He shows that the values were as follows:—

	£
Aërated waters	145,397
Brushware	155,281
Candles	432,707
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,942,109
Confectionery, jams, vinegar, and sauces	1,539,674
Glass bottles	440,710
Indiarubber-manufactures	1,086,841
Paints and materials	2,009,572
Salt	509,769
Seed oil	1,157,574
Soap	999,420

These do not include perfumery, varnishes, and other druggists' goods not separately enumerated, nor 3,885,242*l.* worth of colonial and foreign produce of kindred character also exported in 1901. This is in connection with the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on March 8. We strongly advise all dealers and manufacturers of these classes of goods to insert announcements of them in the Issue. Instructions as to announcements should be sent as early as possible to The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

THE LATEST STORE-PRICES are given on p. 220.

A NEW OPIUM BILL is in the U.S.A. Senate (p. 224).

SCOTCH LITIGATION reported on p. 240 is more interesting than usual.

INFANTS'-FOOD MAKERS will find a case that especially interests them reported on p. 218.

TWO VACCINATION BILLS are now before Parliament—one *anti*, the other anti-*anti* (p. 231).

A NEW YORK MAN thinks he has a way of making oil of lemon that will beat everything (p. 224).

IN KENTUCKY doctors may only dispense their own prescriptions, not those of others (p. 224).

PARTICULARS of the American Exhibition to be held in the Crystal Palace are given on p. 218.

A LONDON DOCTOR has been accused of failing to notify a case of smallpox which infected twelve others (p. 218).

SOME FACTS about Sir Howard Vincent's Bill to restrain the false marking of foreign goods are given on p. 231.

A CORRESPONDENT submits labels for two kinds of licoricine one for chemists' sale, the other by grocers (p. 243).

THE numerical position of the chemical and drug trades as revealed by last year's census is the subject of a note on p. 235.

SOME USEFUL HINTS as to meeting emergencies in vitriol-works, by Mr. F. J. R. Carulla and others, are given on p. 229.

THE PAPER and discussion on pharmaceutical education at the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association are fully dealt with on p. 225.

MR. ROBERT DRANE'S views on the "patent" medicine trade and a sarcastic handbill *re* Bunkum & Co.'s latest are printed on p. 227.

WILLSON'S PATENT for the electrolytic production of calcium carbide has been found by the High Court of Justice not to be valid (p. 239).

FURTHER particulars in regard to Mincing Lane firms who have failed consequent on Rogers Brothers' suspension are given on p. 240.

A HULL RETAILER, trading as a chemist, has been fined for sending a child under age for brandy required for medicinal purposes (p. 240).

THE EXACT ADDRESS on the poison-label is a matter of more importance than the Portsmouth Magistrates realise, says "Xrayser" (p. 233).

THE NEW POISONS SCHEDULE recommended for New South Wales is printed on p. 223. It forms an interesting contrast with the home schedules.

THE Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association have difficulty in carrying out their early-closing scheme on account of a few chemists holding out (p. 227).

"A LEGEND OF BLOOMSBURY SQUARE" is this week's contribution from Mr. Reynolds's pencil, and it illustrates a thing that not infrequently happens (p. 232).

POTASSIUM CHLORATE explodes by heat alone. Such is the opinion of Dr. Dupré and M. Berthelot, but other experts do not altogether agree. See the discussion on the subject (p. 228).

MR. WILLIAM MARTINDALE was found dead in his study on Sunday morning. References to his career (p. 234) and to his pharmaceutical accomplishments (p. 237) are made in this issue.

MR. BOUTALL, the owner of numerous pharmacies in London, has been fined for selling unstamped proprietaries—an omission which the Inland Revenue authorities are sharply looking after at present (p. 239).

MR. DOBBS, of Worcester, is quite active again in regard to packed poisons. We quote from a letter which he is sending to various journals, and also print other public references to the Poisons Committee (p. 236).

FLUCTUATIONS in the markets include a further drop in lithia citrate. Cod-liver oil is firmer; oil of star anise is dearer, and so is senega and Para tonka-beans. Both sulphate of copper and nitrate of soda have advanced (p. 245).

A QUESTION put to the Home Secretary in regard to the Glasgow doctors who came into contact with the General Medical Council on the shop question did not receive a very sympathetic reply. Question and answer are on p. 231.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

On January 27, Mr. Wilfred Crow, chemical-manufacturer, Barking, was injured by the explosion of an oil-tar tank.

An inquest was held at Portsmouth on February 3 on the body of Charles Broxholm, described as a retired chemist, aged 76, who fell downstairs and was killed.

At Chelmsford on February 4, William Thomas Mynors (42), described as a dispenser, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for bigamy.

Maidstone Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Stonham & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone, for the supply of disinfectants to the value of 159*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Mina Stuart Simpson, the young lady charged with obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. E. Grisbrook, chemist, Windsor, has been bound over under the First Offenders Act.

The monthly Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which was to have been held on February 5, was postponed till February 12, owing to the funeral of the late Mr. William Martindale.

Mr. Walter Walwin, chemist and druggist, Southgate Street, Gloucester, has secured the contract to supply the city with disinfectants; and Messrs. Sadleir & Slinn, Northgate Street, will supply the drugs for the Stroud Road Hospital in that city.

At an inquest held at Senghennydd on January 31, touching the death of Mr. M. E. Price, who traded as a chemist in that place, and who was discovered on his premises in an exhausted condition (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 211), the jury found that deceased died from alcoholic-poisoning.

The Holborn Board of Guardians has resolved to employ a dentist for the schools, and to purchase a dental chair and operating-engine of Messrs. Claudius Ash & Sons (Limited), 56 Broad Street, Golden Square, W.; also to purchase a case of *post-mortem* instruments of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons.

The annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution will take place at the Hôtel Métropole, Whitehall Rooms, on April 18, with Mr. W. B. Skinner (of Lilley & Skinner, Limited) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Leonard Courtney), 11 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, E.C., will supply all particulars.

Three cattle died suddenly on a Salop farm last week. Anthrax was suspected, but an examination showed that the blood was free from anthrax bacilli. A veterinary surgeon thereupon made a *post-mortem* examination and found an irritant poison, which is said to have been caused by the animals eating horseradish growing in the pasture.

In the Nottingham County Court last week, Gordon Clarke, dentist, of Nottingham, sued Captain Arthur Sowes for 9*l.* 9*s.* for fitting and making a set of false teeth. Defendant contested the case, saying that the teeth pressed unduly on each side of the mouth and caused pain. The Judge gave him the verdict, and the plaintiff leave to apply for a new trial.

The case of Valentine *v.* Valentine Meat-juice Company came before the House of Lords last week in the form of a petition by the respondents that the cost of the appeal (including the costs of this and two other incidental petitions) might be taxed and paid out of 200*l.* paid by the appellant into the Security Fund of the House, the balance to be paid to the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The petition was referred to the Appeal Committee.

American Exhibition.

We have already mentioned the fact that this year an American Exhibition is to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to September, 1902. The Exhibition is designed to demonstrate the commercial development which has taken place in the United States during recent years, and from a conversation that we had the other day with Mr. W. H. Fassett we learn that considerable interest has been awakened in the United States in regard to the exhibition. The exhibits will be placed in the Central Transept of the Palace, in the South Transept, and in several special Exhibition Courts, provision also being made for heavy machinery in spaces to the south of the Great Orchestra. There will be eleven classes of exhibits, and those which are allied to pharmacy will include Class III. (prepared food-products), Class IV. (pharmaceutical and kindred preparations, surgical appliances, drugs, perfumery, &c.); Class VI. (hygiene, sanitary appliances, &c.); Class VIII. includes photographic and optical apparatus and material, and Class IX. is devoted to education and science. Upon the Advisory Committee are Messrs. J. Morgan Richards, F. C. Van Duzer, W. H Fassett, and F. M. Fisk. Mr. Morgan Richards is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in Class IV., and there is every likelihood that the exhibits in that Class will be specially attractive. Inquiries in respect to the exhibition may be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of the Commercial Section, Mr. W. B. Bancroft, 20 Victoria Street, S.W., or the Commissioner for the United States, Mr. Alfred H. Post, Produce Exchange, New York.

Smallpox in London.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, on January 31, Dr. John Colin Matheson, 11 Soho Square, was summoned for failing to notify to the Medical Officer of Health that one of his patients was suffering from smallpox. The Holborn Borough Council instituted the proceedings, and on their behalf Mr. H. C. Jones stated that Dr. Matheson was called on December 20, 1901, to attend a man who had a rash. The man gradually grew worse, and three days later Dr. Matheson consulted some medical friends who suggested it was smallpox. The man died without the sanitary authorities being informed of the matter. In consequence, it was alleged, twelve persons who came in contact with the case took smallpox, and three of them died. The accused, on December 22, told the housekeeper of the Westminster Dispensary (of which he was medical officer) that he thought he had a case of smallpox, and on the following evening he sat down beside the housekeeper's daughter, put his arm round her neck and said, "I have just been attending a case of smallpox: now you will catch it." The girl, only 18 years of age, was seized with smallpox, and died. Evidence was called in support of this statement, and for the defence Mr. Bodkin submitted that accused's conduct was consistent with his view that it was not smallpox that the man had. The case was adjourned. The hearing was resumed on Tuesday, February 4, when the evidence of the accused, of Dr. Washbourne (physician to Guy's Hospital and also to the London Fever Hospital), and others showed that the case was one of hæmorrhagic smallpox, and sometimes it was almost impossible to distinguish it from *purpura hæmorrhagica*. Mr. Fenwick (the Magistrate) said there could be no doubt that the man died from smallpox, but the question for him to decide was, Did the defendant know the nature of the disease from which the man was suffering? He thought there was a doubt about this, and the defendant ought to have the benefit of that doubt. The summons would, therefore, be dismissed.

The Doctor, the Chemist, and the Infant's Food.

At an inquest held at Hammersmith on February 4 on the body of Nellie Eva Lonsdale, aged 2½ months, the mother said she was obliged to feed the baby artificially, and for a fortnight gave it barley-water and milk. That made it sick, and she then gave it infant's food, obtained from Mr. Strode, chemist, which was recommended as being good. The child had been wasting away, but began to pull up again, and the chemist's food was the only thing that seemed to do it any good. The child was afterwards found dead in bed. Dr. Solomon Peake said death was due to pneumonia and wasting, the latter being the result of the former, together with improper feeding. Mr. Thomas Strode, chemist and druggist, 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., was shown a tin of "cooked and malted food for infants."

The Coroner (Mr. Luxmoore Drew): Do you prepare this food?—No, sir; it is made up for me.

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The Coroner: It is printed on the label, "Prepared by T. Strode, M.P.S., dispensing chemist and surgeon-dentist, 88 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush."—It should be "made for." It is supplied to a lot of chemists, the manufacturers labelling and wrapping it up for them.

The Coroner: It is a malted and cooked food?—Yes; I have the analyst's report on it.

The Coroner: This does not state the ingredients. It contains 15 per cent. of albuminoids. It is a farinaceous food—principally flour, I suppose?—Yes, I think so.

Dr. Peake, recalled, said farinaceous food, as described by Mr. Strode, was unfit for a child 2½ months old. It ought not to be given under 6 months of age.

The Coroner: It says here on the label (reading from the tin), "This delicate food is prepared especially for infants, and possesses every requirement for children brought up wholly or partially by hand"—that is not correct?—The Doctor: No, sir.

The Coroner: What should be the sole food for a child of that age?—Milk. Farinaceous food would cause wasting.

The Coroner (to Mr. Strode): I should think it would be as well, Mr. Strode, to alter this label.

Mr. Strode: Thousands of children have been brought up from birth on this food, and I have never seen any ill effects.

The Coroner: Does it do any good—does it nourish them?—Yes, sir. I think the most delicate child could digest that food.

The Coroner: It is the doctor's opinion I must accept before that of a chemist, who knows nothing about the treatment of diseases.

The jury returned a verdict that the death from pneumonia was accelerated by improper feeding.

L.A.P.T.

The annual report of the London Association for the Protection of Trade states that 729 new members were elected during the year. This does not represent a net increase, as several secessions have occurred, but a steadily increasing growth is prevalent. In the debt-recovery department 139,449*l.* was recovered out of a total of 247,387*l.* applied for. Members get free legal advice on matters connected with their trading operations, and during the past year 37,925*l.* has been recovered by actions in the Courts. There are now eighty-four societies in association throughout the United Kingdom, with an aggregate membership of about 50,000. Pharmacy is represented on the committee of management by Mr C. J. Park, pharmaceutical chemist, Plymouth, and by Mr. Henry Gadd, of Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter and Bristol.

Institute of Chemistry.

The following have passed the final A.I.C. examination:—Branch "A" (mineral chemistry).—A. G. Armstrong, W. W. Lumsden, A. B. Shepherd, B.Sc. (Vict.), and W. F. Sutherst, Ph.D. (Geneva). Branch "D" (organic chemistry).—G. Clarke, jun., E. D. M. Neumann, B.A. (Oxon), Ph.D (Göttingen), H. A. D. Neville, B.Sc. (Lond.), G. M. Norman, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. (Lond.), W. H. Nuttall, W. H. Peters, and V. W. Theobalds. Branch "E" (analysis of food and drugs, including an examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy).—F. W. F. Arnaud, J. Evans, J. E. Jenkins, W. Partridge, S. O. Richmond, and E. C. Spurge.

Birmingham Notes.

Several Birmingham pharmacists who knew Mr. Grice very well were struck and particularly pleased with the good photo. of him which was exhibited in the Winter number. He served his articles with the well-known Edmund Street firm, and was later a pupil with Mr. F. H. Alcock.

The Birmingham Photographic Society is to hold an exhibition at the Royal Society of Artists, New Street, from February 22 to March 1. Silver and bronze medals and certificates are amongst the awards. The Secretary is Mr. H. Vooght-Cornish, Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

Between 9 and 10 P.M. on February 4, Messrs. Boots' shop, Broad Street, was entered by burglars. Mr. Chambers, the assistant, returned and found two men there, who bolted with 3*d.*, leaving their overcoats behind with their addresses in. They were found at their home, arrested, charged, brought before the Magistrates, and remanded for a week.

The infamous-conduct incident of the Medical Council has caused some alarm among the many charitable dispensaries which are in this city. Mr. Josiah Austin, chemist, Hon. Secretary of one of these, in a speech at the annual gathering, feared that unless they altered the terms of their prospectus their medical officers would have to resign, and were, indeed, contemplating the step.

There appears to be at present a great desire on the part of young and unqualified pharmacists to obtain situations in the wholesale, their chief objects being to obtain shorter hours and a knowledge of wholesale methods. The wholesaler, however, is very chary about them, as it has been found when they have acquired dexterity and knowledge in certain departments they offer their services to other wholesalers at an advanced wage. Quite a score of such changes have taken place in Birmingham within the last few months.

Some time ago experiments were carried out at the Central Fire-station, Birmingham, with a fire-engine, by which a mixture of bicarbonate of soda, sulphuric acid, and water is thrown on a conflagration. On January 27 further demonstrations were made, but the carbonic-acid gas, the result of the combination, was contained in a separate cylinder, and this was connected to a fire-engine boiler capable of holding about 40 gals. A pressure of 120 lbs. was maintained for some time, and a good stream of water delivered for ten minutes. The jet is a small one, and is intended to stop a fire at the outset. It is expected that the method will be adopted by the Birmingham brigade.

An Indigestion-cure.

The preliminary inquiry into a charge of company-fraud, which has been going on for some weeks, closed on January 31 at Bow Street with the committal for trial of Charles F. Way, once a drysalter in High Holborn. With him worked one Barrow, as partner. It was stated that certain persons were induced to invest money with Barrow and Way as a condition precedent to employment in the business. The concern was registered as a limited company, with a capital of 15,000*l.* In seven weeks' trading stock was bought to the value of 70*l.*, and the wages bill for that period came to 218*l.* The vendors valued some recipes, one of which was a simple indigestion-cure, at 2,000*l.* as a fair selling-price to the company. Along with Way in the dock stood Joseph Hall, one of the employés alleged to have helped in the conspiracy. But Sir Albert de Rutzen was quite certain Hall had been a dupe, and he was liberated. Barrow has not "faced the music."

Leeds Notes.

The sum of 284*l.* 19*s.* was paid for drugs for the Leeds Women and Children's Hospital last year. The new hospital, which is expected to cost 24,000*l.*, will be ready for patients at the end of the present year. About 20,000*l.* has already been collected towards the cost.

Last week, at the Otley Police Court, Robert Molesworth, described as a chemist, of Menston, was summoned for having travelled on the Midland Railway without a ticket. The defendant was not present, and Mrs. Molesworth attended the court and explained that her husband had been called away to Manchester on special business, and she asked that the case be adjourned. This was accordingly done.

At the Grocers', Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition opened in Leeds on Wednesday, very effective displays are made by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., wholesale chemists, &c., and Messrs. J. Barraclough & Co., manufacturing chemists. The country visitors to the exhibition were much diverted by the legend "Shake the bottle" on Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s pair of show Yorkshire Relish bottles, measuring 15 feet in height, and about 6 feet in circumference. The firm offered a substantial special prize in the competitions.

The death under singular circumstances of Mr. E. Austin Padgett (23), trading as a chemist at Guiseley, was investigated by the district Coroner on February 3. According to the evidence of his wife, Padgett was found lying on the

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floor of the cellar, as though he had fainted. Dr. Cheetham, who was sent for, stated that when he was called in Mr. Padgett admitted that he had taken strong hydrochloric acid, but whether accidentally or intentionally witness did not know. He gave a certificate to the effect that Mr. Padgett died from alcoholism, accelerated by shock caused by drinking some acid. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Poisoned by Insecticide.

At Stoke, on January 30, an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Bullock (80), who died fifteen minutes after swallowing 2 oz. of an insecticide used for vines. The poison had been obtained from a gardener, who had purchased the stuff (called "XL all") at a florist's at Newcastle-under-Lyme. It was supplied in a brandy-bottle with the "brandy" label kept on. Deceased did not know it was poisonous, but the infirmary doctor said the deceased died from nicotine-poisoning. The seller did not know it was a poison; and the jury requested the Coroner to communicate with the authorities pointing out the danger of selling the insecticide without labelling it poisonous.

Store-prices.

The following additions are noted in the price-list of the Army and Navy Stores for February:—

Aseptic vaccination lancets, 2*s.* 9*d.* each; Bennett's patent massage and toilet-stones, 1*s.* 3*d.* each; Velva, 3*s.* per bottle; "Mabelian" fairy toilet-powder, 3*s.* per box; fly-papers (for South Africa) in packets of 150, 6*s.*; binaural stethoscopes (folding), 7*s.* 6*d.* each; clinical thermometers plain (2 min.), 1*s.* 6*d.* each; (60 secs.), 1*s.* 9*d.* each; flat (2 min.), 2*s.* each; magnifying (2 min.), 2*s.* each; (60 secs. with certificate), 4*s.* 3*d.* each; (30 secs. with certificate), 5*s.* 3*d.* each; veterinary, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Chlorinated lime in 1-lb. tins has been discontinued.

A Way out of a Difficulty.

The Holborn Board of Guardians, desirous of compensating their dispenser for good services, asked the Local Government Board to allow them to increase his salary. This was refused because the maximum salary had been reached; but the Guardians decided at their meeting on Wednesday, February 5, to award Mr. Norman Colbeck, their dispenser at the Highgate Infirmary, a gratuity of 10*l.*, "because of his work having increased greatly during the winter months." Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Infirmary Committee, said they did not want to lose a good dispenser for the sake of 10*l.*, and if the Local Government Board would not sanction it the Guardians must give it.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held on February 4, the President (Mr. R. C. Walshaw) in the chair. The business was principally in connection with the dinner to be held on February 26. It was decided to welcome any members of the craft residing in Huddersfield and the neighbouring towns who desire to be present. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. Glyn-Jones will be there. Tickets, price 3*s.* 6*d.*, may be obtained from the President, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, or the Secretary, Mr. J. W. B. Johnson, 4 Birkby Hall Road, Huddersfield.

Camwal and the Bicycle.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on February 3, before his Honour Judge Edge, Joseph Jacob Humphreys, insurance-agent, 44 Devonshire Place, Brighton, sued Messrs. Camwal (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers, to recover the sum of 21*l.* damages in respect of personal injuries and damage done to his bicycle through being run down, it was alleged, by one of defendants' vans on October 29 last. After hearing both sides the jury found for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly. Mr. Cababe, for the plaintiff, applied for a new trial, on the ground that the weight of the evidence was manifestly in favour of a verdict being given for plaintiff. The Judge: I might have given a different verdict if I had been the jury; but I cannot go behind their finding. They have exercised their right, and I do not feel inclined to alter it.

Poisoning Cases.

We have received reports of ten deaths from poison since our last issue. In two instances oxalic acid was taken simultaneously by two brothers (cabmen) in London.—Robert Williams (19), a chemist's apprentice at Bury, died there from prussic-acid poisoning.—On February 5, Dr. Danford Thomas, the Marylebone Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the circumstances of the death of Mr. W. Martindale, who was found dying in his study on Sunday morning. The evidence, including that of Dr. Sydney Ringer, showed that deceased had been suffering from overwork and mental depression; death was due to prussic-acid poisoning.—At an inquest on the body of Alfred Pearson (58), a Birmingham hairdresser, who had died of chlorodyne-poisoning on February 3, a witness named Lowe, who stated that he managed one of Boots' drug-stores, said he supplied the deceased with the chlorodyne, on his explaining that he required it for neuralgia. In this case the Coroner agreed with the foreman of the jury that, although the chlorodyne was sold in a blue poison-bottle, the label was not sufficiently distinct.—A dock-labourer in Liverpool, who had been drinking for some time, ended his life on Sunday with carbolic acid; and a man in Salford died from the same poison.—An old woman in Cockermouth Workhouse drank Jeyes' fluid last Saturday night and died.—Edwin Shand, a medical assistant, was last week found dead on Hampstead Heath. He had taken morphine.—At Downham a Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death by misadventure in the case of Mrs. Crawford, who had been in the habit of taking a mixture containing laudanum, and one night took an overdose of it.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Frank J. Gill, representative for the Apollinaris Company (Limited) in Ireland, has removed to more central offices at 49 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

Messrs. Tom White (Harker, Stagg & Morgan), H. C. Grimes (Evans, Liverpool), and Frank J. Gill (Apollinaris Company, Dublin), have qualified as life-governors of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. At the recent annual reunion of the association they each subscribed the sum of 10 guineas.

Lost Recoupment.

The Sligo Guardians at their meeting on January 25 again referred to the recoupment question (*C. & D.*, February 1, page 185) when a guardian said the loss was a very serious one, and that they often talked more over giving 1*s.* 6*d.* in relief than they did over the loss of this money. The matter was to be discussed fully at the next meeting.

The Water was Pure.

A libel-action was heard on January 27, 23, and 29 in the Dublin Nisi Prius Court in which allegations were said to have been contained in a communication to a local paper by an Enniscorthy mineral-water maker that the water used by a rival was impure. The plaintiff brought evidence that the water he used in his mineral-water factory had been analysed and found pure by Sir Chas. Cameron and Professor Tichborne. The jury found the water was good and pure, and returned the damages as one farthing.

Insurance Dispute.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on January 31, an application for the appointment of an arbitrator was made in the case of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and Mrs. Murray, widow of the late W. B. Murray, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, who claims 1,000*l.* under a policy of insurance. One side wants a lawyer appointed as arbitrator and the other a doctor. The case was adjourned till February 3, when the Master of the Rolls consented to hear the action, both parties offering to submit to his Lordship's jurisdiction.

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Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Dundee Medical School.

The authorities of the University College, Dundee, with the sanction of the Court of St. Andrews University, have approved of plans and signed contracts for a new building to be erected in the College grounds at Dundee. It will cost 20,000*l.*

For Pastures New.

On January 29 the members of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association and other friends of Mr. James Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, Aberdeen, entertained him to supper in Kennaway's Rooms, Aberdeen, on the occasion of his departure for London to take up a position with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The Association presented Mr. Clark with an illuminated address, while a travelling-bag and a hand-bag for Mrs. Clark were presented by his personal friends. Mr. Clark has been in business in Aberdeen for about eight years.

Glasgow Notes.

A nurses' subscription dance—the first function of the kind in Glasgow—was held last week. All the leading hospitals were represented, and the affair was a great success.

The chairman of the recent annual meeting of the Eye Infirmary called special attention to the enormous number of cases treated during the year—21,549—and to the wide and liberal support given to the institution by working men.

Two years ago the Volcanic Aëration Company, of 203 Great College Street, London, N.W., secured from the Glasgow Corporation a contract for the supply of aërating-machinery to the Belvidere Hospital. The plant then laid down has proved so satisfactory that the company have just received another order from the Corporation for a similar erection at Ruchill Hospital.

On February 1 fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. R. Suttie, druggists' sundriesman, 44 and 46 London Steet. It started in the basement, and, spreading through a hatchway to a store containing chemicals before it was extinguished, damage amounting to 800*l.* was done. The damage is covered by insurance. Two of the firemen in attendance were burned about the face, and had to receive medical treatment.

This is the season for taking or retaking premises for the ensuing year. Several doctors have given up their shops, and are going to keep "offices" henceforward. A committee, appointed by shop-keeping doctors, are engaged in drawing up a list of scheduled poisons and their preparations. It is said that they have profited greatly by the list in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902. But they are nonplussed by the term "poisonous alkaloid" and the problem as to what is, or is not, a "preparation."

At a recent meeting of the Govan Parish Council, Mr. A. Stewart complained of the present state of the Partick Dispensary. He said "the bare appearance of the place and the cold chill (*sic*) of the asphalt floor led him to the conclusion that some landed proprietors were better to their dogs than the Council were to their poor." It was explained that the Council had just acquired the premises, and that the venture was still in the experimental stage. Steps would be taken to make the place more comfortable.

At a meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on January 28, Mr. C. A. Fawsitt read a paper on "Peroxide of Hydrogen," and "Notes on Japanese Coal" were submitted by Dr. W. C. Anderson and J. R. Henderson. A flippant local journalist recommends students of chemistry desiring to study the oxidising action of H_2O_2 on the human hair to take front seats in the stalls at the pantomime, and pay special attention to the *coiffure* of the ladies of the ballet.

Another sign of the times. English Lady Customer: "Is this a chemist's shop or a doctor's, please?" Doctor-pecked Chemist (briskly): "A chemist's, ma'am." Customer: "I'm so glad. I'll take a penn'orth of paregoric. It's so queer here in Glasgow; you can't tell which is which, and I'm told the doctors are not allowed to sell poisons. I know I've been in several doctors' shops, and the young men were quite rude. They actually asked me 'Wnat's your little game?' and one must have been mad or drunk, for he said, 'I'm not having my photograph snapshotted just now, thank you.'" It dawns on the chemist that his customer had fallen under suspicion of being the notorious "female spy" armed with a detective-camera, who has figured in so many local prosecutions.

From Chemist to Dock-labourer.

Proof was led before Lord Low in the Court of Session on January 31 in an action of divorce by Robert Mathieson, butcher, Aberdeen, against Helen Wood or Mathieson, Leith, and also against John Ellis, formerly chemist, now labourer, also residing at Leith. Ellis, in evidence, admitted that since last November he had been living with Mrs. Mathieson in Leith. Decree of divorce was granted, with expenses against the co-defender.

Photographic Exhibition.

The exhibition of photographs organised by the Dundee and East of Scotland Photographic Association was opened on January 31 at Dundee. The collection contains over 550 exhibits, divided into thirteen classes. The gold medal in Class 1, restricted to pictures which have taken a first award in an open exhibition, has been awarded to Mr. Archibald Cochrane, Glasgow. Sir William Ogilvy Dalgleish, of Errol, opened the exhibition. It is interesting to recall the fact that at Rossie Priory Sir David Brewster repeated Fox Talbot's experiments in 1850, Lord Kinnaird and Dr. Graham, of Errol, being present. Dr. Graham was an enthusiast in photography, and had a good deal to do with the first photographic exhibition held in Dundee, in 1854. The late George Lord Kinnaird once held that James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, discovered the principle of sun-pictures, but that, on the earnest request of the miniature-painters of the day, Watt refrained from making his discovery public.

The Tippling Act.

This Act was quoted in defence of an action in the Arbroath Sheriff Court on January 29, brought by James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist, Arbroath, against Mrs. Margaret Rennie or Francis and her husband, James Francis, for a debt amounting to 7*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* For the defence, it was objected, on behalf of Mrs. Francis, that the bulk of the account was for whisky, brandy, and wines supplied in small quantities and not delivered at her residence, and so came under the Tippling Act. Mrs. Francis stated in evidence that for some years her husband got a good deal of drink from Mr. Jack, and she went twice to Mr. Jack and told him not to give her husband any drink. Mr. Jack stated, on the contrary, that after Mrs. Francis stopped her husband from getting goods a new account was opened in 1898, and the account had been kept in Mrs. Francis's name ever since. He understood that the goods were supplied for medicinal purposes, and that Mrs. Francis had a separate estate. Sheriff Lee held that Mrs. Francis had not pledged herself that the goods would be paid out of her estate, and assoilzied her, giving decree against the husband.

Imitation Tobacco.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 1, Lord Stormont Darling, closed the record in the action by the Crown authorities against David Wilson, Dundee, and Robert S. Baxter, Broughty Ferry, for having in their possession imitation tobacco made from wood. Mr. Baxter is the inventor of the stuff, which is called cellinite. It was used for making substitutes for corks, linoleum, roofings, waterproofing, special composition soap, and in an evil hour a paragraph in a paper suggested to the defendants that it could be made into cheap cigarettes. They wrote to a few tobacco-manufacturers, and among others Messrs. Wills, of Bristol. Messrs. Wills replied stating that they would have pleasure in handing over the letter to the Inland Revenue, and the replies received from other tobacco-manufacturers

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were also not encouraging. Later they heard from a gentleman in Bristol who said he would be in Dundee on November 2, when he wished to see Mr. Wilson with reference to the letter sent to Messrs. Wills. Meanwhile Mr. Baxter called upon an Excise officer in Dundee, who read to him the first few sections of the Tobacco Act, showing that it is illegal for tobacco-manufacturers to use ground wood, but did not, the defenders state, read the eighth section, nor inform Mr. Baxter that it is illegal for anyone to have in his possession ground wood stained to resemble tobacco. In ignorance of that they exhibited the imitation tobacco, and it was seized. The further hearing of the case is down for February 20.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISON IN THE SAUCE.—A new cook engaged at a country mansion in a French provincial town accidentally put some arsenic, intended for rat-poison, in a fish-sauce last Friday. There were a dozen guests, and all escaped serious consequences by drinking milk as an antidote, except one; he tried warm water instead of milk, and died.

DR. GALIPPE, the director of one of the Laboratories at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine last Monday. The new academician is a pharmacist, but has also taken his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and studied dentistry. He has specialised himself for treating affections of the mouth, but in the course of his long career he has studied a large number of questions connected with therapeutics. He was the first scientist to prove that salts of copper are almost innocuous. Before his works on the subject were published, copper and its derivatives were considered to be violent poisons. In 1874, a herbalist named Moreau, of St.-Denis, near Paris, was executed for a crime he could not have committed, and tradesmen were prosecuted and ruined for frauds they knew nothing of. It was Dr. Galippe who was able to establish in an indisputable manner the extent of the misunderstanding prevailing regarding salts of copper. Amongst Dr. Galippe's works are two books on bread considered from a hygienic point of view, a monograph on micrography, and numerous papers on bacteriology and parasitology.

A TROUBLESOME HALLUCINATION.—Jean Boulegue is employed as porter and laboratory-assistant at a pharmacy in the rue de Sèvres, Paris. In a misguided moment he was prompted to act the part of the good Samaritan a few nights ago, but now he has an impression that the *rôle* is played out, and does not pay. Jean slept on the premises, and it was his duty to open the pharmacy; so that when M. Tissot, one of the assistants, arrived at his usual hour, and found the place closed, he was surprised, but was soon informed by the neighbours that the *garçon* had been arrested on the previous night for attempted murder. He had no difficulty in learning the particulars, which were graphically given as follows:—It was 1 A.M., and two *sergents de ville* passing down the street heard cries for help coming from the passage of the house where the pharmacy is. The next thing was that the door was thrust open and a man, apparently stark mad, rushed out, wielding an axe. The policemen followed promptly, and disarmed the man. "I have just escaped assassination in the pharmacy," he shrieked, "and there are six of them." Making his way into the laboratory, one of the policemen found Boulegue sitting quietly, but apparently rather dazed. He submitted peacefully to the formality of arrest, and was taken to the police-station. Questioned there as to what it all meant, Boulegue was incapable of giving an intelligible reply; but the complainant hastened to supply full information with volubility and much gesticulation. "I was in a cab just before midnight, and caught one of my hands in the door when closing it. Shortly after I went into a *café*, where the prisoner, who was a stranger to me, was sitting. He offered to bandage my hand, and I accepted gladly, accompanying him to the pharmacy in the rue de Sèvres. The bandaging over, he offered me a drink, and we had absinthe and Madeira wine. When I wanted to leave, the prisoner muttered something about having lost his keys, and asked me to go out by an underground passage leading from the cellar; but, on looking down the narrow staircase, I heard the whispering of voices and noticed the shadows of several men. Then it dawned on me that I had fallen into an ambuscade, and was likely to be assassinated; but I kept cool, and quickly rushed out of the pharmacy into a passage. There I found an axe, and, bursting the door open, I fled. The policemen know the rest." A summary investigation into the statement put quite another complexion on the dramatic story. It all resulted from an overdose of either the absinthe or Madeira wine (perhaps both) the men had been drinking. On the pharmacist's *garçon* the effect had been distinctly soothing, but with the complainant great excitability resulted, and he had become the victim (imagination aiding) of a hallucination that he had fallen into a den of assassins. Jean Boulegue was set at liberty; but his friends are convinced by his attitude that there is to-day a good Samaritan the less in the world.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," January 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION resulted in the return of the old members, with the addition of Mr. Allen, who takes the place of Mr. Denham. Mr. A. B. Chater was returned at the head of the poll.

CORRECTING THE REGISTER.—Among the names of chemists erased from the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria are those of B. A. Nicol, 397 Hornsey Road, London, N., and M. J. Todd, Roslyn Terrace, Sunderland. The names have been removed because no answers have been received to registered letters sent to these addresses.

THE YOUKNO CASE mentioned in the *C. & D.* last week (page 187) resulted in judgment for the defendant. Mr. Justice Parker said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff's eczema was caused by "Youkno," and even if that had been proved he would have been bound to come to the conclusion from the evidence that the eczema must have been constitutional with the plaintiff, and had simply been brought out by the use of the application.

A GOVERNMENT GRANT in the shape of land has been given to the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia. The Under-Secretary for Lands, in making the grant of land in Wellington Street, Perth, stipulates that the Society is to relinquish the land purchased from the Temperance League and Band of Hope. The Pharmaceutical Society is ready to do this if the League will refund all monies paid for the land, which it is understood they are willing to do.

A PRESCRIBING CHEMIST.—Mr. Herbert Bingeman, chemist, of Perth, W.A., has been prosecuted under the Medical Act, 1894, for having practised medicine by medically treating the eyes of John William Thompson and prescribing a lotion for the cure of an ailment of the eyes, he not being a registered medical practitioner. The chemists called as witnesses for the defence claimed the right to treat minor ailments, and it was admitted that a chemist always has the right to render "first aid" in all cases of urgency. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said that where a chemist diagnoses a case in any shape or form he oversteps the line of the lawful business or occupation of a chemist, and in this case he found that the defendant practised medicine. A fine of 5*l.* and costs was inflicted. Notice of appeal was given. The Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia is to support the appeal.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at Melbourne on December 4. The function was a great success. During the proposal of the toast of the "College of Pharmacy" Mr. E. N. Grimwade, as a past student at Bloomsbury Square, said the Melbourne College did not suffer by comparison with the British school. The toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Kindred Societies" was proposed by Mr. W. H. Potts, who said the British Society had recently shown great kindnesses to members of the Victorian Society. In reply, Mr. Sidney Plowman said that "good wine needs no bush," and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain needs no praise.

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The general and research laboratory, the unrivalled drug-museum, the library, all created by pharmacists without help from Government, were an honour to pharmacy, not only in Britain, but elsewhere. He hoped the time would come when the British Society would receive in reciprocal arrangements certificates from the whole of the Societies in the British Empire.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The Comptroller of Customs has announced the following decisions:—Carbolic acid, 15 per per cent. as disinfectants; cases, spectacles, dutiable according to material, whether spectacles enclosed or not; dental goods, appliances being gold, granulated and sheet amalgam, free; cement, 20 per cent., as cements n.e.i. pellets (amadou), for drying cavities in teeth, free; rubber alloys, if not under No. 112, free; enemas, rubber, 15 per cent.; goods destroyed in bond, casks, bottles, &c., containing same, dutiable; india-rubber-solution, 20 per cent., as cement; muskinol, 20 per cent., as perfumery.; manufactures of paper, n.e.i., such as fly-papers, not being advertising matter, 25 per cent.; opium, liquid extract of, &c., dutiable either as opium, according to strength, spirit, or medicines, whichever yields highest duty; opium, solid, extract of, being double strength, 60*s.* per lb.; oil, tattoo, 1*s.* per cwt., and 15 per cent., as paints in liquid; potash, permanganate of (in bulk), 15 per cent., as disinfectants, n.e.i.; spectacle-frames, free, if not gold or silver.

POISONS SCHEDULE.—The following is the revised poison-schedule accepted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and submitted for approval to the Treasury:—

SCHEDULE A (*First Part*).

Arsenic	Ergot of rye and its preparations
Prussic acid	Laudanum
Strychnine	All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts
Savin and its oil	

Second Part.

Preparations of prussic acid	Arsenical preparations, except green and other coloured paints
Preparations of strychnine	Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid
Preparations of all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts	Chloral-hydrate and its preparations
Cyanide of potassium, and all metallic cyanides and its preparations	Preparations of morphine
Aconite and its preparations	Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury)
Tartar emetic and its preparations	Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury)
Corrosive sublimate and its preparations	Nux vomica and its preparations
Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides.	Carbolic acid
Oxalic acid and its preparations	Phosphorus, except red amorphous
Chloroform and its preparations	Strong spirit of salt
Belladonna and its preparations	Strong sulphuric acid
Opium and all preparations of opium or poppies other than laudanum	Strong nitric acid

This new schedule is particularly interesting to British chemists at the present time, when the original schedule of the Pharmacy Act (1868) is in danger of being whittled down.

South African News.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is projected in Cape Town in 1903. The general manager is Mr. Albert P. Baker, P. O. Box, 950, Cape Town, and the title of the show will be the British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Smart & Copley, of Bulawayo, have taken over the local business lately carried on under the name of "F. J. Byrne, chemist." The branch will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Harold W. Smart.

GLASS MANUFACTURE.—There is a movement on foot to re-establish a glass factory in the Cape peninsula. Simon's Town is said to be the chosen site, and the promoters of the scheme are Messrs. Ohlson (Limited), the well known Cape brewers. Hitherto attempts to manufacture glass at the Cape have proved a failure, consequently the departure will be watched with interest.

NATAL NOTES.—The regular quarterly meaning of the Natal Pharmacy Board was held on January 9, all the members being present.—Owing to representations made to Government during last year the methylated spirit licence has been reduced from 3*l.* to 2*l.* per annum.—Mr. T. C. C. Glaeser left Durban on January 7 for the Transvaal, where he intends stirring things up in the drug trade. His address will be "Pretoria" in future.

NEW DOCTORS.—Licences have been issued authorising the following to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony:—George Rawdon Barton, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. (formerly of Dundalki Ireland); Donald Munro Maciver, M.B., B.S. (late of Melrose, Scotland); Andries Christoffel Neethling, M.B., B.S. (formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland); Arthur John Tonkin, M.B., B.S. (formerly of Manchester, England); Robert Culbertson Vernon (not on the Medical Register, 1901); Frederick Chas. Willmott, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.) (not on the 1901 Register).

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—Dr. R. S. Anthony, formerly of the Claremont Sanatorium, but now practising at Cradock, was charged before a Military Court on January 7, with assisting the enemy. It was alleged that Dr. Anthony furnished clothing to Wessels, a medical student fighting with the Boers. A man named Kissen, swore that he took a letter to Dr. Anthony from Wessels, who is the doctor's brother-in-law, and that on receipt of the letter Dr. Anthony sent him to purchase 10*l.* worth of clothing and accompanied him (Kissen) to the Boers. Dr. Anthony, who is an American subject, denied Kissen's statement *in toto*, although he admitted having met Wessels, and tried to induce him to surrender. The case was dismissed.

TRAVELLERS' LICENCES.—With the beginning of 1902 comes the demand of 25*l.* from the Cape Government for a licence to represent a foreign firm in the colony and its dependencies. The representatives have hitherto always paid up not too willingly, but during the past two years the licence to trade in the interior has been more or less a farce. Now that the permit-system is at its zenith there is much heartburning over the payment. The licence has, of course, to be paid. The Cape Government sees to that. But permission to travel rests with the military, who have very little sympathy with business men, and it is quite the usual thing for a travelling representative to have his right of way challenged owing to "military exigencies." It is astonishing how much ground this phrase covers. Moreover, he may be forced to remain at a centre for an indefinite time at the whim of a commandant for daring to complain, or for some other trivial offence. The life of some of the representatives of British drug-houses must be anything but pleasant just now.

East Indian News.

BOMBAY TRADE IN 1901.—In dry aniline dyes the trade last year showed a very large expansion, the imports having been over 3,000,000 lbs., or about 50 per cent. in excess of those in 1900.

CHEMISTRY IN ANCIENT INDIA.—Dr. P. C. Ray, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry at the Calcutta Presidency College, has an original work in the press dealing with the chemistry of ancient India. The book is illustrated, and promises to attract the attention of scientists and orientalists.

SAIGON PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—It is stated that the Pasteur Institute at Saigon has been placed directly under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. Its functions include—first, the treatment of hydrophobia after dog-bite; second, the preparation of Jennerian lymph; third, the preparation and the supply, either gratuitous or on payment, of therapeutic serums and lymph of various kinds, to hospitals, to druggists, to medical practitioners, and to veterinary surgeons, in Indo China, and throughout the Far East.

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American Notes.

PHARMACY AND THE DRAMA.—Mr. C. C. Matthewson, of Boonville, Ind., one of the pioneer druggists of Indiana, and one of the wealthiest druggists in the State, has donated part of his fortune for the building of a playhouse, which has been named the Matthewson Opera House.

TO RESTRICT OPIUM IMPORTS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate to regulate the importation of opium and fix penalties for violation thereof. The Bill prohibits the importation of opium except for medicinal purposes on penalty of a fine of $500 or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

ESSENTIAL OILS OF LEMON AND ORANGE.—Mr. E. J. Sheehan, of Utica, N.Y., is the inventor of machinery that is stated to furnish a better means of extracting oil from orange and lemon than any hitherto used. Mr. Sheehan is thinking of starting at Riverside, Cal., where he can find a plentiful supply of water and power, convenient shipping facilities, and plenty of fruit.

S. C. I. MEETING.—At a meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on January 24 papers were read by Mr. Louis J. Matos on "Sulphur Blacks and their Action upon Cellulose,"; and by Mr. Wilhelm Dreyfus on "Sanitary Chemistry in Relation to the Live-stock Industry of the United States," with lantern-slide demonstrations. Mr. E. H. Gane read a note on the "Presence of Copper in Powdered Chemicals and Drugs," and Mr. J. Merritt Matthews spoke "On the Influence of Indigo red in Indigo-dyeing."

CALIFORNIAN OLIVE OIL.—The season just ended has been most satisfactory to olive-growers. The Los Angeles Olive-growers' Association expects a yield of between 50,000 and 60,000 gals. of oil, worth $2 50 per gal. The Association has 1,100 acres in bearing in the San Fernando valley. The yield at Andrew McNally's ranch near Pasadena is estimated at about 10,000 gals. of oil. The value of the crop of picked olives in Southern California is estimated at about $75,000, and the value of oil when marketed will approximate $500,000.

IMPENDING LEGISLATION.—An amendment of the pharmacy law of New York State is projected in a Bill which has been introduced into the Legislature proposing to grant pharmacists' licences to physicians without examination. This measure is very unpopular amongst druggists. Another Bill which the New York Legislature have in hand this Session deals with the adulteration of drugs, chemicals, and other substances recognised or authorised in the U.S. Pharmacopœia. Noticeable features in the proposed Bill are that it deals entirely and directly with "drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, &c.," and that any "person, firm, or corporation" sinning against its provisions will be liable to penalty.

DOCTOR-DRUGGISTS BARRED.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals decided on January 14 that physicians have no right to fill prescriptions, and that that section of the statutes which allows only registered druggists to fill prescriptions applies to physicians as well as hod-carriers. Dr. Havious was recently indicted under the statute prohibiting anyone save a registered pharmacist from filling prescriptions. The Court found that the defendant carried on the business of retail druggist, but that as he was a regularly licensed physician he had the right to carry on the drug-business without obtaining the certificate required by law of pharmacists. The case was taken to appeal, and came up for trial before the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the lower Court was reversed. Judge Guffy said the true meaning of the statutes is to allow a physician to compound or sell drugs to his own patients, but not to fill prescriptions sent to him by others. The decision promises to work a revolution in the rural districts of Kentucky. In most of the small towns there are only one or two drug-stores and it has been the custom of some of the physicians to carry on a small drug business.

Colonial and Foreign News.

VENEZUELAN DUTIES ON DRUGS.—A decree, dated December 6, 1901, has been issued to the effect that all drugs, medicines, and patent medicines imported through the Custom-houses of Venezuela shall pay the duties of the sixth class of the tariff (3 bolivars, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per kilo.). The decree affects articles leaving the port of shipment from December 10, 1901.

SPONGE-POACHERS.—*Laffan's* correspondent telegraphed from Key West on January 28 that eight American vessels have been taken by the British, having been caught poaching on the sponge-grounds of the Bahamas. The Customs authorities at Nassau have on many occasions complained of gross violations of the law by vessels which leave Key West, nominally for the Cuba or Florida sponge-grounds, and then go direct to the Bahama banks and gather a cargo of sponge for the West Key market.

BOGUS CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS IN TURKEY.—The Imperial School of Medicine of Turkey has reiterated its instructions to the municipal authorities for recovering all diplomas or certificates which had been held by deceased chemists, physicians, and midwives. It appears that there have been cases in which unscrupulous persons have appropriated the diplomas of deceased medical practitioners and chemists, and have practised without the least knowledge of medicine or chemistry; and it is in order to prevent a recurrence of this abuse that the School has given this order to the municipal authorities.

A NEW CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Numerous applications from various parts of the world have been received by Mr. H. N. Ridley, Director of the Botanical Gardens of the Straits Settlements, for seeds of a plant known as *Brucea sumatrana*, the seeds of which are said to be a specific for the cure of dysentery. It is a shrub with large leaves, with numerous leaflets, and is distributed over Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, S. China and Australia. Specimens have been recorded from Perak and Pahang only. The plant is being propagated from seeds and it is hoped that in a few months seedlings will be ready for distribution.

SUPPLIES FOR SCIENCE.—The Budget of the Prussian Minister of Instruction for 1902 includes a sum of 60,000m. for fitting out the nearly completed Pharmaceutico Chemical Institute at Dahlem with apparatus, instruments, &c.; 120,000m. for the erection of the proposed building for housing the collective exhibits of German chemical industry shown at the Paris Exhibition, 1900; 10,000m. contribution to the Cancer-investigation Committee; 53 000m. to the chemical department of the Charité Hospital, Berlin, for the investigation of cancer, the superintendent of which has devoted his special attention to the subject for many years; and for the erection of three barracks, one to be utilised for the examinations, and the other two for the admission of twelve patients in each. The examination will probably occupy five years, and will include endeavours to prove whether it be possible to treat and cure cancer by non-surgical means.

PIGEONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.—A German paper (*Die Umschau*) after having drawn attention to the fact that American doctors have used carrier pigeons for forwarding their prescriptions to chemists, and that a French doctor had adopted them for some years for obtaining messages from his patients quickly, claims the priority of the idea for Germany, describing how Mr. Wilhelm Neubronner, Official Apotheker of Cronberg (father of the present Dr. J. Neubronner, court-apotheker, Cronberg), used carrier pigeons for fetching his prescriptions from outlying districts more than fifty years ago. The prescriptions were written by the doctor in pencil on tissue paper, put into the finger of a kid glove, and attached to the pigeon in knapsack fashion, which then flew back to its cot at Mr. Neubronner's apotheke. On entering, it touched a connexion with the adjoining room, and thereby attracted attention to its return. The prescriptions were then made up immediately, and the medicines placed, together with the pigeon, in a case, and dispatched to the patient. It was only in very foggy weather that irregularities occurred.

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Winter Session.

Pharmaceutical Education.

As briefly reported last week, the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association held a special meeting in the Chemical Club Room, Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on January 29, for the purpose of considering pharmaceutical education, the subject being introduced by Mr. James Grier, of Owens College. Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (the President) occupied the chair, and several educationists of the district attended to take part in the discussion.

Mr. GRIER commenced by deploring the apathy of ordinary pharmacists to his subject, although "education is the cope-stone of British pharmacy, and the personal qualification or education of the pharmacist is the safeguard of the public." He attributed this apathy to the unremunerative character of the calling. Present interest in the subject is due to the scarcity of apprentices, which at first was attributed to the raising of the standard of the Preliminary examination, but it has been shown that this is not the real cause of the trouble. The increased stringency is almost solely in the mathematical part, and every teacher of pharmacy knows that the young men who pass through his hands are very deficient in ordinary arithmetic, to say nothing of the higher portion of matriculation mathematics. The present standard, is, he considered, the minimum which a student needs in order to tackle the scientific and technical subjects of the qualifying examination. A lower standard of general education would necessitate a corresponding lowering of the qualifying examination and the abolition of the Major examination. He saw no reason why the higher-grade Board schools should not prepare boys for those examinations accepted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Central Board school of Manchester prepares boys for the entrance examination of the Victoria University, and other higher-grade Board schools are already capable of preparing boys in all the subjects of the Preliminary except Latin, which would require to be taken as a special subject. Latin is not taught in the higher-grade Board schools because it brings no grant, which fact he strongly condemned. Proceeding, he said many young ladies who take the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate have had a high-school education, although in their case no examination in general knowledge is required. It therefore behoves pharmacists to see that those who take the pharmaceutical qualification are not inferior to them in general education.

Turning to apprenticeship, he said it should last four years, and study should be undertaken during it. No greater mistake can be made than putting off all study until 20 or 21, and then expecting to acquire the knowledge in six months at a school of pharmacy. The following is the course of study which he outlined, presuming the apprentice has passed the Preliminary examination:—

First Year.—Elementary stage of mechanics at a technical school.

Second Year.—Elementary inorganic chemistry (theoretical and practical), and the alternative physics course of the Science and Art Department.

Third Year.—Elementary botany and organic chemistry.

Fourth Year.—Advanced inorganic and organic chemistry.

Mr. Grier was in favour of dividing the qualifying examination into two parts—viz., (1) scientific, and (2) technical subjects. An intermediate examination in the purely scientific subjects should be instituted. It should include chemistry, physics, and botany—theoretical and practical—but a candidate who has studied those matters at a recognised technical school could be exempted from that part of the examination. The same could also apply in the case of those who had passed the inter-science examination or the class examinations in these subjects at a university college. This is simply an extension of the principle which the Pharmaceutical Society has adopted in accepting certificates for the Preliminary examination; and Mr. Grier argued that it would be a great advantage to the student and to pharmacy in general. It would enable those holding the requisite certificates to go straight forward to the second part or qualifying examination in (*a*) pharmacy, including practical pharmacy and dispensing, prescription-reading, posology, and pharmacy law; (*b*) materia medica and pharmacognosy; (*c*) pharmaceutical chemistry—*i.e.*, the identification, estimation, and examination for impurities of all B.P. drugs, including assaying. To this might be added a knowledge of poisonous and fatal doses and of antidotes. He thought it would also be an improvement to have a written examination, followed by a short oral examination where necessary, and the practical work. This would ensure the subjects had been properly studied, leaving the student to decide as to when and where he would pursue his studies. There would be no cramming, because Science and Art certificates could not be awarded without attendance on classes for a full session. The student would also learn simple elementary matters before touching those of a more difficult description. Under the present system it is not unusual for students to keep going up periodically, first from one school and then another, and students often alternately fail and pass in the same subject. Sometimes a candidate of indifferent knowledge succeeds in passing at Bloomsbury Square owing to his pluck and nerve when under an oral examination, whereas a more competent student fails.

Mr. Grier admitted that his experience of pharmaceutical students at Owens College has not been so great as it might have been, as during the five years he has been there the number of students in the pharmaceutical department has never exceeded a dozen. It was difficult, he said, to account for this apathy on the part of pharmacists towards the university colleges, as it would obviously be to their advantage to be associated with them. Students have the advantage of professors who are specialists in their respective subjects, and the constant intercourse with other students who are studying the same subjects, but from different standpoints, is an education in itself. The responsible nature of the pharmacist's calling would thus be better appreciated by medical men, teachers, and the public generally. Finally, pharmacy would share with medicine and dentistry in the annual grant of 25,000*l.* which is made to the university colleges, so that by utilising technical schools during apprenticeship, and the universities later on in preparing for the qualifying examination, pharmacists would share to the fullest extent in the grants which the Government give in aid of secondary and university education, and also in any corporation or city grants. The colleges would welcome any advances and any suggestions on the part of pharmacists. There is no getting over the fact that many medical men look with suspicion on, and have very little faith in, the quality of the training which the ordinary pharmacist of the present day receives. In his (the speaker's) opinion pharmacy should be represented on the General Medical Council along with medicine and dentistry. There would then be some chance of a comprehensive Bill being drafted. It might then be even possible to come to some understanding with the Society of Apothecaries, so as to get the pharmacist's qualifying examination recognised as the only legal qualification for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. There is no wish to prevent any doctor dispensing his own medicines if he choose. Concluding, Mr. Grier said (referring to higher pharmaceutical education) for all practical purposes the Major examination has served its day, though it is of educational value. It is only reasonable that a man who has passed the legal qualifying examination should be free to use the terms "pharmacist" and "pharmaceutical chemist," and call his shop a "pharmacy."

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT agreed with the suggestion as to the training of apprentices, and of apprentices having time for study. Also he was in accord with the suggestion to divide the qualifying examination. He thought, however, that Mr. Grier was a little too pessimistic as to the qualifications of those who pass the Minor examination. He deprecated the removal of the power of examination from the Pharmaceutical Society to other bodies. In any examination of a number of students, such as go up to Bloomsbury Square, it must of necessity occur that one or two would get through who were not quite competent; but he was inclined to think that if those examinations were delegated to another body, such as Mr. Grier had indicated, the opportunities of escape would be more numerous. He could not agree with Mr. Grier that the Major examination had served. He

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knew from personal experience that a great number of the public recognised the difference between a Major man and others.

Mr. KEMP having spoken briefly,

Professor POPE stated that during the last five or six years he had been in charge of a chemistry department at one of the large London technical colleges where they had had large numbers of students who wished ultimately to go up for examination at Bloomsbury Square. They always looked upon the pharmacy students as being unsatisfactory. Their idea appeared to be to get through a certain examination and then finish with chemistry. Therefore it almost seemed as if the system in vogue in training pharmacists involved cramming. He thought the frequency with which candidates went up to the examination was an indication they had been crammed. A scheme of compulsory education would do away with such possibilities. It seemed to him that pharmacy students, as far as chemistry is concerned, do not regard their training in any way as an education. They are simply learning a business in pretty much the same way as a linendraper would learn his. If that notion could be eradicated it would be a splendid thing. If there was any real desire on the part of the pharmacy students to attend evening classes at technical schools, he was sure the technical schools would be very quick to respond; but, as a teacher at a technical school himself, he could only echo what had been said by Mr. Grier.

Professor WEISS stated that he had been associated with the pharmacy department at Owens College for ten years. He agreed with a great deal of what Mr. Grier had said, and considered his views as to examinations for pharmacists were very sound. He emphasised the fact that although only a few students attended the classes at Owens College the results were very satisfactory. He had not had the experience which Professor Pope had had with respect to technical schools.

Professor POPE: Mine were simply evening students.

Professor WEISS said their students did not come to be crammed, but went through a lengthy course of instruction. In that respect they had no doubt been more fortunate than others. But there does exist the danger of students endeavouring to become prepared for examination in too short a time. It was necessary to prescribe a due course of education with a definite time over which that education should extend. It would be a wise thing to induce apprentices to take up some subjects which would relieve them and help them in their examination. Unless it were made compulsory, apprentices would not be able to take classes of the kind suggested, as they would be generally so occupied with their work in the pharmacy. The suggested division would, from an educational point of view, be very desirable. In the Joint Board's examination for medical men a student was allowed to separate his subjects in two grooves. He took the chemistry and physics at one time, and he took the botany at another. The subjects for the Minor examination could be divided in the same way. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to make attendance compulsory at lectures with any good effect. There is probably some room for improvement with regard to examinations. Speaking for his own subject—botany—it would be better if students were examined both orally and in writing. He had had some experience in examining, and if a man had been examining students all day orally he would feel very different at the end of the day from what he did at the beginning. Those students who came at the end of the day might have a very different chance of passing from those who were taken earlier. If Mr. Grier's suggestion was adopted some part of the Major examination might be included in the second part of the Minor examination. Pharmacy is taking up part of the profession of medical-men. Therefore adequate training is required, and anything that would tend to raise the standard of examination would tend to raise the standard of the profession. If the Major examination was to be dropped, he thought some provision should be made in the university colleges to give a degree in the pharmacy line. He thought the universities would very readily take up that subject.

Mr. RADCLIFFE said that at the technical school during the last two or three years, they endeavoured to provide a rather higher course of pharmaceutical chemistry for pharmaceutical chemists, but not a pharmaceutical chemist attended. They had had chiefly chemists from colour-works who desired to know what was going on in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR said he had never felt that the scarcity of apprentices was in any degree caused by the Preliminary examination standard being too high. He had lived among working men all his life, and their children, provided they studied Latin, were quite as well able to pass the Preliminary examination as any of those who came from a grammar-school. There was a good deal of difficulty connected with a compulsory curriculum. If it was to begin during apprenticeship, it would have to be laid down as an absolute law that the apprenticeship should not begin until the Preliminary was passed. However willing the Council of the Society might be to pass a resolution in favour of a compulsory curriculum, and however much probability there might be of getting an Act of Parliament, they would have an immense amount of opposition to overcome from the members of the trade themselves. There must be hundreds of men in the country upon whom the regulation for a compulsory curriculum for apprentices would impose a very great hardship. Then, again, the State would say it could not depute qualification functions to the Pharmaceutical Society if they were going to hand over a part of those functions to another body. The State might as well deal with the other body direct and get rid of the middleman. They must keep the matter in their own hands.

Professor R. B. WILD said the first question that had been raised was, What is the object of the curriculum and of the examination? It is to ensure that the pharmacist, when he entered upon his profession, should be in the best possible position as regards skill and knowledge. The duties of pharmacists in foreign countries are carried to very much greater lengths than they are in this country. A pharmacist abroad undertakes scientific duties which are not undertaken here. The pharmacist exercises scientific and trade functions. Whether the profession of the pharmacist would become divided on trade and professional lines no one could say, but there seems to be a tendency at the present time for him to be reduced to the position of a middleman selling American goods in their original wrappers. They could not but deprecate the tendency to utilise those preparations made up for export. What is it a pharmacist really wants? He wants a knowledge of chemistry, botany, and materia medica. He also wants a fair average amount of general education before he can enter upon those subjects. There are two ways in which efficiency could be tested. One is by prescribing a curriculum and by ensuring that a man shall attend a sufficient number of classes in a certain school and under a recognised teacher. The other is the examination-test, taking no thought as to where a man has received his training. He thought the profession of pharmacy is now in a state of evolution similar to the medical profession before the Act of 1888. He thought pharmacists should endeavour to obtain degrees, and he was entirely in agreement with Mr. Grier as to his suggestions for examinations.

Mr. YOUNG was of opinion that the raising of the standard of examination had nothing to do with the scarcity of apprentices.

Mr. GRIER then replied, saying in the course of his remarks that if a compulsory curriculum is to come about it must necessarily be after apprenticeship. In his opinion, nine months at college would be all that would be required after an apprentice had passed the scientific subjects. He would not do away with the Major examination in a sense. He suggested substituting something in its place which would be of real value—namely, a degree. By taking an extra year the apprentice would obtain that degree.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIALLY convened meeting of this Association was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on January 29. The President (Mr. A. S. Campkin, J.P.) presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Deck, H. F. Cook, E. S. Peck, W. L. White, Percy Pain, Bourne, Evans, Coulson, Collins, Mosse, Beale, Addison, McAvoy, Parsons, Bernard S. Campkin (Hon. Secretary), and others The meeting was primarily called to consider the breaking of an agreement among chemists of the town to close during the winter months at 5 P.M. on Thursdays.

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EARLY CLOSING.

The PRESIDENT said when they entered into this arrangement they posted in all the windows notices to the effect that early closing would be observed. The consequence was the public knew of their intention, and he believed they had been partially, if not fully, educated up to it; at all events, from some experience he had had, he found that the public were getting alive to it, and he believed that it was only by persisting in that course that they could eventually educate public opinion. As a matter of fact, when one spoke of closing, they knew perfectly well they closed on Sundays, and did not expect to be called upon to supply anything, except in urgent cases. The same thing undoubtedly applied to closing at 5 o'clock on Thursdays, and the public would be educated up to that in the same way as they were to the fact that they closed early in the summer vacation. In the long vacation they closed at 2 P.M. on Thursday, and he believed the whole of them loyally adhered to that arrangement. Although there were several hundreds of undergraduates in Cambridge in the summer months, they got to know of the arrangement, and they did not trouble them unless in exceptional cases. He hoped the meeting would see fit to reaffirm the arrangement made a few months ago, which had been so much appreciated by employers and employed.

The HON. SECRETARY read a letter from a member of the Association intimating that he found it impossible to close during term time at 5 P.M. Other correspondence was also read, one gentleman stating that he would close only on condition that all did so, while another declared that they ought not to lose their independence because one did not see his way to fall in with their plans. This latter view met with the warm approval of all present, and on a show of hands a unanimous vote reaffirming the resolution to close the shops at 5 P.M. on Thursdays during the winter months was given. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the gentleman referred to, to explain fully the resolution adopted by the meeting, and to express the hope that there might be complete co-operation among the members.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

Mr. E. S. PECK introduced for discussion the paper upon "Provincial Schools of Pharmacy" by Mr. James Paterson, read at the Federation meeting at Dublin. He went over the various points, and drew special attention to the view that for the establishment and maintenance of such schools support might be looked for from Government moneys devoted to technical education. He considered that there was much to be said in favour of this view. He thought that if such schools could be established, or if not a complete school, definite courses in, say, chemistry and botany should be provided, and after due consideration definitely recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society, then the question of the "curriculum during or after apprenticeship need not present any insuperable difficulty." Apprentices could attend these courses of instruction, get "signed up" for them, and then, if necessary, go to a school of pharmacy for a final training, and enter for the Minor with a fair chance of being successful. He contended that the adoption of the curriculum would be advantageous to the candidate for the Minor. At the present time it was essential that the registration examination should be passed before being apprenticed—say, at the age of 16—and as the Minor could not be entered before the age of 21, there was great danger of losing whatever habits one might have been acquired of correct thinking or systematic study. On the other hand, the courses of lectures he had mentioned would tend to keep a candidate in touch with his work and avoid a mere superficial cram for his examination, which was invariably detected and caused failure. Again, at the end of the course of lectures there would probably be an examination (the passing of which need not necessarily be made essential), which would help to obviate the terrible nervousness candidates showed when up for examination, despite the continued efforts of the examiners to remove it.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Addison said he considered that Mr. Paterson's suggestion would do more harm than good: it meant that apprentices would have to go to big places like Birmingham and Manchester to obtain advantages which a town like Cambridge did not possess.

The HON. SECRETARY said he was an apprentice in a suburb of London, and he attended the lectures in botany and in chemistry at the People's Palace. He found the lectures of very great value; in fact, he was possessed of knowledge which was not taught in the school of pharmacy, for the simple reason that he had to get his work done in three months.

Mr. COOK moved the adjournment of the discussion till a later date, but, after a little further talk, a resolution was carried, with one or two dissentients, expressing general approval of Mr. Paterson's paper, but drawing attention to the fact that in so small a centre as Cambridge the plan suggested does not apply so forcibly as to such places as Manchester and Birmingham.

Cardiff Chemists' Association.

IN the abridged report of the January 30 meeting of the Cardiff and District Chemists' Association, which appeared in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, we stated that Mr. Robert Drane, the newly elected President, delivered an address. His audience was exceptionally representative of the pharmacy of the district. The essential features of the address were the exposure of

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PHARMACY,

in which pharmacists lead laborious lives of unalleviated toil for a paltry and inadequate income, compared with what is earned by men with less responsibility in other branches of life. He considered that chemists as a body compare most favourably with other traders for commercial integrity, general conscientiousness, and assiduity in business. The reason of their comparative failure to obtain adequate remuneration from the public for their services he believed to be due to the fact that years ago they were so unwise as to embark upon a branch of business previously held almost exclusively by booksellers and stationers—namely, the sale of "patent" medicines. Mr. Drane made it perfectly clear from his own experience that that sort of business was in his early days avoided by all respectable chemists, because they considered it derogatory to the interests of their craft to encourage the sale of nostrums, while booksellers and stationers only took up the business because they paid for the medicines in kind—advertising space and the like. In the chemist's hands the business has developed so extensively that it has now encroached upon the pharmacist's most treasured possession—namely, the dispensing of medicines from medical practitioners' prescriptions. In this connection Mr. Drane told how, after recently calling with one of his colleagues on Principal Griffiths, University College, in regard to the education of young pharmacists, he found, on returning to his shop, a prescription to be dispensed. It was by a London man of acknowledged position, and consisted simply and entirely of three proprietary medicines, of whose real composition, remarked Mr. Drane, the prescriber was ignorant. Where, under such circumstances, he asked, is the necessity for the higher education when the dispenser is the mere irresponsible distributor of quack medicines? Developing his theme further by many quaint observations, Mr. Drane submitted for the consideration of his fellow-members a handbill (of which the subjoined is a reprint), and concluded by suggesting the organisation of a scheme for the supply by all chemists alike of a whole series of Rational Remedies—under copyright labels and of known and published constitution—and secure their preference by absolutely truthful advertising out of a common fund allocated to that purpose by the Association. He believed that if the members were only wise enough to be honourable and united, they could easily sweep the field to its horizon until the whole body of the trade would take up the cry with a ringing cheer.

BUNKUM & CO.'S LATEST.

AMONGST the most recent of our numerous MARVELLOUS DISCOVERIES is our unique METEORIC CURE for Consumption, Bunions, Cancer, and WATER ON THE BRAIN. The action of this truly MIRACULOUS MEDICINE is almost instantaneous. This is the more wonderful because it has no flavour, the dose is very small, the price is very small, though the benefit is very great—indeed, incalculable. SO WONDERFUL IS IT that we fear we may be suspected of exaggerating its value, and have therefore deter-

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mined to prove our assertion by supplying a quantity, sufficient to cure any two of the very worst cases of the above diseases that can be found, WITHOUT CHARGE to every id . . . (intelligent person) who will apply to us for it within the space of three weeks from this date (when there will be a NEW MOON).

We are obliged to limit the privilege to three weeks, because by that time the repute of our MIRACULOUS MEDICINE will be so completely established as to need no advertisement, for it is well known that GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH. Who ever saw Rhubarb, Jalap, or Epsom Salts advertised? They are so good, so simple, so serviceable, that they are familiar to us all and need no help from dishonest puffing. In three weeks from to-day that will be the position of OUR MARVELLOUS METEORIC CURE throughout the civilised world, so that "Mee Toric Cure Mammer" will be heard amongst the first lispings of infancy, for "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings is perfected praise."

Like that of everything great, its discovery was accidental and most simple. It was entirely due to the catching of a Meteor in South Africa by our Special Representative, who, being sent out on purpose to study FALLING STARS, was suffering at the time from G.P.I.* and was instantly cured.

We shall be pleased to send FREE BY POST a book with fully authenticated PARTICULARS OF ALL THE EXTRAORDINARY circumstances of the discovery. With this book there will be sent a Coupon for which, if detached and returned to us, we hereby pledge our word to forward a 5*l.* BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE by return of Post in proof of our good faith. By this method, obviously very expensive, we shall feel the pure delight of conferring INCALCULABLE BENEFIT on the WHOLE HUMAN RACE.

We shall also completely suppress such old-fashioned and fraudulent institutions as the College of Physicians and the General Hospital, and CONQUERING ALL DISEASES by this ONE INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE deliver mankind from the impositions of MOCK DOCTORS who ride in their carriages by playing upon the fears of their too confiding and credulous victims.

Those who desire to make trial of our MARVELLOUS METEORIC MEDICINE should ask for it at their Grocer's, where they will be served with what they demand without any doubt being cast upon their sanity, nor any attempt made to substitute some COMMON-sensed remedy (for the sake of larger profits) as is sometimes done by unprincipled Druggists, who are as dishonest and ignorant as the Doctors themselves.

At the same time and place they may obtain a FREE SAMPLE of our world-famed BUTTERED THUNDER, which will cure in a flash all obliquity of vision and every disease of the eyes and kidneys, restore to bald heads the locks of youth, and to grey hair its pristine beauty of colour. We have in our possession a most flattering letter from His Gracious Majesty Edward VII., under the King's Sign Manual, testifying to the value of this our preparation in his case, enclosing his photographic portrait *before* and *after* treatment.

Ask for BUTTERED THUNDER, and see that you get it.

In some cases, for complete success, it may be necessary to take a few doses of "Castor Oil Pills." Those we offer, though no larger than peas, are warranted to contain a full ounce each of the finest Italian Castor Oil by our secret Patent process, by which we suspend the Laws of Gravity.

Signed on behalf of the Company,
R. DRANE, *Hon. Sec.*
(1 Corinthians vii. 15.)

Old Toll Gate,
Fools' Paradise, New York,
April 1*st*, 1902.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. MUNDAY, referring to Mr. Drane's scheme, said if good specialities were brought out for particular complaints and were acknowledged by the whole body of chemists, he thought they would give great confidence to the public. He hoped the day would come when they would unitedly acknowledge rational remedies such as referred to and push them against all outsiders. (Hear, hear.) The persons who manufactured and sold proprietary articles had no knowledge of drugs, but it happened that they had capital at their back, and were able to advertise them.

Mr. LLOYD, of Merthyr, thought the suggestion excellent. He had had a fairly wide experience of the counter, and he could assure those present that the quantity of patent medicines sold by chemists was very much smaller than was thought to be the case. He did not believe that a chemist was at the mercy of patent-medicine vendors, but that if he so willed it he could really keep the trade of the people within his own hands.

Mr. HICKS said it was deplorable that men who had passed such an examination as that demanded by the Pharmaceutical Society should occupy the inferior position they did. The President had drawn attention to what was perhaps the greatest blot on their business. He cordially endorsed his scheme. An ideal state of things would be that the chemists should discontinue the sale of patent medicines and hand them over entirely to the grocers. He thought the Pharmaceutical Society should have the power of striking off the register every man who sold a remedy the composition of which he did not know himself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EVAN JONES, of Llanelly, suggested that they, as pharmacists, should bar any assistant from managing the drug-stores.

Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS thought that Government appointments of dispensers should be given to persons qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLEMAN hoped that the President would press his scheme home. It seemed to him that it was ripe for operation, and if Mr. Drane would only formulate it roughly it would be well supported by the chemists of the district.

Mr. BARRINGTON SPARROW said the members of the Assistants' Association had pledged themselves practically not to sell themselves to the drug-stores. They were thoroughly imbued with the idea of raising the status of pharmacy, and were anxious to extend their Association to Newport, Pontypridd, and Merthyr, and other parts of South Wales.

The PRESIDENT, replying to the criticisms passed upon his address, said they had taken him by surprise. He thought he was the apostle of a thoroughly unpopular solution of this proprietary-article difficulty, and he found there was a tendency amongst chemists to gravitate towards the views which had dominated his own actions for years past. He was delighted to hear them, being sure that if this feeling existed now it must go on increasing in an enormous ratio. He was certain that if the chemists only took the matter up unitedly they could sweep away the whole of the wretched superstructure which was so greatly hampering them.

The annual dinner of the Association was held at the Park Hotel on the same evening, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Drane, who was supported by, amongst others, Principal Griffiths, the President of the Cardiff Medical Society (Dr. Patterson), the Secretary of that society (Dr. W. Sheen), and Dr. C. T. Vachell.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on January 30, Mr. F. W. Peck (President) in the chair. Mr. R. E. LOWNSBROUGH read a paper upon "Plant Misfortunes." The paper was supplemented by specimens of plants and insects, many of which were carefully mounted, and also by photographs taken by Mr. Lownsbrough. After speaking about the fungi which produce "rusts" and "smuts," he dealt with insect troubles.

A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. PECK, LATREILLE, RICHARDS, and FFOULKES joined.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held in the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, on Monday evening, February 3, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Otto Hehner presided over a full gathering, and after the minutes had been read, he stated that now is the time for nominating members for the Local Committee, and he hoped that the members would exercise their franchise in the matter. He regretted that Dr. Dupré was unable, through illness, to be present to read his paper on the

EXPLOSION OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE BY HEAT,

and called upon Mr. A. R. LING, the Local Secretary, to read it. It will be remembered that during a fire at one of the United Alkali Company's works, St. Helens, a fearful explosion took place in a potassium-chlorate shed. Dr. Dupré was called upon as one of the Home Office experts in the Explosives Department to assist Colonel Ford in investigating the matter. It had not hitherto been considered that potassium chlorate *per se* is explosive, but Dr. Dupre found on heating the chlorate on a clean platinum wire in the Bunsen flame until a bead is formed, that a point is reached

* General Paralysis of the Insane.

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at which the chlorate explodes. Writing to Colonel Ford about it he mentioned that he could make the experiment in the blue part of an ordinary gas-flame. M. Berthelot had subsequently written about the matter, and attributed the explosion partly to the gases of the flame, and suggested that the St. Helens explosion was not an explosion of the chlorate *per se*, but was due to the combustion of the wood of the casks in combination with the chlorate. Dr. Dupré said that Berthelot might not have said this if he had known that his own experiments were made with a Bunsen burner, and not in an ordinary gas-flame. He had stopped his experiments when the trial against the Alkali Company was instituted, but since that was settled he had resumed the work, and had corroborated to the full what he had previously ascertained, so that there is no doubt that pure potassium chlorate can be exploded when it is in a molten condition, although he did not go so far as to say that it is explosive like gunpowder.

The CHAIRMAN having invited remarks upon the subject, Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN responded, and as he was one of the expert witnesses in the lawsuit referred to his remarks were of exceptional interest. At the outset he stated that Dr. Dupré had mistaken altogether the purport of Berthelot's article. Berthelot did not dispute Dr. Dupré's statement in the least; in fact, the French chemist said that explosion of chlorate can take place in the open with heat alone. Mr. Guttmann then gave an extemporaneous translation from the original article of Berthelot corroborative of this statement, showing that a molten bead of the chlorate exploded in a tube in which there was more chlorate, but the explosion did not extend to the rest of the chlorate. Berthelot therefore inferred that the St. Helens explosion was due to the carbon from the charred barrels; in fact, Berthelot and Dupré agree, and Mr. Guttman also agrees that chlorate *per se* may under certain conditions explode, but Mr. Guttmann did not agree that the St. Helens explosion was due to heat alone. His own idea was that the fire burned some of the casks on one side and the molten chlorate ran down over the heated bricks and met with charred wood and exploded.

The next speaker could not agree that chlorate heated under any circumstances whatever is explosive. He considered that it would be very serious to put down this article as an explosive substance, and gave particulars of experiments in which 5-ton quantities of chlorate had been heated to 3,000° C. without exploding. His explanation of the explosion was practically similar to that of Mr. Guttmann.

It now appeared to the meeting that the significance of the communication really resided in the question as to whether potassium chlorate will be treated as an explosive by the Home Office. The matter is sufficiently grave from the commercial aspect to cause alarm; and the next speaker submitted the results of five or six experiments to show that chlorate is not explosive; while another member stated that, in all his experience of oxygen-making for lantern-purposes, he had never had an explosion when he used the chlorate alone. The CHAIRMAN, however, summed up the matter by saying that no amount of negative evidence can outweigh a positive effect, and in the most amusing manner he convinced the meeting that, although chlorate has been heated thousands of times without any untoward result, a single fatality resulting from its explosion should suffice to put us on our guard, and if possible avoid a repetition of the conditions which produced the St. Helens explosion.

This closed the matter, and Dr. FRANK CLOWES, principal chemist of the London County Council, then read his paper on "The New Photometer and Standard Pentane Burner for Gas-testing." In this there was nothing of pharmaceutical interest.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

AT the meeting held on Wednesday evening, January 29, at the Station Hotel, Burton-on-Trent, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C. (the Chairman of the Section), presiding, there was a good attendance from Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, and Burton. Mr. F. J. R. CARULLA read a paper on

EMERGENCIES IN VITRIOL-WORKS.

In the course of this he made some recommendations applicable to all industrial establishments. He pointed out, for instance, the facility with which repairs can be quickly executed in cases of emergency where all machinery and appliances are constructed to standard pattern, so that the parts of one machine are interchangeable with the corresponding parts of another. Mr. W. G. TIMMANS opened the discussion, and remarked that the remedies used in works are not always those approved by the doctors. A case in point was when once he had occasion to send two men to the infirmary who, through the bursting of a retort, had been splashed with oil of vitriol, sp. gr. 1·800. He used lime-water and oil, but at the infirmary they applied a weak solution of carbonate of soda to the wounds. Mr. F. E. LOTT suggested that the Society might with great advantage form a committee, and draw up a short series of immediate remedies for use in the various works in which the Society is interested. Mr. ARTHUR SHEARER agreed, saying men so rely upon the managers for instructions that it should be upon their consciences to be able to give help in case of need. He also referred to the value of compressed oxygen for cases of suffocation. He had seen a man overcome by CO_2 in a carburettor brought round in a marvellous way, a cylinder of oxygen being at hand. He had found carron oil a good thing in cases of acid-burns, and soapsuds for treating scalds. The CHAIRMAN said the best way of dealing with an accident from sulphuric acid is, in the first place, to use water or lime-water in large quantities, so as to wash away the acid as quickly as possible; then a soothing-application. It seemed rather lamentable that there is not in every works a code of rules hung up, as suggested by Mr. Lott. He thought that such codes were already obtainable. Mr. CARULLA, in his reply, said that it would be very gratifying to him if the discussion led to the preparation of special rules for the different works, as suggested by Mr. Lott.

Mr. J. T. WOOD gave a short account of "Erodin," to be used with a culture of *Bacillus erodiens*, and exhibited specimens of these substances, which are taking the place of dog and pigeon dung in the process of tanning, and thus doing away with an objectionable feature in the leather-industry.

Mr. J. O'SULLIVAN followed with a communication on "The Nature of the Fermenting-power of Yeast," in which he described certain experiments of his on the action of yeast on sugar-solutions, fully confirming Buchner's classical discoveries of the enzyme separable from yeast-cells. The character of the action is chemical, and not vital, as was at one time supposed.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on January 29, at University College. Mr. G. T. Turner (President) occupied the chair, and the following members were also present: Messrs. B. Allen, F. H. Blissett, H E. Boorne, J. Cooper (Weston-super-Mare), E. W. Hill, B. Keen (Hon. Secretary), H. Matthews, A. L. Taylor, E. F. Young.

Mr. A E. Matthews was elected to fill the office of Hon. Treasurer, in place of Mr. J. Stroud. Mr. H E. Boorne was elected Hon. Secretary, in place of Mr. B. Keen, who retired owing to ill-health. Mr. E. F. Young was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. G. T. Turner was elected Vice-President. It was decided that the committee as at present constituted should remain in office for another year.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer.

Royal Institution.

THE bitterly cold east wind prevailing on the last day of January thinned the attendance at the Friday night discourse by Professor A. Crum Brown on the "Ions of Electrolysis." Lord Kelvin occupied the chair, and the Professor, in a musical Scotch accent, reviewed the theory of the ions and anions of electricity from its origin by Faraday to the important position it has assumed by recent researches. A quaintly told allegory of men and horses moving at various rates in a field was used to illustrate the movements of the ions in electrolysis. One of the experiments during the discourse was by Dr. H. Marshall showing the direct method of preparing persulphates, which he discovered in 1890, by the electrolysis of the acid sulphate of the metal.

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Festivities.

Still Dining.

On January 29 a party of Boots' branch and departmental managers, over fifty in all, dined at the Mikado Café, Nottingham, Mr. E. S. Waring (a director of the Eastern Company) presiding. Representatives were present from Lincoln, Derby, Newark, Mansfield, Loughborough, Ilkeston, Melton Mowbray, Swadlincote, &c. After a sumptuous repast, a well-arranged programme was carried out. The usual loyal toasts were proposed, after which "The Firm" was pledged, to which Mr. A. L. Milne (Secretary) replied. Various musical items were contributed by Messrs. Waring, Bentley, Kerridge, Potter, Palmer, I. Aspden, and G. R. Elliott.

Wolverhampton Diners.

On January 30 the staff of Martyn's Stores (Limited) were entertained to dinner at the Swan and Peacock Hotel. About fifty were present, including the managing director (Mr. S. M. Hibberd) and the solicitor (Mr. J. F. Brewer). The chair was occupied by Mr. E. A. A. Fry, and the vice-chair by Mr. Westherick. Mr. J. Mould submitted the toast of "The Firm," to which Mr. Hibberd, in replying, stated that during the past year they had served two-thirds of a million customers. A number of other toasts followed, and an excellent programme of music was contributed by Messrs. Knight, Chuter, Fudge, Atherton, Jackson, Dunn, and Dean. The duties of accompanist were well discharged by Mr. C. E. Love.

Dietetic Demonstration.

The Students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain arranged a class for the study of dietetics at the Holborn Restaurant on February 3. Professor Reynolds Green conducted the demonstration, and this being an annual affair friends of the school were present, amongst whom we noticed, Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Dr. Attfield, Dr. A. P. Luff, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. R. Bremridge, Professor Collie, Professor Greenish, Mr. Michael Carteighe, Mr. R. A Robinson, Mr. E. N. Butt, Mr. F. C.J. Bird, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. W. P. Robinson, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Ward, and Mr. J. R. Wretts. Specimens of various foods from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, prepared in the restaurant laboratory for the use of man, were placed before the company, and these were comminuted and digested in various unofficial infusions and fermented juices. On the suggestion of Professor Green the fumes of the leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum* were inhaled and, the practical part of the demonstration being over, a discussion took place interspersed with illustrations of the power of the larynx in producing pleasing sounds, Professor Elwin and the Bloomsbury Square quartette being the chief exponents of this art.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, Mr. A. Norman Hirst proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," giving it as his opinion that the best place to study for the Minor was the "Square" school. The Vice-President in reply referred to the educational aims of the founders of the Society, and said that their successors have ever since endeavoured to progress on the lines originally laid down. Mr. Carteighe proposed "The School of Pharmacy," recalling the time when science was unrecognised and unknown amongst fashionable and blue-blooded people. The pharmacist was the first chemist, and lest the present generation should forget, he (the speaker) reiterated that nearly every discovery of importance in chemistry was formerly made by pharmacists, and that the first laboratory for the teaching of practical chemistry in London was in the kitchen of 17 Bloomsbury Square. The Dean of the School (Professor Green) replied. Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, in a well-delivered speech, proposed the toast of "The Past Students," saying that the successes of the past students as presidents, councillors, and municipal governors encouraged present students. Mr. Walter Hills, replying, said he estimated that he was speaking for some two thousand past students, and put forward the life of G. F. Schacht as that of an ideal pharmacist. Students could not do better than study the works of Schacht as shown in his various contributions to pharmacy. After this "The Demonstrators" was proposed by Professor Greenish, and replied to by Mr. T. E. Wallis, (and other toasts such as that of "The Dinner Secretaries" Messrs. J. S. Hills and E. T. Neathercoat) were taken.

Trade Notes.

A New Film, the Planchon, is about to be put on the English market by Messrs. Gaumont & Co., Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, W.C. The Planchon film is to be made in rolls for daylight loading, and also in cut films.

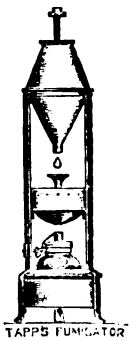
The firm of Thomas Wilkinson, 42 Hatton Wall, E.C., inform us that it was their sarsaparilla which was imitated by an American firm for the drug-bazaars in India, to which reference was made by a correspondent last week (p. 188).

Packed Chloride.—A penny packet of "XL chloride of lime" reposes on the desk in front of us, and there are no odoriferous indications that it contains that sweet-smelling domestic article. It is neat, compact, odourless, and of good size. The manufacturers, Messrs. John Paterson & Co., of 6 Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow, say it will keep intact in any climate, being both airtight and waterproof. It is put up also in twopenny packets.

For the Vaccinated and Unvaccinated.—Referring to our note in last week's issue concerning vaccination-pads (page 207), Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., have shown us a series of pads they manufacture which are made of boric lint and wool. These are in two sizes (for adults and infants), and are fitted with strapping on the top and tapes below, for the convenience of examination by the surgeon. In this connection also Messrs. Maw have recently made arrangements for an increased supply of their "Pure Culture" brand of vaccine-lymph, to cope with the abnormal demand at present existing.

P.A.T.A. Additions.—We mentioned in our Winter Issue, January 25, that Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) had placed their goods upon the Proprietary Articles Trade Association list. The firm have for years been protecting the prices of their specialities, and at the beginning of this year they advanced the minimum prices of most of them to ensure a better profit to retailers and wholesalers alike. The inclusion in the P.A.T.A. list makes no further change as to terms, but has been done at the request of wholesale houses who find it advantageous to work protective schemes through the P.A.T.A.

Tapp's Patent Fumigator, for which Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C., are wholesale agents, is a clever and sensible piece of apparatus. It is intended for continuous fumigations of rooms or wards with disinfectants or deodorants. The apparatus is 14 inches high, and consists of a double-cone vessel to hold the disinfectant. On the top is a regulating rod which terminates at the bottom and permits the contents to drop out at any desired rate into an evaporating-basin, which is heated by a spirit-lamp. A little silver sand is put into the basin so that the rate of the evaporation is always moderate, and may of course be controlled by regulating the amount of liquid dropping into it, which the regulator does effectually. It can be used for such varied substances as carbolic acid, formalin, eucalyptus oil, and eau-de-Cologne.


TAPP'S FUMIGATOR

A Scotch Sundries List.—The catalogue and price-list of patent medicines and proprietary articles just issued by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., of Edinburgh, is a well-arranged and nicely-printed production. Beside a full list of the patent medicines in ordinary use (with retail, discount and net cash-prices plainly set forth), several pages are given to the specialities in perfumery, soaps, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. Lozenges, jujubes, capsules, and new and special pharmaceutical preparations of the firm's own manufacture should prove interesting reading to the trade, and the sixteen pages devoted to the synonyms, formulæ, uses and doses of some of the most recent synthetic remedies will be an instruction to many.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Caldwell, the member for Mid Lanark, put the following question to the Home Secretary:—

Whether he is aware that, under the law relating to the sale of scheduled poisons, an unqualified assistant of a medical man or of a registered chemist is prohibited from selling poisons, under penalty of a fine, but that no penalty is attached to the employer for any offence committed by such unqualified assistant; whether he is aware that, in the case of registered medical practitioners, the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have given notice that they will treat as infamous conduct in a professional respect, and have the name erased from the Medical Register, under the 29th section of the Medical Act (1868), any medical practitioner who may leave an unqualified assistant in charge of their medical halls or open shops, whilst no penalty is attached to the registered chemist who employs an unqualified assistant should that assistant sell scheduled poisons; whether it is within the power of the General Council to declare the employment of an unqualified assistant to be infamous conduct in a professional respect under the Medical Acts; and, if so, whether he will introduce legislation which will equally punish a registered chemist who may similarly employ an unqualified assistant, seeing that the danger to the public is equally the same whether the unqualified assistant be that of a medical practitioner or of a registered chemist.

Mr. Jesse Collings replied as follows on behalf of the Home Secretary:—"My right honourable friend understands that under the Pharmacy Acts (1868 and 1869) any person who, not being a chemist or a qualified medical practitioner, sells poisons, is liable to prosecution, but that there is no provision in those Acts for making the employer responsible for the acts of his apprentice or assistant except in the case of a breach of the regulations to be observed in the sale of poisons. As my right honourable friend has said in answer to another question, the powers of the General Medical Council as to deciding what is or what is not 'infamous conduct in a professional respect' under the Medical Act are governed by the terms of the Act and the decisions thereunder, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department has no authority to interpret them. As regards the last part of the question, the subject of the sale of poisons is now being considered by a committee, whose recommendations must be awaited before any decision as to the legislation suggested can be arrived at."

The other answer alluded to by Mr. Collings was to a question put by Dr. Macnamara as to the case of Dr. Rendell, of Great Yarmouth, who last November was before the General Medical Council in regard to a charge of infamous conduct because he held an appointment as medical officer for the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society, which canvassed for members. That case being *sub judice*, the Home Secretary "fenced."

VAGRANTS AND SMALLPOX.

Mr. Grant Lawson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has announced that the President of the Board recently issued a circular to Boards of Guardians, in which he called attention to the risk of smallpox being spread by means of casual paupers.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Ritchie appears to be taking steps to secure uniformity in the charge for vaccination-exemption certificates. He has explained, in answer to a question, that the charge varies in different districts, and he is doing his best to secure uniformity.

In my last letter I called attention to a Bill which Mr. Broadhurst had introduced to amend the Vaccination Acts, and stated that it appeared at the instance of certain Leicester anti-vaccinators. The text, which is now circulated, bears me out. It provides that—

No parent or person having the custody of a child shall be compelled or ordered to vaccinate such child by any justice, court, or other, having authority hitherto, to compel or order, and so much of Sections 29 and 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 as enacts that any parent or person having the custody of a child shall be compelled as aforesaid is hereby repealed.

At a recent sitting of the House of Lords Lord Newton presented a Bill, which was read a first time, "to amend the Vaccination Act, 1898." Afterwards his Lordship favoured me with a few minutes' conversation in the Lobby as to the scope of the Bill. He said it is very simple. All he desires is to do away with the "conscientious objector" which the Act of 1898 called, so to speak, into existence. Put in other words, the part of the Act which the noble lord proposes to repeal is that—

No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1897 if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate in petty sessions, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection.

Mr. Long announces that he cannot hold out any expectation that the Government will introduce a Revaccination Bill during the present session.

BOVINE AND HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

It appears that very extensive experiments will have to be carried out by the Commission appointed to report on Professor Koch's theory that bovine and human tuberculosis are distinct diseases and incommunicable, and that for this purpose laboratories and other buildings have been erected on the farms where this part of the work is to be done. Mr. Grant Lawson stated in the House on Monday, in reply to a question, that it is impossible to say how long these experiments will take, but arrangements have been made for the Commission occupying the farms for three years.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

Mr. Emmott, who has charge of the new Bill for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under trade-names, writes to me to say that the measure is the same as that of last year. That Bill was very different from the measure which was sent to a committee two years ago, and one of its features—if an omission can be called a feature, was that the district register, which was originally proposed, was done away with.

FALSE MARKING OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Sir Howard Vincent's Bill to "restrain the false marking of foreign goods" has now been printed. It simply provides for the repeal of Section 16 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, which the promoters of the Bill allege has become inoperative, and for the substitution of the following preamble and provision:—

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for prohibiting the importation of goods which might be fraudulently sold as being of British manufacture, be it therefore enacted as follows:—All goods of foreign manufacture are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom unless the word "imported" shall be conspicuously and indelibly stamped upon each article, and any goods of foreign manufacture not so marked shall be included among goods prohibited to be imported, as if they were specified in Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

There is a proviso to the effect that it shall apply to all goods imported from any foreign country except such goods as may be specially exempted from time to time from the provisions of the published regulations of the Commissioners of Customs on the ground that they are incapable of being marked. In this connection it is interesting to recall that the committee which considered the whole subject in 1897 found that the Marks Act of 1887 had to a great extent stopped fraudulent practices, but, while saying that the balance of evidence was in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act, they also expressed the opinion—and it is this which is at the foundation of the present—that "the competition of improperly marked goods is sometimes injurious." Sir Howard Vincent and his colleagues use much more forcible language on the subject; they go as far as to assert that in some particular articles the home product is being driven out of the market.

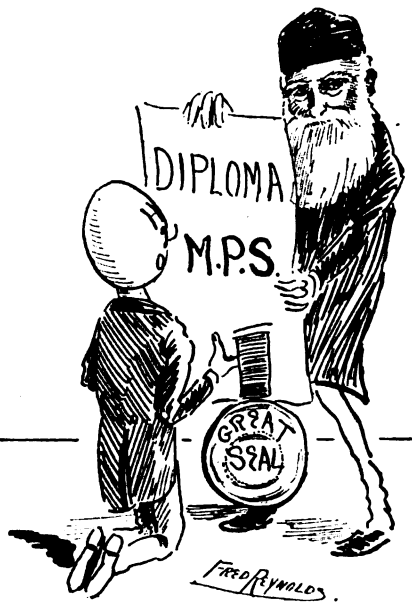
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Things that Happen—Sometimes.

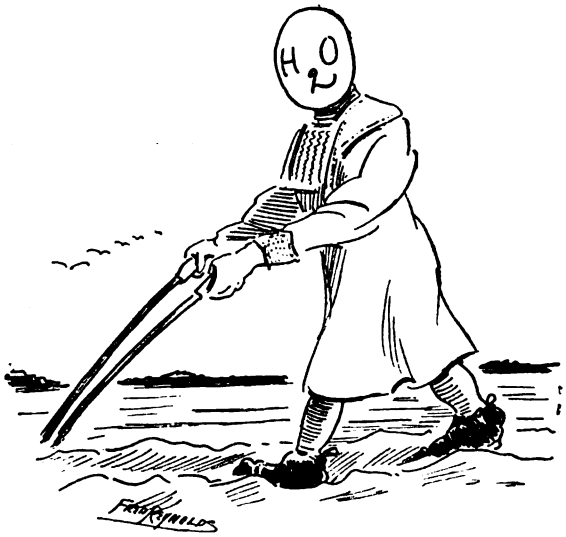
Then and Now.

(A Legend of Bloomsbury Square.)

H. Tuwoe was a qualified man
(As Mr. Brem. attested),
He opened a shop on an elegant plan,
No wayside waggon or travelling van,
But the finest seen since drugs began
And the recipes of the medical clan
Poured in quite unrequested.

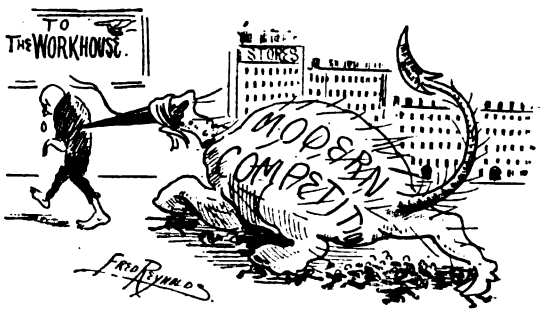


So he sang all day in an artless way:
"A hundred per cent. come pay, pay, pay;
Come, my itching palm assist!
'Tis well I wot
To touch the spot,
And be a pharmacist!"



But, ah, in time he mourned intense,
And profits could not scrape any;
The doctors did themselves d spense,
And stores uprose in size immense,
With patent plans to soothe the sense
For something less than sevenpence,
Or, maybe, twopence-ha'penny.

So, cynic-like, he went on strike;
"For now," said he, "all men alike
Can kill a pain or harm a cyst;
Far better go
And plough and sow,
And on a farm assist."



Alas for H. Tuwoe! the curse
Of modern competition
Quite broke his heart and drained his purse
(No charity could re-imburse),
And so he had a workhouse hearse
When he this epitaph in verse
Had penned in deep contrition:

"No patent pill could cure his ill,
And he gave up hope of any Bill
Designed to save the pharmacist;
A Union slave
Prepared his grave,
And Peace did with her balm assist."

W. H. SCOTT.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Caird, F. M., and Cathcart, C. W. *Surgical Handbook for the Use of Students, Practitioners, House surgeons, and Dressers.* 11th ed. 12mo. 8*s.* 6*d.* (Griffin.)

Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain 1902. 8vo. Pp. 572. 2*s.* net. (London: Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square.)

Cheadle, W. B. *On the Principles to be Observed in the Artificial Feeding of Infants.* 5th ed. Ed. and rev. by F. J. Poynton. 7¾ × 5¼. Pp. 284. 5*s.* (Smith & E.)

Marpmann's Illustrierte Fachlexika der Gesammten Apparaten-, Instrumenten- und Maschinenkunde, der Technik und Methodik für Wissenschaft, Gewerbe und Unterricht. By Georg Marpmann, Leipzig. 1 50m. per part. (Paul Schimmelwitz Leipzig; H. Grevel & Co., London.)

Matthews, C. G. *Manual of Alcoholic Fermentation and Allied Industries.* Illus. 7½ × 4⅝. Pp. 308. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (E. Arnold.)

Medical Directory, 1902. 14*s.* (Churchill.)

Perkin, W. H., and Lean, B. *Introduction to Chemistry and Physics.* 2 vols. New ed. 7 × 4½. Pp. 456. Each, 2*s.* (Macmillan.)

Pocket-book of Refrigeration and Icemaking for 1902. Edited by A. J. Wallis-Tayler. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Lockwood.)

The Chemical-manufacturers' Directory. Contains the leading firms in the chemical trade, corrected to date. 8¼ × 5⅜. Pp. 149. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Simpkin.)

Walker, J. *Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.* 7⅛ × 4¾. Pp. 274. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Bell.)

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Methylated Soap-liniment

must surely hold the record among drugs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for slipperiness. The fates have ordained that the right to sell this article as soap-liniment shall be defended by our friends the companies. I do not doubt that they are fighting the battle for many a struggling "legitimate" chemist and druggist as well as for themselves, for no doubt there has existed a widespread notion that the order of the Board of Inland Revenue permitting the use of methylated spirit in certain liniments was to be regarded as a sort of command, or at any rate as of an authority equal to that of the Pharmacopœia. But nobody can say that the companies are not doing the work thoroughly. They are fighting for the right as if their very dividends depended on it. Now they are going to the High Court with, I think, six distinct points. Their defence recalls the classic case of the cracked kettle. "I contend," said the counsel for the defence, "first, that we never borrowed the kettle; secondly, that it was cracked when we borrowed it; and thirdly, that we returned it sound." "We never sold this stuff," says one of the defendants; "if we did, we sold the proper article; and there is no such thing as a standard to show what the proper article should be." Whatever the result may be the lawyers are enjoying themselves.

The London Chemists' Association

has got itself formed, but its objects are as shadowy as ever. In December Mr. Pond peremptorily enjoined those amiable outsiders who were trying to help the committee with some suggestions to suspend their comments until he and his colleagues had been pleased to set forth the defined purpose of the Association. We should probably have to wait till, as the French say, "three days after never" if we were duly obedient. The one defined purpose vouchsafed to us by the self-created committee of twenty-five is that we are to pay 5*s.* a year. For this we are to be rewarded with friendly intercourse between Camberwell and Bayswater twice a year—in May and November. During the rest of the twelve months the Twenty-five will think for us, speak for us, "make such rules as they may deem advisable" for us, appoint special committees to carry out special objects, and spend as much of our money "as they shall think fit" on the protection of our trade rights and interests. But as the Association will have to keep itself going before it can help other causes, I am sorry for the objects which are going to be dependent on those subsidies.

The First Hundred Crowns

or more are already due to somebody for "preliminaries"; it will cost a hundred more each time the Pharmaceutical Council is made to shudder; twice that figure will hardly send a tremor through the County Council; and what it costs to stagger Parliament, I know not. But these are among the exploits we look for from Mr. Pentney and his associates before our surplus funds are voted to other combatants; and if there are five hundred dumb driven cattle among metropolitan pharmacists who will plank down 5*s.* each on so vague a programme as the one put before them, business must have been very brisk this winter.

Compare

the opinion of the Portsmouth Magistrates on the multi-shopkeeper with that of a Metropolitan stipendiary. Mr. Woolmer White has twenty-eight addresses, and the Portsmouth Bench were compelled to find that at one of these he was disregarding the Pharmacy Act. But they said, "In a firm such as his" (with pharmacies all over the South of England) "little slips must occasionally occur," and they imposed a fine of 1*s.* It is so good of this gentleman, they seemed to argue—a J.P. himself, by the way—to provide for us all those nice shops, that we ought not to expect too strict a compliance with the law in his case. Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Clerkenwell Stipendiary, does not see any good reason to temper the wind of the law when a wealthy company breaks it. Having found charges proven under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act against two big druggists' companies, he remarked in each case, "This is a large concern and I shall impose the full penalty, 20*l.*, with 10*l.* 10*s.* costs." *Noblesse oblige*, and, in Mr. D'Eyncourt's view, so does size.

The Exact Address

on the poison-label is a matter of more importance than the Portsmouth Magistrates realise. From a police point of view it is the essential information. How is a purchase to be traced if "all over the South of England" is the definition of the selling-place? It might be suggested to the Privy Council Committee that in this respect the statutory requirement might be made rather more stringent. If Mr. White had put all his addresses on his poison-labels he would have complied with the law, but the information would have been as vague as it was in the form he actually used. Chemists with two or three shops generally, I suppose, use labels with those two or three addresses on them. Even in such cases it is impossible to fix the place of sale if it should be to the interest of the vendor not to admit it. The exact address where the sale was effected, and no other, ought to be insisted on in the case of every poison-label.

A Fine Distinction

was that which was made by Alderman Sir Horatio Davies at the Mansion House Police Court. "Ung. hydrargyri" was bought at two City pharmacies. It was so ordered in writing, and both vendors supplied a preparation weaker than the B P. ointment. The first, supplied by a company, was 70 per cent. deficient; the second 60 per cent. The first was supplied by a company; the second by an individual. The company pleaded not guilty, and had a solicitor to defend them; the individual pleaded guilty, and said nothing. The Alderman fined the company 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the individual 40*s.* He justified the difference by remarking that the company's dilution was based on an old formula, while the other "appeared to have followed no standard." Flies bite the lean horse is how I should characterise that sort of justice.

The Manchester Chemists' Association

ought to know all there is to be known about pharmaceutical education after a discourse on the subject by Mr. Grier, lecturer at Owens College, and a discussion sustained by Professor Pope, Professor Weiss, and Professor Wild. The learned gentlemen were not quite as tender towards our feelings as they ought to have been. They hinted that pharmacy-students thought rather of passing their examination than of education; which is, of course, what no other students do. One of the professors, however, hit the target, but not the bull's-eye, when he said the pharmacist was becoming a mere middleman for selling American goods in the original wrappers. That is crude, Professor. What we really want in a highly trained modern pharmacist is that he shall sell something else just as good when the customer wants the American remedy, and at the same time send the customer away satisfied. Do they teach him how to do that at Owens College?

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Editorial Comments.

William Martindale.

"*Facile princeps* amongst pharmacists."

"A man who for many years had been steeped in pharmacy, who had led the race of many of the new discoveries and in making known the new remedies introduced into medicine."

IT is years since these high encomiums were publicly uttered on two similar but different occasions—one by Mr. S. R. Atkins, and the other by Mr. N. H. Martin—and now that the man of whom they spoke has gone to his rest it is difficult to put more happily the characteristics which made him the best-known pharmacist in the British Empire. William Martindale was first and foremost a pharmacist; he carried with him that love of the Art which attracts all practitioners of it, be they men of manipulative skill, or learned in the sciences which bear upon it, or neither of these but mere toilers for the pittance which falls to the drug-dealer. All were equally attracted by his obvious practical intimacy with every branch of the art of pharmacy, and although he did not lack the average Englishman's share of obstinacy in sticking to his opinions, one forgot the fact as acquaintance ripened and intimacy showed that he did not lack appreciation for all shades of opinion, even of those who were opposed to his own. Perhaps the best tribute of respect paid to his abilities as a pharmacist was his frequent election to

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the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in a position on the poll far ahead of those who by administrative experience were his superiors. He was essentially a practical man, and in that regard was he esteemed by the members of the Society. Yet, strange to say, it is not by his contributions to pharmaceutical literature that this estimate of William Martindale is sustained. There are many now with us who have written more voluminously on kindred subjects, but few have hit the need of the moment so happily as he, and that was where his strength lay—it built up his reputation amongst his fellows, and made him in the business sense a successful pharmacist. The characteristic was first shown when shortly after his appointment as dispenser and teacher of pharmacy in University College he contributed to the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in December, 1868, an interesting statement regarding the antiseptic treatment of wounds then but recently adopted by "Professor Lister, of Glasgow." It was simply a paper on "Carbolic-acid Plaster," but it was an excellent *début* for a man of six-and-twenty, and at different times in after years he showed that he kept pace with the progress of Listerism. Again, in 1870, when the British Pharmacopœia was under discussion, he put forward, in a series of notes to an evening meeting of the Society, several suggestions, which have since become of universal acceptance, such as the moistening of tragacanth-powder with spirit before adding the water in making mucilage. There are many new ideas of his in regard to the everyday work of the pharmacy scattered through the publications which he gave to the pharmaceutical world during the better thirty years of his life; we may mention his strong advocacy of the use of fresh bitter-orange peel in preference to the dried for the tincture; the advantages of oil of theobroma as a solvent and pill excipient for phosphorus and, later, as a vehicle for the administration of nitro-glycerin; his suggestion that quinine hydrochloride should replace the sulphate in making the tincture (not original to him, yet its final adoption was due to his advocacy); his work on the pharmacy of Chian turpentine was of immense service to dispensers of twenty years ago, as were also his hints regarding potassium-permanganate pills when they were introduced about 1883. Ideas such as these scattered throughout papers do not alone make a reputation: it was a peculiarity with William Martindale that he rarely conversed or spoke publicly on any topic related to practical pharmacy without conveying something fresh based on experience. His pharmacy was within the confines of the medical Mecca, and thus he was brought into contact with the leading medical and surgical practitioners of the day, which, combined with his close attention to current medical literature, placed him amongst the first of pharmacists to solve problems which sooner or later presented themselves far and wide. He was not the only pharmacist so favourably situated, but he was known to his *confrères* as one who gave them the benefit of his experience. That was exactly the feeling with which the "Extra Pharmacopœia" was received when it was first published in 1883, and the utility of the work to pharmacists and physicians has been consistently maintained through numerous editions. Elsewhere in this issue we deal more precisely with events in his career, and there is a pathetic interest in the fact that his services to pharmacy as a leader, in the widest sense of the term, have been chequered by the cardiac-malady which hastened his end. In fact, he entered the arena of pharmaceutical politics at a time when, for his health's sake, it would have been better, had he consulted more his own well-being, if he had taken the leisure which his business afforded him. His presidency of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was interrupted by his medical adviser, and when he came to accept the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society he was again compelled by his physician to seek rest in a voyage to the Cape. His services to pharmacy as an investigator, as Chairman of the B.P.C. Formulary Committee, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the Revision of the British Pharmacopœia, and as an authority on galenical pharmacy and dispensing, were an ample contribution to his day and generation, and for these his memory will be revered.

Wonderful London.

THE Registrar-General has just issued the complete statistical tables for the county of London as shown by the census of 1900, and a study of the tables shows what a wonderfully complex whole it is that is included in the county of London. The area comprised is 74,839 acres, and on this space 4,536,541 persons are located. The pauper inmates of workhouses number 46,646 persons, 10,724 were in hospitals, 3,412 in lunatic asylums, and 4,167 under lock and key in local and convict prisons. The females exceed the males by 252,371, the proportion between the sexes being a little greater than it was in 1891. There are 571,768 inhabited houses and 40,069 uninhabited houses in the county of London, but of the latter class 24,098 are used for business-purposes, and had no inhabitants on census night. There are 109,716 babies under one year, which suggests plenty of scope for inventors of feeding-bottles; 495,608 children are under five years, the next favourite age being 25 to 30, 438,329 persons claiming that five-year period. Twenty-four entered themselves as of 100 years of age or upwards. Turning now to the nationalities of the inhabitants, we note that over three millions are London born, 56,605 were born in Scotland, 60,211 in Ireland, 35,421 in Wales, whilst 161,222 persons were born in foreign countries. The occupations of special interest to chemists contain the following number of persons:—

Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners ...	4,801
Dentists (including assistants)	1,307
Veterinary surgeons	327
Nurses and invalid attendants	16,473
Persons engaged in scientific pursuits	711
Scientific-instrument makers and opticians ...	2,629
Surgical-instrument makers...	1,741
Manufacturing chemists	3,152
Alkali-manufacturers	22
Chemists, druggists	5,921
Retired chemists and druggists (in the workhouse, 24)	152
Oil and colour men	3,761
Mineral-water makers	1,756

The definition given for chemists and druggists is evidently not the legal one, as the number includes 835 women. The distribution of chemists and druggists in the various boroughs is not of much value, as the sizes of the boroughs bear no proportion to each other, but with the population given in the second column will enable some unemployed pharmaceutical statisticians to work out the proportion:—

	Chemists and Druggists	Population
City of London	46	26,923
Battersea ...	154	168,907
Bermondsey ...	171	130,760
Bethnal Green	134	129,680
Camberwell ...	410	259,339
Chelsea ...	77	73,842
Deptford ...	121	110,398
Finsbury ...	145	101,463
Fulham ...	126	137,289
Greenwich ...	67	95,770
Hackney ...	346	219,272
Hammersmith	133	112,239
Hampstead ...	132	81,942
Holborn ...	126	59,405
Islington ...	522	334,991
Kensington ...	230	176,628
Lambeth ...	505	301,895
Lewisham ...	159	127,495
Paddington ...	215	143,976
Poplar... ...	105	168,822
St. Marylebone	225	133,301
St. Pancras ...	310	235,317
Shoreditch ...	128	118,637
Southwark ...	353	206,180
Stepney ...	259	298,600
Stoke Newington	83	51,247
Wandsworth ...	284	232,034
Westminster (City) ...	291	183,011
Woolwich ...	56	117,178

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It should be explained that the statistics refer only to the county of London; the area known as Greater London, which includes the above, has 6,581,372 inhabitants.

MR. DOBBS AGAIN.

Mr. Thomas G. Dobbs, Secretary to the "Traders in Poisons or Poisonous Substances for Technical or Trade Purposes Protection Society," is indefatigable in the interests of his clients. Several papers—photographic, grocery, and agricultural—contained last week a letter by him about the amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons Committee. He sticks closely to his text—viz, that the sale of poisons in sealed packets as put up by the manufacturer does not require the chemist's skill and knowledge, which may be reserved, according to his view, "in making up a bottle of medicine for a human being." He goes on to say:—

It is to the benefit of traders in all parts of the country that the Society to which I have referred is exerting itself, and I am glad to inform you that the reasonableness of its demand has been admitted by the Privy Council, who last year appointed a Poisons Committee to investigate the matter and report on the evidence submitted to them. Already that committee has held three sittings, at which witnesses were heard on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, on the one hand, and our Protection Society on the other, besides some independent skilled and departmental witnesses, and there is good reason for believing that the committee may recommend the adoption of a third schedule to the Pharmacy Act, which will provide where poisonous compounds are sold in sealed packages for agricultural, horticultural, disinfecting, and other trade or technical purposes, by persons other than chemists, who shall be duly licensed, and being respectable and responsible individuals, they shall be lawfully entitled to sell such articles. It must be understood, however, that this desired result can only be obtained by the traders concerned bestirring themselves and bringing pressure to bear upon the members of Parliament in their respective districts, pointing out to them the desirability of the Government being urged to bring in an Amendment Bill for the purposes above indicated.

This is what Mr. Dobbs is fighting for with all his might, and we should be more content in regard to the outcome of the Poisons Committee if we had an equally strong pharmaceutical representative to go out in the open like Mr. Dobbs.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE POISON COMMITTEE.

The information which our Parliamentary correspondent sent us last week constitutes the first real insight into what the Committee sitting in Whitehall is doing. It is authentic information, and is none the worse because it happens to express views which are not exactly in line with our own. We have since noticed the following paragraph in the *Birmingham Post*:—

I hear that the committee of experts which has been sitting for some time, under the presidency of Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., to consider the qualifications necessary for chemists and the sale of poisons, is likely to make several important recommendations in the report which will be presented before long to the Lord President of the Council. Sir Herbert has had associated with him on the committee such well-known authorities as Professors Thorpe and Tilden, and Dr. Thomas Stevenson, and it is believed that one of the principal recommendations that will find a place in the report will be the compulsory registration of all chemists' shops, and the appointment only of duly-qualified chemists to take charge of them. Attention will also, in all probability, be drawn to certain glaring anomalies connected with the sale of poisons, and while the removal of certain arbitrary restrictions will no doubt be recommended, there is a likelihood that the committee will propose that in future all prosecutions should be initiated by a public prosecutor, instead of, as at present, by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The same paragraph, more or less mutilated, has appeared in other metropolitan and provincial papers. Need we say that all this in regard to the Committee's report is mere conjecture? The stage for drafting the replies to the propositions put to the Committee has not yet been reached.

THE SALE OF DISINFECTANTS.

The *Public Health Engineer* is much troubled in regard to the distribution of carbolic acid, partly on account of the smallpox, and partly because the acid has been scheduled as a poison. "This 'poison,'" says our contemporary, "may cause the death of one or two suicidal maniacs, or be even the means of murdering innocent people. On the other hand, it may save the lives of thousands, especially during the approaching spring. The criminals and the suicides can find other ways of compassing their fell designs; they can buy cyanide of potassium, for instance, for purposes of amateur photography, and they can use lethal weapons. Because there is a remote danger that somebody may at some time be poisoned by carbolic acid, therefore the public are now unable to obtain this disinfectant in retail quantities except from chemists and druggist. The whole business would be laughable were it not fraught with so much tragedy." This is bad engineering. Carbolic acid caused the deaths of thousands of people, and became a popular poison before it was scheduled. It will take years before its legitimate sale is properly restricted, for it is infinitely more difficult to uproot a tree than to pull out a sapling.

ELIXIR VITÆ.

The author of "Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal" refers to the remarkable fact that the native women of Swaziland retain their juvenility long after their first youth is passed. The late King Umbandine's adviser told him that this result was obtained by the use of a secret elixir, and investigations, he says, satisfied him that the Kaffirs really do possess the secret of some mysterious medicine which retards the natural process of physical decay. "This medicine, like all Kaffir specifics, is the product of a herb," adds the author, "and is administered in powder form once only, when the girl has reached a certain age. The result is apparently precisely what we are told follows the use of the traditional elixir of life. Her eyes are bright, her flesh firm, her limbs shapely and supple. Not a line shows on her face, and in this condition she will remain for thirty or forty years."

Recent Wills.

Deighton.—The will, dated November 5, 1901, of Alderman Thomas Milner Deighton, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of "The Hollies," Bridgnorth, who died on November 26 last, has been proved. The testator, whose estate has been valued at 8,870*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, left all his property in trust for his wife, Mrs. Sarah Deighton.

Doble.—Mr. Thomas Iago Doble, chemist and druggist, 45 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W., who died in Westminster Hospital on August 12, has left a gross estate of 448*l.* 10*s.* His son, Mr. William Henry Doble, chemist's assistant, is the sole executor.

Furmston.—Probate of the will of Mr. Samuel Chambers Furmston, chemist and druggist, Chantry House, Avenue Road, Shanklin (formerly in business at High Wycombe), has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Anne Furmston, and the Rev. Samuel Chambers Furmston, of Blockwell Vicarage, Alfreton, son of the deceased. The gross estate is valued at 3,476*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and the net personalty 2,436*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Lowe.—The will of Mr. Robert Henry Lowe, chemist and druggist, of 330 Bilston Road, Wolverhampton, who died on August 31, has been proved at the Lichfield Probate Registry by his executors, Mr. Francis Hawkyard Hinde, of Wolverhampton, stationer, Mr. George Edward Johnson, of Sedgley, Conservative agent, and Mr. Osmond Henry Lowe, chemist, son of the deceased. The gross value of the estate is 662*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the net personalty 453*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

MacCormac.—The will, dated May 31, 1886, of Sir William MacCormac, of 13 Harley Street, London, consulting surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, son of Dr. Henry MacCormac, of Belfast, who died at Bath on December 4 last, aged 65 years, is proved on personal estate of the net value of 22,541*l.* The sole executrix is his widow, Dame Katherine MacCormac, daughter of Mr. Charters, of Belfast, and to her the testator left all his property.

Nutt.—The will of Mr. Archbell James Nutt, chemist and druggist, 133 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., who died at 49 Bonham Road, Brixton, on July 20, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Edith Jane Nutt. The gross amount of the estate is 254*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personalty 136*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

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Marriage.

MCMAHON—RYAN.—On January 23, at St. Munchin's Church, Limerick, John MacMahon, L.P.S.I., Barrington Street, Limerick, to May, daughter of the late John Ryan, T.C, Patrick Street, Limerick.

Deaths.

ANDREW.—At 84 Union Grove, Aberdeen, on January 29, Mr. Thomas Thain Andrew, chemist.

CHAPMAN.—On January 20, Mr. Edward John Chapman, chemist and druggist, Hull. Aged 68.

CHAPMAN.—On January 18, at Heanor, Mr. Frederick Chapman, chemist and druggist. Aged 74.

DUNCAN.—At Brighton, on January 17, Mr. Robert Duncan, chemist and druggist. Aged 27.

FRYER.—On January 15, Mr. Charles John Fryer, chemist and druggist, Wandsworth Road, S.W. Aged 34.

GROVES.—The death occurred recently of Mr. Arthur Groves, chemist, 90 Field Road, Forest Gate, in his 50th year.

HARSTON.—On January 16, Mr. John Frederick Harston, chemist and druggist, Bristol. Aged 48.

HARTLEY.—On December 10, 1901, at Linton, Australia, Mr. Edward Hartley, chemist, formerly of Wakefield, England, and at one time bonded-store proprietor, Mel-Melbourne. Aged 84.

HEWITT.—At 211 Graham Road, Hackney, Mr. John H. Hewitt, who for nearly forty years was in the office of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), of the City Soapworks, London, and by his energy and trustworthiness has worked his way up from the position of junior clerk to that of head cashier. Mr. Hewitt had been in failing health for some time past, but died suddenly from heart-failure. The funeral service will be held at St. Luke's Church, Chatham Place, Hackney, at noon on Friday, February 7, and the interment will take place at Abney Park Cemetery about an hour later.

MARTINDALE.—On February 2, at 19 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., William Martindale, F.C.S., F.L.S., past President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Aged 61. Mr. Martindale was born near Carlisle in 1840, and was apprenticed with the late Mr. Andrew Thompson, Carlisle. The apprenticeship was of a practical nature, and Mr. Martindale has often related how with his apprentice-master early-morning rambles were made in search of henbane and dandelion for the manufacture of galenicals. This early acquaintance with botany doubtless gave him the strong leaning to the botanical side of pharmacy, which came out strongly in after life. Mr. Martindale came to London in 1862 as an assistant at Merrell's in Camden Road, and was afterwards with Messrs. Morson & Son, Southampton Row, W.C., where he remained for some years, attending in the early part of his career a course of lectures at the Bloomsbury Square School. He passed the Minor examination in July 1864, and the Major on October 17, 1866, taking honours in the latter. In 1868 he was appointed dispenser and teacher of pharmacy at University College Hospital, where he remained till he took over the retail branch of Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, 10 Cavendish Street, W., on May 23, 1873, retaining, however, for a short time a position as demonstrator of materia medica to the College. He joined the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1872, taking the place of Mr. Augustus Bird, and was an examiner until the end of 1882 In May, 1889, he was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, being placed at the top of the poll, and it is an index of his popularity with pharmacists that in subsequent elections he was usually returned in that position. He was appointed Treasurer in the early part of 1899, when Mr. Hampson resigned, and in June, 1899, succeeded Mr. Walter Hills as President. At this time Mr. Martindale's health was far from robust, some cardiac trouble giving him considerable annoyance, not to say anxiety, and it was not, therefore, surprising to his friends that before the end of the year of office he was ordered a complete rest. The Vice-President (Mr. Newsholme) had to take his place at the annual meeting in 1900. Mr. Martindale's prescription when not feeling in good health was a sea-voyage, and in these journeys he never failed to investigate the materia medica of the countries he visited. A visit to Egypt in 1889 resulted in a paper on Egyptian opium, and in 1899, when he visited the West Indies, he communicated to the Royal Botanical Society a note on Barbados aloes and Tous les mois. In 1900 he visited South Africa, and on leaving for England was entertained at dinner by the Cape Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Martindale was early connected with the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was elected a member at the Exeter meeting in 1869, and was at once put on the Executive Committee. On the formation of the



Formulary Committee in 1886 he was appointed Chairman. From 1888 to 1890 he was Treasurer of the Conference, and in 1891 and 1896 filled the office of President, the state of his health not permitting him to take the presidency in 1892. It is curious to note that the two years he was President were the only occasions on which the Conference has been welcomed to the town by a peer; in 1891 the late Marquis of Bute was Mayor of Cardiff and welcomed the Conference, and in 1896 the Earl of Derby, as Lord Mayor of Liverpool, similarly acted in that city. When the Conference met in London in 1900 Mr. Martindale was Chairman of the Local Committee, and with his wife and daughter received the visitors at the garden-party at the Royal Botanical Gardens. Mr. Martindale was one of the members of the committee appointed in 1895 by the Pharmaceutical Society at the request of the General Medical Council to assist in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. He took an active part on the committee, and made a large number of experimental preparations in his own laboratory in connection with this work. Of his services to pharmacy generally we write elsewhere. It will be remembered that last July the Privy Council appointed Mr. Martindale to represent the Pharmaceutical Society on the committee which is inquiring into the necessity for alterations in the poisons schedule, and we can testify from personal knowledge to the laborious and painstaking work which he has done in this connection. He was suited better for the pleasant ways of the art of pharmacy rather than the worry of politics. He had the student's mind more fully developed than that of the statesman, so we find his record a large one in pharmaceutical literature. Besides in 1872 he

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edited the University College Hospital Pharmacopœia, and in 1883 published the now well-known "Extra Pharmacopœia," being assisted in the medical notes by Dr. Wynn Westcott. The tenth edition brought out last May has considerably over double the number of pages that were contained in the first edition. The book undoubtedly did much to make his reputation outside the British Isles. When cocaine was all the rage fifteen years ago he wrote a little work on "Coca and Cocaine," which has gone through four editions. He was one of the original contributors to "The Art of Dispensing," and kept up his interest in it, frequently sending us little notes and suggestions for its improvement. In spite of his numerous engagements Mr. Martindale found time to interest himself in municipal life, and was Mayor of Winchelsea in 1893, where he had a family residence and considerable property. He also had archæological tastes and possessed a small collection of ancient pharmacy vases and Egyptian antiquities. He was most methodical in his arrangements, a fact which largely accounts for the varied interests which he attended to, and kept all his correspondence from his youth. Mr. Martindale was a man of handsome presence, and the picture of health and energy when he was well. He was kindness itself, and a perfect mine of information on pharmaceutical topics. He had travelled much, and has been honoured by pharmacists of several countries. He was happily married, and the sympathy of the whole craft will be extended to Mrs. Martindale and her two daughters, and two sons, in their pitiful bereavement. For some years Mr. Martindale had been assisted in his business by his elder son, Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, who indeed had recently relieved his father of most of the details in connection with it. The younger son is an apprentice at 10 New Cavendish Street. The funeral took place at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on Wednesday, February 5, and was attended by many of Mr. Martindale's old colleagues and friends. His two sons and the staff from New Cavendish Street followed the body to the grave, and amongst those connected with pharmacy present were Messrs. C. B. Allen, R. Bremridge, E. N. Butt, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross, A. C. Flack, W. S. Glyn-Jones, W. F. Gulliver, Walter Hills, G. T. W. Newsholme, A. J. Phillips, W. J. I. Philp, J. C. Preston, R A. Robinson, Frank A. Rogers, A. L. Savory, F. Taubman. G. S. Taylor, J. C. Umney, W. P. Want, W. Warren, Harold Wilson, J. A. Wink, S. W. Woolley, and A. C. Wootton. The members of the Pharmaceutical Council and the other officers of the Society who were present attended as representatives of that body, the Council-meeting of this week having been postponed on account of the death. Many beautiful wreaths of flowers were placed on the coffin, and amongst them one sent officially from the Pharmaceutical Society.

Matterson.—On January 19, at Dewsbury, Mr. Edward Hardwick Matterson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83.

Nobbs.—On January 20, Mr. James William Nobbs, chemist and druggist, East India Dock Road, E. Aged 62.

Reynolds.—On January 16, at Bungay, Mr. James John Reynolds, formerly in partnership with Mr. J. Lloyd Bullock, 3 Hanover Street, London, W. Aged 76.

Rickerby.—At Liverpool, on January 20, Mr. Thomas Rickerby, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

Scheffer.—Mr. Emil Scheffer, one of the best-known chemists in the United States, died in Louisville, Ky., last month. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1832, and went when young to the United States, where he did good work, especially in regard to the production of pepsin and digestive preparations generally, the pepsin made by his process in 1870 being the first kind of the gastric ferments without the tissue.

Sibthorp.—On January 13, Mr. Stephen James Kenneth Sibthorp, chemist and druggist, West Hampstead. Aged 52.

Stewart.—At South Street, Milnathort, on January 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Stewart, chemist and druggist. Aged 88.

Thompson.—At 102 Highbury Hill, London, N., on January 19, Mr. Henry Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 75. Mr. Thompson was for many years a manager with Messrs. A. S. Hill & Son, wholesale druggists, Southwark Street, S.E., and had latterly been living in retirement.

Turner.—At Prittlewell, on January 9, Mr. Jabez Turner, chemist and druggist, formerly of Hackney. Aged 75.

Wildsmith.—At 2 Brudenell Avenue, Leeds, on January 30, Mr. Edward Wildsmith, chemist and druggist. Aged 58.

Personalities.

Mr. T. Davies, representative of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., is succeeding Mr. John Blyton in the Yorkshire and Lancashire journey.

Mr. J. Ferrier has been appointed Vice-President of the Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association, in place of Mr. A. S. Swadling, who has left the country.

Mr. J. Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, of Northgate, Darlington, has been re-elected Chairman and a director of the Darlington Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Company (Limited).

Mr. P. E. F. Perrédès, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, is in California. He is visiting different parts of the coast, studying the *Rhamnaceæ* and other medicinal plants.

At an amateur dramatic entertainment promoted by the Rhyl Advertising and Town Improvement Association, and which took place at Rhyl on January 29 and 30, leading parts were taken by Mr. P. J. Ashfield, chemist and druggist, who is Vice-President of the Association.

On Monday, February 3, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C., Brother H. Potter (Messrs. Potter & Clarke) was installed as the first Worshipful Master of the Borough of Stepney Lodge, No. 2,884. The Consecrating Officers were: V.W. Brother E. Letchworth Grand Secretary; V.W. Brother Colonel Probyn, Mayor of Westminster; W. Brother W. J. Crump, Mayor of Islington; V.W. Brother Right Rev. the Bishop of Barking; and V.W. Brother Frank Richardson.

Business Changes.

Mr. S. A. Warner, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business at 29 Regent Circus, Swindon.

Mr. R. E. Rice, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. W. Briggs at 89 Union Road, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Messrs. Walker & Harris, chemists, London, Canterbury, and Ashford (Kent), have purchased the business formerly carried on at 20 George Street, Hastings, by Mr. Walmsley.

Messrs. Carter White & Co., "cash chemists," have opened new premises at 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby. In their public announcements Messrs. Carter White & Co. state that the "firm is owned controlled, and managed by fully-qualified chemists only."

College Notes.

Exeter Pharmacy School.—The Society of Apothecaries has consented to recognise the course of training given in the pharmaceutical department of the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter, as qualifying for admission to the assistants' examination under the new regulations.

London College of Pharmacy.—In reporting Mr. H. Wootton's speech last week, we said all the ladies had passed on one occasion. What he actually said was "On three occasions all the Majors we sent up from the College were successful, and twice they formed one-half the total pass."

Imperial College of Chemistry.—At the recent examination conducted by the Institute of Chemistry in Branch E, pharmacology, therapeutics, and microscopy, the whole of the candidates presenting themselves from this College were successful—namely, F. Arnaud, J. R. Brookes, E. Jenkins, Herbert King, M.Sc., W. Lowson, W. Partridge.

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INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.—The return League game between the Metropolitan College and London College was played at Wormholt Farm on Saturday, February 1, but what promised to be a fast and interesting game was considerably spoiled by the very high wind. London scored through Evans in the first half, and managed to keep their opponents out, thus reversing the result of the previous game by 1 to nil.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held in the lecture theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Friday evening, January 31, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, jun., in the chair. After the minutes were disposed of, Mr. C. E. Male read a paper on "Apis Mellifica." He stated at the outset that he proposed to confine himself to the anatomy and life history of the honey-bee, the subject of bee-keeping having lately been treated in an able and practical manner by Mr. S. T. Frost (see *C. & D.*, January 25, page 109). The paper, which was illustrated by a number of lantern-slides, was followed with interest by all present. At its conclusion Mr. F. C. Hanbury explained the construction of a modern bee-hive, which, together with other apparatus, combs, &c., had been lent for the occasion by Messrs. Lee & Son, Silver Street, W.C. Mr. T. E. Wallis, B.Sc., also described some experiments, which showed that the antennæ of the bee are organs of smell, and that, although each compound eye of the bee consists of about 3,000 lenses, there is every probability that only one image of any object is conveyed to the insect's brain. Questions were asked by some of the students, and replied to by Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Male. [For dinner report, see page 230.]

NEWCASTLE STUDENTS SUP AND SMOKE.—The students of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy held their annual supper and smoker on Wednesday, January 29, in the Grand Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. There was a large attendance of old students, and the visitors included Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S., and Mr. Barry Noble. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., presided, and after supper the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society" was given by Mr. J. F. Wootton, and replied to by Mr. Merson; that of the "North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy" being given by Mr. G. Rae Patterson and acknowledged by Mr. Dudderidge. Mr. Barry Noble spoke a few words urging the claims of the Young Chemists' Association. The rest of the evening was devoted to a smoking concert, the following gentlemen contributing to the programme:—Messrs. J. Hay, G. R. Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Stewardson, Marshall, and McPhail with songs; Messrs. Blackburn and J. A. Hay with piano solos; Mr. Moffatt a violin solo; Messrs. Robertson, Gowland, W. C. Longstaff, and Parsons with recitations; Messrs Blackburn and J. A. Hay very ably performing the accompaniments. The programme of this happy reunion was designed by Mr. H. Parsons in colours and "gold," the latter being one of those insoluble salts which are familiar to visitors to York Place, Edinburgh, but whose nature they less frequently know. One side of the programme showed sketches of laboratory and dispensing-counter apparatus depicting "to the coming generation of counter-jumpers the road to ruin—three years' hard." The right side showed two return tickets to Edinburgh, four bags of money representing examiners' fees and expenses, below which we find the label of "A. Stonybroke, M P.S., chemist and druggist. Hours, 7.30 to 9.30; Sundays, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9." It was for

The Conglomeration.
One look that will
be a warning to
the future generation

"N.B.—I sell no drugs—only patents at cost price."

NURSERY RHYMES AND PILLS.—Messrs. Page Woodcock, the pill-manufacturers, of Lincoln, recently inserted an advertisement in the *Schoolmistress*, offering a parcel of pictorial nursery rhymes to infant-schools and received one thousand applications. That number of parcels has been despatched, each parcel containing from twenty to six hundred pictorial cards for distribution to school children.

THE ACADEMY AND "LITERATURE" for February 1 is a composite production which will appeal to readers with diversified tastes. Although mainly interesting to "littery persons," there are several articles—the review of Mr. Holland Rose's "The Life of Napoleon I," for instance—that place this weekly far above the snippety productions of ephemeral journalism. Under the title "Things Seen" are two delightful sketches, which throw into strong relief the innate politeness of the Italian and the callousness of the ordinary British peasant. "A Kipling Exam. Paper" is distinctly humorous, while the drama, art, and science are consecutively treated by men who know how to write and what they are writing about.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

CARBIDE PATENT.

THE validity of Willson's patent for the production of calcium carbide was raised in an action before Mr. Justice Buckley by the Acetylene Illuminating Company (Limited) against the United Alkali Company (Limited) to restrain them from manufacturing, selling, or supplying in this country calcium carbide manufactured according to Willson's specification No. 16,705, of 1894. After a hearing which lasted several days his Lordship dismissed the action, holding that the defendants had proved their case—viz, that the patent was not valid, and that they had not in fact infringed it.

"KOKO FOR THE HAIR."

ON January 31 Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady granted to the Koko Mariscopos Company an interim injunction to restrain Cadman & Lunger until trial of the action from selling in this country a toilet-preparation called "Koko for the Hair," and from passing off as the plaintiffs' any preparation not manufactured by them. It was stated that the plaintiffs were incorporated in 1895, and in 1898 became the proprietors of registered trade-marks. They had recently discovered that an attempt had been made by the defendants to sell to Harrod's Stores and another store a similar preparation, and that was a breach of an agreement made in 1888 between the defendants and the plaintiffs' predecessors. The defendants claimed a right to manufacture and sell in this country, for export, which point his Lordship will decide at the trial.

Merchandise-marks Act.

MINERAL-WATER BOTTLES.

ON January 31, at the Limerick Quarter Sessions, before Judge Adams, Patrick Toomey, mineral-water manufacturer, sought to recover the sum of 10*l.* from Mr. Mathew McNamara, Sexton Street, mineral-water manufacturer (trading as P. Ryan), damages sustained by reason of the defendant converting to his own use a quantity of mineral-water bottles marked with plaintiff's name. Plaintiff also claimed an injunction against the defendant from further using the bottles.

The defendant said that counsel was engaged in the case who could not attend.

The case was adjourned to next Sessions.

AT the Newry Petty Sessions on January 29, John D. McVicker, Inspector of the Belfast Bottle Exchange, prosecuted John O'Hare & Sons, mineral-water manufacturers, Queen Street, Newry, on a similar charge, and obtained a fine of 10*s.* and 30*s.* costs.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

UNSTAMPED PROPRIETARIES.

AT Bow Street Police Court on January 30, George Squire Boutall, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling medicines liable to a stamp duty, without stamps, at 237 High Holborn, The Pharmacy, Holborn, 98 Strand, 5 Green Street, and 3 Newcastle Street, seven summonses in all. Mr. Timbrell, for the defence, admitted that there had been a technical offence, but pleaded that in consequence of an accident the defendant met with in September last he had been unable to exercise proper control over the thirteen businesses he owned. Mr. Uniacke, who prosecuted for the Inland Revenue authorities, said seven distinct purchases had been made. In each case unstamped medicine was supplied, and in each case the article was marked 1*s.* 1½*d*, but was sold for 1*s.* Mr. Boutall had been cautioned by the Board of Inland Revenue, and wrote to say that he was surprised, as his assistants had been repeatedly told to put stamps on all articles liable to stamp duty. The fact that the defendant had met with an accident, Mr. Uniacke said, would make little difference, inasmuch as he had thirteen shops to look after, and he could not supervise them

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thoroughly. He had been convicted of the same offence on more than one occasion. Mr. Timbrell said defendant had made arrangements that in future all goods manufactured and sent out from the Marchmont depôt should be stamped before they left the store. This, of course, would relieve the assistants at the various branches of any responsibility. James Towse, manager of the head depôt at Marchmont Street, said several assistants who had received special instructions to see that all dutiable goods should be stamped had recently been discharged for not doing their duty. Richard Clarke, an assistant at the defendant's Holborn establishment, deposed that defendant's employés had received instructions verbally, and in writing, to affix stamps to all goods which ought to be stamped, and they were supplied with stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Uniacke: Can you understand why an article marked 1*s.* 1½*d.* was sold for 1*s.*?

The Witness: It is a usual thing.

Mr. Uniacke: Why are these goods marked at 1*s.*?

The Witness: You can buy patent medicine at 10*d.*, although it is marked 1*s.* 1½*d.* The thing is done all over London.

Sir Albert de Rutzen said it was a pity the defendant did not make arrangements for having all his goods stamped before they left the depôt after he was fined on the last occasion. He would now have to pay fines and costs amounting to 18*l.* 4*s.*

County Court Cases.

On Sale or Return.

At Northampton County Court on January 29, Algernon Lewes (Limited), Albion Works, Hornsey Rise, London, manufacturers, claimed from Jabez Mayes, Northampton, 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d* for horse-medicines, &c. The plaintiff company abandoned 2*l.* 2*s.* of the claim, a payment of that sum having been overlooked. The goods were left on sale or return, and the defence was that all that were sold were paid for—two-guineas' worth. The rest of the goods was unsaleable, and the defendant had several times written to the company requesting them to remove them. The defendant said when he paid the 2*l.* 2*s.* to the traveller, he asked the traveller to take the remainder of the goods away, and he said he would send for them in a few days. Notwithstanding this and the defendant's letters to the company, they had never sent for the goods. Judge Snagge gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but said he would not enter judgment until the next Court, so that the defendant could return the unsold goods on hand.

The Necessity for Caution.

In the City of London Court on January 31, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by J. Vincent & Sons (Limited), 18 Little Britain, E.C., to recover the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* against Mr. Oldcorn, chemist, Trevelyan Buildings, Coventry Street, for sanitary-paper supplied. The defendant said he had had the goods, but they did not come from the plaintiff, but from one Lockwood, and he owed the money to him. He did not have any invoice from the plaintiffs until seven months after the goods had been delivered. They were delivered by Pickford & Co., and he had not the remotest idea that they came from the plaintiffs. Judge Lumley Smith held that plaintiffs were entitled to payment, as it was they who supplied the goods and not Lockwood, and gave judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

The careless way in which drugs are handled by the general trader was shown in the prosecution of Walter Scott, a Misterton grocer, last week before the Retford County Bench, for selling deficient sweet spirit of nitre. The inspector who made the purchase for analysis said he was served from a bottle that had no cork, and he pointed out that evaporation must deteriorate the spirit. The certificate from the analyst showed that the sample contained but a very small proportion of ethyl nitrite. The Magistrates ordered defendant to pay a fine and costs amounting to 20*s.*

At Settle on January 28, Isabella Ralph, grocer, Settle, was fined 1*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the minimum proportion of nitrous ether required by the British Pharmacopœia.

Child Messenger Act.

On February 4, at the Hull Police-court, William Wesson, described as a chemist (but whose name does not appear on the register), 117 Hessle Road, was summoned for sending a boy, 11 years of age, for brandy to the Lily Hotel. The landlord refused to supply the boy, and defendant pleaded that he forgot about the Act. A nominal penalty of 2*s* 6*d.* and costs was imposed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re William Thomas, trading at Market Place, Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver of the Wolverhampton Bankruptcy Court announces that he has completed the realisation of the debtor's estate, and, after meeting the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings and the claims of the preferential creditors, he is enabled to pay a first and final dividend of 2*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

Re W. J. Trythall, Cusgarne, Gwennap, Proprietor of Carnon Chemical-works.—At the meeting of the creditors of this debtor last week it was stated that the gross liabilities amounted to 6,468*l.*, and assets to 2,193*l.* Debtor attributed his failure to pressure by a creditor and the serious and unprecedented fall of arsenic. He carried on the business of arsenic-refining, tin-streaming, and ochre works.

Re J. J. R. Short, 7 Crosby Square, E.C., trading as Thomas & Short, Merchant.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on February 5, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, for the public examination of this debtor. The failure is one of the group of provision and produce firms now in the Court, and is the result of accommodation-bill transactions entered into with Messrs. Wallis Brothers & Co., Messrs. S. & E. Ransome, and Messrs. Rogers Brothers. Accounts have been filed by the debtor showing total liabilities 43,795*l.* (unsecured, 26,623*l.*), assets valued at 1,117*l.*, and a deficiency of 25,511*l.* Debtor stated that he was assisted financially by Messrs. Rogers Brothers, with whom he exchanged acceptances. In recognition of that assistance he drew or accepted bills for that firm or their nominees, principally Messrs. Wallis Brothers & Co. and Messrs. S. and E. Ransome, in respect of which he had no part of the proceeds. There were some dozen firms in all, and the amount of the transactions must have exceeded 103,000*l.* He denied that he was any part of the combination of those firms, or that he was a party to the drawing of trade bills with a view to deceiving the banks. He had always regarded Messrs. Rogers Brothers, who introduced him to the other firms, as being good for 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* The hearing was adjourned until the examination of the other firms has been held.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Longman, Samuel Hurman, 3 and 4 Market Place, Highbridge, and The Poplars, Berrow Road, Burnham, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Edward W. Helps, Bank Chambers, Bridgwater, I.A. Dated, January 23; filed, January 28. Secured creditors, 300*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 297*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 651*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baker, J. W., Bristol	18	0	0
Barclay & Sons (Limited), London ...	27	0	0
Cox, C., Highbridge	20	0	0
Evans, Gadd & Co., Bristol	11	0	0
Foggit, W., Thirsk...	24	0	0
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, (Limited) London	10	0	0
Longman, S. A. (Trustees of the late ...	200	0	0
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London	27	0	0
Patey Brothers, Burnham	12	0	0
Singleton & Cole (Limited), Birmingham	15	0	0
Somerset Finance Company (Limited), Taunton	100	0	0
Walkers, Troke & Co, London	14	0	0
Ward & Co., Bristol	11	0	0
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	10	0	0

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Mallaband, William Henry, 161 King's Road, Reading-dispensing chemist. Trustee, Frederick W. Allwright, Read, ing, estate agent. Dated, January 23; filed, January 29. Liabilities unsecured, 1,618*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 260*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors :—

	£	s.	d.
Bentley & Son, London	11	0	0
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London ...	14	0	0
Herbert, J. K., Reading	12	0	0
Hobbs & Sons, Maidstone	10	0	0
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London...	15	0	0
Holbrooks (Limited), Birmingham ...	14	0	0
Mallaband, W., Sheffield	1,300	0	0
Nixey, W. G., London	11	0	0

Sargant, William, and **Sargant, Percy Edmund Thomas,** both of 169 Highbury New Park, N., and **Sargant, Charles Adolphus,** Arlington House, New Southgate, trading at 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., as William Sargant & Co., metal-merchants and colonial brokers. Dated, January 18; filed, January 24. Secured creditors, 4,905*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 80,701*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 11,897*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The following are a few of the creditors connected with the drug and spice trades :—

	£	s.	d.
Chotzen, L., & Co, London	150	0	0
Figgis, S., & Co., London...	14	0	0
Hamel & Horley, London	20	0	0
Hendrey & Martin, London	25	0	0
Hicks & Ashmore, London	800	0	0
Lambert & Strong, London	50	0	0
Lewis & Peat, London	70	0	0
Neimann & Co, London	70	0	0
Rolls & Son, London	750	0	0
Sargant, W. T., & Sons, London... ...	4,548	0	0
Thol, J. P., & Co., London	15	0	0
Travers, J., & Sons (Limited), London...	20	0	0
Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., London ...	100	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Furnival, W., and **Furnival, C. E.,** under the style of Furnival & Co., Fleckney, Leicestershire, mineral-water manufacturers.

Gask, A. C., and **Strangways, L.,** under the style of Gask & Strangways, Paignton, Devonshire, dental surgeons.

Smith, A., and **Frankenstein, L.,** under the style of the Manchester Indiarubber Chemical Company, Manchester, chemical-manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Betts, Reginald, late Framlingham, chemist.

New Companies & Company News.

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE SOAP-MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of soap-manufacturers carried on at Winsford, Cheshire, by the Salt Union (Limited), and to carry on the business of soap and candle makers, seed-crushers, varnish-manufacturers, &c. Registered office, New Road, Winsford, Cheshire.

NORDRACH-ON-DEE SANATORIUM (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 55,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from D. Lawson, M.D., the 25 acres of ground belonging to him in Banchory-Ternan, the buildings of the sanatorium, the laboratory, &c., engine-house and shelters, and the whole furniture, fittings, and plenishings, and to maintain a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Registered office, 179 Union Street, Aberdeen.

C. WALLIS (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of importers, manufacturers and brokers of and dealers in foreign and colonial produce, provision merchants, Italian warehousemen, oil and colourmen, chemists, druggists, drapers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. T. Bilson, R. McAllister, and J. W. Andrew. Qualification, 50 preference shares.

BICHLORIDE OF GOLD HYDRO ESTABLISHMENT (SOUTHPORT) (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the treatment and cure of alcoholism, narcotism, neuresthenia and kindred diseases now carried on by R. Henshall, Emily Henshall, P. V. Wolfenden, and Florence E. Wolfenden at the Ranche, 24 Oxford Road, Birkdale, Lancs, as "The Bichloride of Gold Hydro, Southport," and to carry on the general business of a hydropathic establishment. Registered office, Chapel Street, Southport.

SANITAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from R. Otto and K. Otto, of Berlin, the benefit of certain inventions relating to apparatus for curing diseases by means of light, and to manufacture and deal in medical and other appliances (whether electrical or otherwise), light baths, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. Otto, 22A Luisenstrasse, Berlin, merchant; K. Otto, 22A Luisenstrasse, Berlin, merchant (first director); J. K. A. Hoffmann, 19 Kirchstrasse, Berlin, merchant; H. O. H. Wiskemann, 6 Abchurch Yard, E.C., merchant; E. W. L. U. Peters, 55 and 56 Chancery Lane, W.C., solicitor; and Miss E. Robinson, 143 Mare Street, Hackney. Remuneration, 150*l.* per annum.

LENNON (LIMITED).—The result of last year's trading was as follows: Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, 21,949*l.*; to reserve fund, 10,000*l.*; balance carried forward, 10,022*l.*; total 41,971*l.*

BOVRIL (LIMITED).—The *Financial Times* reports that the directors of Bovril (Limited) have resolved to recommend, subject to final audit, the following dividends: On preference and ordinary shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum respectively for the second half-year and 4 per cent. in deferred for the year 1901, to add 25,000*l.* to reserve, and carry forward 14,354*l.* The deferred-share dividend for 1900 was 3½ per cent.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The report of the directors and the balance-sheet and profit and loss account show, after charging working expenses, allowing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, &c., a profit of 9,920*l.* for the year ended September 30, 1901. To this is added balance from last account (848*l.*) and transfer fees (16*l.*). The deductions comprise interest on mortgages and loans (392*l.*), directors' fees and income-tax (£84*l.*), and interim dividends paid (3,892*l.*), leaving a balance of 5,915*l.* The profit is less than last year, owing to the stock having been valued at a less amount, and to increased expenses. Under these circumstances the life directors prefer to forego their fees for this year, and the board have therefore placed 500*l.* to reserve, and paid a further half-yearly dividend of 5½ per cent. on the preference shares (absorbing 2,589*l.*). They recommend a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the second half-year (making 7 per cent. for the year) thus absorbing 2,542*l.*, and leaving a balance of 283*l.* to be carried forward. The new factory at Hemel Hempstead is now almost completed, and work will be commenced this month.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," February* 5, 1902.)

Design of a Chinese picture; for artificial-colouring matters in Class 1. By The Basle Chemical-works, Neuhausweg 90, Basle, Switzerland. 240,884.

Design of a hand; for glue and gelatin. By Philip Leiner & Sons, 6 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 237,985, 237,986, 237,987.

"UCURINE" (no claim for "You cure"); for rheumatism medicine. By Naumann & Co., 224 Rishton Lane, Bolton, patent-medicine vendors. 242,442.

"EICERA"; for an ointment. By Fanny Isabella Armstrong, 12E Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, N.W. 242,582.

"IDERLY"; for chemical-substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By T. Ridley, 9 English Street, Carlisle, chemist. 242,997.

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Combination of devices (with letters "J. W." and word "FRESCHHALTUNG"); for food-sterilising apparatus in Class 8. By J. Week, Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Oeflingen, Schwarzwald, Baden. 239,257.

Combination of devices (wording, "STRONGHOLD PASTE," disclaimed); for paste. By Max Lindner, 170 Fleet Street, E.C. 242,571.

"OTHELLO"; for marking-ink. By Harold Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, Bermondsey, S.E., chemical-manufacturer. 242,942.

Device of a patty-pan and the words "PATTY-PAN"; for baking-powder. By J. R. Hayward, 171 Peterborough Street, Christchurch, N.Z. 240,140.

"BRUNAK"; for goods in Class 42. By T. R. Allinson, surgeon, trading as the Natural Food Company, 21A Patriot Square, Bethnal Green, E. 241,803.

"SERILA"; for beef-extract and similar articles of food. By Serila-Bouillon-Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Muhlenweg 108, Hamburg. 242,169.

"FONTALIS"; for a pure natural water, aërated. By Camwal (Limited), 112 Pembroke Street, N. 242,666.

"JIFFY"; for goods in Class 47. By Tyson, Richmond & Jones, 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer. 242,992.

"HAMLET" on label; for starch for laundry-purposes. By Frank Farnan, trading as W. B. Tate & Co., Log Hall Works, Old Ford, London, ink-manufacturer. 242,384.

Combination of devices with bust of Homer and words "WISE HEAD"; for goods in Class 48. By Lever Brothers (Limited), Port Sunlight Cheshire, soap-manufacturer, 238,873.

"FLORITZA"; for perfumery. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 241,374.

"KYMOL"; for a nursery-powder. By S. F. Goss (Limited), 460 Oxford Street, W., chemists. 242,085.

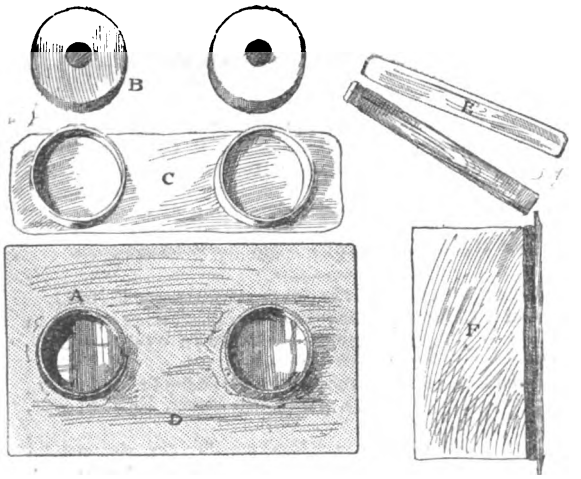
"TRESSO" (no claim for tress); for hair-preparation. By the Tresso Company, 14 North Street, Keighley, Yorks. 242,624.

"VIRELLE"; for perfumery. By J. & E. Atkinson (Limited), 24 Old Bond Street, London, perfumers. 243,059.

A Stereoscopic Adapter.

By J. A. FORRET.

A HALF or whole plate camera with removable front can be readily adapted for stereoscopic work at a very small outlay. The necessary materials are here figured, and, though simple and crude, for ordinary purposes they are sufficient. The lenses, which are round, are such as are used in vulcanite folders which can be bought for about 1*s.* a pair. They should be carefully examined before selected



for this purpose, as, like all cheap spectacles and eyeglasses, many of the frames are glazed with lenses that are not pairs. For our purpose we must have two lenses that are optically a pair. A focal length between 6½ and 5 inches, corresponding to +6·0 and +8·0 diopters, will be found suitable for most purposes. The lenses are mounted in stout cardboard tubes (A) of convenient length. Stops of any required value are easily made from pill-boxes (B), which fit into the lens-tubes, and two pill-box lids fixed to a flat piece of wood or cardboard (C) form the caps for the lenses. The lens-tubes are glued to a piece of stout cardboard (D), having two circular holes a little smaller than the diameter of the tubes, the distance between the lens-centres being about 3 inches. This cardboard "front" replaces the panel carrying the lens of the camera, and is made rigid by two pieces of wood (E). It is now only necessary to divide the camera to prevent overlapping of the images. This is easily effected by fixing to the back of the camera a narrow strip of wood carrying a piece of cardboard of suitable size (F). It is convenient to indicate on the focussing-screen the position of the centre of each picture. Of course such lenses as I have referred to are simply double convex spectacle-lenses with all their inherent spherical and chromatic aberration; but the size of a stereoscopic picture is small, and these lenses when stopped down to, say F/20, give very fair results, the area of sharp definition being sufficiently large for stereoscopic purposes.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of January, 1902, and to the stocks on January 31.

	January		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	72	131	1,355	3,141	72	134
„ ..... gourds	—	145	—	1,034	—	146
Anise, star .....cs	35	—	48	48	35	—
Balsams....cks, &c.	146	101	660	269	146	101
Calumba .....bgs.	120	28	1,155	955	120	28
Camphor .....pkgs	1,125	549	1,969	3,601	1,125	549
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	612	389	2,145	2,151	612	389
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,075	1,626	9,747	10,118	1,075	1,626
Cochineal.....bgs.	112	69	1,139	2,256	112	69
Cubebs ..... „	—	23	1,362	1,539	—	23
Dragons-blood ..cs	19	3	74	134	19	3
Galls.....pkgs	965	239	8,921	2,710	965	239
Gums—						
Ammoniacum „	—	4	78	62	—	4
Animi & copal „	5 653	4,643	23,483	9 651	5,653	4,643
Arabic..... „	2,165	2 027	17,136	16,897	2,165	2,027
Asafetida .. „	347	196	918	315	347	196
Benzoin .... „	293	162	877	971	293	162
Damar ..... „	382	438	3,225	4,421	382	438
Galbanum .. „	—	—	9	12	—	—
Gamboge.... „	16	25	87	189	16	25
Guaiacum .. „	14	9	49	33	14	9
Kauri .....tons	283	206	1.540	2,096	283	206
Kino.....pkgs	43	7	154	27	43	7
Mastich .... „	5	2	9	4	5	2
Myrrh, E. I... „	67	35	128	182	67	35
Olibanum .. „	559	285	1,224	1,966	559	285
Sandarac.... „	213	64	867	705	213	64
Tragacanth.. „	2,292	804	5.778	4,215	2,292	804
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	10	51	527	295	10	51
„ other kinds pkgs	92	28	460	235	92	28
Jalap .....bls	—	2	147	342	—	2
Nux vomica... pkgs	95	—	106	1,225	95	—
Oils—						
*Anise ..... cs	30	14	266	179	30	14
*Cassia..... „	20	35	112	115	20	35
Castor .....pkgs	181	235	631	517	181	240
Cocoa-nut ..tons	76	110	68	107	76	110
Olive ....cks, &c.	208	217	992	598	208	217
Palm ..... tons	—	—	24	5	—	—
†Quinine.....lbs	2,348	3,243	221,417	206 395	2 348	3,243
Rhubarb .....chts	118	71	540	1,288	118	71
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	20	73	123	225	20	73
Senna .....bls, &c.	700	605	2,585	2,644	700	605
Shellac .....cs	4,675	3,723	30.038	39,783	4,675	3,723
Turmeric .....tons	20	30	418	428	20	30
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	335	464	1,607	1,137	335	464
„ Japan cs, &c.	93	42	336	586	93	42

** Corrected.

§ Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

An Old Charm.

SIR,—May I say that after my article under this head was in type, but before it appeared in your columns, an authority in such matters informed me that the writing on the slips is in the "legal hand of George the Third's time." The statement in your note that it cannot be earlier than 1820 is certainly much too strong. I have myself compared it carefully with handwritings of various dates from the middle of the eighteenth century to 1822, and it is quite as much like the earlier as the later of these. There is no reason why it should not be 150 years old. It is not necessary to suppose that it was then written for use as a charm; these slips, which are almost certainly copies of older ones, may then have been regarded merely as curiosities, and as such preserved. But the contrary is also possible. Fergus MacIvor, who had received the best education of his time, had some lingering belief in magical incantations in 1845; and Scott tells us that even when "Waverley" was written they were in common use in remote parts of Scotland. Probably they are so still.

Yours truly,
C. C. BELL.

Poisonous Patents.

SIR,—I was told yesterday by one of our customers that he had bought a bottle of "licoricine" from a grocer in this district. Now, "licoricine" contains chlorodyne, so I sent for a bottle to the same grocer, and found it was an entirely different preparation. It is put up by the same firm in exactly the same style as the one we sell, with the exception that it does not mention that it contains chlorodyne. I have enclosed the two labels, so that you can compare them:—

CHEMISTS' "LICORICINE."

This preparation combines in a most agreeable form the well-known soothing and healing properties of Licorice Root and Glycerine, with Ipecacuanha, Marsh Mallow, Chlorodyne, &c., and to ensure its careful use according to the printed directions, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, requires it to be labelled POISON.

GROCERS' "LICORICINE."

This preparation combines in a most agreeable form the well-known soothing and healing properties of Licorice Root and Glycerine, with Ipecacuanha, Marsh Mallow, &c., &c.

Which of these preparations is "licoricine"? When the public ask for a patent they expect to get the same article, whether from a chemist or a grocer. If a child has been given the one from the grocer and the next bottle is purchased from a chemist, it is possible that the child might be poisoned, and the mother could not be blamed for giving it, as she would be under the impression it was perfectly harmless. I am not sure if there are other "patents" made in the same way. Perhaps someone amongst your many readers know of other cases. If so, I think it would be something for the P.A.T.A. to look into.

Didsbury. C. BROWN.

On Sale or Return.

SIR,—On July 16, 1901, I received an invoice and letter from a firm in Lowestoft stating they had sent a parcel of wine "on sale or return." As I had not ordered any, and further had no licence, I sent back their invoice by return of post, declining to accept it. However, the wine was offered at my shop, and I declined receiving it, telling the railway company to refer to senders for instructions. A second letter came. Since then I have not heard from the firm until this week, when they sent me a statement asking me to remit the amount. As I was not the only person in Belper to whom the same party sent a similar consignment, it seems to be the way they push their goods, and I think the trade generally should be made aware of the practice.

Sincerely yours,
Belper, January 28. W. T. BURKINSHAW.

[Mr. Burkinshaw sends us copies of his correspondence with the British and Foreign Wine Company, who sent the wine, and J. Chapman & Co. (Limited), of Norwich. Two dozen of Coleman's quinine wine (with case invoiced at 1*l.* 17*s.*) was sent. This was entirely at consignors' risk, and delivery having been declined the liability of the consignee did not commence. We presume the B. and F. Wine Company will not attempt to sue, but if they do in this or any similar case we shall be glad to have particulars.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Dispensing Dutiable Medicines.

SIR,—I do not know if I quite grasp all the meaning conveyed in the remarks on page 129 of the issue of the *C. & D.* of January 25: "Fellows's syrup or other stamped proprietaries dispensed without admixture must be stamped." I am in the habit of receiving such prescriptions as this:—

Syr. hypophos. co. (Fellows) ... ℥iij.
℥j. t.d. p.c. ex aq.

I open a stamped bottle of Fellows's syrup, fill a 3-oz. bottle, and label it as directed by the prescriber. Do the authorities require me to stamp that 3-oz. bottle?

I am, faithfully,
J. B. (134/4.)

[Yes. A paragraph in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 281, gives the information. It is as follows:—

"For dispensing, medicines otherwise liable to stamp-duty may be supplied unstamped [*i.e.*, by the maker] if labelled, 'This medicine is to be used for dispensing only.' Such medicine may be dispensed, on doctor's prescription or otherwise, duty free if it is mixed with something else, but if not so mixed it must be stamped according to the charge made for it."

The stamping must be done whether the medicine is taken out of a stamped package or not. The thrifty plan is to use medicine from an unstamped package. If dispensing chemists had strictly carried out their duties in this matter, physicians would long ago have appreciated the risk they run by prescribing *per se* dutiable medicines.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

"The Wrong Button."

SIR,—The story unfolded of the American by "A Chemist and Photofactor" in the *C. & D.* of February 1, resembles very much that told me by the representative of Kodak (Limited) when discussing with him their lately-dropped scheme. Possibly "A Chemist and Photofactor" got his information from the same source. I sincerely hope that the latest scheme of Kodak (Limited) will have as short a life as the former one.

Yours, &c.,
P. O. P. (140/46.)

Distribution of Circulars.

SIR,—If circulars are addressed they can only be delivered by someone in a trader's regular employ. An ordinary bill-distributor engaged for the purpose would quickly receive a notice from the P.O., if officials in the district are as much on the alert as they are here.

Yours very truly,
ERICA. (141/17.)

Invalid Bovril.

SIR,—Some time ago invalid bovril was offered to chemists as a desirable article for them to introduce and push, a good profit being shown. Now, when a demand has been created, the price is considerably advanced, but the retail remains the same as before. Thus the article now bears only the grocer's profit on the ordinary kind. This seems very like a case of kicking away the ladder as soon as the object has been attained.

Yours, &c.,
February 4. M.P.S.I. (142/42.)

Quality of Benzoin.

SIR,—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, in their tenth annual laboratory report, in respect of benzoin as examined by them, state "that the percentage of matter soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol varied from 61·04 to 66·10 per cent.,

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showing an average of 64·33 per cent., and demonstrating the practical impossibility of obtaining commercial samples answering the B.P. requirements." This statement, without any qualifying words to indicate the class of benzoin assayed, is, in our opinion, liable to be misunderstood. Dieterich, in the *C. & D.*, 1898, stated that from Sumatra benzoin he obtained 68 to 83 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol 90-per-cent. White and Humphrey's "Pharmacopedia" gives 70 to 80 per cent., and our own assays vary from 82 to 87 per cent. of matter soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol. We have had no difficulty in obtaining Siam benzoin which answered B.P. requirements.

Yours truly,

Horncastle, January 28. W. KEMP & SON.

Separating the Yolk.

SIR,—Having in my young days been an occasional visitor to the confectioner's workshop, I have seen the practical method of dealing with a basket of eggs, which may not be so familiar to your readers as it ought to be. The point is to chip the egg on some sharp edge so as to divide the shell into two equal parts, either of which is sufficient to hold the yolk, and permit of the overflow of the albumen into a separate vessel. The yolk-sac has a natural tendency to settle in the lower end when the newly split egg is turned vertically, but a little care is necessary to prevent it passing over with the first rush of the white. Then by gently tossing the yolk from one half-shell to the other it becomes almost entirely separated from the albumen. In dispensing-practice it is advisable to use a knife-edge, with which to make a short, sharp, and rather shallow fissure in the egg-shell, and this, by gentle pressure of the blade, may be extended some way round, so as to insure a regular fracture of the remainder. This is suggested by Mr. Ince's paper on emulsion-making. C. (134/88)

"Opodeldoc"

SIR,—The mistakes of "M." and Samuel Lawrence, both with respect to opodeldoc and assistants, are easily explainable. The *Edinburgh Medical and Physical Journal*, 1807, gives:—

Opodeldoc, a term of no precise meaning invented by Paracelsus. It formerly signified a plaster for all external injuries, but now is confined to camphorated soap-liniment, the composition of which is very well known to surgeons and apothecaries.

English assistants have no inducement to go for improvement or further experience to the North, where it is seldom to be found, and where the English language is so frightfully murdered with Scotch brogue. The Scotch, for experience and monetary considerations, find it expedient to come *Sooth*.

Yours,

January 28. CHEMIST. (134/81)

Scotch Assistants and Situations.

SIR,—After passing my Minor at Edinburgh in 1885, I was offered by an Edinburgh firm 120*l.* per annum outdoors. I went to London instead at 60*l.* indoors. I do not think I bettered myself, my age at the time being 24.

Yours truly,

PING-PONG. (134/21)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

136/40 *Yorkshire*.—A bust-developer which we examined recently was a glycerin and tragacanth paste. See also *C. & D.*, September 14, 1901, page 479, for a useful formula.

138/62. *Ulysses and Others*.—South African Situations.—We note your remarks. We do not forget that there are two sides to most questions.

134/60. *J. H. C.*—The South Dakota Pharmacy Board's examination should not be difficult to pass once you get acquainted with American pharmacy and the U.S. Pharmacopœia. The salaries paid to druggists' assistants out there range from £10 a week upwards. You should tell us more about your experience and intentions, as well as the part of the State you intend to go to.

129/31. *Ne no*.—One of the simplest check-tills is that made by O'Brien, of Liverpool. If you require an elaborate till to automatically register the amount of each sale, refer to the advertisement of the British Machine Company (Limited), THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 468. We presume that the reason why a few large retail shops have reverted to a human cashier, is that they have had evidence of general pilfering, and desire to limit the possibilities.

136/54. *L. S. S.*—Surely your interest in the names on the Nuremberg bottles is equal to the little trouble that it will take you to refer to a few seventeenth and eighteenth century works on materia medica, or even Gray's "Supplement." Half the names are obviously not mysterious at all.

134/22. *Mancunian*.—Mercuric chloride does not cure skins rapidly, but acts merely as an antiseptic preventing putrefaction. The best way to work is to stretch the skin when fresh over a board, scrape any adherent muscle off the skin, and brush with a hot solution of ammonium chloride 1 oz., and mercuric chloride ½ oz. in 12 oz. of water. Repeat the application daily for four days, exposing to the light all the time. This does not tan the skin.

Other replies will appear next week.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

142/1. Where can glass-wove socks for wearing in shoes be obtained?

138/47. Address of makers of Harris's tamarind emulsion, Baynard's massage-cream, and Newton's rouge-powder.

Coming Events.

Monday, February 10.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Dewsbury, at 8.30 P.M. Lantern-lecture, by Mr. F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), on "Bacteria and their Allies."

Tuesday, February 11.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Lantern-lecture, "By ways in Cumbria," by Mr. Percy Lund.

Wednesday, February 12.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Grand Bohemian concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society in the council chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1s. each, can be had from Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavendar Hill, S.W.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30. Lantern-lecture on Jamaica by Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, Liverpool.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M., Council-meeting postponed from this week.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association. Smoking-concert at the Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8 P.M.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Address on "Pharmaceutical Topics," by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.

Thursday, February 13

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. Joseph Hindle will deliver a lantern-lecture on "Switzerland."

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association. "The Effect of Quinine on the Malarial Parasite," by Dr. Paterson.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. T. Sandell will read a paper on "Photographic Films."

Friday, February 14.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. "The Preparation of Antitoxic Serum," illustrated by lime-light views by Mr. T. Maben, and a discussion on early-closing.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Major P. A. MacMahon on Magic Squares and other problems on a chess-board.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship, second annual concert at the Holborn Town Hall, Grays' Inn Road, W.C., at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1s. each, can be obtained from Mr. E. Sibley, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 6.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals shows a slight improvement on that of last week, probably owing to the drug-sales. There is still, however, a depressed feeling hanging over the markets, and complaints of dull business are frequent. Quinine remains very quiet, but steady, in the absence of sellers. Senega is a rising market, and Para tonka-beans are dearer. Lithia citrate has again been reduced, owing to keen competition. Cod-liver oil is tending upwards, but as yet there is no definite news regarding the fishing. In essential oils the chief movement has been in star-anise, which has advanced about 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Cassia continues neglected, lemongrass is steady, and in peppermint there is little business doing. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all very quiet, as is also borax and boric acid. Copper sulphate has been in better demand at improved prices. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Copper sulphate	Acid, carbolic	Ipecac. (Rio)	Benzols
Dragon's-blood	Belladonna-root	Orange-peel	Buchu
Nutmegs	Myrrh	Pepper, black	Calumba
Soda nitrate	Oil, anise, star		Cardamoms
Tonka-beans (Para)	Oil, castor (Belg.)		Chillies
Wax, bees' (Jam.)	Oil, cod-liver		Cocoa-butter
Wax, bees' (Madagascar)	Senega		Cubebs
			Ipecac. (Cart.)
			Lithia citrate
			Pepper
			Sarsaparilla (Jam.)
			Tin-crystals

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 30 to February 5, inclusive:—Acid, boric (@ Hamburg) 115 cks., (@ Leghorn) 13 cs.; acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 10; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 17; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 97; antimony (@ Hamburg) 5, (@ Leghorn) 31; argol (@ Bordeaux), 53; arsenic (@ Antwerp), 30; bay-rum (@ St. Thomas), 1 brl.; benzoin (@ Penang), 49; bismuth ore, 47; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 81; borate of lime, 6,908; borax (@ Leghorn) 33 cs., (@ Tocopilla), 1,562 bgs.; (@ Valparaiso), 1,066; bromine, 187; camphor (@ Hamburg), 600 cs.; cardamoms, 106; caraway-seed, 25; chamomiles, 5; chillies (Jap.), 200; chloral hydrate, 10; cinchona (@ Valparaiso) 14 srns., (@ Ceylon) 29; cinnamon, 131 bls.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 12; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 4 cs.; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 12; cod-liver oil (@ Christiana) 75, (@ Aalesund) 238; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam) 29, (@ Bordeaux) 222 cks., (@ Tarragona) 10; cubebs (@ Hamburg), 47; cumin-seed (Mor.), 50; drugs (@ Marseilles 119, (@ Leghorn) 9; essential oils (@ Hamburg) 6, (@ Messina) 155 pkgs., (@ Palermo), 6 pkgs., @ Hong-Kong), 60 cs. 20 bxs., (@ New York) 31 cs.; farina (@ Hamburg), 56; gentian (@ Marseilles) 40 brls., (@ Bordeaux) 10; ginger (@ Bombay 66 bgs., (Jam.) 50; glycerin (@ Boulogne) 40, (@ N.Z.) 166) (@ Amst.) 35; guinea grains, 14; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 53; gum sandarac, 77; gum thus, 204 brls.; honey (Jam.) 5, (Chil.) 325 brls; ipecacuanha (@ Cartagena), 41; juniper-berries, 100; kola (W.C.A.), 9; lemon-juice, conc. (@ Catania), 30 pps.; lime citrate (@ Messina), 117 cks.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 5 brls.; lysol (@ Hamburg), 79 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 3; oil, castor (E.I.) 125, (Ital.) 100; olibanum, 199 cs.; orange-peel (Malta), 10; ozokerite (@ Hamburg), 172 bgs.; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Yokohama) 90 pkgs.; poppy-heads (@ Antwerp), 12; potash chlorate (Swed.), 180; potash oxal., 40; quicksilver (Ital.), 100; quillaia, 97; quinine, 18; "roots" (@ Marseilles) 181 bls., (@ N.Y.) 13; rose oil (E.I.), 4 pots; saccharin, 8 cs; sal ammoniac (@ Hamburg), 12; saltpetre (@ Hamburg) 214, (@ Antwerp) 135; sarsaparilla (@ Panama) 25; (@ Limon) 14 bales, (*vid* Hamburg) 144; senna (@ Bombay), 28; shellac, 100 cwt.; button lac, 279 cwt.; sulphur (@ Catania), 427 bgs. 308 cks. 64 brls.; tragacanth (@ Bombay), 124; turmeric (@ Bombay) 50, (@ Calcutta) 260; turpentine oil (@ Riga) 52, (@ Libau) 52; vanilla, 9 cs, (@ Bordeaux), 9 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 16 bgs. 75 pkgs., (Chil.) 12, (@ W C.A.) 14, (Span., 22, (E.I.) 43; wax, Japanese, 23; wine lees (@ Palermo) 403 bgs. (@ Bordeaux) 22 bgs.

Java Quinine Auctions.

The auctions of quinine to be held in Batavia this year will take place on

March 5,	September 3,
April 9,	October 8,
May 21,	November 12,
June 25,	December 17.
July 30,	

It is intended to offer 4,000 kilos. (140,000 oz.) at each auction.

A Minimum Freight.

A combination has been formed among the principal Atlantic steamship companies which has abolished the old rates of freight in favour of a minimum which will leave a fair margin of profit. The following are the parties to the agreement: Allan line, American line (Liverpool and Southampton service), Atlantic Transport line, Beaver line, Cunard line, Chesapeake line, Dominion line, Elder-Dempster line, Gulf Transport line, Johnston line, Lamport and Holt line, Leyland line, Manchester Liners (Limited), Philadelphia-Manchester line, National line, Thompson line, Warren line, White Star line, Wilson line, and Wilson-Furness-Leyland line.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, February 5.

CASTOR OIL.—The market is practically featureless, the quotations of last week being still maintained—namely, 3$\frac{7}{16}$*d.* to 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. for good seconds Calcutta. The forward position has, if anything, fallen away, and lower quotations are now quoted for arrival parcels. First-pressure French is obtainable at 2$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.; second-pressure is held for 2$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb., with a hardening market forward.

GUM ACACIA.—For Soudan sorts the prices are fully maintained, and for hard amber sorts 35*s.* per cwt. is lowest for a parcel of mixed, lower prices being refused.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Sales have been reported during the week at 12*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER has improved materially during the week, and sales are recorded in quantity at 19*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Makers are asking 20*l.* There is every prospect of still higher prices.

HONEY.—Sixty-eight barrels of Pile X. Chilian, fair quality, have changed hands at 28*s.* per cwt., and sales of smaller parcels of other grades have been made at the equivalent figures during the week.

BEESWAX.—The small stocks now available are held for full prices—namely, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders on the spot have now put up their price to 70*s.* per cwt., owing to scarcity.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 4.

Business in general is improving, and our drug-market shows a better tone and more business.

ANTIMONY is practically unchanged at 29m. for spot, and forward 28m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is very firm at 13$\frac{1}{2}$m. to 14m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm, at 435m. per 100 kilos. A good consumptive demand is expected.

CEVADILLA-SEED is dull and lower at 71m. per 100 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES are lower, as cocaine has gone down lately. Bolivian leaves are quoted 250m., and Cusco leaves 240m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK shows a very firm tendency; 85m. per 100 kilos. paid, 87$\frac{1}{2}$m. asked.

CUMIN-SEED is quieter at 51m. to 52m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is still quiet. Russian is coming in slowly, and values are about 330m per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm, and little is offered. Spot is quoted 15$\frac{1}{2}$m. and forward delivery 15m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is quiet and lower, Rio at 23m. per kilo.

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JABORANDI-LEAVES show a fair inquiry, but very little is offered.

LYCOPODIUM shows a rather strong market. Higher prices are quoted from Russia, and stocks are small there. The present quotation in Hamburg is 440m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is unchanged, at 30m. spot.

QUININE is almost without business, at 39m. per kilo.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Peppermint oil is very firm at 8.70m. per lb. for HGH, Japanese is 8½m. per kilo., and there are sellers of star-anise at 11m. to 10¾m. per kilo.

OILS, FIXED.—Cotton is tending upwards. Linseed rapidly advancing. Castor neglected, and very slow of sale. Cod-liver, 70m. per 100 kilos.

SANTONIN is firm, and nothing is obtainable below makers' price.

SPERMACETI firm at 230m. per 100 kilos.

WAX, JAPANESE, for forward delivery, is quoted 67m. to 68m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED is very firm and advancing; brown 63m. to 65m, green 77½m. to 80m. per 100 kilos.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG:—Both refined camphor and menthol are quiet. Wormseed is dearer, and cod-liver oil is advancing.

* * * *

NEW YORK, February 6:—Business here is good. Opium is dull at $3·00 per lb. Cartagena ipecac. is easy at $1·40 per lb. Balsam copaiba advancing—now 35c.; buchu easy at 19c. Cannabis indica strong at 70c. Senega dull at 50c. per lb. Sarsaparilla firmer at 7c. per lb.

ACID, CARBOLIC, has a firmer tendency, and prices would appear to have reached their lowest point. Ordinary crystals, 39° to 40° C. are quoted 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.*, and 34° to 35° C. 6¼*d.* per lb. Crude, 60 per cent., is 1*s.* 10*d.*, 75 per cent., 2*s.* 3*d.* per gal. Cresylic, 95 per cent., 8*d.* to 11*d.*

ACID, CITRIC is a dull market at 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is also dull of sale at 10½*d.* per lb. for foreign, and 11¼*d.* for English.

ALUM is quoted 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for lump, and 6*l.* for ground. Liverpool is 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* per ton, f.o.b., for lump, according to size of package.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese regulus is quoted 27*l.* 10*s.* per ton, c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good Natal was bought in at 6½*d.* per lb. A pile of good St. Vincents sold at 1½*d.* per lb., but the remainder was bought in.

ARSENIC is slow of sale, though stocks are gradually being reduced. For best white English powder 16*l.* to 16*l.* 5*s.* per ton spot is quoted.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is rather firmer, good quality being still scarce; from 37*s.* to 40*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted for fair.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during January amounted to

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1902	940,000	1896	970,000
1901	1,000,000	1895	657,000
1899	509,800	1894	893,000
1898	956,000	1893	900,000
1897	390,000		

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on February 4, 85 tons *Van Houten's* brand sold at 69½c. to 68c. per ½ kilo. (average price 68·70c.) against 70½c. at the previous auction; 8 tons *de Jong* sold at 67½c. to 67c., 4 tons *Helm* at 66¾, and 5 tons *Betke* at 66¾c.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been considerably more doing in this article during the past few days, and values have advanced in sympathy with the boom in the metal market. Business has been done up to 19*l.* 10*s.* while some sellers ask 5*s.* to 10*s.* advance on this figure. Anchor brand is quoted 20*l.* to 20*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and Liverpool 19*l* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* Should the usual spring demand be up to the average, it is probable prices will advance further, especially as the production has been restricted owing to the dangerous position of copper. Supplies from several works are already less than anticipated, and the bulk of the requirements have yet to be filled.

A telegram from U.S. Consul Jackson at Patras to his Government announces that a United States firm has been awarded the contract to supply 500 tons copper sulphate to the Currant Bank of Greece.

LEMON-JUICE (CONC.).—A Messina report, dated January 31, states prices declined only slightly during the past month, notwithstanding the large crop. It is known that large contracts have been placed by French buyers. The manufacture of lemon-juice and citrate of lime at Palermo is now beginning, and as the crop there is a large one also (while exportation of fresh fruit is almost at a standstill), a further decline in values is looked for; 12*l.* 3*s.* per pipe of 130 gals., f.o.b., is quoted for February-April shipment.

LITHIA CARBONATE has again declined, makers quoting 2-cwt. quantities at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

MENTHOL.—Privately the lowest price for Kobayashi crystals appears to be 14*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot. From the Continent there are offers at from 13*s.* 3*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—There has been considerably more business this week, and values have advanced about 3*d.* per lb. After further business was done at 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb., spot, holders advanced their quotation to 4*s.* 4*d.*, and this figure has been paid for 50 cases for consumption; 4*s.* 6*d.* was the lowest spot price on Wednesday. In auction 20 cases "Ship" brand were firmly held at 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

OIL, CANANGA.—Guaranteed pure is quoted 12*s.* per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 1 that the first official reports from Lofoten have come to hand. They state that a fair amount of cod has been perceived at the fishing stations, but nothing is mentioned regarding the quality of the liver. If the weather, which is still stormy, should moderate, there would be every prospect of a good fishing. So far the production of new oil is only slight—not exceeding 1,000 barrels. The quotation for new Lofoten oil is unaltered, at 71*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from that port to date amount to 706 barrels, as against 510 barrels at the same date of last year. In London, business of fair extent has been done at 71*s.* per barrel for last season's oil, which shows a firmer tendency.

OIL, LEMON, is quoted 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for a good brand, and a fair demand is reported.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is steady at 7½*d.* per oz., spot.

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Messina, dated January 31, states that the gathering of the olives is finished except in a few mountain districts. The result, however, is not so abundant as expected. Notwithstanding, prices have declined under the impression of the large Spanish crop.

OIL, PETITGRAIN.—For Paraguayan distilled 7*s.* per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

OPIUM.—Our Constantinople correspondent writes on January 31 that, owing to continued fine weather, a weaker tone is apparent, and there is more disposition on the part of holders to sell. The week's sales amount to 6 cases "druggists'" at 7*s.* 9*d.*, and 2 cases at 7*s.* 11*d.* per lb. The sales in Smyrna for the week ending January 24 amount to 44 cases, principally for the United States, at rather easier prices. The weather continues favourable, and the young opium-plants in the interior promise well.

POTASH, CHLORATE.—The spot price for crystals is 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb., net, and powder 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* In Liverpool 5-ton lots are quoted 3*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb., f.o.b.

QUICKSILVER is very firm at 8*l.* 15*s.* per bottle, and a large export business has been done this week.

QUININE.—Practically no transactions are reported this week, but the market is steady, with buyers for March delivery at 1*s.* 1*d.*, and sellers at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per oz. To-day a sale of 30,000 oz. is reported at 1*s.* 1⅝*d.* for March, and 1*s.* 1½*d.* for June.

According to a telegram from Batavia on Wednesday 2,000 kilos. quinine (Ed. II.) sold at an average of 20½fl. per kilo. (about equal to 8c. Amsterdam unit), while the last price paid was 20¼fl. per kilo.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* slow, at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* quiet, at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Coriander* steady, at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per cwt. for Morocco. *Cumin* sells readily at

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24*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt. for Morocco, but Malta meets with no demand. *Fenugreek* steady, but quiet, at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Linseed* firm, at 59*s.* per quarter for good quality. *Canary* steady on the spot, but lower prices have been accepted for Turkish to arrive.

SENEGA.—Privately a firmer tone has developed, and offers of 2*s* per lb, c.i.f., have been refused. On the spot 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb, net, is quoted. In auction 10 bales of good quality were firmly held at 2*s.* 3*d*, a bid of 2*s.* 2*d.* being refused.

SHELLAC has been a dull and easier market. On the spot business has been done in fair second orange TN on a basis of 119*s.* to 120*s.* for fair TN. Futures, after being lower, closed rather firmer on Wednesday. May delivery has sold at 123*s.* and June at 123*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SODA, BICARBONATE, is quoted 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, ex warehouse, and 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton in kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SODA NITRATE is dearer at 10*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt., and ordinary 10*s.* 3*d.*, spot; in Liverpool 10*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d*, ex store, is quoted.

SOY is steady at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per gal., duty paid.

SPICES.—There has been little business done during the week, and at the auctions on Wednesday the demand was slow. Cochin *Ginger* was bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. for washed rough. Japan was held for 42*s.* per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at 41*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for small washed, and at 41*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* for hard dull bold. St. Lucia sold at 40*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for dull, rather small. Zanzibar *Cloves* are steady at 4 1/16*d.* per lb. for June-August delivery. Good Amboyna were bought in at 6*d* per lb. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary quality was bought in at 3*d.* per lb. Japan *Chillies* sold "without reserve" at 39*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt. for good red, being lower. *Capsicums* sold at 13*s.* per cwt. for common red East India on stalk; good cherries were bought in at 30*s.*, dark sold at 18*s.* per cwt., and shrivelled on stalk at 12*s.* Fine picked Egyptian were bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. *Cinnamon-chips* were bought in at 3*d.* per lb. Wild *Cinnamon* sold at ¾*d.* per lb. for quill, and ⅝*d.* per lb. for bark. *Cassia-chips* were bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. Black *Pepper* slow and easier; fair Singapore was bought in at 6*d.* per lb. Business to arrive has been done at 5 15/16*d.* for March-May shipment, but the market is now firmer. White is steady; dull Singapore was bought in at 10*d.* per lb., and Penang at 9⅞*d.* per lb. Singapore has been sold to arrive at 10⅛*d.*, and Penang at 10*d.* to 10 1/16*d.* per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

THE tone was dull throughout, and the tendency of prices generally was towards easier rates. Sumatra benzoin sold well at steady prices; buchu-leaves dropped quite 2*d.*; cardamoms were again depressed; cubebs sold cheaply; dragon's-blood was dearer. Gamboge was firmly held; honey neglected, at about previous values. Both kinds of ipecacuanha were a trifle easier, especially Cartagena. Myrrh irregular; rhubarb steady; Jamaica sarsaparilla lower; senna unchanged; Jamaica and Madagascar beeswax dearer. The following table shows the quantities offered nd sold:—

	Offered	Sold
Aconite	35	0
Alkanet-root	8	0
Aloes—Cape	5	1
Curaçao	61	16
Socotrine	15	0
Ambergris	7	0
Ammoniacum	17	0
Aniseed (Russ.)	40	0
star	10	0
Annatto-seed	35	0
Antimony	27	0
Areca	28	0
Asafetida	659	256
Balsam copaiba	12	1
Peru	6	4*
Balsam Tolu	2	2
Benzoin—		
Palembang	147	23
Siam	22	4
Sumatra	109	72
Buchu	102	9
Calabar-beans	10	0
Calumba	378	120
Camphor (Jap. ref.)	35	0
Canella alba	20	2*
Cannabis indica	60	0
Cardamoms	422	108
Cascara sagrada	170	0
Cascarilla	30	2
Cassia fistula	3	0
Castor-seed	6	0
Chillies	10	0
Chiretta	10	0
Coca-leaves	24	0
Colocynth	19	1
Condurango	7	0
Cowhage	4	4
Croton-seed	28	0
Cubebs	3	3
Cumin-seed	60	0
Cuttlefish-bone	63	23
Dill-seed	12	0
Dragon's-blood	4	2
Elemi	11	0
Ergot	37	0
Galls (Chin.)	10	0
Galangal	22	0
Gamboge	7	0
Gum acacia	29	7
sandarac	5	0
Senegal	1	0
Honey—		
Australian	30	0
Californian	50	0
Honolulu	46	0
Jamaica	170	70
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	42	2
Rio	61	7
Irish Moss	2	0
Jalap	46	0
Kamala	5	0
Kino	20	0
Kola	21	0
Lemon-juice	20	0
Liquorice-root	10	0
Menthol	5	0
Musk (Cabardine)	1	0
skins	1	0
Myrrh	25	7
Nux vomica	2	0
Oil—		
anise, star	20	0
bay	5	0
cassia	30	0
castor (E.I.)	89	0
cajuput	10	0
chaulmoogra	8	0
clove	5	0
eucalyptus	101	12*
Oil, lime (W.I.)	24	0
margosa	5	0
orange	7	0
peppermint	14	0
rose (E.I.)	10	0
wood	10	0
ylang-ylang	2	0
Orange-peel	50	4
Orris	36	3
Pistachio	4	0
Puree	2	0
Rhubarb	123	51
Sandalwood	6	0
Sarsaparilla	72	23
Senega	10	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	65	3
Tinnevelly	389	331
Soy	50	0
Squills	51	5
Tamarinds (E.I.)	23	10
(W.I.)	128	0
Tonka-beans	10	0
Turmeric-powder	20	20
Vanilla	6	6
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	19	0
East Indian	42	1
Italian	10	0
Jamaica	10	10
Madagascar	91	91
New Zealand	1	1
Zanzibar	149	58
Wax (Japanese)	40	0

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Of Curaçao aloes 61 boxes were shown; for good liver 30*s.* was wanted, and for black capey 22*s*, subject, was paid, and dull liver and coarse 18*s.* 6*d.*, subject. Cape remains scarce; for an odd case of seconds 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was paid.

ARECA.—For good seed 30*s.* was wanted.

ASAFETIDA.—There was little public demand for the new consignment of 480 packages from the Persian Gulf, though a fair quantity was sold after the sale, including 15 cases at 50*s.*, about half the bulk of which consisted of good almondy pinky block, the remainder being very heavy greyish dark block, the loose consisting partially of gum and stones. Two cases of mostly loose almondy, rather husky, sold at 57*s.* 6*d.* A parcel of 179 cases from Bombay, imported twelve months ago, was offered without reserve, and sold at from 6*s.* 6*d.* up to 15*s.* per cwt. for low descriptions.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—A case of opaque Cartagena sold at 1*s.* per lb. Four cases guaranteed B.P. quality were held at 1*s.* 9*d.*

BALSAM PERU.—Four cases had been sold privately; 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d* is about the value.

BALSAM TOLU.—Two cases slightly drossy quality, in large tins, brought 11*d.* per lb.

BENZOIN.—In active demand at steady prices. Good Sumatra seconds, well packed with small almonds, sold at 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.; and ditto, not so well packed, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* Good fair Sumatra seconds sold at 7*l.* per cwt, subject, to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for medium seconds of old fracture, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* was paid, the bulk selling at the lower figure. Palembang gum sold at 30*s.* for very barky seconds in small tins, and for a mixed lot of good almondy to woody 35*s.* was wanted. Siam, which is scarce, sold at high rates, 22*l.* 15*s.* being paid for a case of small to bold pale loose almonds of good flavour; blocky pea and bean size almonds were bought in at 12*l.*; and 3 cases of darkish brown seedy block sold at 65*s.*

BUCHU.—Large arrivals brought about a decline of about 2*d.* per lb. In auction fair greenish round leaf sold at 8*d.* to 8¼*d*, and yellowish leaf at 7*d.* Good long green leaf sold at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and not quite so green at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*

CALABAR-BEANS were held for 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—Several parcels were withdrawn, and the only sale made was of 120 bags small to medium dull brown sorts sold at 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

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CAMPHOR.—For Japanese refined Sumitomo brand, in 1-oz. tablets, 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. was wanted in auction. Privately, several hundred piculs Japanese crude camphor have been sold at 150*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for February-March shipment.

CARDAMOMS.—The selection on offer was poor, and prices were again lower and irregular, little interest being taken in the spice. Part of the offerings were withdrawn. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, medium and bold pale 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, bold medium palish 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*, small and medium dull 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, brown and split 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, pickings 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*, split 1*s.* Ceylon-Malabar, small and medium brown 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, very brown small 1*s.* 2*d*, small lean 11*d.* to 1*s.* Eight cases *Seed* sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* Of Native wild 3 cases small medium sold at 2*s.* 2*d.*, subject, and pickings at 1*s.* 1*d.*, subject.

The annual report of the Kandy District Planters' Association states that the past season for the cardamom crop was not favourable, and most estates were short. Experiments are now being tried with artificial manures, which hitherto have been of no avail. The prices realised during the past season point to a downward tendency. Prospects of crop for 1902 appear fair.

CASCARA-SAGRADA.—Two parcels of 1899 crop were offered, and 26*s.* to 27*s.* were wanted for them.

CASCARILLA.—Two bales of lean and twiggy quill sold at 45*s.* per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—A cask of brownish pulped Spanish sold at 1*s.* 1*d.*

COWHAGE.—Four tins of ordinary stony and very sandy quality sold "without reserve" at 1*d.* per oz.

CUBEBS.—Three bags of fair bold berries free from stalk sold at 30*s.* per cwt. The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—

—	Great Britain	U.S.A.
1901	104	2,783
1900	263	1,197
1899	—	539
1898	1,142	1,272
1897	417	639
1896	295	224

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Very broken brown bone sold at ¾*d.* per lb. without reserve.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Two cases of fair bright seedy lump were limited at 14*l.*, a bid of 12*l.* 5*s.* being refused. Two cases of part reboiled lump of fair colour sold at 11*l.* per cwt., being dearer.

The exports from Singapore to Great Britain from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—1901, 101; 1900, 224; 1899, 227; 1898, 118; 1897, 99; and 1896, 71 piculs.

GAMBOGE.—Good dry pipe of orange fracture, partly blocky, was held for 14*l.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Four bales "picked" Trieste grain sold without reserve at 80*s.* to 83*s.* per cwt., and for 2 cases good ditto 5*l.* was paid. Small to bold pale picked Trieste brought 9*l.* Palish Soudan sorts were held at 40*s.*

HONEY.—Very cheap and neglected, only a small proportion being disposed of, at the following prices: Palish to brown, set, in cases, 15*s.* to 18*s* per cwt.; and pale thick at 30*s.* Brown candied, in barrels, 18*s.*

IPECACUANHA.—It will be seen from the drug statistics that the stocks continue to accumulate, the total of both descriptions in the warehouses being nearly a thousand packages. In auction there was very little demand for Rio, a few sales being made at late rates. For two lots of good, partly native picked, 10*s.* 2*d.* to 10*s.* 4*d.* was paid. Ordinary lean Rio pickings sold at 8*s.* 2*d.* Four bales cultivated native picked sold at 10*s* (subject) to 10*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Cartagena was about 3*d.* easier, two bales selling at 4*s* 6*d.* for fair average quality, and for five bales a bid of 4*s.* 3*d.* is to be submitted.

MYRRH.—Pale siftings were dearer, 2 cases selling at 70*s.* per cwt. Five cases dusty and darkish sorts sold at from 58*s.* to 61*s.*

OIL, CASSIA.—Thirty cases 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. C.A. were limited at 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 80 to 85 per cent. at 3*s.*

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Twelve cases Magnet brand had been sold privately. There was plenty of B.P. quality on offer at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—For thin bright Maltese strip 8*d.* per lb. subject was accepted, with darker ditto at 7*d.* subject.

RHUBARB sold at unchanged rates as follows: Two cases small to bold flat High-dried, with good coat and pinky fracture, 9*d* per lb., and the same price was paid for 3 cases small to medium ditto. From another catalogue 6 cases sold at 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb. for small to medium flat; 16 cases of bold round high-dried of wormy quality and dark fracture sold at 2¾*d.* to 3*d*, and medium ditto, 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb., without reserve; and a similar parcel, not so wormy, at 4¾*d.* to 5*d.* Ten cases round rough High-dried of new crop sold at 6*d.* per lb. for three-quarters good fracture and coat.

SARSAPARILLA.—Lower. About 100 bales grey Jamaica have arrived this week, part of which were offered in auction. For 12 bales sound 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for slightly country damaged, being about 2*d.* per lb. cheaper. Two bales of native red Jamaica brought 9*d.* per lb., subject, and for 3 bales good ditto 10*d.* was paid, with grey at 8*d.*

SENNA.—The quality of the Tinnevelly senna offered was again very low, and it is not expected to improve now until the new crop comes in about August. Prices were steady, a few bales of medium to bold greenish leaf selling at 6*d.* to 6½*d.*; small to medium greenish, 2*d.* to 3¾*d.*; ordinary yellowish to medium, 1¾*d.* to 1¾*d.*; and low yellow and sea-damaged (of which the bulk consisted), ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. Pods sold at 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. Nice pale Alexandrian pods were bought in at 7½*d.* per lb., and a few bales of fair broken leaf sold at 2¾*d.* Good siftings were held for 2½*d*, and for fair partly whole leaf 6*d.* was wanted.

TAMARINDS.—Black and stony Calcutta sold at 10*s.* per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—Privately it is said 2*s.* has been paid for Para, and this was the price asked in auction. For Angostura 2*s.* 10*d.* was refused.

TURMERIC-POWDER.—A parcel from Bombay sold without reserve at 13*s.* per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was 2*s.* 6*d.* dearer, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d* per cwt. being paid for fair to good red and brown, and 7*l.* 10*s.* for very dark brown. Madagascar was also 2*s* 6*d.* dearer, good sound wax selling at 6*l.* 15*s.*, dark brown at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, with wormy and partly foul at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 7*s* 6*d.* Of Zanzibar 50 blocks of fair brown quality sold at 6*l.* 12*s* 6*d* per cwt., and a further 24 balés and cases at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d* to 6*l.* 15*s.* A case of unbleached East Indian brought 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a case of grey and yellow New Zealand 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, subject.

"HOW TO MAKE TABLETS."—We have received a supply of the second edition of this useful little work, published by the Spatula Publishing Company, of Boston, U.S.A. Copies can be supplied from 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., at 1*s.* 2*d.* each, post free.

DINING CHEMISTS, PLEASE NOTE!—King Edward VII. has informed the Lord Mayor of London that, in his opinion, there can be no doubt as to what should be done at public gatherings when the toast is proposed of "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." The toast should be received standing, and the company should not resume their seats until the first few bars of the "National Anthem" (to be immediately followed by a few bars of "God bless the Prince of Wales") have been played.

NEXT WEEK'S CONCERTS.—We would remind London chemists of two trade smoking concerts which are to be held next week. The first, on Wednesday evening, February 12, in the Council-chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, at 8 o'clock, is promoted by the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. The second is to be held on Friday evening in the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road, and is the annual one of the Wholesale Druggists' Cricket-championship League. First-class talent is to be there, and in the course of the evening the Chairman (Mr. Peter MacEwan) will present the Challenge Cup to the winning team. Tickets for this concert may be obtained from Mr. E. Sibley, 61 Park Street, Southwark, S.E., price 1*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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EXPORT TRADE.

THE Publisher of the *C. & D.* has compiled some striking figures about the exports of British-manufactured goods by the drug and allied trades during 1901. He shows that the values were as follows :—

	£
Aërated waters	145,397
Brushware	155,281
Candles	432,707
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,942,109
Confectionery, jams, vinegar, and sauces	1,539,674
Glass bottles	440,710
Indiarubber-manufactures	1,086,841
Paints and materials	2,009,572
Salt	509,769
Seed oil	1,157,574
Soap	999,420

These do not include perfumery, varnishes, and other druggists' goods not separately enumerated, nor 3,885,242*l.* worth of colonial and foreign produce of kindred character also exported in 1901. This is in connection with the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on March 8. We strongly advise all dealers and manufacturers of these classes of goods to insert announcements of them in the Issue. Instructions as to announcements should be sent as early as possible to The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

FURTHER particulars of the Cape Town exhibition will be found on p. 281.

MR. WALTER HILLS succeeds Mr. Martindale on the Poisons Committee (p. 267).

MR. JESSE BOOT'S aims as regards his managers and staff are formulated in a speech on p. 260.

A THIRD PART of the poisons schedule seems to be in the potential state. See the note on p. 267.

MR. HENRY O'CONNOR has been appointed a pharmaceutical assistants' examiner in Ireland (p. 259).

THE names of those who passed the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination last month are given on p. 251.

GOOD HINTS on the preparation of glycerin of starch and collodion by Mr. W. B. Cowie are printed on p. 269.

PLYMOUTH JUNIORS are waking up and have resolved to take more interest in what the Seniors are doing for them (p. 269).

THIS week's South African News shows that confidence and trade are reviving in the Colonies in a remarkable manner (p. 281).

THERE are fewer chemists in Great Britain now in proportion to the population than have been recorded since 1871 (p. 263).

LORD AVEBURY'S Early-closing Bill is briefly summarised on p. 262, and it is suggested that chemists' associations should petition in favour of it.

THE new regulations as to the practice of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy in the Transvaal are given in full on p. 281, and some comments on p. 265.

PLATINUM POINTS on dental instruments are apt to become brittle. Professor Hartley explained why to the Chemical Society last week (p. 268).

J. ISLIP AND HENRY HEATH are men who have ordered goods from chemists without paying for them. Facsimiles of their letters are given on p. 284.

SOME DRUGGISTS in the North of Ireland seem to be working hand in hand with doctors in back shop consultation business, and pharmacists do not like it (p. 259).

THE President of the Local Government Board declines to supply Government vaccine-lymph for sale, as he considers private ventures equal to the occasion (p. 262).

BRITISH trade during January was fairly good, but the official returns are chiefly interesting because they show for the first time the figures for quinine imported and exported (p. 266).

SOME doctors think it does not accord with professional etiquette to put their names and addresses on their poison-labels. The police might convince them to the contrary (p. 263).

MR. HALL EDWARDS has lectured to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on his *x*-ray experience in South Africa. Our report is illustrated with interesting photographs (p. 283).

THE condition of the pharmaceutical registers at the end of 1901 is summarised on p. 257. We note the names of students of the Society who have reached their majority as such (p. 267).

THE POISONS COMMITTEE has adjourned until March. The packet-poison people are getting doleful about the fate of their venture when it comes before the House of Commons (p. 267).

THE THREE MEN, Bedding, Hodges, and Lea, who obtained druggists' goods from wholesalers and manufacturers without paying for them, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment (p. 252).

APPRECIATIONS of the late Mr. Martindale bulked largely in the Pharmaceutical Council proceedings this week (p. 256). "Xrayser" adds his word of praise (p. 263), and the Bradford Association has passed a vote of condolence (p. 270).

THE Prince of Wales was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society last week and afterwards complimented Sir Wm. Crookes on his lecture, in which he brought his old radiant matter and radiant energy observations up to date and into line with the ionic hypothesis (p. 268).

FLUCTUATIONS in the markets are fairly numerous this week, but mostly slight. Among the articles tending upwards are castor oil, insect-flowers, quinine, shellac, crude camphor, and glycerin. Menthol, thymol, lemon oil, Cochin ginger, and cream of tartar are all easier inclined. Cinchona was steady in auction (p. 277).

TWO North London chemists, who were summoned for selling methylated-soap liniment, have won the day because it was not methylated (p. 271). In an article on p. 264 we show how the Riché and Bardy test may have misled the public analyst, and Mr. J. Slinger Ward has favoured us with interesting analytical data.

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Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 18, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Reports from students will be received up to Saturday, March 1. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A woman named Eliza Johnson died from syncope in the shop of Mr. Pollard, chemist and druggist, Westgate, Wakefield, on February 10.

At Thames Police Court on February 7 two men were charged with stealing and receiving amongst other things 31 tablets of Pears' soap.

In an explosion which occurred on February 6 at the Central Higher Grade School, Hull, the chemistry teacher, Mr. F. R. Upton, was injured.

East Sussex County Council on February 11 appointed Mr. Samuel Allinson Woodhead, B.Sc., as district analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

At West London Police Court on February 8, Archibald James Scott Stewart, chemist's assistant, secured discharge of an order of maintenance on account of his wife's adultery.

Two plate-glass windows at the pharmacy of Mr. H. A. Elliott, chemist and druggist, High Street, Evesham, were smashed on February 3 by a horse backing into the shop-front.

An *employé* at Hardshaw Brook Chemical-works, St. Helens, was terribly burnt on February 7 by a spark from his pipe igniting his clothing, which was impregnated with chlorate of potash.

At Dudley County Court on February 6, James Hough, of Wall Heath, was awarded 2*l.* and costs against Messrs. Chance & Hunt (Limited), chemical manufacturers, in respect of damages to a horse and harness.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. have decided to grant twelve days' pay to all employés who qualify for a seven days' holiday, the conditions being that not more than three days during the year must be lost by a workman's own neglect.

Rudolph Chiffman (35), described as an "American drug-merchant," was fined 5*s.* at Marylebone Police Court on February 10 for being disorderly in Edgware Road. His wife, who was summoned for a like offence, was discharged.

Robert Banning, mineral-water manufacturer, was fined 5*l.* and costs by the Birmingham Magistrates on February 6 for selling a bottle of mineral water to which the trade-mark of R. White & Sons (Limited), of Camberwell, S.E., was applied.

Boots (Limited) and Cater, Stoffell & Fortt (Limited), Bath, intimate that they intend to continue early-closing on Thursdays as hitherto. This is in consequence of some firms having altered their early-closing day from Thursday to Saturday.

On February 6 a refuse-mound at the Oldbury Alkali Works of Messrs. Chance & Hunt (Limited), suddenly gave way, doing serious damage to property in the neighbourhood. The mound was some twenty or thirty yards high, and it is computed that hundreds of tons of refuse fell against the houses. No lives were lost.

James Cottrill, brewer's engineer, was remanded at Manchester on February 11 on a charge of maliciously destroying a vat of beer. The prisoner was dismissed from the Swan Brewery, and it is alleged that he put a quantity of red lead in a vat containing 40 barrels. The contamination was discovered while the beer was being run off.

On Tuesday, February 11, the students of the Leeds College of Pharmacy had a day off. Starting at 10 A.M. for East Keswick, they studied practical botany on the way, under the direction of the principal, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S. After their arrival at the Wellington they had a football match, the team captained by Mr. Taylor beating that of Mr. Reynolds by ten goals to five. After tea an impromptu smoking-concert and whist-drive were followed by an exciting "cake-walk."

A novel rating-point has been raised at Sleaford by the assessment of traders for permanent advertisements exhibited on other than their own business-premises. At a meeting of the Sleaford Traders' Association on February 10 it was reported that, in the opinion of counsel, the practice is illegal. There was a consensus of opinion amongst those present that the person upon whose property the advertisement was exhibited should be rated, and it was resolved to send a representation to the rating authorities in these terms.

At the Manchester Assizes on February 7, Edward Fawthorp obtained 30*l.* damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution from Arthur Thorley, who with his brother carries on business as wholesale druggists at Pendleton under the style of Cauley & Co. Plaintiff had formerly been a traveller in the service of the defendant's firm, but left and commenced business on his own account. Defendant then caused plaintiff to be arrested on charges of embezzlement. He was tried at the Salford Quarter Sessions, and acquitted.

The Chemist-Optician.

Mr. J. R. Cornish, chemist and druggist, and Fellow of the Spectacle-makers' Company, St. Anne's Road, South Tottenham, lectured on February 5 to the Tottenham School Board teachers on "Children's Eyesight." After explaining the structure of the eye, Mr. Cornish called attention to the common forms of defective eyesight. Hyperopia is a natural defect in nearly all young children, but it is generally outgrown as the child develops. Myopia, on the other hand, is rare in children, but comes on in the early teens with disastrous consequences to health if not corrected by proper glasses. Defect of sight may easily be mistaken by school teachers for dulness of intellect. Mr. Cornish pointed out that the staff at ophthalmic hospitals is overburdened by the large number of eye-testing cases presented, which bears out our contention that there is plenty of scope for chemists as opticians. There are many people who would not go to hospitals to have their eyes tested if the local chemists were competent to undertake the work.

Football.

The match played at Wormholt Farm on February 8 between London College of Pharmacy F.C. and the United Amateurs F.C. resulted in a win for the London College by 4 goals to nil.

Metropolitan College F.C. *v.* Muter's College F.C.—The second meeting between these teams took place on February 8 at Shepherd's Bush, and ended in a win for the Metros. by

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8 goals to 1. A special feature of the game was the good work and fine centring by the wing forwards for the winners.

Apothecaries Assistants' Examination.

The following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines at the examination held last month:—N. Barnby, C. W. Bayley. A. H. Best, E. S. Best, H. E. Bywater, K. Cavanagh, C. M. Cleveland, M. G. Copestake, K. S. Costello, S. Dale, D. Drury, A. H. Esden, S. W. Fitzgerald, E. M. Griffiths, C. McG. Hall, W. Hill, E. M. Horwood, E. K. Hughes, C. L. Jones, I. Kelly, I. Martin, A. M. Maynard, E. McMullen, E. M. Phillips, E. McL. Scott, M. J. Scott, B. Sibley, M. E. Sills, M. H. Smyth, G. E. G. Stevens, K. Sturrock, W. J. Sunman, J. A Topping, E Tyson, M S. Woodfin. The Society in this list pays no attention to whether the individuals named are male or female.

Censuring the "Surgery Assistant."

At an inquest held at Hackney on February 10 on the body of Mrs. Mahalah Scott, the husband said deceased had not been well for eighteen months, and had been attended by a "Dr." Edwards Witness paid Edwards cash for the medicine he received. John Edwards, of 103 Listria Park, Stoke Newington, stated that he had no qualification of any kind. He was a "surgery assistant." He admitted treating a family named Chown, with whom he used to live "for little ailments." He had always regarded the Scotts as friends. Deceased said she had relief from what he gave her, and now and again he gave her a bottle of medicine. Dr. Frederick Cockell said death was due to syncope, but he could not say that her life might have been prolonged if she had had proper medical advice. The jury returned a verdict of natural death, and censured Edwards.

Ticket Laxity.

The case against Robert Molesworth, described as a chemist, of Menston, for having travelled on the Midland Railway without a ticket was heard at the Otley Police Court on February 7. The prosecution alleged that Molesworth had travelled from Bradford to Menston and not paid the fare (8½*d*.) Defendant maintained that he had given up his ticket, and after hearing witnesses on both sides the Bench said it appeared that a good deal of laxity had been shown in collecting tickets, but they found the charge proved and fined defendant 10*s*. 6*d*. and costs.

Birmingham Notes.

The rush on vaccine-lymph, and the sale of such portable disinfectants as camphor-naphthalin, are prodigious here at present.

"Dispenser and Lady Housekeeper (30) desires engagement in doctor's house." The "Hall" qualification is not mentioned.

Mr. W. F Southall exhibited appropriate limelight-views to illustrate a lecture by Miss Finey last week on the "Housing Question."

There has been a small raid upon the chemists for jury-service, and many have availed themselves of the exemption-clause, although not legally entitled to it.

Mr. Walter Johnson has removed his business by the railway-bridge, Cotteridge, King's Norton, nearer to the heart of the local market. The new premises are more commodious, and the position is better.

The young men called Taylor, who were arrested for breaking into Boots' shop in Broad Street, were at the police court on Wednesday committed for trial at the Sessions, bail being allowed.

The question of misuse of mineral-water bottles came before the local Magistrates last week, and a fine of 5*l*. and costs was the result. The offender was Robert Banning, of Lenge Street, who pleaded oversight due to pressure of business.

Chemists are reminded that a gang of thieves are making a provincial tour. They have a horse and trap, and their method is to locate the till, bring out the counterman to view in the window some article they desire to purchase, while a confederate goes in and steals the cash.

Mr. Thomas Barclay's name appears in an article on Birmingham's use of soap in the *Windsor Magazine*. He estimates that the excess of lime in the Birmingham water obtained locally, over that which is to be brought from Wales, causes in a daily boiler use of 200,000,000 gals., a difference of no less than 320 tons of incrustation a year.

The ladies have had a field-day this week, for the Priestley scholarship in chemistry, of the value of 96*l*., at the Birmingham University has been divided between Miss C. E. Morgan, B.Sc. London and Miss M. B Thomas, Nat. Sc. Tripos Cambridge, both old pupils of the King Edward's High School for Girls. It has not previously been awarded to a woman-student.

A complaint which has become very noticeable to an outsider is now often heard. Formerly when the principal was wanted and was not far away the customer was so informed; now the assistant assumes the rôle for the nonce, and businesses are becoming less and less personal. Changes in staffs are so frequent that the confiding public is sometimes nonplussed as to whom the establishment really belongs to, and why the principal is such a changeable person.

Our kin could take a leaf out of the tobacconists' book, for in a new shop in Easy Row can be seen an excellent display of many varieties of tobacco-leaf arranged upon large glass trays supported by brass uprights on ebony pedestals. If these were specimens of choice drugs and chemicals a good "ad." would be secured, and quite a crowd would no doubt stop to gaze. There are only two places where any drug-exhibit of the kind may be seen—viz, in Bull Street and at Five Ways.

The Registered Herbalist.

At an inquest held at Poplar on February 11, on the body of a milkman named Bloxham, the widow stated that deceased had been attended prior to his death by Mr. Purdue, of Galt Street, Limehouse, who supplied a bottle of medicine and a lotion. Mr. John Charles Purdue, "registered herbalist," wished the Coroner (Mr. Wynne Baxter) "good morning" as he stepped into the witness-box. The Coroner: Oh, good morning; we see one another pretty frequently. Witness said he saw deceased about mid-day on Thursday, February 6, and was paid 1*s*. The witness remained in the witness-box, when the Coroner looked up from his papers and remarked: I haven't any questions to ask you. I hope you are not disappointed. Witness: Oh, no, sir. The medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure supervening on chronic bronchitis, but not in any way accelerated by the treatment of Mr. Purdue. The Coroner said there was nothing much to say about Mr. Purdue this time. It was very undesirable that people should be taken for doctors when they were not. He (the Coroner) did not think that Mr. Purdue held himself out as one, although he was "sailing very close to the wind." How a herbalist knew what medicine was required was a very open question, and also very doubtful.

Fires.

On February 3 a fire broke out at the chemical works of Messrs. Sadler & Co., Carlton, near Stockton, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

An outbreak of fire occurred on February 8 at the premises of Messrs. Bainbridge & Finlayson, chemists, Stockton-on-Tees, which, however, was subdued before any damage was done.

A fire broke out on February 9 at Crownhill Villa, at the corner of Tamerton Road, Crownhill, the residence of Mr. R F Roper, chemist, Tavistock Road, Plymouth. In winter the house is left in charge of a caretaker. At about 3 in the morning a bedroom was found to be on fire, and it is supposed that a lamp which was burning in the room exploded. The fire was soon extinguished, but not without considerable damage to the furniture.

Sheffield Drugs.

In his quarterly report Mr. A. H. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, states that six samples of carbonate of bismuth examined by him were found to be prepared substantially in accordance with the directions of the British Pharmacopœia;

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four samples of paregoric were genuine and one of inferior quality, and two samples of sweet spirit of nitre were of fair quality. Two samples of ground ginger, one of glycerin, and two of compound liquorice-powder were all genuine.

The Long Firm.

At the Central Criminal Court on February 12, James Hodges (62), agent, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining goods by false pretences; and Charles Bedding and Christian R. Lea, described as chemists but not on the register, with conspiracy to defraud. They had represented that they were carrying on a *bonâ-fide* business as chemists and druggists in various parts of the metropolis, and over 1,000*l.* worth of goods were obtained by them by false pretences. Particulars of their trial at Worship Street Police Court appeared in our issue of November 23, page 833, and subsequent issues. Lea and Bedding were each sentenced to nine months' hard labour, and Hodges to eighteen months'.

Poisoned by Weed-killer.

At Greenham, Somerset, on February 4, a gardener committed suicide by drinking a quantity of weed-killer. At the inquest the widow stated that her husband, coming in very sick, told her he had taken "some arsenic from the garden." A doctor was at once sent for, but deceased was dead before he arrived. Dr. Arthur Thompson said the symptoms were consistent with arsenical-poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was given by the jury.

What was in the Drawer?

Mrs. O'Keeffe, the wife of Dr. O'Keeffe, of St. Helens, and her three children, had some soda cakes, for tea on February 8, and shortly after partaking of them they were all seized with vomiting, and were very ill. Dr. O'Keeffe came in from his rounds, and immediately called in Dr. Bellew, whose treatment soon had a good effect, and Mrs. O'Keeffe and her children recovered. The bicarbonate of soda used for making the cakes had been procured from the surgery by Mrs. O'Keeffe herself, and events point to the conclusion that she had taken something from the wrong drawer.

No Poison-bottle.

At Halifax on February 8, Mrs. Heap inadvertently drank a quantity of liniment of aconite and belladonna in mistake for her medicine, and died shortly afterwards. At the inquest the daughter of the deceased lady said her mother had been suffering from rheumatism, and Dr. Morton, who attended her, had supplied a bottle of medicine to be taken internally, and a lotion. The bottles were alike and both were on the mantelshelf near the patient, who had been in the habit of taking the medicine herself from the bottle. Dr. Morton deposed to supplying the mixture and lotion, and to finding Mrs. Heap in a state of stupor from an overdose of aconite and belladonna, from the effects of which she subsequently died. The Coroner (Mr. E. H. Hill): You have heard of such a thing as specially shaped bottle for poisons?—Yes.

Don't you think it is advisable to put that practice into force?—We generally do for people who are using it themselves (*sic!*). In this case it was to be sprinkled on by the daughters. The Coroner: But the daughter could have taken hold of the wrong bottle. I should say it would be advisable to adhere strictly to that rule so that you are entirely on the right side.

Writing on this case in the local Press, Mr. Gibson Dixon, President of the Halifax Chemists' Association, contends that if doctors' surgeries were placed on the same footing with regard to the Poisons Act as chemists' shops, the risk of such accidents would be much lessened. He points out that it is illegal for a chemist to dispense a lotion in any but a poison-bottle, and why, he asks, should it be legal for a doctor to do so? In the interests of public safety Mr. Dixon urges that the medical profession all over the country should observe the Privy Council "order" with regard to poisonous preparations, although it is not legally binding upon them.

Not Poisoned.

A young man named Foster had been for some time an inmate of Orsett (Essex) Infectious Hospital suffering from smallpox. On February 7 one of the nurses gave him by mistake 1½ oz. of a solution of carbolic acid. He died a few hours later, but the medical evidence at the inquest showed that "death was due to shock caused by the man knowing he had taken something other than his medicine, and partially due to his condition from smallpox." The solution given was not a fatal dose. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed sympathy with the nurse.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report thirteen fatalities from poisoning have been recorded. Ten of these were due to the scheduled poisons, carbolic acid (3), chloral hydrate, oxalic acid, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid, chlorodyne, arsenic (in weed-killer), and opium. Hydrochloric acid was taken in two cases—one being an inadvertance—and the female inmate of a medical home in Beaumont Street, Marylebone, died from drinking a quantity of lysol, used for disinfecting purposes. The chloral was taken in overdose by a Tottenham doctor, and the prussic acid by a Liverpool girl of 19, who was a doctor's attendant, and had obtained the poison from the surgery.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. William Whitla, L.P.S.I., have been appointed Professor of materia medica to the Royal University, Dublin.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Grindley, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, is making satisfactory progress under Dr. Harley's care, and his early recovery is anticipated.

Mr. T. W. McMurray, L.P.S.I., late manager of the Clontarf branch of Messrs. Hamilton & Long's state pharmacy, Dublin, has accepted the management of the compounding department of Messrs. Henry Williams & Co. (Limited), who carry on grocery and Italian warehouses at Henry Street and Rathmines.

Swallowed the Lotion.

On February 3 Peter Ward, a farmer, who had gone to live in Dundalk town, and was in the habit of taking medicine and also using a lotion, swallowed some of the latter by mistake, and death resulted.

Cost of Medicines.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union last week, a letter was read from the Local Government Board directing attention to the large sum expended during the half-year which ended in September last, on medicines and medical and surgical appliances. The L.G.B. found that the cost per patient in the workhouse for medicines and medical and surgical appliances had risen from 2*s.* 1¾*d.* in 1900 to 4*s.* 11*d.* in 1901, while there had also been a rise in the average cost of drugs, &c., for the dispensary patients from 2¼*d.* to 4*d.* The Guardians have decided to refer the matter to a committee before replying to the L.G.B.

Contractor Difficulty.

The L.G.B., referring to Mr. White's explanation to the Swinford Guardians in reference to defective drugs (*C. & D.*, February 1, page 185), threaten to withhold recoupment if Mr. White's services as contractor are retained. The Chairman of the Guardians thought it was more the standard of the contractor's nationality than the standard of his drugs that was objected to, and advised that the L.G.B. be asked to reconsider their decision.

Life-saver.

A few days ago at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Wicklow, Mr. Robert M. Lees, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Wicklow, was publicly complimented for his promptitude and gallantry in saving life during the recent storm on the coast. Mr. Lees headed a band of rescuers and helped to man the lifeboat in a heavy sea, and when helpers were required to rescue those in danger of drowning was amongst the first to volunteer, his example stimulating many others. Mr. Lees hails from Scotland, and prior to settling down in Wicklow he acted as assistant to Mr. W. F. Wells, Dublin.

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Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. G. Mackie, of the Renfield Street pharmacy, Glasgow, has bought the business in Strathbungo so long carried on by Mr. John Fenwick, chemist and druggist, who now goes into well-earned retirement.

The business at 389 Union Street, Aberdeen, formerly carried on by Mr. James Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, has been acquired by Mr. Henry Marshall, chemist and druggist, who for the past four years has been an assistant with Messrs. Davidson & Kay.

The wholesale grocery and drug business of Messrs. W. Sinclair & Co., Aberdeen, has been disposed of to Messrs. Alexander Stephen (with Messrs. William Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen) and Alfred Duffus (agent in Scotland for Messrs. Beaufoy & Co., London), who are to carry on the business under the same name as formerly.

Photographic.

At a meeting of the Motherwell Camera Club on January 27 a lecture on "The Carbon Process" was delivered by Mr. W. B. Halley, ex-President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Photographic Association. Mr. Halley has been representative for nearly a quarter of a century of Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh.

Glasgow Notes.

A chemist who had occasion to make up liq. sodii ethylatis, being out of absolute alcohol, got several samples in his neighbourhood. In no case did the sp. gr. exceed 0·804, corresponding to 96 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

The recent effort to advance the retail prices of patents and proprietaries is a *fiasco*. It was foredoomed to failure by the refusal of some retailers in each district to adhere to it, and by the fantastic character of the list of "advances."

The other day, as a dispensing physician was passing along the street, he came upon a man whose face was covered with smallpox pustles. The physician did not lose sight of the walking pestilence until he was in the hands of the sanitary officials.

On dit that some of the big English drug-store companies are casting longing eyes on Glasgow. If they ever get the length of casting their "lives" here, they may not find them in such pleasant dividend-yielding places as in the fat Midland districts.

A veteran traveller, who has been on the trail for many moons, thus epigrammatically sums up the contrast in business methods between the past and the present. "Once on a time a customer's first question to me was, 'What's your best quality?' Now it is 'What's your best price?'"

The Licentiates' Association, which has been formed to induce the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons to resist the Medical Council's edict *re* doctors' shops, has won the first move in the game, by carrying an instruction that the Council of the Faculty are to inquire into the matter and consider what can be done.

The Doctor's Fees.

In Rothesay Sheriff Court, Dr. J. B. Lawson sued the executors of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Burrell for 66*l*. 14*s*., being fees for attendance on the deceased lady from October, 1896, to July, 1900. The claim was resisted as excessive, and in the course of the evidence it came out that while the pursuer's rate of charges to the deceased during her lifetime ranged from 7*d*. to 1*s* 6*d*. a visit, the present account was made up at the rate of 4*s*. per visit. It also transpired that during the last three or four years of her life Mrs. Burrell had made several wills, in each of which Dr. Lawson was made a beneficiary to the extent of 60*l*. In May, 1900, however, she made a codicil in which the bequest to the doctor was cancelled, and the residue of her estate left to the parish church. A strong point was made by the defenders' agent of the fact that pursuer in June, 1901, had destroyed his visiting books in which the earlier parts of the account were detailed, and this with the knowledge that his account was to be contested. Pursuer's agent argued that the doctor, having minimised his charges to the deceased lady during life under the belief that she was in poor circumstances, was justified in increasing his rate after death when he knew that she had left funds. On February 7, Sheriff Martin issued his interlocutor disallowing the portion of the account which had not been vouched, and granting decree for 24*l*, being at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. per visit from February to July, 1900, the portion which was vouched by the production of the visiting-book. He also finds the defenders entitled to expenses.

The Inventor of Waterproof.

An article in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* on india-rubber, has brought the suggestion that the real inventor of waterproof was not Mackintosh, of Glasgow, but Professor J Syme, of Edinburgh. It is pointed out on the authority of a book sent by Professor Chiene, of Edinburgh University, that Professor Syme published in 1818 an article in *The Annals of Philosophy*, announcing his discovery of benzene and its solvent power on caoutchouc. Having dissolved the rubber, Professor Syme relates that he rendered various textures (such as a silk cloak) waterproof by brushing with a thin solution. The article did not appear in the *Annals* until some months after he had sent it, and not long afterwards Macintosh took out a patent for applying the solution to make waterproof cloth. A correspondent says even if it were true that Syme discovered that benzene would dissolve indiarubber, that in no way proves that he invented waterproof. Indiarubber can be dissolved by many things, such as turpentine, naphtha, and ether, and before 1820 india-rubber was dissolved and used for commercial purposes by Mackintosh, of Glasgow, who used coal-tar naphtha, and by Hancock, of London, who used turpentine.

A. D. & F. Social.

The annual social reunion of the employés of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh, took place in the Free Gardeners Institute, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, on February 7. About 250 employés and friends took part in the proceedings. Amongst those present were Mr. J. L. Ewing and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. R. G. Guyer and Mrs. Guyer, and Mr. G. Murray. An excellent programme of songs and recitations commenced the programme, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served in the large saloon. A dance followed in which over eighty couples took part, and which was continued until the small hours of the morning. The whole arrangements were ably carried through by Mr. P. Barrett, assisted by a committee.

From the Lay Standpoint.

An entertaining article appears in a recent issue of an Edinburgh newspaper, describing a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh as it appeared to a layman. The writer relates how with mathematical exactness Lord Kelvin took the chair at 8 o'clock, and the meeting having been constituted, he vacated in favour of Lord McLaren, while he (Lord Kelvin) discussed "The Specification of Stress and Strain in the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity." Thus the writer:

> The method of notation, which Lord Kelvin suggested, was to take, instead of a cube, a tetrahedron, a figure with four corners, four planes, and six edges, with six ideal lines drawn in the direction of the six edges; any change in the shape or bulk being represented by the elongation of the six edges of the tetrahedron. There now! The thing seemed so plain that it might be left to speak for itself. But no. The aged Seer, with voice and gesture, blackboard and model, shook the proposition inside out, turned it upside down, tried it by every test known to mathematicians, and finally he dragged the subject out of the maelstrom of weird words and expressions, arguments and proofs, laid it out flat, folded it neatly, and presented it to the audience as a thing which, although not greatly superior to that formerly in use, was at least worthy of their acceptance.

A question from the Chairman produced a reply of five minutes' duration from Lord Kelvin, who afterwards resumed the presidential chair. Lord McLaren then took a seat which had been placed in front of the clock. When he

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leant back his head crashed through the glass case of the clock, and a momentary panic ensued for fear the learned Judge had injured himself. His black scull-cap had saved him; but he changed his seat. The next item was a communication on "The Condition of Iron in the Spleen," by Dr. Brodie

The paper had one effect which was noticeable to everybody. Amid Lord Kelvin's crash of facts and figures, an elderly gentleman in a front seat slumbered peacefully, and thus lost a great deal of information. But he was interested in the spleen above all other parts of man's internal machinery. When the word spleen was mentioned he became very wide awake, and listened with the utmost intentness to the young doctor's story. At the end he rose and proceeded to cross-examine Dr. Brodie. In a fine old-fashioned courtly manner, he explained that he was not a medical man, and he begged pardon for presuming to speak on the subject at all. He had evidently spent a portion of his life in India, because he spoke of the indigestion which troubled Hindus in consequence of the voracious manner in which they ate their rice. Dr. Brodie answered the questions, and the gentleman from India having courteously expressed his thanks, straightway fell asleep again.

Then Lord Kelvin had another innings. His subject was the molecular dynamics of a crystal, and had relation to stable and unstable homogeneous assemblages, the deviation from homogeneousness in surface layers and their tensile strength and cleavage.

If his former subject required explanation it seemed simplicity itself to the dynamics of a crystal. Lord Kelvin literally warmed to his work. It was a great sight to see him, with a piece of chalk in each hand, hobbling about the room, from the table to the blackboard, from the blackboard to the table, now dotting down a few mysterious figures in singular combinations, now appealing to his audience with the eagerness of a youngster, now stopping a frightfully ununderstandable problem to explain that he was putting it simply in order that they might all take it in. If the aged philosopher had chosen to be what he would regard as abstruse, it is impossible to say what might have happened.

The gentleman from India slept through it all, clinging to the back of his seat with his left arm and leaning forward at an acute angle with the floor. Lord Kelvin, with his monocle in his left eye, and bits of chalk in both hands, cast anxious glances in the direction of impending disaster. The gentleman awoke, however, before he lurched too far, and Lord Kelvin revelled in his subject till 10 o'clock came, and he had with obvious reluctance to desist.

Suing the Dentist.

Mrs. Margaret Craik sued an Edinburgh dentist in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on February 13, for 50*l.* damages for imperfect tooth-extraction. She alleged that defender splintered her jawbone and left splintered pieces in her gums, causing much pain and suffering. Defender denied that any pieces were left in the gums, and said the pain was the natural result of the operation. The Sheriff said he would consider the questions raised.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. DUCLAUX, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, who was taken ill suddenly a short time ago while giving a lecture, is now much better, and hopes soon to assume his usual occupations.

THEY'VE GOT IT ON.—An order just issued decrees that pharmacists attached to the recently formed French Colonial Army Corps shall wear uniform similar to that used by the Colonial Infantry, but with special buttons and green-velvet bands to the collar of the tunic and the képi.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—At Nîmes last Sunday 1,200 shop-assistants of both sexes took part in a manifestation against the retail shops there that do not close on Sundays during the dull season. "Rest for shop-assistants" was their war-cry, and they carried banners bearing that emblem. There was a fair sprinkling of pharmacists' assistants amongst the 1,200, but no special demonstration was directed against any of the pharmacies, of which there are twenty-two in the town.

OPERATING ON THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Dr. Doyen, the famous French surgeon, successfully carried out last Sunday afternoon the delicate operation of dividing the Siamese twin-sisters Radica and Doodica, who have been exhibited at Barnum and Bailey's circus here. After the Röntgen rays had been used the girls were put under anæsthetics, and the operation lasted just twenty minutes, including the time necessary to make three sutures. Both the poor girls are suffering from tuberculosis, one more seriously than the other, but the condition of both is still very precarious. An element of interest connected with this unusual operation was that it was cinematographed, and the apparatus caught practically all the surgeon's movements.

A FRENCH DEPUTY ON CARBOYS.—There was an amusing little incident in the French Chamber of Deputies last Friday resulting from a question put by M. Charles Bernard regarding certain alleged frauds said to have occurred in the wine section at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The trouble from his point of view was that sealed bottles containing water coloured with chemicals had been shown in one section instead of wine, as the wine-growers of the Bazas district had declined to exhibit. In the course of the debate M. de Larsan remarked that pharmacists are in the habit of showing in their shop-windows large glass bottles containing coloured water, and as far as he knew their reputation for integrity had not suffered thereby, although he was credibly informed that the practice was carried out in almost every town of the world. M. Bernard had something more to say, but no one took very much notice of him, and the Chamber passed on to other business.

PROTECTIVE POLICY.—The British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, at the monthly dinner on February 10, continued the discussion, "Has France improved her commercial position by her system of protection?" which was introduced at the October dinner by MM. Yves Guyot and Edmond Théry. On this occasion Mr. O. E. Bodington, who opened the discussion, said that it was exceedingly difficult to judge the effect of a fiscal policy in any country until a considerable time had elapsed from its introduction, and the real influence of the protectionist reform of 1892 would only be realised at its true value later. He would like to see the question examined by considering the effect of the application of the various duties imposed upon the artisan class, for, following the economic doctrines of Professor Marshall, nothing is so systematic as the manner in which a man earns his living. It would be interesting and enlightening if a comparison could be made of the artisan class—say, before the application of protectionist duties, and after—for, after all, the social condition plays an important part in the commercial position of a country. An animated discussion by other members followed, but the question was not definitely answered.

"TURNING THE TABLES."—There are two men at least in Paris to-day who entertain unkindly feelings towards each other. One is M. Maillot, a dentist, and the other Mr. Sutton, his former secretary. They appeared as plaintiff and defendant at the Assize Court here last Saturday, the dentist charging his ex-secretary with embezzlement. The latter, however, turned the tables on his employer in such a manner that he promptly secured a verdict of not guilty from a sympathising jury. The defence was that the dentist had insisted on a subtle and secret system of book-keeping in order to deceive certain members of his family regarding the nature of some of his private expenses. For instance, advertising figured for quite a large amount, but it was suggested, and apparently sufficiently proved, that the money entered under that heading was spent in quite another direction. The same was said of "Arnica," which occupied a leading place in the ledger, though not usually comprised in a dental stock-in-trade. There were about eighty alterations in all in the account-books, but Sutton said they were made by the order of his chief. The ex-secretary also caused some hilarity in court by explaining that the dentist sought to pose amongst his patients as holder of the much-coveted Legion of Honour by wearing a tricolour ribbon—with only the red visible. When judgment was given there was considerable applause, quickly suppressed, however, by the Judge.

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American Notes.

PERSONAL.—Mr. George J. Seabury (of Seabury & Johnson, New York), has been elected Chairman of the Literature Committee of the American Protective Tariff League.

UNREGISTERED ASSISTANTS.—A crusade instituted some time ago by the agents of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board has resulted in the issue of sixty warrants against druggists and doctors in Philadelphia, who are charged with selling medicines or preparing prescriptions illegally. It is alleged that many of the accused have hired certificates from registered persons or have (as in the case of the doctors) employed unregistered managers to run their drug-stores.

PLATINUM COMBINATION RUMOURS.—Rumours have been persistently circulated recently that a combination in the platinum-trade is under way, and that the plant of Baker & Co, refiners at Newark, N J. has been acquired. That firm, however, emphatically deny the rumour. The demand for platinum is chiefly supplied by South America and Russia, as the United States production is still small, though there have been promising discoveries in some of the Western States.

DENTAL CEMENT DUTIABLE.—At New York on January 28, the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision in the protest case of O. G. Hempstead & Son, sustaining the claims made by the firm. Two separate compounds were imported, one a powder, and the other a mixture of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote. The compounds are sold under the trade name of "Formagen" and are designed to be used together and known commercially as dentists' cement. The Board held the "Formagen" to be dutiable as "other cement," at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, It was further held by the Board that a compound of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote separately imported, designed to be used with a powder to form a cement and also serving as an antiseptic, is dutiable as a non-alcoholic medicinal preparation.

WORK FOR PHARMACISTS!—Winter novelties for the soda-fountain are hard to find. Hot chocolate, beef-tea, clam-broth, and coffee are the staple attractions, but the American demand for novelty and change demands additional items with which to vary the monotony of old favourites. This has led a contemporary to put forth the strikingly original idea of serving oyster cocktails at the soda-counter. The cocktail consists of about half-a-dozen small-sized oysters placed raw in a wineglass of ample size and covered with hot tomato-ketchup, to which has been added some seasoning, including a dash of good pepper. This is very easily and speedily prepared. Oysters are plentiful and cheap in the United States, and are supplied by the pint, quart, or gallon out of their shells all ready for use. An oyster cocktail is just the sort of appetite teaser one would appreciate on a cold day, and there is little doubt that the druggist who is bold enough to start the innovation in New York will meet with considerable success.

DRUG-TRADE FIRE-INSURANCE.—At the annual meeting of the New York Drug-trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held on January 16, a lengthy report of the special committee appointed to protest against the new drug-classification adopted by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was brought forward. The report calls attention to many inconsistencies in the schedule, and states that the classification was made without consultation with anyone familiar with the characteristics of the numerous drugs and chemicals which it covers. The committee believes that by consultation with the representatives of different trades the underwriters could arrive at a more logical classification, which would render unnecessary many of the existing regulations. A single instance will suffice to show the inconsistency of the classification. Calisaya bark and Peruvian bark for purposes of insurance are practically identical, but the underwriters make storage of the latter more hazardous than the former. The wholesale druggists assume that the basis of this discrimination was probably fire insurance showing a larger percentage of loss during a given period of time in insurance carried on Peruvian bark than on Calisaya. Hence the underwriters' conviction that it is more hazardous inherently!

Colonial and Foreign News.

CONGRESS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS AT CARLSBAD.—From September 21 to 28 the 74th Congress of German philosophers and physicians will be held at Carlsbad, and the members will, we understand, have the opportunity of visiting the famous Sprudel.

QUICKSILVER MINES REOPEN.—The Guadaloupe quicksilver mines in Santa Clara county, which have not been worked for some years, have been leased by the owners to Mr. H. C Davey for a term of five years. He undertakes to employ two shifts of not less than ten men each daily, also to make certain repairs.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The Russian Government have decreed that medical and pharmaceutical preparations not mentioned in the list of preparations authorised to be imported into Russia, must be accompanied by *two* samples for examination. If imported in special packages, with labels and descriptions, the samples must also be accompanied by these labels and descriptions.

AN INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION will be held at Aix-en-Provence from April 27 to July 28 next, under the auspices of the municipality of that town. The exhibition will comprise commercial, industrial and agricultural products. An area of about 25,000 square metres will be utilised. Applications for permission to exhibit will be received up to the March 17 next at the offices of the Administration, Rue de l'Opéra 9, Aix-en-Provence.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS IN GERMANY.—According to the *Apotheker Zeitung*, the Federal Council has now granted permission for foreigners to serve as assistants in German pharmacies, provided they have passed an examination in their own country equivalent to the German one. Hitherto the council has refused to allow those of other nationalities to act as assistants unless they have qualified by the German examination. The change of front is considered by the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* to have probably been caused by the scarcity of assistants last year in Germany. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* states that there is now no difficulty in obtaining German assistants.

AN ANCIENT PHARMACY.—On October 4, the *Apotheke Zum Weissen Adler* or "White Eagle Pharmacy," at Berlin, celebrated its 200th anniversary, it having been founded October 4, 1701, by Philip Reinhart Spener, under a concession from Frederich I. The privilege was confirmed to "Spener and his heirs for ever" some twenty years later by King Frederich Wilhelm I., and the documents pertaining to this confirmation are held by the present owner of the pharmacy. According to the archives of the state, Spener was already a *Koncessionirter* of three years' standing. The shop was removed in 1829, by royal permission, to the present locality, 206 Friederichstrasse. The present owner is Mr. Alexander Edward Alfred von Gusnar.

CALCIUM CARBIDE IN AUSTRIA.—There are five carbide-works in Austria—viz., at Meran, Lend Gastem, Jajce, Matrei and Paternion. As the general overproduction of carbide has made itself felt in Austria-Hungary as elsewhere on the Continent, three of these works, which are controlled by different companies—viz, those of Meran and Matrei (both in Tyrol) and Jajce (in Bosnia)—formed a syndicate, known in Austria under the term "Cartell." The carbide produced in the united works is sold in Vienna by a concern which is under the immediate control of the Bosnian company. Their carbide enjoys a good reputation, and an acetylene-generation of 280 litres per kilo. of carbide is guaranteed. The syndicate charges from 33 to 40 crowns per 100 kilos.; the price had previously gone down to 24 crowns (a little over 20*s*). The Gastem works have not joined this combine, but they have bound themselves not to sell any carbide within the Dual Monarchy; their market is in Bavaria, and their chief customer the Bavarian State Railway Nor has Paternion joined. These works are near the Italian frontier, the seat of the company is in Venice, and all the business done is practically with Italy. Foreign competition need not much be feared in Austria, as an import-duty of 20 crowns per 100 kilos. is levied on carbide. The annual consumption of carbide in Hungary is now estimated at about 500 tons.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

AT the Ash Wednesday meeting of the Council, Mr. Martindale's death was the chief topic, the Council testified to his good qualities, and passed a resolution of sympathy with the family. The vacancy on the Council is to be filled up at the March meeting. The Registrar's report was received; it shows that there were 13,420 chemists on the registers at the end of 1901, and that the Society has 6 592 adherents. The Benevolent Fund Committee made grants amounting to 115*l.* 8*s.* When the report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee came before the Council, Mr. Wootton and Mr. Gifford complained of the lack of information in the report; but the President said the minute-books were open to inspection by any member of the Council. In answer to Mr. Gifford it was announced that the Dispensers Committee will probably report next month. The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Young are to go on a jaunt to Manchester in September, having been elected delegates to the Sanitary Congress. Mr. Wootton suggested that the President should read a paper on the sale of poisons. The meeting finished with the reading of a persuasively eloquent letter from Cardiff, suggesting that the Society should act as sponsors in the educational scheme which is being promoted by the local association.

The monthly Council-meeting, postponed from last week owing to the funeral of the late Mr. Martindale, took place on February 12 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Park, Savory, Southall, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

Messrs. Cross, Symes, and Storrar wrote to say they were unable to be present, and Mr. Harrison had met with a slight accident when coming to the Committee-meeting on the previous day, which kept him indoors.

DEATHS.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. Horace Davenport thanking the Council for their sympathy on the death of his father.

The PRESIDENT then said it was his painful duty to refer to the sad death of their colleague, Mr. William Martindale, who died suddenly since the last Council-meeting. As a member of the Council Mr. Martindale was a sincere worker, and one whom they greatly admired His death was a loss to pharmacy throughout the whole world. He was assiduous in the performance of his duties, a great worker, and had held a prominent position in the world of pharmacy for many years. The President then enumerated the official positions which Mr. Martindale has filled:—

Member of the Board of Examiners ...	1873–1882.
Member of Council	1889–1902.
Treasurer	1899.
President	1899–1900.
President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference	1891 and 1896.

He also contributed largely to the last two editions of the Pharmacopœia, and was a Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society. The President said he had only referred to Mr. Martindale's official positions in pharmacy, but there were many other directions in which he had made his name known and esteemed. In his character there was an absence of duplicity and no room for insincerity. Mr. Martindale was a victim of his acute sense of duty. He (the speaker) had often heard him use the expression, "Every man is a debtor to his calling," which showed the way he looked upon life. The President also mentioned that Mr. Bateson, Kendal, had written a sympathetic letter to the Council, in which Mr. Martindale was referred to as "a friend who has ever had their fullest confidence and esteem." Mrs. Martindale also thanked the Council for the very beautiful wreath which was sent to the funeral. The President finished by proposing a resolution expressing the esteem with which Mr. Martindale was held and sympathy with the family.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said although he had not had the advantage of knowing Mr. Martindale so long as some of his colleagues, he had been brought a good deal in contact with him. There was no question that pharmacists all over the world had lost a friend. Mr. Martindale was a practical pharmacist, and the actual practice of his vocation was, he knew, more congenial to him than pharmaceutical politics. No one could talk with him without gaining something from the conversation. Some three or four weeks ago Mr. Martindale, at the suggestion of his medical adviser, went to the Scilly Islands for rest, as he was told the air was a considerable stimulus to the nerves. He (the speaker) was in the West of England at that time, and came in contact with Mr. Martindale. When returning, Mr. Martindale called on a pharmacist in Penzance whom he only knew as a member of the Society, and that gentleman had since written to say that in that three-quarters of an hour's conversation he felt that he had a life-long friend in Mr. Martindale. That chemist had since written to express his sympathy with him and his colleagues, which was a typical expression of what pharmacists felt all the world over. It would be a long time before they would get over the shock of the vacant chair which had been created amongst them. He felt for the family exceedingly, and especially for his eldest son, who was a pupil with him for some time.

Mr. HILLS said it was hardly necessary for him to add any further words to what had been said, but he would not like the occasion to pass without paying a tribute to the worth and character of one whom he had known over thirty years. As a pharmacist he was a star of the very first magnitude, and that position was gained, not only by intelligence and industry, but because he had his heart in his work and took very great interest in the work of his life—the art of pharmacy. As regards the man, and as a colleague, he could only speak of him in terms of affection. He was upright, conscientious, and honourable, and as a friend kind, loyal, and generous.

The TREASURER, who spoke with some emotion, said although ample and honourable testimony had been borne to the worth of Mr. Martindale, he wished to express his feelings He first met Mr. Martindale in 1859 at the Conference meeting in Exeter when the late Daniel Hanbury presided. Mr. Martindale was then in delicate health, and shortly afterwards he (the speaker) met him at Dartmouth walking under the protection of a wall—a tall, good-looking young man wearing a respirator, and with every appearance of an invalid. He spent a day with him and had a very pleasant talk, of which he had still a vivid impression in his mind, although it was thirty-three years ago. He next met Mr. Martindale at Hastings, when Mr. John Williams was President. Mr. Martindale invited the President, Professor Redwood, and the speaker to spend a day and night at his house at Winchelsea, where they received very generous treatment. Mr. Martindale had most diligently worked up the history of that ancient place, and he and Mr. Williams, who was distinguished for his knowledge of archæology, were deep in conversation on the ancient history of the Cinque Ports. He also recalled an instance of Mr. Martindale's extreme generosity. He was speaking to him one day of an honourable member of the craft, who was, however, very poor, "passing rich on 40*l.* a year," and was telling him how he would like a copy of the Extra Pharmacopœia, but could not afford to pay for it. Next day Mr. Martindale brought him (the speaker) a copy of the book, neatly wrapped up, and said, "Atkins, send that to your friend with my kind regards." This was not the only instance he knew of his very generous help to struggling men. He would like to suggest that some abiding record of Mr. Martindale's personality should be placed in that house in the shape of a portrait. Mr. Martindale, he added, was well known to the medical profession. Quite recently a medical man had come into his shop, and, taking a copy of the Extra Pharmacopœia out of his pocket, said, "We doctors know Mr. Martindale as well as you pharmacists."

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Mr. CARTEIGHE said he took it that the family would recognise how deeply they felt Mr. Martindale's loss, and would not take it that the length of the speech implied the measure of their respect. He said this because he felt he could not trust himself to speak.

Mr. CORDER said that when in any difficulty in regard to pharmaceutical matters he used to write to Mr. Martindale, who always gave his advice freely.

Mr. COOPER said he had known Mr. Martindale for thirty-five years. His (Mr. Cooper's) son was a pupil of Mr. Martindale's; and some time ago, when he had illness in his family, Mr. Martindale kindly offered his house at Winchelsea for two months.

Mr. SOUTHALL said he appreciated Mr. Martindale's character and the excellent work he had done for pharmacy.

The resolution was then put, and carried in silence, the members upstanding.

THE VACANCY.

The PRESIDENT said he thought he should be consulting the feelings of the Council if the filling of the vacancy was postponed till the next meeting, and a resolution to that effect was passed.

The SECRETARY said that in accordance with Section 4 of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1898, the following councillors retire in May:—Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Southall, and Young.

ELECTIONS.

Two pharmaceutical chemists were granted diplomas, eleven persons were restored to the Society, one to the register, and a number (not stated) elected either members or student-associates of the Society.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. BREMRIDGE submitted his report of the position of the Society for 1901. This showed that 64 persons were restored to the Society and 428 elected. At the end of 1900 there were 5,467 members, and during last year 471 names were removed through death, secessions, &c., making the membership 5,451, or with the 399 "life compounders" 5,850. The number of student-associates has again fallen, being now 742, against 796 at the end of 1900, and 884 in 1899

The Analysis of Examinations for 1901 shows that only 70 persons registered as apprentices or students. For the Major examination 104 candidates presented themselves, and 37 passed, the failures in London being 63·75 per cent., and in Edinburgh 50 per cent. For the Minor examination there were 1,064 candidates in London; 313 passed, making a rejection percentage of 70·58. In Scotland, out of 415 candidates 231 failed, making the percen age of rejections 55·66. There were no candidates for the Modified examination.

The Registers show that at the end of 1901 there were 13,420 chemists on the register, of whom 2,180 are pharmaceutical chemists. The additions made to the register were the 497 successful Minor candidates, and 12 persons who were restored on payment of a fine, making a net decrease of the numbers on the register of 263. The erasures during the year were 772, 450 being due to death, 17 at the request of the registered persons themselves, and 305 in accordance with the power given to the Registrar by Section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to strike off the names of those persons who do not respond after two registered letters have been sent to the last-known address.

Mr. BREMRIDGE supplemented the information given in his report, and said that great attention had been given to the statutory registers during 1901, and no efforts spared to increase their accuracy. Under Section 10, 894 registered letters were sent out, as well as 677 special communications made on the suggestion of Divisional Secretaries, to persons who were known to have altered their address Altogether there were 807 erasures, 554 additions, and 1,709 alterations of addresses in the registers during the year 1901.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the report be entered on the minutes, said the report showed what a lot of work had been done during the year. Their thanks were due to the Divisional Secretaries for the energy they had put in the work; there was, however, still room for improvement, and he hoped the Divisional Secretaries would go on in the same energetic way.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Has the report been published before?

The PRESIDENT: No.

The SECRETARY: A reference was made to it in the *Journal* a fortnight ago.

Professors Smithell and Potter and Mr. P. H. Marsden are to be invited to conduct the examination for the Pereira medal.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was next read. It showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	1,172	17	4
Benevolent Fund	242	10	5
Donation Account	117	15	0
Orphan Fund	320	17	3

and submitted for payment 2,383*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* This sum is made up as follows:—Law expenses, 762*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; *Journal*, 533*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; examiners' fees, 412*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; current expenses, 300*l.*; repairs, 126*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; salaries, 90*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; sundry accounts, 157*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, mentioned that a small sum in the accounts was for insurance of the presidential badge.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee; after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving its adoption, said the committee did a full afternoon's work, and voted more money than they had in hand, relying on the funds coming in. Two or three of the grants were supplemental to those raised by relatives, the grants being five of 13*l.*, two of 10*l.*, one of 20*l.*, and one of 10*l.* 8*s*

The report was adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT here mentioned the cases of Robert Valentine Honman, the orphan of a pharmaceutical chemist, who is a candidate for the Watford Orphan Asylum, and Alice Hayes, who is making a third application for admission to the British Home for Incurables. He hoped the trade would use what influence they had for these two pharmaceutical candidates.

LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee was next read. It contained the usual monthly statements of attendance at the libraries and museums, and mentioned that the school staff and research professors had reported, and also that Parkinson's bill for 136*l.* was correct.

The PRESIDENT said there was no report from the *Journal* sub-committee, as it met this time after the Library Committee instead of before as usual; and was about to propose that the report be adopted, when

Mr. WOOTTON asked whether it would not be possible to have rather more comprehensive reports of the committee. It was an important committee, controlling something like 80 per cent. of the Society's expenditure, yet there were really no details given to guide them in passing the report. He was quite aware that any questions to the President received very polite attention, but he was bound to say they did not get much information. He appreciated Mr. Lord Gifford's trouble last month in framing his questions about the *Journal*, as there was no information on which to base them. He himself asked some time ago about the Scotch report on the Carnegie Trust, and was told it was under consideration, but he had heard nothing about it since. Dr. Symes on several occasions asked about the Research Committee, but obtained little information. Some six months ago he (Mr. Wootton) asked a question about the Burroughs scholarship, and was told Mr. Carteighe was preparing a scheme about which he had heard nothing.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We want the money first.

Mr. WOOTTON explained that what he asked was where the money goes when there are no candidates for the scholarship—does it go to accumulate the fund, or to the general fund.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Under the trust it is added to the capital.

Mr. WOOTTON: The particular part I should like more information about is as to the expenditure of the committee. To my mind nothing in the report justifies us in adopting it.

Mr. GIFFORD agreed with Mr. Wootton that the report

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was inadequate. It was a stereotyped reproduction of a report that they got month after month. The report ought to be informative. He also took it that there would be a report from the *Journal* sub-committee next month.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I should like to ask, for my own information, if the sub-committee was appointed by the Council direct.

The PRESIDENT answered in the negative, and proceeded to say that the minute-books were open to the Council. There was no desire to hold back information. It was as difficult a matter to frame answers to vague questions as it was to put the questions. He was quite willing and anxious to put his colleagues in possession of any information he had. There was no desire to burk the Carnegie Trust question, and he understood there was to be a meeting soon in Scotland to discuss it. At present the scheme was more or less informal and incomplete, but they could depend on it that one of these days the question would come up again. The *Journal* Sub-committee met this time after the Library Committee, and not before, as it usually does. He might say, however, that it was not altogether desirable that the details of the work of the committee should be made public, but any member of the Council was open to see the minute-books.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. R. E. Dobell was elected divisional secretary for Tavistock, and Mr. W. R. Black for Halifax in place of Mr. Clement Fielding.

THE DISPENSERS COMMITTEE.

Mr. GIFFORD: If it is not out of order I should like to ask if there is any information as to the Dispensers Committee, which was appointed some time ago.

The PRESIDENT: There is nothing before the Council, but I may tell you that the committee is not dead.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said, as Chairman of the committee, he would like to say that it was hoped to have the report ready for next month. His recent enforced absence in the West of England had taken up most of his spare time.

Mr. GLYN-JONES added that Mr. Allen was not entirely to blame; a meeting was appointed but both of them wrote at the same time asking it to be put off.

Mr. WALTER HILLS: And you have nothing else to do (Laughter.)

EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners reported on the examinations recently held in London. Of 10 Major candidates 2 passed, and out of 268 Minor candidates 64 passed. Certificates had been received from 30 persons applying for registration as students, and the Board recommended three certificates which were doubtful to be accepted: one of these was of the Higher School examination of the Cape of Good Hope, and the other two were continental certificates. The Board regretted they could not accept the Intermediate examination of the Wiltshire County Council educational scheme and are still considering the questions of the Scotch Leaving certificate, and the Durham and Birmingham University examinations which were referred to the Board by the Council. For the purpose of dealing with such questions the Board of Examiners had appointed a committee of their members. The Board also recommended that a delegate be sent to the Conference of Head-masters for the consideration of preliminary education. In regard to the Major examination the Board are of opinion that it might be limited to April and December, but do not think it desirable to curtail the number of examinations for the Minor.

The PRESIDENT said, while it was not pleasant to see the number of passes so small, it was gratifying to see that some thirty certificates had been sent in from apprentices or students. Last year there were only seventy altogether, so that it looked as if matters were improving in that respect.

Mr. GLYN-JONES again raised the question of sending the certificates backwards and forwards between the Board and the Council, and was informed that whereas formerly the certificates used to go before two meetings of the Council and two of the Board of Examiners they now only go once to the Council and twice to the Board.

The TREASURER asked if the information about the Preliminary had been sent to the Wiltshire County Council, as he knew the Secretary of the educational department was eagerly expecting to hear.

The SECRETARY: It has been sent.

Mr. TAYLOR: Would you care to hazard an opinion as to whether the cause of the high percentage of failures in the Minor is due to increased stringency of the examinations, or to unpreparedness on the candidates' part.

The PRESIDENT: That is difficult to answer, but I should say the candidates are very badly prepared.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said a good many came up several times. He knew of a case of a man who had a shot every three months for the Minor and Major, so that he was ploughed four times out of six. It used to be thought a disgrace to fail in examinations, but now a man thinks he has done an unusual thing in passing first time.

Mr. J. E. Saul was appointed delegate to the Congress of Head-masters.

MORE DELEGATES.

The Sanitary Institute, which is to hold a Congress in Manchester from September 9 to September 13, asked the Society to appoint delegates to attend. The President, Vice-President, and Mr. Young, were appointed.

Mr. WOOTTON: Could you submit a paper to the Congress on the sale of poisons?

The PRESIDENT: That is a useful suggestion.

Mr. CORDER: Perhaps Mr. Wootton would write it?

The PRESIDENT: The suggestion is a good thing, and I may do something of the kind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Foster, writing on behalf of the dispensers of the Birmingham district, asked for an interview with the Council. He wrote some time ago and was asked to give an idea of what he had to put before the Council. He now replied that he wished to impress on the Council that the public is not sufficiently protected in having the dispensing of poisons largely done by unqualified persons, by which he meant persons who have not the Minor qualification, also that dispensers are not sufficiently represented amongst the Divisional Secretaries, those gentlemen being almost always chemists in business.

Mr. GLYN JONES said he did not remember the previous correspondence, but was told it came up some months ago.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Anyhow the matter can be referred to the Dispensers Committee, who can interview the gentlemen, if they think fit.

The President of the Cardiff Association wrote in regard to the pharmaceutical education scheme which the Association is maturing. The Principal of the Cardiff University College will conduct a course if the Association will guarantee twenty students, or an income of 250*l.* a year for three years, after which the college will accept complete responsibility. The letter went on to say that knowing the interest the Society took in educational questions it would "add grace and dignity if the Society would act as sponsors to the scheme, and if they did so it would increase the membership of the Society." The "Welsh metropolis" would be able, it was thought, to furnish the required number of students immediately.

The councillors smiled as the delicate flattery was read to them, and referred the letter to the nearest committee.

Another letter was then read from the "Welsh metropolis," in reference to the difficulty of appointing a Divisional Secretary in place of Mr. Sanders. It appears that a meeting was called at the suggestion of the Secretary, but only three people attended; but it was suggested that Mr. Hagon, the President of the Cardiff Association, might be disposed to take the office. Mr. Hagon did not jump at the offer, but asked if the Society could not make some concession to the Association in the way of membership-fees. The Association had forty-seven members: could not the Society accept payment of a lump-sum?

The Scotch Educational Department informed the Society that it is proposed to make a slight modification in the leaving-certificate examination. At present two modern languages can be taken, but in future one of the languages must be higher or lower Latin. The regulation, however, is not to come into force before 1904.

The Coroner for North Staffordshire wrote in regard to a case of poisoning with insecticide, and the General Purposes Committee to deal with his letter.

This ended the public business.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on February 5, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George Beggs) occupied the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), Messrs. Kelly, J. E. Connor (Newry), Moffitt (Belfast), Golding (Birr), W. V. Johnston, J. Smith, Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

The PRESIDENT, before commencing the business, welcomed Mr. W. V. Johnston, the new member of Council, who briefly returned thanks.

THE TREASURER'S ILLNESS.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure they were all sorry to know that their Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Grindley) was seriously ill. He had learned, however, from daily reports that he was slowly improving; and he was sure they all trusted that his recovery might be as speedy as possible, for his absence from amongst them was a great loss. It was necessary, until he should be restored to them, to appoint a temporary Treasurer to sign cheques; and he proposed Mr. Smith for the duty.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSTON was elected a member of the House and School Committee.

A letter from the Privy Council Office acknowledged the receipt of the resolution which the Council had passed in favour of the introduction of a course of theoretical chemistry for the Licence examination.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

A report was read from Messrs. Moffitt and Tate, who had been requested to ascertain what facilities are afforded in the Municipal Technical Institute of Belfast for the study by pharmaceutical students of practical chemistry. The Institute had applied for recognition by the Council, and the details given in the report showed that the 100 hours' bench-work required by the Society's regulations would be afforded within the time-limits.

The PRESIDENT thanked Messrs. Moffitt and Tate for their lucid report, and said he was sure the Council would now accept certificates from the Institute.

Mr. MOFFITT said he had taken instructions for inquiries from Mr. Kelly, and he now asked him if he was satisfied with the information given.

Mr. KELLY: Oh, perfectly.

The PRESIDENT moved that the application of the Institute for recognition be granted.

Mr. KELLY seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. MOFFITT said the school had become one of the finest in Ireland since Mr. Templeton got it.

A letter was read from Mr. Blair, member of the Council, transmitting a statement from the Principal of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute of Cork stating what the courses of practical chemistry were in that institute for pharmaceutical students—viz., one lasting seventeen weeks, another twenty-five weeks, and a third fifty weeks, each of 100 hours.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. SMITH, the first two courses were recognised.

Another letter from the same Institute asked for recognition of their botany course, and it was decided to postpone the consideration of this application until further information was obtained.

A letter was received from the Secretary to the Sanitary Institutes Congress, to be held in Manchester next September, inviting the Council to send delegates, and

Consideration of the letter was postponed until next meeting.

EXAMINATIONS.

Reports from the Examiners showed that at the last Preliminary examination 21 candidates presented themselves, of whom 11 passed; at the Licence examination 17, and 5 passed; at the Pharmaceutical Assistants examination 3 were examined and passed; and at the Registered Druggists examination in Belfast 4 attended and 3 passed.

THE CHEMISTRY SCHOOL.

The PRESIDENT moved, pursuant to notice—

"That 50*l.* be allocated out of the funds of the Botany and Materia Medica School to establish a School of Theoretical Chemistry; and that from January 1, 1902, 6*l.* a year rent be charged to the Botany and Materia Medical School for room, gas, &c.

There was a sum accumulating to the credit of that School on which they might fairly encroach, he said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

DONATIONS

were received from the British Pharmaceutical Conference of a copy of the *Year-book* for 1901, and from the Directory of the Wellcome Chemical-research Laboratories of copies of four pamphlets.

Thanks were voted to the donors.

ASSISTANTS' EXAMINER.

The PRESIDENT proposed—

That Mr. Henry O'Connor, Ph.C., M.P.S.I., be appointed to examine for the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists' assistant;

saying he was sure Mr. O'Connor would conduct the examination to their entire satisfaction.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the motion, said it was a strong testimony in Mr. O'Connor's favour that when it was known that he was a candidate for the office no one came forward to oppose him.

Mr. O'Connor was then unanimously appointed.

CONSULTING DRUGGISTS.

Mr. MOFFITT said that within the last year or two, registered druggists in his locality had opened consulting-rooms in their places of business and brought medical men who gave consultations there and wrote prescriptions which were compounded in the establishments. He wished to know for the information of members of the Society in the north if that was legitimate.

The PRESIDENT: They are infringing the law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The only way in which we can deal with it, is to bring the matter before the College of Surgeons. We should have sworn information on the subject.

Mr. MOFFITT: Have you power to control them?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I do not think the Pharmacy Acts do, but I believe we can find a way to do it if we get sworn information.

Mr. MOFFITT: Competition is so keen in the north that the registered druggists are making their places of business exact duplicates of the pharmacists' shops.

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. KELLY, Mr. D. S. Jarden, of Rathgar, co. Dublin, was elected a member of the Society. Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Butt, D. *Practical Retouching.* 7×4¾. 1s. net. (Iliffe & Sons.)

Higginson, C. J. *Food and Drugs: a Manual for Solicitors, Public Analysts, Inspectors, and Traders.* 2nd ed. 8vo. 7⅞×4⅞. Pp. 224. 3s. 6d. net. (E. Wilson.)

Hurst, G. H. *Lubricating Oils, Fats, and Greases: Their Origin, Preparation, Properties, and Analysis.* 2nd ed. 8¾×5½. Pp. 326. 10s. 6d. net. (Scott & G.)

Ross, R. *Mosquito Brigades and How to Organise Them.* 8⅞×5½. Pp. 106. 3s. (G. Philip.)

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Festivities.

Boots' at the Midland.

There was a "lurid glare" about the beautifully decorated tables at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, N.W., on the evening of February 6, when, on the invitation of Mr. Jesse Boot, the managers and assistants of Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern, Limited) and a few friends of the host (numbering about 200 in all) sat down to dinner. The "luridity" was by no means repellant however, and the colour-effect combined with the gastronomic delicacies provided were calculated to weaken the denunciation of the most ardent stickler for "legitimate" pharmacy. Mr. Boot presided, being supported in an office in which he was palpably ill at ease by the presence of Mrs Boot, Dr. E. T. and Mrs. Pritchard, Alderman and Mrs. Duckworth, Alderman Batty Langley, M.P., and others. The toast-list included "The King," "The House of Commons," and "Our Host." Alderman Duckworth proposed "The House," and Alderman Batty Langley, in his reply, made some outspoken comments on The House and its occupants which delighted his audience, his finest point being, perhaps, that "political prescriptions sent to the House of Commons by the country were not always accurately dispensed." Dr. E. T. Pritchard, in proposing the Chairman's health, prefaced his remarks by disclaiming any title to the possession of the "pomposity of a sesquipedalian verbosity" spoken of by Dr. Johnson, but he very soon proved that he at least had a "natural exuberance of speech," as Mr. Boot put it, that was more suitable and much more entertaining. His audience cheered the doctor, cheered Mr. and Mrs. Boot, and were with difficulty repressed until Mr. Boot replied. In the course of his response Mr. Boot said:—

You know our popular trade journal—The Chemist and Druggist—keeps a poet on its staff. We cannot afford that yet. We only keep the Pharmacy Act. Our poet friend a short time ago described me as

> Trying to imitate Lipton the Knight
> By absorbing the whole of the Day.

It was good humouredly meant and good-humouredly taken, at least as far as I am concerned, but, apart from construing it literally the spirit of the words are quite foreign to my ideas. I despise no man's ambition, but I retain my own intact. I thoroughly believe that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth . . . I want everyone in this business to feel its benefits individually—without favouritism—according to their merit and their position. I could not detail to-night how I should like to accomplish this, but it is to be done, and until it is done my ideal will be unaccomplished. Until I can make the business to work out sufficiently satisfactory to enable all our managers to enjoy a comfortable life under a fair scale of remuneration, with the prospect of some secured provision against accident, sickness, or old age, my life's aim is still unreached. . . . I am aware that progress must necessarily be slow, laborious, and difficult, but as William Morris so finely puts it in his final words on the "Beauty of Life," "To us who have a cause at heart, our highest ambition and our simplest duty are one and the same thing. For the most part we shall be too busy doing the work that lies ready to our hands to let impatience for visibly great progress vex us much. And surely since we are servants of a cause, hope must be ever with us."

During the dinner the "Westminster Singers" soothed the ebullient emotions with roundelay and volkslied. The toasting accomplished, the guests retired to the anterooms while the dining-room was metamorphosed into a dainty drawing-room for conversazione and music. Coffee and tobacco were consumed along with glees, part-songs, humorous ditties, and musical sketches, the Westminister Singers being by this time reinforced by Mr. Griffith Humphreys and Signor Mori's Viennese band.

C.M.A.S. Bohemians.

On the evening of Ash Wednesday, February 12, members and friends (of both genders) of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society to the number of over 100 met in the Council Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, and partook of the mild Bohemianism of an excellent concert. Everything was well done, from the opening speech of the Chairman (Councillor W. S. Glyn-Jones) to the "Picotee" scented programmes and the Epsom-salted tickets of admission. The presence of the feminine element in considerable force served to chase away the sombre and austere gloom which are characteristics of the normal pharmaceutical countenance; and the eccentricities of the gramophone, combined with the soothing strains of orchestra and songster, finally effected a permanent cheerfulness. The programme contained thirty-four items, and carriages were ordered for 11.30 P.M., which was indeed a close enough limit. The concert was begotten in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it certainly was not the fault of the organisers if a considerable sum is not placed to the credit of that worthy object. The principal artistes were Miles. Florrie Dawes, Aitken, Eleanor Druce, and Mabel Reilly, and Mrs. Cullwick; Messrs. C. Chapman, J. W. Johnston, Dick Sawyer, E. R. Bricknell, Mawdesley, J. Jones, and Will Ford. Besides these, an excellent orchestra discoursed varied numbers, and there were violin, flute, and cornet solos. Mr. Harry Reilly was the accompanist.

Sheffield Dancers.

The annual chemists' ball, under the auspices of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, was held in the ballroom at the Royal Victoria Hotel on February 6. Tastefully decorated with palms and flowering plants the ballroom had a charming appearance. The dancers numbered about 120, and amongst those present was Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, wearing his chain of office as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Music was provided by Mr. Orley's band, and Messrs C. F. Carr and H. Antcliffe discharged the duties of M.C.s. The stewards were Messrs. J. Austen, P. Carr, R. Douglas, E. C. Exell, G. Squire, and J. W. J. Turner.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

The annual dinner of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on February 6, the President (Mr. Gibson Dixon) in the chair. Supporting him were Messrs. W. S. Thompson (Vice-President), W. C. Hebden, J.P., J. B. Brierley, J. Swire, G. M. Cobb, W. R. Black (Hon. Secretary), and others. After an admirable dinner, the usual loyal toasts were honoured, and Mr. G. J. Parkes (Nottingham) gave "The Town and Trade of Halifax," to which Mr. W. C. Hebden replied. Mr. A. Hanson (Bradford) proposed "The Halifax and District Chemists' Association." He repudiated the idea that chemists were a despondent class of men, saying it was a pleasure to see them gathered together enjoying themselves. He thought local Associations were doing a good work, and the West Riding was doing especially well, seeing they now had Associations at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Barnsley. The President, in responding, said the Association had done a little to better themselves by the co-operative buying of patents. They did not go in for scientific discussions, and the reports of their meetings in the trade journals usually took up about three lines; but, nevertheless, the Association did a lot of really useful work. They usually met to talk over business matters. Mr. F. D. Crossley (Manchester) gave "Kindred Associations." Regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. Silson (Bradford) and Mr. Broadhead (Batley). Mr. Walshaw (Huddersfield), responding, said he thought the Pharmaceutical Society had been timid in not protesting against the illegal use of chemists' titles. Associations must be on the alert, and pay greater attention to pharmaceutical politics. Mr. F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), who also replied, thought the proposed West Riding Federation of Associations might be able to do greater things than the individual Associations could do. The status of the chemist could not be increased by further education, and the drug-store question would doubtless be an object of consideration from now till doomsday. He exhorted everyone to be active and go-ahead, and let who would be professional. Mr. W. R. Fielding proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. C. Fielding responded. "Past Officers" was duly proposed by Mr. Tom Briggs and replied to by Mr. W. S. Thompson. Songs were rendered during the evening by Messrs. Hanson, Parkes, F. C. Carr (Normanton), Marchant, Crossley (humorist), and the President. Mr. Cornwell was an efficient accompanist. The menu was headed "Digestive Ferments," with sub-headings "Decocta" (soups), "Hirudines" (fish), "Sundries (Maw's)" for cutlets. "Our own proprietaries (very profitable)" included sirloin of beef and saddle of mutton;

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while the turkey and roast fowl were classed as "Infants' foods" Then came "Confectiones" (pudding, &c.), "Unguentum" (cheese), and "Perfumery" (infusum byni, spiritus frumentis, &c.) "all at store-prices."

DINING AT WIGAN.

The second annual dinner of the Wigan and District Chemists' Association was held in the Wigan Conservative Club on February 5, the President (Mr. T. Johnson) being in the chair. He was supported by the Mayor of Wigan (Alderman Kellett, chemist and druggist), the Vice-chair being occupied by Alderman Paillips. The usual toasts were proposed, as well as that of "His Worship the Mayor," who stated in reply that he served his apprenticeship in Wigan thirty-five years ago contemporary with the President, and he trusted the good feeling which now existed amongst the members of the craft in the town would long continue. The remainder of the evening was passed in recitation and so forth, the contributors being Messrs. Phillips, Aspinall Dawson, Fairhurst, and Winstanley (Hon. Secretary).

Trade Notes.

YOUNG'S CAMPHOR-CROSSES are seasonable articles in these smallpox days. They sell at 1*d.* each.

THE stock-in-trade, fittings, &c., of Hewitts (Limited) trading as chemists at 41 Crook Street, Bolton, is announced for sale by auction on February 19.

SCHLEUSSNER PLATES.—The attention of *x*-ray workers and photographic dealers is called to the offer in our advertisement-pages of free samples of the special Schleussner plates for Röntgen work.

LUCE'S EAU DE COLOGNE COMPANY (LIMITED), of Jersey, Southampton and London has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at the 1902 International Exhibition at Marseilles.

IN THIS CORONATION YEAR it is almost natural to use the figure of a crown in connection with trade; it may, therefore, be useful to bear in mind that the Crown Perfumery Company long ago registered the figure of a crown as a trade-mark in the sections which include perfumery, soaps, and toilet preparations. The company notify in our advertisement section this week their exact claims in this regard.

NEW PERFUMERY.—We have received from Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., samples of their perfumes "Coronation Bouquet" and "Ixia." The latter is described as "the flower of the South African veldt," and has attained considerable popularity in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. "Coronation Bouquet" is the first to hand of "Coronation" perfumes, and is a nicely-produced boxed perfume with an enticing odour. Both the "Bouquet" and "Ixia" are likely to prove popular sellers. These perfumes are supplied in bond, in fancy bottles (as shown in the illustration) at 13*s.* and 26*s* per doz., or they may be had in stoppered lundborgs at 9*s.*, 15*s*, and 26*s.* per doz., subject.



THE body-weight is nowadays as important an observation as temperature in the case of phthisical patients and children, but there has been no attempt up to the present to give medical attendants an easy means of reading the daily weight. This is now supplied by Henry D. Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, 38 Melbourne Grove, S.E., who through Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons has placed on the market a series of three weight-charts—No. 1, 1 lb. to 3 stone; No. 2, 3 stone to 9 stone; and No. 3, 8 stone to 14 stone—which permit of periodic entries, thus making the plot for a curve. Mr. Kelf thinks the charts will also be useful to chemists in health-resorts for keeping the records of their customers' weights.

SUGAR IN URINE.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., have recently added nitro-propiol to their list of "so'oid" reagents. Nitro-propiol was introduced some two years ago as a test for glucose in urine, and is particularly useful as confirmation of other tests. Indigo-blue is developed in the sugar solution, and eventually indigo is precipitated. The tablets contain ½ gr. of nitro-propiol, and the directions for use are:—

Add one to a mixture of 10 minims of urine and 3 drs. of water, and boil. If glucose be present, the liquid will assume a deep blue colour, owing to the formation of indigo-blue. If the colour does not appear quickly, continue the boiling for about five minutes before deciding on the result of the test.

Personalities.

MR. F. W. DOWN, chemist and druggist, has been elected Secretary of the Hatherleigh Constitutional Club.

BROTHER E. R. HOBLYN, chemist and druggist, has been appointed J. S. of St. John's Lodge 1,247 of Freemasons, Plymouth.

W. BROTHER W. B. EDGELER, P.M., P.P.G., Supt. Wks. (chemist and druggist, Petersfield), has been re-elected Treasurer of Lodge of Friendship No. 928.

MR. W. W. GREEN (of Messrs. Brookes & Green, drug and produce brokers, 25 Mincing Lane, E.C.) has been elected chairman of the Wanstead District Council.

PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN (Director of the Scientific Department, Imperial Institute) delivered a lecture to the Society of Arts last week on "The Coal Resources of India and their Development." Lord George Hamilton presided.

AT the Installation meeting of the Lodge of Union No. 38, Chichester, on February 6, Bro. Samuel Baker was advanced to the Senior Warden's chair. Bro. Baker has been a member of this lodge (one of the oldest in the province of Sussex) since 1879.

MR. ABRAHAM TAYLOR, chemist, Morley, was on Monday elected a member of the Morley Town Council. Mr. Taylor, who is the secretary of the local Tradesmen's Association, had two cloth-manufacturers as his opponents, but was returned by a majority of 184.

MR. J. F. MARLAR, chemist and druggist, Colchester, has been elected trustee of the Maldon District of Oddfellows, of which he is a Past Provincial and Grand Master, and has also recently received a presentation from the members of the Colne Valley Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in recognition of his services last year as Principal.

MR. A. E. EKINS, pharmaceutical chemist, who is Mayor of St. Albans, held a reception at the Drill Hall, St. Albans, on February 6 of members of all the courts and lodges of the friendly societies in the town. Between 1,300 and 1,400 persons were present, and the Mayoress was presented with a gold brooch set with diamonds and rubies.

WE are losing one of the ablest of our provincial correspondents through the appointment of Mr. A. G. Gardiner, of Blackburn, as editor of the *Daily News*. Mr. Gardiner has been in touch with the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association since its formation, and he has an intimate knowledge of pharmaceutical politics which may yet be of great service to pharmacy when he comes to direct the policy of so influential a newspaper as the *Daily News*.

A TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU has been established at Christiania under the auspices of the Government. It is to assist all branches of trade by providing them with detailed particulars as to market for Norwegian goods duty, freight, credit, &c. The information collated, will as a rule, be supplied free of charge.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Supply of Lymph.

Mr. Bartley returned to the question of the supply of lymph on Monday, February 10. He asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he will take steps to provide with the least possible delay an adequate supply of Government lymph, so that every qualified medical practitioner shall be able to purchase lymph in such quantities as he may require, and at cost-price?

Mr. Long, in his reply said the duty undertaken by the Government in 1898 was to provide for primary vaccination by public vaccinators, and this duty has been completely fulfilled. It has also been the desire of the Government as far as possible to provide public vaccinators with lymph for revaccination, and this has been done to the utmost extent practicable. In ordinary times it has been found sufficient to issue from 8 000 to 10 000 charges of lymph weekly, but since the smallpox epidemic began this output has been increased to some 50,000 charges a week. He explained the difficulties in connection with the manufacture and supply of glycerinated lymph; also that there is great fluctuation in the demand owing to the habit of many persons deferring vaccination until smallpox is imminent. In a single fortnight recently the applications for lymph from public vaccinators, which had previously risen to four times the normal demand, suddenly more than doubled. Mr. Long added that an ample supply of glycerinated calf-lymph can be obtained from unofficial sources, and that there is no reason to doubt that it is satisfactory in quality. He considered it would be unfortunate to enter into competition with private enterprise in this matter, and did not see his way to accede to Mr. Bartley's suggestion.

Mr. Bartley: May I ask whether there is a guarantee that this is really efficient?

Mr. Long: There is no guarantee at all in connection with either official or non-official lymph. Two years ago there was an independent inquiry by the *Lancet* into lymph generally supplied. On that occasion they found considerable fault with the lymph supplied by the Local Government Board, and placed it fifth in the order of merit. It is impossible to guarantee lymph, and all the Local Government Board do is to secure that the utmost care and trouble shall be taken in its preparation in the hope that it will prove pure and efficacious. The lymph supplied by private firms is of excellent quality, and is as good as we can supply ourselves.

Mr. Pease: Is it a fact that a large quantity was received from the French Government?

Mr. Long: No, sir. I am not aware of any lymph being supplied by the French Government, but there is a considerable manufacture of lymph in France by private firms. So far as I am aware it is of a thoroughly satisfactory character.

At present any individual, experienced or not, may set up the production and sale, without licence or inspection, of vaccine lymph. Mr. Bull thinks this good ground for asking Mr. Long if the Government intends to enlarge its establishment, so as to be in a position to supply its own lymph to the profession generally, or to exercise some control over those outside sources from which private practitioners under existing conditions are compelled to derive their supply.

An Irish Question.

A doubt has arisen in Ireland as to the eligibility of those officers (including the apothecaries) of the different county infirmaries who, on the passing of the Local Government Act 1898 were transferred to the County Councils, to share in a system of pensions, and a question is to be put in the House to clear up the matter.

Patent-law Amendment.

In the House of Commons the same evening the President of the Board of Trade (Mr Gerald Balfour) introduced a Bill to amend the law with reference to applications for patents and other matters connected therewith. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the 1900 committee, and deals with the question of examining the specifications of letters-patent previously obtained in the United Kingdom and granting compulsory licences. He said he was aware that the public are of opinion that the committee were not absolutely unanimous with respect to the recommendations, but he had followed closely the lines of them. A considerable interval should elapse between the first and second readings in order to give those interested an opportunity of studying the provisions.

Lord Avebury's Bill.

The Shops (Early-closing) Bill which Lord Avebury re-introduced into the House of Lords on January 27, does not differ materially from the measure considered by the Select Committee last year. The memorandum which prefaces the measure has been slightly altered, and now concludes with the unanimous finding of the Committee that present hours "are grievously injurious to health," that "the subject is one of urgent importance," as "such serious warnings from the heads of the medical profession cannot safely be disregarded." The Bill consists of sixteen clauses and a schedule, and the ninth clause enables pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists to supply medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after appointed hours of closing. We observe that petitions in favour of the Bill are occasionally presented to the House, and those Chemists' Associations which last year gave it their support might now strengthen Lord Avebury's hands by petitioning in favour of it. The Early-closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, London, E.C., has prepared a form of petition, of which copies can be obtained from Mr. J. A. Stacey, the Secretary.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Our Customers.

Assistant: "There's a lady in the shop wants a dose, and there's nothing the matter with her; what shall I do?"

The "Boss": "Give her something to make her ill, and then give an antidote!"

About three years ago a Japanese commercial museum was established in Singapore. The American Consul has recently visited it, and among the many articles he finds there are toilet requisites, toilet boxes, brushes, &c. He advocates the establishment of an American museum on the same lines.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

A Master in Pharmacy, if ever any man deserved that designation, was William Martindale. He was a man who would have made himself master of any business he might have been engaged in, for he had a strong intellect and untiring industry. But we cannot imagine him as anything else than a pharmacist: a typical pharmacist if that means the kind of professional of whom our young men dream dreams; but untypical if it means only a good specimen of the bulk. Mr. Martindale carved out for himself a position which unfortunately is too rare; he was essentially a physicians' pharmacist. He laid the foundation of that reputation at University College Hospital; he consummated it when he published the "Extra Pharmacopœia." There is not room for many such, but it is the object to aim at; and, given the qualification, there will be pretty sure to be the opportunity to utilise it in some degree in almost every locality.

The Crowning Triumph of Mr. Martindale's career was his selection by the Privy Council to represent pharmacy on their Poisons Committee. Let it be distinctly understood: he represented British pharmacy, not the Pharmaceutical Society merely. He was, I think, particularly gratified by this official recognition of his capacity, though through his conscientiousness the work caused him a good deal of anxiety. I have heard it suggested that he was too complaisant towards his antagonists to be our ideal champion. This was certainly an unjust appreciation. He was judicially minded, could see both sides of an argument, and that characteristic was probably the one which specially recommended him to the Privy Council. And it was in truth the wisest form of diplomacy. Mr. Cross, of Camlachie, who is aiming at undermining the Pharmacy Act, is a partisan pure and simple. The other members of the Committee who will have to judge between him and our side are not men to be imposed on by hollow arguments, and I am confident that if Mr. Martindale had lived he would have greatly influenced the report, even if he could not have had his way entirely. I had a long conversation with him quite lately, and we talked almost exclusively about the Committee. He was an ardent believer in the principle of the Pharmacy Act, and his mind was well stored with facts and arguments in support of it. His absence from the Committee at the critical stage looks bad for us, but, after all, it will only postpone the battle which we have to fight with Mr. Cross; and I am not afraid of Mr. Cross when we come to marshal our arguments against his in the open.

Mr. Barnard Proctor told us twenty years ago that "he was a benefactor to his kind who should make one pharmacist grow where two grew before." The stores, Mr. Boot, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been trying to earn Mr. Proctor's benediction since then, and success is now in view. The "Register of Chemists and Druggists" for 1902 shows a reduction of 263 in the number of persons qualified by law to carry on the business of pharmacy in Great Britain. It is true that this reduction is more than accounted for by the big biennial sweep whereby 305 names were erased, but it is also a fact that there were not enough new qualifications to balance the losses of the year. The Registrar reports that 497 persons passed the Minor in 1901. He also reports 450 deaths and 17 names erased at the request of registered persons. That shows a balance of 30, but this margin is not sufficient to allow for deaths unreported, for emigrations, and for withdrawals from the business. The ten-guinea fee may have had some influence in reducing the number of candidates; the new Preliminary will have more before long. Meanwhile, those of us who remain on the Register ought to benefit by the statistical position.

The Population of the British Isles is steadily augmenting while our numbers are at best little more than stationary. That is to say, our quarry is improving, and though we know the condition is not in all respects healthy, we may leave the difficulties to our successors on the principle of Madame de Maintenon's "after us the deluge." There have been four censuses since our Register was created, and comparing the population of Great Britain with the numbers of chemists on the Registers at the same dates we get the following results:—

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Population	26,07?,284	29,710,012	33,028,172	36,998,032
Registered chemists	13,200	13,655	14,658	15,600

In other words, each chemist in 1871 could look for an average *clientèle* of 1,975, in 1881 this had risen to 2,175, in 1891 to 2,253, and in 1901 to 2,435.

Rational Remedies is not a very hopeful title for the co-operative competition with proprietary preparations which the Cardiff chemists are eager to enter upon at the instigation of their President, Mr. Drane. It gives away the best weapon to start with. "Mysterious medicines" would have a far better chance. *Mundus vult decipi*; it is the occult in put-up physic which is the attraction. The old patents were boomed into fame by the baffled attempts of the College of Physicians to discover their composition. Under any title it is not quite clear what is to be got from this joint enterprise. Every chemist who associates himself with it is probably already selling his own discoveries wherever he can. Is he going to do better financially under a pooling scheme? It is to be hoped, however, that the Cardiff chemists will try the experiment: it will yield "at least an interesting reminiscence," as Bismarck said when somebody consulted him about accepting the crown of Bulgaria.

Doctors' Labels as affected by the Pharmacy Act are being discussed in the *Lancet*. Thousands of doctors who dispense their own medicines no doubt send these out, often containing a scheduled poison, with labels which do not bear the name and address of the seller, as required by the statute, even supposing that they keep a copy of the formula. The name and address, they say, savours of advertising, and the *Lancet* agrees with this view, and recommends its correspondents to go on disregarding the Act. But do they "sell"? "I resent the suggestion that I sell medicines," writes one practitioner; "I charge for treatment, not for medicines." There is something plausible in this contention, and it would be interesting to have it argued in the High Court. There is a little evasiveness, not to say evasion, about it, but it might answer. Anyway, as a last resort the troubled doctors can find a way out of their difficulty by handing over their dispensing to the men who are specially qualified to do it, and who do not suffer in their unctuous rectitude by using labels with their names on.

ACCORDING to the *Independance Belge*, Dr. Camille Leuriaux, of St. Gilles, has discovered a curative serum for whooping-cough.

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Editorial Comments.

Methylated Liniments.

In December last two Dalston chemists were summoned at the North London Police Court for selling soap-liniment which the analyst (Mr. Leo Taylor, F.I.C.) certified was made with methylated spirit instead of rectified spirit. The two cases were adjourned for eight weeks in order that the Government analysts might examine the reserved samples. Last Friday Mr. Mead heard the adjourned summonses, and read certificates from the Government Laboratory to the effect that the samples of soap-liniment examined did not contain methylated spirit. The cases were withdrawn, the Borough Council having to pay costs. There the matter, so far as the public representatives are concerned, ends, but the payment of the comparatively trifling costs is not full restitution for the injustice done to two respectable chemists in hauling them before the Magistrate and accusing them of selling inferior medicines when there was not the slightest ground for the charge, the borough analyst having erroneously concluded that the slight tint of colour he obtained in applying Riche and Bardy's test indicated the presence of methyl alcohol. It is known to pharmaceutical chemists that the test gives very definite results with methyl alcohol and dilutions of it, but commercial ethyl alcohol, which has never come within sight of methylic products, gives a degree of coloration, and such complex mixtures as soap-liniment made with ethylic alcohol also respond to the test. We may recall the fact that MM. Riche and Bardy communicated their method to the French Academy of Sciences in 1875. It was printed in the *Comptes-rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* (vol. lxxx., page 1076), and was also translated into English chemical and pharmaceutical journals of that year. The test depends on the formation of methyl-aniline violet, and is sensitive to 1 per cent. of methyl alcohol. It is given as follows in Allen's "Commercial Analysis":—

Ten c.c.'s of the sample of alcohol previously rectified, if necessary, over potassium carbonate, are placed in a small flask

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with 15 grammes of iodine and 2 grammes of red phosphorus. Methyl and ethyl iodides are formed, and should be distilled off into about 30 c.c. of water. The heavy oily liquid which settles to the bottom is separated from the water and transferred to a flask containing 5 c.c. of aniline. The flask should be placed in cold water in case the action should be violent; or, if necessary, the reaction may be stimulated by gently warming the flask. After one hour the product is boiled with water and solution of soda added, when the bases rise to the top as an oily layer, which may be drawn off with a pipette after filling the flask with water up to the neck.

The next part of the test consists in oxidising the base, and this may be accomplished by tin bichloride, iodine, potassium chlorate, or, as is usually done with Hofmann's mixture, of quartz sand (100), sodium chloride (2), and cupric nitrate (3). One c.c. of the liquid is mixed with 10 grammes of the oxidising agent by means of a glass rod, and when thoroughly incorporated is introduced into a glass tube and kept at a temperature of 90° C. in a water-bath for eight or ten hours. The product is then exhausted by three treatments with warm alcohol, the liquid filtered and made up with alcohol to 100 c.c. The product at this stage is, if the sample be pure alcohol, of a deep red colour but if methyl alcohol be present it is violet, varying in depth of colour with the quantity present. The liquid is next diluted with distilled water, and examined by colorimetric methods of comparison. The difficulty which students find in distinguishing blue and red tints of litmus crops up here, but to eliminate error as far as possible, and to preserve a record of the experiment, Riche and Bardy recommended dyeing a hank of white merino in the mixture. Millard and Stark, in a paper communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, September 6, 1890, page 321), gave reasons for preferring white floss silk, but we find pure absorbent cotton suits the purpose equally well. After diluting the liquid with 1,600 times its volume of water, it is transferred to a porcelain dish, a piece of absorbent cotton immersed in it, and the liquid brought to the boil. The cotton is then taken out and dried. In making comparisons care has to be taken to use the same quantities of test liquid and cotton. In the North London cases there was not the slightest doubt that the soap-liniments supplied were made with ethylic alcohol, but in face of the borough analyst's certificates and the summons issued on the strength of them, it was necessary for the defendants to prove their *bona fides*. Happily the Government analysts at Clement's Inn Passage have independently established this, but it may be useful to show how exceptionally careful public analysts should be when testing such complex mixtures as soap-liniment for methyl alcohol. Mr. J. Stinger Ward (Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward) instituted a series of experiments with the test, in which he employed the following varieties or compounds of spirits:—

1. Liniment of soap, reported by analyst to be methylated, but found methyl-free by the Government analyst.
2. Methylated soap-liniment.
3. Liniment of soap, containing 5 per cent. of methylated spirit.
4. English grain spirit from stock.
5. Danish grain-spirit from docks.
6. German potato-spirit from docks.
7. Spirit No. 6, with the additionof oil of rosemary equivalent in strength to lin. saponis B.P.
8. Spirit (No. 6) with oil of rosemary and soft soap as lin. saponis B.P.

Each one of these samples dyed the cotton more or less. We have repeated the dyeing experiments, and can corroborate Mr. Ward's observations. Although all the cottons were tinted, there was no possibility of making any error when No. 2 was taken as the standard of comparison. This sample of wool came out of a bright violet colour; No. 3 had a distinct violet tint; No. 4 (from English grain spirit) had just the faintest suggestion of pink, whilst Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 had varying faint tints ranging from heliotrope to violet. It is curious to note that the oil of rosemary and soft soap as in Nos. 7 and 8 have a tendency to give a violet tinge to the cotton, and yield a colour of about equal tint to No. 1, the tint of which was scarcely distinguishable from that of No. 3. A rough idea of the tints may be gathered from the cover of our Winter Issue. Nos 1 and 3 were a shade deeper than the tint of the words "Winter Issue," and No. 2 not unlike the dark background on which the words are printed. In the experiments 400 c.c. of a dilution of 1 in 1,600 was used, but if a stronger solution is taken there is no difficulty in getting a dark colour on the cotton-wool, yet even then it bears no comparison with the intense violet yielded by methylated spirit. In short, there is no difficulty in telling what is methylated spirit and what is not. Care must nevertheless be exercised in performing the test. In every case it should be pushed to its extreme point—*i.e.*, cotton should be dyed with the resulting solution sufficiently diluted. Care should be taken in selecting the stuff; ordinary white merino wool contains sulphur. The best results are obtained with pure absorbent cotton. To ensure accuracy the suspected liniment should be distilled over potassium carbonate, as originally recommended by Riche and Bardy, before subjecting the spirit to the test. Another point which has not been previously noted is pointed out to us by Mr. Ward. It is that the boiling of the iodides of ethyl and methyl with soda-solution should be performed in a flask with a reflux-condenser. This is of some importance, bearing in mind the lower boiling-point of methyl iodide, as if neglected the proportion of methyl and ethyl present in the original sample will be misrepresented. In case of doubt the iodides should be subjected to fractional distillation before proceeding with the test. We hope these North London cases will be seriously considered by public analysts. The fact that the Government chemists have emphatically stated that the liniments were free from methylated spirit is alone sufficient to put them on their guard, for there are few analytical processes with which the Government chemists are more familiar than those for the detection of methylated spirit. The data which we have given show very clearly that there is an ample margin for the elimination of error.

Pharmacy in the Transvaal.

WE have been waiting, with more than usual interest it may be confessed, the first influences of British rule upon pharmacy in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, for the chaotic condition of things before the outbreak of the war was a real scandal, and some of the more enlightened members of Mr. Kruger's Government had recognised the truth of the statements submitted to them on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Republic for early reform of the Pharmacy Law. As soon as Lord Milner took up the reins of government he was approached by Mr. Robert Batters, President of the Society, who submitted a statement on the subject, and made several suggestions for maintaining the standard of qualification. Since then Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie and others have joined in the representations, and the result is a proclamation dated January 2, to which brief reference was made last week, and which we now print in full (see page 281). It is no secret that South Africa has been made the happy dumping-ground of medical and allied practitioners from the American and European continents, and although there may have been some precious things amongst them, there was much that is common to all dumping-grounds. So far as pharmacy is

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concerned it is undoubtedly the case that efficient men with the British and Irish certificates, and a few German apothekers of unquestionable respectability, had to meet competition with men who had no real training in the art of pharmacy, and who in their sober moments must have been as astonished as everybody else that their names were on the registers of pharmacists in the Transvaal or Orange Free State. What is true of pharmacy is also true, more or less, of medicine and dentistry. It was impossible for this to go on even under a Boer government, and Lord Milner in his proclamation ensures that it will not continue. It is correct to recognise the rights of those who were in business out there before the war, but, henceforth, every person who desires to practise as a chemist and druggist in the Transvaal (the proclamation does not include Orange River Colony) must obtain a licence signed by the Secretary to the administration. If the applicant is entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain or Ireland he will obtain a licence on furnishing proof of identity or good character, but in all other cases more thorough inquiry is to be made as to the validity of the diploma, and the applicants' right to practise elsewhere under the diploma In a temporary measure of this character precision is not to be expected, consequently we find that the diploma or certificate from Ireland may or may not include that of registered druggist, although this grade, unlike that of the Irish pharmaceutical chemist, is not legally entitled to compound medical prescriptions. Again the more stringent provision as to foreign diplomas also applies to those from the British colonies, so that Australian pharmacists, Canadians, and South Africans who think of settling down in the Transvaal must face the possibility of non-registration unless they prove to the hilt their desirability, if not ability. The provision in regard to reciprocity of registration so far as physicians, surgeons, and dentists are concerned, is in line with home feelings. We are surprised that pharmacy is excluded from the clause, which will secure henceforth the exclusion of continental medical practitioners from the Transvaal, as there is no reciprocity at present between Britain and other European countries in medical and dental registration. Application for registration in the Transvaal has to be made in the following form, with which the applicant must submit a sworn declaration by two witnesses as to identity and character:—

I, ... being desirous of practising in the Transvaal as a..... make oath and say—

(1) I am at present registered (or entitled to be registered) in Great Britain (or Ireland) as a.....

(2) I am duly admitted and lawfully qualified to practise in Great Britain (or Ireland) as a.....

(3) [For applicants not possessing a British qualification.] I am in possession of a degree or diploma (which I annex hereto, and which I declare has not been cancelled, withdrawn, or suspended) granted by.....entitling me to practise as a ..... in .....

(4) I have never been convicted in any Court on a charge of professional misconduct.

(5) I declare that by the laws of .....British subjects, legally qualified to practise as..... ...in Great Britain and Ireland are afforded privileges equivalent to those in respect of which the present application is made.

(Signature, &c.)

Although this form is used for chemists and druggists, doctors and dentists, the fifth paragraph is to be struck out when chemists and druggists apply for registration. Eventually the great majority of pharmacists in the Transvaal will be those holding the British qualification, for Austrian and German apothekers and French pharmaciens with full qualification are not wandering men, and their utility to a community doctored by British practitioners would, to say the least, be doubtful.

January Trade.

THE first issue of the Board of Trade returns for 1902 shows several alterations indicative of enterprise on the part of the compilers. First we notice that the monthly summaries are now extended to three years, so that comparison with the details is now completely uniform. Classification has also undergone some change, and a few important items have been added. Thus the imports and exports of quinine and quinine salts are now shown separately. Indigotin is now shown by itself instead of being included under "Other coal-tar dyes"—5,336*l.* oil imported last month, and 53,167*l.* worth of indigo. The former item in January, 1901, was part of 464*l.* Sugar is now distinguished from molasses, and the imports and home consumption of saccharin are shown for the first time, corresponding figures for the exports being also given. The statistics of tobacco and cigarette imports are also given in much greater detail than formerly. There are other minor alterations affecting various trades, and if any doubt should exist as to what the values in the returns precisely mean, the following note appended to the summary table will set it at rest:—

The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight. Those of the exports the cost and shipping charges, and are known as the "free on board" values.

It is just as well to have this fact stated although it may be pretty generally known. British trade during the first month of the year does not show change from recent conditions; there was an increase of 4,143,832*l.*, or 9 per cent., in the imports as compared with January of last year; a decline in exports to the extent of 498,957*l.*, or 2 per cent., and an improvement of 289,139*l.*, or 5·7 per cent., in re-exported goods. The rise in imports was in part due to larger purchases of duty-free food and drink, and principally to exceptional imports of raw materials for textile-manufactures. In dutiable articles of food and drink there was an advance of 1,298,812*l.*, which may be attributed to speculative purchases made in anticipation of further import-duties. In sugar, for example, there was an increase of 2,683,000 cwt. in quantity and 1,068,000*l.* in value. Cocoa and coffee were also affected to a less extent; but the imports of tea declined, probably owing to Lord Curzon's cable and the Chancellor's recent sympathetic speech on Indian tea. As to exports, the small decrease already noted is chiefly due to the lower price of coal, but there was a falling-off of 96,000*l.* in chemicals, most of which is due to copper sulphate, the decline amounting to 5,971 tons, or 140,994*l.* As a set-off alkali advanced by 11,358*l.*, "other chemicals" by 27,819*l.*, and medicines by 5,043*l.* Last month we exported 47,721 oz. of British quinine and quinine salts, amounting to 3,261*l.*, which works out at 1*s.* 4¼*d.* per oz.; we also exported 17,600 oz. of foreign-made quinine and salts, valued at only 496*l.*, or about 6¾*d.* per oz. These are mysterious figures, which we shall not venture to readjust, especially as they show an approach to sixpenny quinine—a point believed to be fabulous if not miraculous. The margin between the values of the British and foreign quinines is too wide to attribute to packing, but an explanation of the divergence may be found in the charitable disposition of exporters towards those of their customers who happen to live where there is no income-tax, but flagrant import-duties at the port of arrival. The month's quinine account stands as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.	
	17,600 oz. foreign, value	£496
	47,721 oz. English, value	3,261
22,290 oz., value £1,169	65,321 oz.	£3,757

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It will be seen that the foreign quinine, which, when exported, is valued at 6¾*d* an oz., costs 1*s.* when it comes to us. Quinine is a trifling business compared to that in saccharin. During January we imported 768,844 oz. of saccharin, 316,818 oz being for home consumption, and the total value was 27 781*l.* A decrease of 384,225 lbs. in the imports of quicksilver is recorded, and in confirmation of the statements made in our Trade Reports recently that a large business had been done in the metal, we notice that the exports last month amounted to 214,448 lbs., an increase of 121,416 lbs. compared with January, 1901. Taken altogether the export returns are not discouraging, and when the war is out of the way there is every indication that trade will considerably improve. In a letter to the *Standard* Sir Howard Vincent, who is now in South Africa, states that 'a tremendous boom has already commenced, and may, on the conclusion of peace, attain any dimensions, especially if a reasonable fiscal preference be given, as in Canada and New Zealand, to British over foreign goods." We hope that British wholesale druggists and chemical-manufacturers will get in on the ground floor.

THE CALENDAR.

Some interesting things can be gathered from the 1902 calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society (Great Britain). It is in fact a calendar, the pages from 7 to 18 containing as varied a lot of matter as the most catholic could wish, the very first item being sufficient to produce a smile to last throughout the year. It is—

> Annual subscriptions to the Society due for 1902.
> Dog and establishment licences renewable.
> Scotch public holiday.

The gradation is beautiful; members' subscriptions due, dogs to be paid for, Scotch public holiday—January 1—the day of all others in the calendar that needs no emphasis. There are many useful items in the calendar. Our attention was next arrested by the poisons schedule on page 57, perhaps because there is a Part 3 look about it which is not quite pleasing. The following diagram shows the style:—

PART 1 (Poisons named)	PART 2 (Poisons named)

EVERY COMPOUND containing a poison within the meaning of the Act when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

This is an ingenious way of placing vermin-killers. It has been decided in lower Courts that certain vermin-killers are in Part 1. We have pointed out that they were never specifically placed there, but the new way of ranging them places them neither in the one nor the other. Now there is a fourth way of dealing with the matter. When the schedule was enlarged in 1869, vermin-killers being amongst the items mentioned, it was resolved that "of the same" preparations of prussic acid, of cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides, of strychnine and of atropine ought to be deemed in the first part of the schedule. It may reasonably be argued that vermin-killers are one "of the same," therefore that if they contain prussic acid, a cyanide, strychnine, or atropine, they are in the first part. It is impossible to stretch the resolution more than that, and it leaves arsenical vermin killers in Part 2. From all which it is evident that the authoritative body should really have the matter settled one way or other; the pseudo-third part is objectionable.

POISONS COMMITTEE.

The Poisons Committee met on Thursday, February 6, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., in the chair. The death of Mr. Martindale, a member of the Committee, having been announced, the Committee adjourned. We understand that the Committee will not meet again till early in March. Last week several witnesses, including Dr. Muir, Dr. Voelcker, and Mr. Bowen-Jones, were in attendance, but no evidence was taken. It is possible that a new member will be appointed to take the place of Mr. Martindale, although this course is not obligatory. From various sources we understand that those who are leading the opposition to the pharmaceutical view of the matter are not without misgivings as to the attitude of the House of Commons. In the House they are aware that the Pharmaceutical Society has several doughty champions, and that if any drastic changes are recommended in the report an opportunity for discussion will be sought upon some suitable vote of supply. But the delay caused by Mr. Martindale's death makes that opportunity more remote than ever, and the chances are that it may not occur until in a new Session a departmental Bill on the subject is introduced. We have received the following communication:—

> The Lord President of the Council was this day pleased to appoint Walter Hills, Esq., to be a member of the Committee to consider Schedule A annexed to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in the place of William Martindale, Esq., F.C.S., deceased.
>
> (Signed)
>
> February 12, 1902. A. W. FITZ ROY.

VETERAN STUDENTS.

The report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society referred to in our report of the Council meeting (page 257) shows that the Society has on its rolls 742 student-associates. The list begins with a distinctly absorbing name, that of Abdul Karim Abdurahman, who resides neither in Cabul nor Constantinople, but in this most cosmopolitan of all cities, London William Sherwood York, of Godshill, happily ends the list. Between these two names are many that recall old memories. We pick out the following who are student-associates of twenty years' standing or more:—

Arthur Chadwick, Leeds	passed	1879
Frederick Chapman, London	,,	1871
Christopher Coulthard, Carlisle ...	,,	1855
James G. Davies, Rowston	,,	1880
William Day, Oswestry	,,	1880
H. W. Emerson, West Hartlepool ...	,,	1876
A. T. Gott, Bradford	,,	1877
Edward H Grimwade, Croydon ...	,,	1879
Edward Hill, Lower Tottenham ...	,,	1880
A. C. Hubbard, Walsall	,,	1873
John Johnson, jun., Aberdeen... ...	,,	1879
William Jones, Bolton	,,	1879
W. A. Jones, Stoke-on-Trent	,,	1880
F. Kirkham, Bury St. Edmunds ...	,,	1878
H. C. G. Lane, Salisbury	,,	1881
W. H. Legat, York	,,	1873
T. C. Leicester, Brighton	,,	1869
Thomas Lloyd, Stratford	,,	1877
Josephine MacManus, Berkswell ...	,,	1877
Joseph Middlebrook, Sheffield ...	,,	1874
John W. Norfolk, Beverley	,,	1872
G. E. Phillips, Ashbourne	,,	1872
G. F. Pond, London	,,	1876
F. W. Richardson, Hull	,,	1876
T. A. H. Roderick, Pontypool ...	,,	1876
T. P. Sage, Leicester	,,	1872
E. J. Shaw, Stourbridge	,,	1867
J. W. Shaw, Guisborough	,,	1874
G. E. Sindall, Knaresborough... ...	,,	1871
J. M. Watts, London	,,	1876
W. N. Wheeler, London	,,	1877

It will be seen that all these persons have reached their pharmaceutical majority as apprentices, and many, doubtless, are no longer associated with pharmacy in a direct manner—Mr. Wm. Day, for instance, who last year sold the fruits of his successful enterprise to Mr. Jesse Boot. Mr. Coulthard holds the palm, but he has company in another who passed the Preliminary examination before it was compulsory, and the Society has reason to be proud of this list of veterans, young though some of them are.

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Winter Session.

Royal Society.

AT a meeting of the Society at Burlington House on February 6, the Prince of Wales was formally admitted a Fellow, signing the historic roll of fellows. Sir WM. CROOKES read two papers on "The Stratification of Hydrogen" and

RADIO-ACTIVITY AND THE ELECTRON THEORY.

He described his attempts to prepare pure hydrogen and experiments on the stratifications exhibited by the purified gas under the influence of an induction current. The researches begun in 1884 have been continued at intervals to the present time. Some beautiful experiments in radiant matter were then shown, after which the lecturer said he had spoken of "radiant matter" and "electrons" as if they were identical. Nearly twenty-five years ago he was led by experiments in highly rarefied tubes to assume the existence of matter in an ultra-gaseous state. Later, in a lecture delivered before the British Association at the Sheffield meeting, 1879, he first used the expression "radiant matter." "In studying this fourth state of matter," he said, "we seem at length to have within our grasp and obedient to our control the little indivisible particles which, with good warrant, are supposed to constitute the physical basis of the universe. We have seen that in some of its properties radiant matter is as material as this table, whilst in other properties it almost assumes the character of radiant energy. We have actually touched the borderland where matter and force seem to merge into one another." In twenty-five years one's theories might change, although the facts on which they were based remained immovable. What he then called "radiant matter" now passed as "electrons," a term coined by Dr. Johnstone Stoney to represent the separate units of electricity, which was as atomic as matter. What was puzzling and unexplained on the "radiant matter" theory is now precise and luminous on the "electron" theory, and thus his early hypotheses fell into order by the substitution of one expression for the other. A chemical ion consists of a material nucleus or atom of matter, constituting by far the larger portion of the mass, and a few electrons or atoms of electricity. The electrons are the same as the "satellites" of Lord Kelvin and the "corpuscles" or "particles" of Professor J. J. Thomson. Electrons probably left the negative pole with a velocity nearly uniform, modified to a considerable extent by the degree of exhaustion, and to a less extent by the electromotive force behind them. Many experiments have shown that the liberated electrons do not behave as a gas; they have not properties dependent on intercollisions, mean free path, &c.; they act more like a fog or mist, are mobile, and carried about by a current of air to which they give temporary conducting powers, clinging to positively electrified bodies and thereby losing mobility, and settling on the walls of the containing vessel if left quiet. On the other hand, the crowd of hydrogen or mercury atoms, by virtue of molecular motion and intercollisions, act as gases. Whilst their mean free paths are conditioned by the degree of exhaustion, there might be amongst them a certain number of actual free paths differing widely on each side of the mean. Under the influence of the electromotive force, and at the right degree of exhaustion, those atoms arrange themselves in groups, while the rushing swarm of electrons driven from the negative pole meet them and render them visible. According to Professor J. J Thomson the mass of an electron is about $\frac{1}{700}$ part of that of the hydrogen atom, and as these masses start from the negative pole in a vacuum tube with a velocity of the order of half that of light, it is easy to see that their heating, phosphorescent, and mechanical power must be stupendous. The basis of the electron, as foreshadowed in 1879 in the case of radiant matter, is probably the same in all cases—the protyle from which the chemical atoms are assumed to be formed. On the two-fluid theory the electrons constitute free negative electricity, and the rest of the chemical atom is charged positively, although a free positive electron is not known. It seemed to him simpler to use the original one-fluid theory of Franklin, and to say that the electron is the atom or unit of electricity. Then a so-called negatively charged chemical atom is one having a surplus of electrons, the number depending on the valency, whilst a positively charged atom is one having a deficiency of electrons. Differences of electrical charge might thus be likened to debits and credits in one's banking account, the electrons acting as current coin of the realm.

After Lord KELVIN and Lord RAYLEIGH had briefly congratulated the lecturer, the PRESIDENT called on the Prince of WALES to say a few words, which he did, thanking Sir William Crookes for his clear exposition, and assuring the Fellows that he has a hearty sympathy with scientific research.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING of this Society was held at Burlington House on Thursday evening, February 6, when the chair was taken by Dr. Armstrong, F.R.S., in the absence of the President. The list of papers down for reading presented the unusual feature of containing eight which dealt with the application of physical methods to chemistry—a striking proof of the increasing attention now being devoted to this branch, which has so far been somewhat neglected in this country. Dr. M. O. FOSTER contributed a paper dealing with the conversion of

α CAMPHOR DERIVATIVES

into the β compounds of the substance. About a year ago the author described what he then regarded as the "enolic" form of ordinary ketonic camphor—*i.e.*, a substance in which the carbonyl group had become tertiary owing to the absorption of a contiguous hydrogen atom. By examining the reactions of this substance with bromine, he has shown that his former view of its structure is no longer tenable.

The second paper was read by Mr. INNES, and recorded a series of investigations into the influence of temperature on

THE ASSOCIATING POWER OF BENZENE,

a subject which on the surface does not appear to offer anything of interest to pharmacists. Since, however, it concerns one of the fundamental laws of physics and chemistry, a short account of the principal results may be of interest It has now been definitely established by experiments in many directions that when a solid substance is dissolved in a liquid it behaves exactly as if it were in a gaseous state and occupied the same space as the volume of the solution in which it is contained, and, just as in the case of bodies like sulphur and iodine—the vapours of which at different temperatures consist of molecules of different complexity—so the molecules of the substance in solution may be simple or compounded of two or more molecules—*i.e.*, they may or may not be "associated." It is the effect of increase of temperature on this "association" which Mr. Innes has studied. He finds that in all cases the "associated" molecules tend to become simple ones as the temperature is increased up to the boiling-point in the case of benzene, although beyond 80° C. certain anomalies appear in some instances.

The next paper was by Dr. W. H. PERKIN, sen., and dealt with the application of magnetic rotation to the determination of the constitution of such substances as

PINENE, LIMONENE, CAMPHOR, AND CAMPHENE.

The investigation involved the measurement of rotations of open-chain compounds and their corresponding closed-chain relatives. The results obtained are in excellent agreement with the formulæ now usually assigned to these constituents of volatile oils, and illustrate clearly the services which physical methods carefully applied may render in the examination of substances whose chemical reactions give contradictory results.

The transport number of ions in dilute solutions was the subject of the next communication, by Messrs. STEELE and DENISON, and described a new method of determining the electrical conductivity of very dilute solutions of salts.

BRITTLE PLATINUM.

Professor W. W HARTLEY, F.R.S., contributed the fourth paper, which, in his absence, was read by Dr. Scott, F.R.S. Some time ago the Dublin branch of the Dentists' Association submitted to Professor Hartley a number of platinum points which had been employed in the preparation of teeth,

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and had become brittle, and therefore useless for the purpose. Careful spectrographic examination failed to show the presence of any foreign matter, but the author concludes that the brittleness is due to the presence of minute traces of carbon and sulphur, although what evidence there is for this view was not stated. The matter appeared to interest several of the Fellows present, and by some of them the brittleness was regarded as due to a change in the molecular condition of the metal rather than to the presence of impurities, a suggestion which is in accord with Sir W. Crookes's observation that the blackening of platinum crucibles after repeated heating is due, not, as is generally supposed, to the formation of a carbide of the metal, but to an alteration in the structure of the surface.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the remaining papers, which did not include any of pharmaceutical interest, were taken as read; and Dr. ARMSTRONG announced that the next meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 19, at 5 30 P.M., for which, it is understood, papers of special interest to the brewing industry will be read, besides others which the authors wish to be communicated to a Wednesday meeting.

Society of Chemical Industry.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE Section met at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on February 7, when Dr. GERLAND read another paper on detecting minute quantities of arsenic, which differed from the last in that he had found cadmium a better substance to use in his process than bismuth. Dr. W. F SUTHERST, F.C.S., then read a paper on "The Chemical Changes in the Ripening of Cheese."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 29, Mr. J G. Sclater (President) in the chair.

Mr. D. MCEWAN read a paper on "The Manufacture of Leather," after which Mr. W. B. COWIE read a note on

GLYCERIN OF STARCH.

The directions for making this preparation as given in the Pharmacopœia are so indefinite that it is almost impossible for operators to obtain anything like similar products. As it is a matter of considerable importance that the consistency of the preparation should always be uniform, and a great advantage to be able to calculate the exact quantity of each ingredient before mixing, and as a finer product is often obtained by first mixing the active ingredient in the water or glycerin previous to gelatination, Mr. Cowie suggested the following formula and directions as yielding a superior product:—

Starch ...	...	...	1 oz.
Glycerin ...	...	(by weight)	8 oz.
Distilled water	...	...	2 oz. or q.s.

Mix, heat them together, stirring constantly, until a translucent jelly is formed; then evaporate until the product weighs 10 oz.

This Mr. Cowie followed by a

NOTE ON COLLODION.

In this he said he has found that if the pyroxylin be first soaked in the alcohol and then shaken up with the ether, solution takes place immediately, and on this account he suggested that the official directions for the preparation should read:—

Place the pyroxylin in a bottle, add the alcohol, and see that the pyroxylin is completely soaked; then add the ether quickly, shake, set aside for a few days; decant the clear collodion.

To avoid loss caused by measuring the collodion on making flexible collodion, Mr. Cowie said it is much better and more economical to weigh the fluid. The equivalent in weight can easily be obtained by multiplying the volume by the sp. gr., which is approximately 0·789–0·800

A short discussion was followed by votes of thanks to the author.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of junior assistants and apprentices was held on Wednesday evening, February 5, to discuss a proposed

THREE TOWNS JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. NORMAN HARRIS presided, and in introducing the subject mentioned that considerable reluctance had existed for some years among the apprentices in taking any interest in the local Association, and trusted that now they would start with renewed vigour and form a strong committee to carry out the scheme they had in view. He thought that means should be adopted to bring about a closer union amongst the junior members of the trade to assist each other educationally and also to hold social gatherings. He recognised the difficulty in making such an association a success owing to constant changes, but with determination they would succeed, so that those following would continue their efforts.

Mr. LOVATT said that he had received a number of responses to the circular he had sent round, and now they had accomplished what had never been done before—viz, a gathering of more than thirty junior members. He pointed out that the senior Association was started to give assistance to junior students, and referred to some of the things that had been done, such as classes carried on by Mr. H. Marston Morgan and others, which, owing to the paucity of students, had to be abandoned. He formally proposed that:—

A Three Towns' Junior Association be formed, and affiliated with the Senior Section, the juniors electing their own officers and delegates.

Mr. GROOMBRIDGE seconded, and, after remarks by Messrs. STANCOMBE, ANCLIFFE, LORD, and MONK, the proposal was put and carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. Norman-Harris; Vice President, Mr Groombridge; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Lovatt; Committee, Messrs. Ancliffe, Lord, and Stancombe; Junior Delegates, Messrs. Groombridge and Stancombe.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr Lovatt for organising the meeting, who, in reply, said their thanks were really due to Mr. C. T. Weary, their popular President, from whom the idea originated.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 6, Mr. J. W. PECK (President), who was in the chair, referred to the great loss that pharmacy has incurred in the sad death of Mr. William Martindale. He intimated that the evening would be devoted to

IMPROMPTU DISCUSSIONS.

Slips containing suggested topics were placed in a hat and each member drew one out. The subject which fell to the President was "restrictions upon the sale of nostrums containing dangerous poisons," and he did not think that more restrictions could be enforced, as only registered chemists can sell them. In the discussion that followed it was stated that Fellows's syrup is often sold without getting a signature in the poisons' book, and that compressed tablets containing strychnine are frequently sold indiscriminately. The case of a woman who purchased Easton's syrup tablets and mercuric-chloride tablets, and took the latter in mistake, was cited. It was also stated that a chemist had been proceeded against recently for supplying a woman with tablets containing morphine without complying with the law, and the suggestion that the formulæ of all proprietary medicines should be published was approved of.

Mr. SNOW dealt with the decline of the art of making B.P. galenicals in modern pharmacy, the principal reason for purchasing being want of time, he thought. Other reasons given were that chemists have neither time nor apparatus for standardising B.P. preparations. Many things can be bought cheaper—confection of senna at 2½*d.* per lb. was instanced.

Mr. S. C. TWEEDY, who is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, said that the question of what side-line should a chemist in a country town take up had fallen to him.

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There is, he said, nothing like photography, if the chemist uses discrimination. A chemist who has two or three assistants already full up with work cannot expect to run this side-line profitably without extra help. He knew one case where a man had a good business and took on photography. He neglected pharmacy, and the photographic side developed to such an extent that the business eventually became entirely photographic. His parting advice was: use discrimination, get extra help, buy well, do not keep too large a stock, and you will find photography profitable. A closely allied subject was, Would the study of photography be of commercial value to the chemist's assistant? Mr. Richards had to reply, and his answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. S. T. Frost, in reply to the question, Is a pharmaceutical degree possible? said (Scotch-like) Is it desirable? A lengthy discussion followed, the bulk of opinion being in favour of a degree.

The question, Do you think that a retail pharmacist is justified in closing his pharmacy for the weekly half-holiday? fell to Mr. Feoulkes, who said that in dispensing towns the chemists take turns in keeping open. He thought it desirable that a chemist should, once a week, get away from his business and enjoy himself in a rational manner.

Mr Goodall dealt with the decimal-system, and the new Pharmacy Bill fell to Mr. Franklin.

A few questions were unavoidably left.

Young Chemists' Association.

The members met in the Working Men's Club, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last week, under the presidency of Mr. Barry Noble to hear a discourse by Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S., on "Pharmaceutical Processes." Mr. Merson dealt with the fundamentals of the art of pharmacy, explaining such phenomena as solution, evaporation, distillation, sublimation, comminution, elutriation, and the like in such a way as to awaken personal interest and to encourage daily observation and further inquiry. At the conclusion of the discourse, which occasionally sparkled with humour, Mr. Merson was cordially thanked.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

On Monday evening Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., Leeds, lectured to the members of the Association and their apprentices on "Bacteria." At the close appreciative speeches were made, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Sargeant.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

At the meeting held at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday evening, Mr. G. S. Woolley (the President) in the chair, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, of Liverpool, gave his lecture on "Jamaica." At the close the Chairman moved, Mr. Harry Kemp seconded, and Mr. C. Johnson supported, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Reading Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held at Reading College on Thursday, January 30, Dr. Luxmore, F.I.C., read a paper on "The Commercial Value of Scientific Training." Dr. Luxmore traced the value of science in the evolution of modern inventions and manufactures, and emphasised the value of scientific training in the development of powers of observation and application. A general discussion followed.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

On Tuesday evening, February 11, Mr. Percy Lund delighted the members with a lecture on "Nature's Poets and Nature's Pictures." Having selected a number of the best specimens of poetical descriptions of scenery, Mr. Lund photographed scenes which appeared to him to answer the descriptions. There was a large attendance, and the lecture was highly appreciated. At its close a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Lund for his lecture on the proposition of Mr. Hanson (the President), who occupied the chair. Thereafter the Chairman said it was his duty to ask them to pass a vote of condolence with the widow and family of

The Late Mr. Martindale.

That this meeting of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association has heard with deep regret of the removal from the world of pharmacy of Mr. Wm Martindale, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Secretary is desired to convey to Mrs. Martindale and her family the sincere condolence of this Association with them in their sad bereavement.

He thought that every chemist and every doctor in the whole world almost would have heard of Mr. Martindale in connection with his work in pharmacy. He was engaged in the work connected with the promotion of the new Act which they all hoped was going to be passed in regard to the poison laws, and other very important work for chemists.

Mr. A. H. Waddington seconded the motion. He said he felt it was a very difficult matter indeed to properly lay before a meeting of chemists any statement of the work of the late Mr. Martindale, who, up to the time of his death had been working so arduously for the benefit of the whole of the pharmacists of Great Britain. Some of them might remember a remark made by an ex-mayor of Bradford when he was leaving office, to the effect that he would rather prefer to work out than to rot out. He thought they might fairly say of the late Mr. Martindale that his frame of mind was similar to that—that he had worked himself out for the benefit of his fellow-pharmacists. The deceased gentleman was indeed *facile princeps* amongst pharmacists. Many of them who had never seen him or made his acquaintance knew him and knew of his reputation. He thought that a study of his life would stimulate those of them who were younger than Mr. Martindale to devote their lives to the important objects which he had worked for. Having referred to the chief events in Mr. Martindale's career, Mr. Waddington proceeded to say that his death reminded him of the words in the Old Testament, "The fathers are fallen asleep, and the prophets—where are they?" He could not help thinking that the removal of Mr. Martindale ought to be a call to the chemists of the country, the young men especially, that they should rise and take up the positions which were so frequently being rendered vacant by the removal of their old leaders. If ever they were in a position in which they especially needed leaders it was to-day

The resolution was then passed by the members all rising in their seats.

Recent Wills.

Davenport.—Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist and joint proprietor of Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, of 13 Eaton Gardens, Hove, and 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, who died on December 29, has left personal estate of the net value of 109,062*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, the gross value being 113,515*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* By his will, dated April 3, 1894, he appointed as executors and executrix his sons, Mr. John Metcalf Davenport and Mr. Montague Davenport, and his daughter, Miss Cecilia Davenport. He bequeathed the goodwill and stock-in-trade of his business, excepting the business in chlorodyne and his interest in the premises Nos. 33 and 34 Great Russell Street, to his son Horace. By an agreement made on January 15, 1857, between the testator and the late John Collis Browne, joint proprietors of "Chlorodyne," it was provided that the recipe for chlorodyne should be known to three persons only, one of whom should be the manufacturing agent and the other two nominees of the Browne and Davenport interests respectively. The testator's son Horace having been appointed manufacturers'-agent, the testator nominated him also as Davenport trustee, and bequeathed to him his share and interest in the chlorodyne business in trust as to one-third thereof for his said son Horace, and as to the remaining two-thirds for the testator's other children. The late Mr. Davenport bequeathed to his brother Augustus 500*l.*; to his assistant, Thomas Sherburn, 300*l.*; to his coachman, Thomas Smallwood, 100*l.*; and he left the residue of his property in trust for all his children, but as to the share of his son Mr. Stewart Forbes Davenport upon special trusts for him. Testator bequeathed his gold watch to his son, John Metcalf Davenport.

Key.—Mrs. Susan Key, widow of the late Mr. Wm. H. Key, chemist and druggist, Pontypridd, who died last December, has proved the deceased gentleman's will at 345*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

TREATT *v.* SAMUELSON.

MR JUSTICE JOYCE will not apparently be called upon to give judgment in this case, as the partnership has been dissolved by mutual consent on terms which have not transpired, but it is understood that each party pays his own costs, and that the offer made by Mr. Hughes, K.C., on the last day of the trial formed a basis for the settlement.

ARSENICAL GLUCOSE.

THE last, or at least penultimate, stage of the recent arsenic scare was reached in the Court of Appeal on February 8, when the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the appeal by Bostock & Co. (Limited), glucose manufacturers, against the decision by Mr. Justice Bigham, in the action brought against them by Richard Holden (Limited), brewers, Blackburn, for the recovery of damages in respect of loss of beer and trade therein, consequent on defendants supplying them with glucose contaminated with arsenic. Mr. Justice Bigham awarded 1,800*l.* damages, including 300*l* potential profit on beer destroyed, and 50*l.* for printing and advertising. The appeal was for the reduction of the damages by 350*l.*, on the ground that the profit and advertising should not have been allowed. The Court of Appeal, however, sustained Mr. Justice Bigham's decision, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SOAP-LINIMENT.

AT North London Police Court on Friday, February 7, before Mr. Mead, the adjourned summonses "The Hackney Borough Council *v.* Tice," and "The Hackney Borough Council *v.* Hall" were called. Both summonses were taken out under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, and alleged that the respective defendants did, on October 26, 1901, sell soap-liniment not made according to the British Pharmacopœia—viz., with rectified spirit—but with methylated spirit. Sanitary-Inspector Mansell said he made the purchase and paid 1*s.* 4*d.* in each case. Mr. Leo Taylor, the borough analyst, gave the certificate that the samples had been prepared with methylated spirit, hence the prosecution. Both defendants denied that the compound was of the inferior kind, because they had paid best prices for it from the wholesale dealers; and both got an adjournment in order that the third portions of their samples might be submitted to the Government laboratory.

Mr. Mead (the Magistrate), in reopening the case last Friday, said he did not hear the original argument, but looking at the Government certificates thought he could dispose of the cases. The certificate he held in his hands was with regard to Sample No. 487, which corresponded with the liniment purchased from Mr. Tice, 4 Dalston Lane, N., and said: "We hereby certify that we have analysed the sample, and declare that it does not contain methylated spirit." Mr. Mead: That will discharge him.

Mr. Williams (who appeared for the Borough Council): I would suggest that your worship allow me to withdraw the summons on payment of certain costs.

Mr. Tice: I have paid a guinea for the analysis, and have had to close my shop to come here, as I have no one to leave in charge. Consequently I have been put to loss and inconvenience. When Mr. Fordham first heard these cases, he told me to remind him of the costs.

Mr. Mead: It does not matter to me whether the summons is withdrawn, or whether it is dismissed; but I think Mr. Tice should have something for his personal attendance, as well as the guinea he has paid. The costs will be altogether 2*l.* 1*s.*

In the case against Mr. Ralph Hall, 552 Kingsland Road, Mr. Kirby, who represented the defendant, said he had arranged with Mr. Williams, of the Hackney Borough Council, that this summons should also be withdrawn, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs. The defendant had to pay the costs of the second analysis, and this 5*l.* 5*s* would include that fee.

Mr. Mead agreed, and marked his book, "Summons withdrawn, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs."

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT Coventry on January 31, Mary Hull, grocer, Withybrook, was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre which on analysis was found to be 95 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. It was stated that the nitre had been in defendant's possession for four years, and was stored in a corked bottle in the shop-window.

County Court Cases.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

AT York County Court on February 4, James Cleghorn, chemist's assistant, sued George Coverdale (Limited), chemists, York, for 2*l.* 17*s.* wages. The plaintiff stated that he was manager of one of the defendant's branch-shops in December last, and on the morning of Christmas Eve the defendant informed him he would be required to be in attendance at the shop between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Plaintiff told defendant he had made arrangements for going away, as he did not expect to have to work on Christmas Day, and consequently could not attend on that day, but would do so on Boxing Day. Defendant thereupon dismissed him and forbade him to enter the shop again. His contract made no mention of public holidays. Mr. Wilkinson, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that Christmas Day should be treated as a Sunday, when, by his contract, the plaintiff was to be at the shop from 8 to 9 P.M. and that as he refused so to attend the defendant was justified in dismissing him for wilful disobedence. Mr. Carter, for the plaintiff, contended that as Christmas Day fell on a Wednesday the plaintiff was entitled to be free after 1 o'clock, according to his contract; and that the defendant could have insisted on his working up to 1 o'clock, but did not do so. Judge Templer, in giving judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs, stated that he was entitled to treat Wednesday according to his contract, irrespective of Christmas Day falling thereon, in the absence of any special condition in the contract; and that there was not sufficient grounds to warrant the defendant summarily dismissing the plaintiff.

THE SODA-FOUNTAIN.

AT Liverpool County Court on February 6, Messrs. J. P Jackson & Co., Duke Street, Liverpool, sought to recover 45*l.* 12*s.*, the price of a soda-fountain supplied to the New Brighton Pier Company (Limited). The defendants resisted payment on the ground that the machine had been taken on trial, and had never been taken over by the defendants; moreover it was not made in accordance with the specifications. Mr. John Perkins Jackson in evidence admitted that one part of the machine, which according to the specification was to be of alabaster, was made of marble, which, he said, was more expensive and more suitable for the purpose. The specification required "silver fittings," and those supplied were plated, but Mr. Jackson said in the trade the term "silver fittings" meant plated unless solid silver was specified. After a long hearing the case was adjourned in order to enable the parties, if possible, to come to terms.

WAS IT A LIBEL?

AT the Mansion House, on February 7, Mr. George Crocker chemist and druggist, Brixton Road, was summoned for publishing a libel concerning Mr. Richard William Eaton, a stockbroker. The libel complained of was contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, dated January 18, in the course of which he accused Mr. Eaton of unfair closing. This was in connection with civil proceedings in the High Court. (See *C. & D.*, January 18, page 88.) Mr. Timbrell (for the defendant) submitted that the libel complained of was a matter for a civil Court and not for a criminal Court. In the case of "The Queen *v* Labouchere" (53 L.J., N.S., Q.B.D.) it was laid down that, to entitle a person to ask a Court for a criminal information for libel, he must occupy some public office and the libel complained of must attack him in relation to such office, not as a private person. The chief clerk quoted the later case of "The Queen *v.* Carden." Mr. Timbrell, in continuing his argument, referred to the case of "King *v.* Topham," in which it was

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said that private character was to be vindicated by private action—which meant that the person had his civil remedy. The prosecutor in this case had his civil remedy. Mr. Alderman Alliston said he thought the document was a libel. Mr. Timbrell objected to the admission of the letter complained of, on the ground that it was a privileged communication. Mr. Alderman Alliston said he would admit the letter subject to that objection. Defendant was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, where a true bill has since been returned.

About Debts.

On Tuesday, February 11, in the Westminster County Court, Judge Woodfall heard the case of Fox *v.* Marston, in which the plaintiff applied for the committal of the defendant, who he said, was a chemist carrying on business at Homerton, for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of goods supplied. The defendant said he was out of business, and had no means to pay with. The Judge said trade debts ought to be paid, and made an order for payment of 10*s.* a month.

At the same time the case of Taylor *v.* Severn was disposed of. Here the defendant was an analyst, living in good style at Earl's Court, and had a very extensive practice, so the plaintiff said. The defendant did not appear, and the Judge made an order for payment in fourteen days, subject to committal to Holloway for ten days in default.

In the case of Bowden *v* Lane, the defendant, a chemist's assistant in a Battersea drug-store, was ordered to pay his tailor's bill in instalments of 5*s.* a week, which was what he offered.

Pearson *v.* Whyte dealt with cigars supplied to defendant, said to be a chemist carrying on business at Highgate. Mr. Whyte denied the latter assertion, and said he was willing to pay the amount due in a week. Judge Woodfall made an order to that effect.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re William Longwood Fewster, Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.—At the adjourned public examination of this debtor at Dewsbury, on February 4, the examination was ordered to be closed without further questions being asked.

Re E. S. Balchin, Gosport, Chemist and Druggist.—As trustee under this failure, the Official Receiver of the Portsmouth Bankruptcy Court has issued a report to the creditors, announcing a supplementary dividend of 4*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound.

Re Thomas Philip Garrett (trading as Garrett Brothers) 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor took place on February 6 at Newport. After debtor had given particulars of his failure, as set forth in our issue of January 25 (page 174), the examination was ordered to be adjourned.

Re Peter Campbell Forbes, Morley, late Chemist and Billposter.—At Dewsbury, on February 4, the Official Receiver (Dr. E. E. Deane) stated that the accounts ordered to be filed by this debtor had only reached him that morning, and he had not, therefore, had an opportunity of examining them. The Registrar (Mr. T. L. Chadwick) asked what explanation debtor had to offer; but it was pointed out that a telegram had been received stating that Mr. Forbes would be half an hour late. The Registrar said he felt inclined to adjourn the examination *sine die*; but the examination was ultimately adjourned until March 11.

Re S & E. Ransome, 49 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Colonial and General Merchants.—A sitting for public examination was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on February 7. The statement of the firm's affairs showed gross liabilities 44,412*l.*, of which 33,381*l.* were expected to rank, and estimated net assets 3,133*l.* The debtors are S. J. & A. J. Ransome, and they state that the business of S. & E. Ransome, colonial merchants, of which they are the only surviving partners, was founded in 1852. They attribute their insolvency to losses by accepting bills of exchange and entering into guarantees on behalf of other persons and firms, including Algernon Wallis, trading as Wallis, Sons & Co., and Rogers Brothers, against whom receiving-orders have been made. The hearing was adjourned.

Yunnan Opium to the value of 66,538*l.* (1,427 piculs) was exported from the province of Mengtse during 1900. Most of it went to Hong Kong.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Kenyon, J., Kenyon, B. D., and **Kenyon, E.,** under the style of John Kenyon & Sons, Manchester, Mincing Lane, E.C., and Huddersfield, indigo-merchants, &c.; so far as regards E. Kenyon.

Littlewood, H., and **Lockwood, A.,** under the style of Littlewood & Lockwood, Huddersfield and Dewsbury, Yorkshire, aërated-water manufacturers.

Rose, B. G., and **Garcia, C. E.,** under the style of E. Aldridge & Co., Southampton, mineral-water manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudications

Betts, Reginald, late Framlingham, chemist and druggist.

Watson, Solomon George, Brighton, surgeon.

New Companies & Company News

Sligo Wholesale Bottling Stores (Limited).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale bottlers, manufacturers of mineral waters, &c. Registered office, Sligo.

Burnett & Co. (Limited).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, dental surgeons, manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth and plates restorers and fillers of natural teeth, manufacturers of gold crowns and gold or porcelain bridges by the system known as the Crown Bar and Bridge Work, &c. The first subscribers are:—E. F. Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford, dentist; Mrs. A. S Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford; Mrs. I. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea; E. Burnett, 43 North Street, Romford, dentist; Miss M. I. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea; W. J. Pickard, National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Portsea; and W. G. Colquhoun, 23 Exeter Road, Southsea, engineer. Registered office, 43 North Street, Romford, Essex.

Calder and Mersey Extract Company (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of manufacturers of tanners' extracts, heretofore carried on at Dewsbury, Yorks, by the Calder Extract Company (Limited), and so much of the business carried on at Ditton, Lancs, by William Moloney & Co. (Limited), as consists of manufacturing and dealing in tanners' extracts and other materials used by tanners, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of tanners' extracts, chemical manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. T. Howroyd, A. Oldroyd, W. Parr, W. Moloney, and T. E. Gate. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited).—The accounts of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited), after provision has been made for depreciation, &c., enable the directors to recommend a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year.

Bouillon Fleet (Limited).—The petition of S. G. Sheppard for the winding-up of this company was in the list on February 6, before Mr. Justice Byrne; but on a statement that an application was being made to the House of Lords, and that time was required for the answering of affidavits, the petition was directed to stand over for a fortnight.

"Sanitas" Company (Limited).—The directors of this company have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4½ per cent. and a bonus of ½ per cent. making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1901, of 7½ per cent. per annum; 500*l.* is carried to depreciation account, 1,500*l.* to reserve, and 2,167*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* forward to 1902.

United British Castor Oil Company (Limited).—The *Financial Times* of February 12 devotes a column of its space to the proposed amalgamation of this company with the British Indian Oil Mills. The company was floated, says our contemporary, in November, 1898, with a capital of 36,000*l.*, to acquire the business carried on under "Mitchell's

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Process." The prospectus estimated a net annual profit of 8,547*l*. The first balance-sheet showed a loss of 660*l*., and the next a loss of over 3 630*l*. A loss of 2 570*l*. was shown on the year's working, and at the annual meeting in December, 1900, a resolution was passed for the sale of the company's business. In the report just issued the directors announce that they have been unsuccessful in obtaining any favourable offer, but that recently the amalgamation scheme, to which we have referred, has been mooted, and that after an investigation of the proposal by a committee appointed by them they recommend its adoption. The proposal is that the capital of the new company shall be 30,000*l*., and this is severely criticised.

BOVRIL (LIMITED).—The directors report that the net profit on last year's trading amounts to 157,672*l* making with the balance (14,182*l*) carried forward from last account a total of 171 854*l*. Debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares paid during the year have absorbed 62,500*l*. The directors now propose to pay the balance dividends of 5½ per cent. on preference and 7 per cent. on ordinary shares, amounting to 40 000*l*. They recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. on the deferred shares (30,000*l*.), leaving 25,000*l* to be carried to reserve, and 14 3 4*l*. to be carried forward. The report states that the sales of bovril show an improvement upon previous year, but Government orders for emergency rations, &c, have been smaller than in 1900. The profit upon the entire year's business is not so great as in the preceding twelve months, though larger than in any other previous year. The retiring directors, Viscount Duncannon and Dr. Farquharson, both offer themselves for re-election.

Birth.

HULME.—On February 4, at Wood Green, London, N., the wife of Harold Edwin Hulme, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

Marriage.

COGHLAN—GLYNN.—On February 4, at the Cathedral, Ennis, by the Rev. P. J. Donnelly, Patrick Coghlan, L.P.S.I., Jail Street, Ennis, to Minnie, daughter of the late John Glynn, Knockaderra, Ennis.

Deaths.

ASHLEY.—At Derby, on February 10, Mr. William Ashley, chemist and druggist. Aged 69. Mr. Ashley had carried on business at 4 Cheapside, Derby, for close upon fifty years. He had been attending to his duties as usual during the day of his death, but was found in the evening by his son, who assisted him in the business, lying dead on the floor of an anteroom. The deceased had suffered from a weak heart for several years past; and at the inquest Dr. Sims certified that death was due to syncope.

GILL.—The death took place on February 7 of Mr. James Payne Gill, who held a responsible position with the firm of Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., wholesale chemists, Ipswich. Aged 45. Mr. Gill had been with the firm, whom he had served with exemplary devotion, since early life. He was well known in the musical world at Ipswich where he had been choirmaster at St. Clement's Congregational Church for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Gill organised and trained the Band of Hope choirs of the town, aggregating 300 voices, which had given summer festivals at the Crystal Palace. Indeed, with every musical festival in Ipswich during the past two decades he was prominently associated, having been Hon. Secretary of the Nonconformist Choir Union until it was merged with the existing Choral Society.

MAXEY.—At Malvern, on February 6, Mr. William Henry Maxey, chemist and druggist. Aged 49 years. For about twelve years Mr. Maxey had carried on business at Worcester in succession to Messrs. George & Welch, Broad Street. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was for a time with Messrs. Savory & Moore, in London, then commenced business in Sheffield, and subsequently removed to Worcester, entering into partnership with Mr. Henry George. His brother-in-law, Mr. C W. Turner (Messrs. Anderson & Virgo), is also in business as a chemist in Worcester. Mr. Maxey took an active interest in local affairs, being secretary and treasurer of the St. John's Nursing Association, churchwarden of St. Nicholas parish, and a prominent Freemason, being P.M. of Lodge No. 280. He had for several mouths past suffered from cancer, and a short time ago underwent an operation which, however, only afforded temporary relief, and, his sufferings being very acute, his passing away was really a happy release from an illness which he had borne with great fortitude throughout. He was held in great esteem by a very wide circle of friends. Mr. Maxey leaves a widow, but no family.

MENNEN.—At Newark, N.J., on February 3, Mr. Gerhard Mennen, from blood-poisoning, the result of a carbuncle on the neck. Mr. Mennen, just previous to his illness, was arranging to visit England for the purpose of introducing his talcum-powder, which is one of the most extensively advertised toilet-lines in the United States.

SAMWAYS.—At The Square, Gillingham, on February 6, Mr. William Samways, chemist and druggist. Aged 76. Mr. Samways, who had resided in Gillingham over fifty years, had built up a very successful business in connection with which for a number of years he held the Postmastership. In 1860 he joined the local corps of Volunteers, and was a most consistent member until he retired, after thirty years' service, with the rank of colour-sergeant. He was a well-known shot, and had won a large number of prizes. He was a member of the School Board, and also had a seat on the governing body of the grammar school.

STAFFORD.—At New York, on January 27, Mr. William B. Stafford, for many years a prominent wholesale druggist in the city. Mr. Stafford was born in Madison, N.Y, and went to New York in 1855, shortly afterwards becoming a partner in the wholesale drug-house of Dudley & Stafford. He retired from active commercial life in 1872, but still continued to look after his business interests. Among the older generation of New York business men he was very well known and universally respected.

STEBBING.—At Gordon Road, Lowestoft, on February 10, Mr. Walter Stebbing, chemist and druggist. Aged 58. Mr. Stebbing was first in business at Norwich, and on leaving there removed to Lowestoft, where for some time he acted as dispenser at Lowestoft Hospital. He had been closely connected with public life having sat in the Town Council for three years for the South Ward, and he had also been a member of the Board of Guardians, but resigned this position when his health began to fail.

STRATTON.—Recently, at Belfast, Mr. William George Stratton, chemist and druggist (Great Britain) and pharmaceutical chemist (Ireland). Mr. Stratton was a gifted young pharmacist who took prizes in our Students' Corner, and at various times communicated papers to this journal and to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was for some time an assistant with Mr. E. H. Farr, and passed the Minor examination in 1894. Afterwards he went to Belfast, and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Ireland in 1899. If any of Mr. Stratton's old pharmaceutical friends have a portrait of Mr. Stratton, we would be obliged if they would send it to us on behalf of his sister.

TUFTS.—At Boston, U.S.A., on February 3, Mr. James W. Tufts, President of the American Soda-fountain Company. Aged 66.

VALLANCE.—On February 8, at Fieldhead, Mansfield, Gertrude Daisy, the dearly loved wife of Arthur Clayton Vallance, pharmaceutical chemist, and second daughter of the late Percy Woolley, of Manchester. In her 31st year.

PHARMACISTS AND MORPHINE.—A clerk employed in Paris has summoned two pharmacists on the charge of supplying his wife with morphine, from the abuse of using which she is now seriously ill. The plaintiff claims 1,000f. (400*l*.) as damages, and contends that the morphine was supplied without a doctor's prescription. The Judge ordered an expert inquiry into the facts of the case before giving it consideration. As a matter of fact, morphine is a substance regarding which Paris pharmacists are more than usually careful as to how and to whom they supply it, especially as the supply of the drug without a prescription is illegal.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Late William Martindale.

Mrs. W. Martindale and family wish to convey their sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received from kind friends on the occasion of their sad bereavement.

19 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., February 9.

Quality of Benzoin.

Sir,—In common with Messrs. Kemp & Son, I was somewhat surprised at the low percentage of soluble matter found in commercial samples of benzoin by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay. Of course much depends on how the samples are taken, most cases having an outside layer which consists largely of bark. I find, however, on looking over the laboratory-books of my firm for the last two years that the average has been 87·5 per cent. of soluble matter. This has been obtained in commercial samples, which fairly represented the bulk of the case in each instance. I note with pleasure that Messrs. Southall reiterate their opinion that 18 per cent. extractive should be the minimum standard for compound tincture of benzoin. That this is not too high a standard is evidenced by the fact that a sample, made from commercial drugs in the official proportions, examined by me this week, yielded 19·3 per cent. extractive.

Yours obediently,

Exeter, February 8. H. Wippell Gadd.

Sir,—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay kindly sent me their laboratory report. The note on benzoin is important, and if correct will account for many chemists being fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling Friar's balsam deficient in benzoin. I was in some doubt as to the figures given by them, and resolved to try a sample of good commercial Sumatra benzoin such as I have seen used by good houses. The result obtained on a 2-lb. sample corrresponded with the best results obtained by Messrs. Kemp & Son—viz., 87½ per cent. soluble in S.V.R. Working on 2 lbs. of benzoin it is easy by careful percolation to obtain a product containing 1 part of soluble benzoin in 2 fluid parts. Dry the marc, weigh it, and make the tincture to the required strength by further addition of S.V.R. I obtained 28 oz. of soluble benzoin and barely 4 oz. of residue, chiefly small pieces of wood and sawdust. I note "Squire" says the "tears are soluble 1 in 5." Yours faithfully,

Dartford, February 11. Walter E. Goff.

The Gospel of Hope.

Sir,—Education at the present time is more or less in the mind of every thinking man, and it speaks well for chemists and druggists, as also for pharmaceutical chemists, that they are apparently as keenly interested in the subject as the rest of the community. It is possibly true that the interest of these particular gentlemen is to a degree stimulated by the small number of apprentices available, but even this being so the fact remains that a genuine interest does exist among them. In the consideration of pharmaceutical education it is essential that the views of men who have been through the educational pharmaceutical mill, either official or non-official, should carry due weight. They know what the trade of pharmacy requires, and what the Pharmaceutical Society in its qualifying examination exacts, and some pharmacists, who are also examiners, recognise that fitness to satisfy the short sharp official test is no guarantee of technical ability or business aptitude; indeed, no examination could estimate the latter, and very few the former. Perhaps the crux of the whole matter is that in a quasi-scientific calling such as the trade of "practical pharmacy and dispensing" the business is not entered upon in the proper spirit. There still lingers in the minds of some silly people that pharmacy is a "genteel" trade, that it is a "clean trade," that it will suit "our boy, who is far from strong." The result of these superstitions was that in the past sometimes the pharmaceutical ranks have been recruited from a not altogether virile class. Anyway, the time is now here when with the majority of parents this "genteel" and "clean" superstition is exploded, and the Pharmaceutical Society in raising the standard of its entrance examination has very rightly shut the door against a perennial crop of young gentlemen whose primary education left much to be desired. That a drastic change of the kind would cause inconvenience to those who cannot readily adapt themselves to new conditions is not fortunate, and that they should be perturbed at seeing the supply of cheap labour at once swept away is not wonderful, but inasmuch as the change will be for the ultimate good of the trade, any inconvenience these gentlemen may be put to does not count for very much. In some three, or at most four, years hence the apprentice of to-day will show of what stuff he is made, and, if the right youth has been caught, he in his life conduct will do more for the trade than all the anti-cutting associations and other imperial methods of financial salvation will do in a century. The first thing either this young man or his parents will do when he has elected to take a hand in the pharmaceutical game is to stipulate that during his apprenticeship he shall have time for study—not an hour or an hour and a half grudgingly given on certain mornings in the week, with perhaps some odd and indefinite period in the evening, but proper periods set aside when he must avail himself of the best means of acquiring knowledge for his life career. There is much the master should teach the apprentice, and he is very often anxious to do so; but the master of to-day is the child of very bad conditions, and, although the spirit no doubt is very willing, the particular knowledge required by the examiners is very weak. This being so, the apprentice is too often allowed to put off his studies until he is out of his time. He then gravitates to one of the many men who make pharmaceutical teaching a speciality, and in the end, if his means and endurance last long enough, becomes one of the fortunate 25 per cent.

Under the new order of things it is to be hoped a class of apprentices will be obtained who when they are ready to take up the responsibilities of life for themselves will see hope where others see only despair. To such people there is much in the trade that is attractive. The scientific pharmacist will then no longer be a Utopian dream. Pharmacies in more than name will exist, and the master and assistant will both be equally skilful in cleaning a window and estimating the amount of alkaloid in a complex mixture. The first step towards this end has been taken—no doubt others will follow. The meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and kindred societies are all working to the same end, and, although many consider these the darkest days of pharmacy, the right men can see in the near future a bright dawn breaking. Yours faithfully,

H. J. Carson.

7 Great Castle Street, W., February 11.

A few Questions for "Xrayser."

Sir,—Why does "Xrayser" constantly misrepresent the London Chemists' Association and its members? He says: "We look to Mr. Pentney and his associates to send a tremor through the County Council and stagger Parliament." What absurdity, what exaggerated falsification of facts! Yet I do hope the London Association will make representations on behalf of London chemists to the local authorities, and to the Government if necessary, when public servants maladminister the various laws and regulations applying to one trade—making a protest that will prevent frivolous prosecutions. I hope we shall be able to influence the Associations in the provinces to put pressure upon their respective members of Parliament to support the new Bill which I trust will compel every director of a limited drug company to be a registered chemist, thus making the drug-trade for druggists only; also that only qualified chemists be allowed to be employed as doctors' dispensers, thus prohibiting the dispensing by nurses which seems to be so fashionable

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Does "Xrayser" think isolation is stronger than combination? Does he not think that it requires united action to defeat the new Poisons Bill which is looming in the near future, taking the sale of poisonous sheep-dips, &c, out of the hands of the chemists into those of the ironmonger and others? If associations have been found beneficial in the country, why not in London? Is he not, as I am, astounded that the first city in the world is so far behind the rest of the country in this matter? Surely chemists must get some good by meeting and exchanging ideas as to how to meet the common foe—competition. To speak of the General Purposes Committee as self-created is absolutely untrue, as those at the meeting can testify. Now will "Xrayser," without jeers or sneers, answer these questions or will he be content to throw his stones and run away? If he is a friend of the chemist let him shed his *x* rays into the mystery of how to better his brothers' lot, enlighten their dark gloom, awaken their dull perception by the profound wisdom of his mighty suggestions, which will result in the salvation of all chemists from all evil for all time and earn for himself the gratitude of the living; while chemists yet unborn will bless his name and teach their children to lisp it as a saviour of mankind. In conclusion, allow me to express a hope that chemists will not sit down, fold their hands, and lament their "heavy yoke"—but bestir themselves as men prepared to defend their rights, dearly bought by a long and expensive education. I hope they will join the London Association and help themselves and others out of the miserable condition they so much lament, and assist to keep the Association from passing into everlasting night.

Yours faithfully,
98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E. J. C PENTNEY.

Photographic-chemist's Title.

SIR,—In answer to inquiry in the *C. & D.*, January 18, I beg to suggest "photographic chemist," or, if this is objected to as being too long a word, "photochemist"—this might be further abbreviated to "phochemist" (why not? as in olden times some were called alchemists), or even "phomist." By the by, I have omitted "photographemist," but this is rather too long. Yours truly,
A. C. G. (129/4.)

What is Lapis Infernalis?

SIR,—My view of it:—



Yours, &c.,
FRED REYNOLDS.
Leeds, February 1.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. C. C. Bell's inquiry on this point, I find, from a copy of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia (1744) in my possession, that the first item under "Metallorum Præparationes" is "Causticum Lunare seu Lapis Infernalis." I have not seen any explanation of the origin of the synonym, which is probably, however, like Mars = iron, sal Jovis = stannic chloride, saccharum Saturni = plumbi acetas, of astrological significance, after the analogy of *sub lunâ*. Yours, &c.,
385 Cathcart Road, Glasgow, J. P. GILMOUR.
February 10.

Licoricine.

SIR,—It has been well known to me for some time that the manufacturers of the above preparation place two distinct kinds upon the market, one with, and the other without, chlorodyne, and I have not failed whenever the opportunity occurred to impress this upon my customers. I feel that such action on the part of the manufacturers is most reprehensible, and it deserves to be thoroughly exposed.

Yours faithfully,
MIDLANDER. (145/15.)

Poison-bottles.

SIR,—Referring to the sad poisoning-case that occurred here this week through a poor woman drinking lin aconit. c. belladon. supplied by a doctor in a medicine-bottle (see page 252), I would like to point out that a resolution from the Halifax Chemists' Association was sent to the "Square" a short time ago on this subject. It was brought before the Council, referred to a committee, and buried. Last evening I was talking to a Halifax medical man on the subject, and he made a remark which hit the nail on the head: "Who is going to pay for the poison-bottles?" Really, sir, how long shall patients' lives be in danger for the sake of a penny?

Yours sincerely,
GIBSON DIXON,
President Halifax Chemists' Association.
Corn Market, Halifax.

Dispensing Notes.

A Strong Lotion.

The following prescription is sent by a Manchester correspondent (102/17), who would like the opinions of other dispensers upon it:—

Protargol.	...	...	...	...	℥xviij.
Aquæ ad	...	...	...	...	℥xij.

M. Ft. lotio.

Sig.: ℥j. ex aqua frigidi Oj. utend. ut dictu nocte maneque.

Pepsin in Pill.

SIR,—Please give your opinion as to the best excipient for the following pills:—

Pepsin. porci ...	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Aloes barbad....	...	...	...	gr. j.

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.

Yours faithfully,
PEPSIN. (147/35.)

[In this case use powdered pepsin, rubbing it well with 3 gr. of powdered tragacanth and the aloes, then mass with a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water.]

A Gelatinous-mixture.

SIR,—Recently I had the following to dispense:—

Oxy. scillæ	...	...	...	♏xx.
Syr. tolut.	...	...	...	℥ss.
Fellows' syrup	...	...	...	℥ss.
Pot. citrat.	...	...	...	gr. vij.
Aqua ad	...	...	...	℥j.

In a few days it became stringy, and in a week quite gelatinous. The chemist who dispensed it before sent it out so that it kept perfectly for more than a fortnight. Can you help me to find out why the two mixtures differed in keeping properties? REG. (30/97.)

[The cause of the mixture going thick is viscous fermentation. The oxymel or syrups were perhaps not quite fresh.]

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Legal Queries.

135/55 *Physic.*—If the terms of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, were strictly interpreted, the erasure of a man's name from the register would at once stop him carrying on business as a chemist and druggist. It has nothing to do with membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the name is restored at any time on payment of 1*l.* 1*s.*

137/34 *An Old Subscriber.*—See our Diary, page 284, for full particulars regarding the sale of medicated wines.

137/62. *Woodshave.*—If the manager of a limited company is a pharmaceutical chemist actually in practice as such he is exempt in England and Wales from serving on all juries whatsoever, but he must see, when the jury-lists are prepared in September of each year, that his name is not there.

149/39. *Remo* in December last received from a customer a postal order for 20*s.* in payment of a bottle of bovril, which he supplied, and gave the change. There was no name on the order, and "Remo" had it cashed at the local post-office next day. The Post-office authorities now demand the return of the 20*s.*, as the order had been stolen. Can he be compelled to refund the money?—[Yes. Postal orders are not negotiable, and those who receive orders under such circumstances as "Remo" take a risk which, however, so rarely brings them into contact with the authorities that it is generally supposed there is no risk at all.]

140/52. *Fairplay.*—If you can prove to a Court that you agreed to admit the charge for the two tins conditionally upon the wholesale house allowing you for them, and can now show that the wholesale house decline, you may certainly refuse to pay the vendor of the business in respect to the valueless tin. It was a mistake on your part to permit under any circumstances the entry in the stock-sheet of the full price for the tins as charged by the wholesale house.

140/74. *Calamine.*—You will fine all particulars in regard to the registration of trade-names or trade-marks in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary.

139/73. *R. H.*—The individual shareholders of a limited company cannot recover income-tax paid on any dividends they receive, although their income, inclusive of such dividends, is less than 160*l.* a year.

141/43. *Xylem.*—If you take an apprentice on a month's trial you must keep him the whole month. It is not fair to him or his guardians for you to make up your mind at the end of the first week.

143/68 *C. A.*—Your label for Erasmus Wilson's hair-lotion does not render the preparation liable to stamp-duty.

143/51. *Salol.*—All scales and weights found in any premises used for the purpose of trade are liable to inspection and stamping. If the inspector finds any unstamped and incorrect weights on such premises, the owner is liable under the Act.

Information Wanted.

136/34. Maker of "Komo-ammonia."

150/24. Makers of the "Equifex" spray disinfector.

147/65. Who is the maker of Mackenzie's throat-lamp?

139/50. Where can ext. echinaceæ angust. be obtained?

147/67. Address of the makers of Le Clere's pills and other preparations.

141/70. What is "Blondine comp."—an inhalation for asthma—composed of?

149/29. Who puts up the "Ideal" perfume which retails at 7*s.* 6*d* and 15*s.* a bottle?

146/27. Present address of makers or vendors of Sironpette, a volatile disinfectant put up in bottles shaped like a hand-grenade?

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

140/27. *Ipecac.* sends us a "voluminous" deposit from 2 pints of Vin. Ipecacuanhæ, B.P., asking if it contains any alkaloid. The deposit was more voluminous than ponderous, as it weighed when dried less than 14 gr. (0·915 gramme), and the alkaloid in it was trifling—viz, 2 milligrammes. If all precipitates from vin. ipecac are like this, the deposition may be considered negligible so far as its influence on the activity of the preparation is concerned.

140/38 *Three Spires.*—You will get some hints on caricature drawing in the "Life of Charles Keene." Do you expect to become a caricaturist by reading up the subject?

143/37. *F. C. H.*—**Obesity-remedies.**—For internal use the fluid extract of fucus vesiculosus is given in doses of from 1 dr. to 2 dr. before meals. In some cases the effect is very marked, but in others it takes several weeks to effect an appreciable diminution in weight. As an external remedy lin. potass. iodid. c. saponе rubbed gently in assists the internal treatment.

141/38. *Barnardo.*—If you do not want the silver-hair dye solution of a blue colour omit the copper sulphate. We have not heard of agricultural treacle as used in Texas.

144/44. *Capillus.*—The latest information as to **Removing Superfluous Hair** was given in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1048. The electrolysis method was given in the *C. & D.*, July 15, 1899, page 97.

141/62. *Opium.*—(1) **Camphor Ice.**—See *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1009. (2) **Black Oils:**—

Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	℥xx.
Linseed oil	...	...	...	℥lx.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	℥ij.

Mix the oils, add the acid gradually, stirring well; then add—

Barbadoes tar	...	...	...	℥iij.

Mix well, set aside for ten days, and decant the clear portion.

143/13. *Anti.*—We are not acquainted with a method of purifying butter with sodium silicate, and question if such a method exists.

141/51. *XL.*—Your inquiry was replied to in the *C. & D.*, September 21, 1901, page 514.

141/10. *Leo.*—Water-glass is silicate of soda or potash, and can be had from any wholesale house. The thick syrupy liquid as received is diluted with nine times its bulk of water for use in preserving eggs.

19/17. *W. B.*—Your inquiry should be addressed to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

132/38. *Sq.*—**Stocktaking.**—The article you refer to appeared in the *C. & D.*, January 4, 1896, page 18.

121/69. *Sterlin.*—We do not know the composition of Tucker's asthma-remedy.

122/28. *C.*—**Sesquicarbonate of Soda.**—The kind you refer to is chiefly used in this country for wool-washing. It has the formula $Na_2CO_3.NaHCO_3.2H_2O$, and is made by preparing a solution containing the proportions shown in the formula, and allowing it to crystallise not below 35° C., keeping it agitated all the time. This salt has the advantage of being neither efflorescent nor deliquescent, and yet readily soluble in water.

130/30. *W. R.*—The quinine sulphate which is official is the normal sulphate or di-quinine sulphate, hence the name quinine disulphate. The acid sulphate is formed when quinine sulphate is dissolved in water by the aid of sulphuric acid. The latter salt is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 12, whereas quinine sulphate is but slightly soluble (about 1 in 740).

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Coming Events.

Friday, February 14.

Mr. George S. Valentine Wills celebrates his birthday this year (February 14) with a smoking concert to the Westminster College students in the Crown Room of the Holborn Restaurant, at 7.30 for 8 P.M. Former students are invited.

The Annual Concert of the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League will be held in the Holborn Town Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, when a good programme will be submitted. Those who have not tickets may pay at the door.

Wednesday, February 19.

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 8 P.M.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M., the following papers will be communicated:—"Enzyme action," by Mr. A. J. Brown; "On the Velocity of Hydrolysis of Starch by Diastase: with Some Remarks on Enzyme Action," by Messrs. H. T. Brown and T. A. Glendinning; "Polymerisation Products from Diazoacetic Ester," by Mr. O Silberrad; "Condensation of Phenols with Esters of Unsaturated Acids, part VII.," by Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H E. Stapleton; "The Union of Hydrogen and Oxygen," by Mr. H. B. Baker.

Three Town's Junior Chemists' Association. The first annual dinner will be held at Day's Restaurant, Devonport, at 8.15 P.M., Mr. Norman Harris in the chair. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. E. Lovatt (Hon. Sec.), 17 Trafalgar Place, Stoke.

Young Chemists' Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8.15 P.M., in the Working Men's Club, Gallowgate, to draw up fixed rules.

Thursday, February 20.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening.

Friday, February 21.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), York Place, Edinburgh. Meeting and conference of registered chemists at 11.15 A.M., when Mr. J. F. Tocher (Peterhead) will explain the Carnegie-trust scheme, after which discussion is invited. An adjournment will take place at 12 for luncheon.

Business Changes.

MR. W. F. NOVIS has opened a drug-store at 406 Caledonian Road, N.

MR. LEONARD WHELAN, chemist and druggist, has started business at 4 College Terrace, The Grange, Guernsey.

MR. D. W. A. DESMOND, chemist and druggist, Custom House, E, is opening a branch at 85 Katherine Road, East Ham, E.

MESSRS. SWIRE & Co., chemists, have opened a business at 3 Murton Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [Corrected announcement.]

MR. VICTOR J. WOOLLS, chemist and druggist, Margate, has opened a branch pharmacy at the Old Post Office, Ethelbert Square, Westgate-on-Sea.

MESSRS. J. CLEMPSON & F. A. BURGESS have taken over the businesses of the late Mr. Gristock, 42 South Street, Manchester Square, and 97 High Street, Marylebone, W., and will be carried on as Gristock & Co.

MESSRS. CARTER WHITE & Co., 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby, have recently had alterations made to their premises, the interior window fittings and wall-cases being supplied by Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

MR. R C. TREATT notifies by circular that the partnership hitherto existing between Mr. Percy Samuelson and himself was dissolved on February 5 by mutual agreement. Mr. Treatt will continue to carry on the business "without any other change," under the style of "R. C. Treatt & Co.," at Dunstan House, Mincing Lane, E.C. Mr. Samuelson has commenced business on his own account as an essential-oil merchant, under the style of "P. Samuelson & Co.," at 27 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 13.

THE market tone in drugs and chemicals continues quiet, with few changes of importance. A small cinchona auction was held this week, at which the unit was unchanged. Quinine has ruled quiet throughout, although the market is firm. Opium is still tending downwards owing to the prospects of a good crop this year, and morphine keeps on the easy side. Menthol is a trifle easier, and there are lower offers of thymol. In essential oils lemon is cheaper, and star-aniseed oil is obtainable at last week's prices; peppermint is dull. Higher rates are asked for insect-flowers from Trieste, and damiana-leaves also come higher from New York. Cardamom-seeds have sold in large quantities at the recent low prices. Cream of tartar is easier, and tartaric and citric acids are dull. Phenacetin has shown more demand, and cod-liver oil is dearer. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Damiana-leaves	Oil, castor	Cream of tartar	Canary-seed (c.i.f.)
Insect-flowers	Oil, geranium (Bourbon)	Menthol	Ginger (Cochin)
Oil, cod-liver	Saffron		Oil, lemon
Oil, linseed			Pimento
Sarsaparilla (Mexican)			Thymol

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 6 to 12, inclusive:—Acid, acetic, 23½ tons, 52 balloons; acid, boric (@ Hamburg) 8, (Ital.) 9; acid, carbolic, 40; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 14; acid, lactic (@ Boston), 20 pkgs.; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 15 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 20, (@ Amsterdam) 8, (@ Bordeaux) 20, (@ Marseilles) 10; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 31; annatto seed (@ Ceylon), 4; antimony (@ Hamburg), 286; antimony regulus (@ Barcelona), 84; areca, 18; argols (@ Naples) 75 casks, (@ Barcelona) 109, (@ Rotterdam) 63; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 1,329 brls. 53 tins; arsenic (@ Antwerp) 60, (@ Hamburg) 10; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 49; bromine, 137 cs.; buchu, 12; camphor (@ Hamburg), 40 cs.; camphor oil (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; canary-seed, 50; cardamoms, 216; caraway-seed, 150; castor oil (@ Antwerp), 164; chamomiles, 6; chillies (Jap.), 92; chloral hydrate, 13; cinchona (@ Calicut), 209, (@ Ceylon), 32; cinnamon (@ Ceylon), 142; cinnamon oil, 6; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 70 cks.; citronella oil (@ Rotterdam), 20 cs.; cloves (@ Penang), 28; cocculus indicus, 37; cod-liver oil, 22 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 143, (Span.) 20, (@ Genoa) 4; croton-seed, 35; cumin-seed (Maltese), 30; cuttle-fish bone (@ St.-Nazaire), 16; dragon's-blood, 2; drugs (@ Rotterdam) 10; essential oils (@ Messina) 223 pkgs., (@ Palermo), 3, (@ Hamburg), 50 cs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Australia), 123; fennel-seed (@ Salonica), 931; gingelly oil, 20; ginger (@ Cochin) 488, (@ Jamaica) 34; glycerin, 80; gum thus, 100; honey (@ N.Y.), 10; liquorice (@ Naples), 223 pkgs.; liquorice-paste (@ Smyrna), 100 cs.; liquorice-juice (@ Bari), 32 cs.; musk, 1 cs.; nux vomica (@ Madras), 270 bags; oil, aniseed, 50 cs.; olive oil (@ Marseilles) 90 cks. 592 cs. 2 brls, (@ Bari) 56 cks. 30 cs., (@ Corfu) 63 cks., (@ Leghorn) 148 pps., (@ Bordeaux) 285 pkgs. 662 cs., (@ Seville) 10 brls.; opium (@ Constantinople) 66 cs., (@ Smyrna) 20 cs., (@ Salonica) 16 cs., (@ Seville) 198 brls.; orris (@ Leghorn), 13; pepper (at Singapore) 1,210, (@ Penang) 808, (@ Calcutta) 683, (@ W.C.A.) 40; peppermint oil (Jap.), 50

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in tr.; petrolatum, 6; pimento 480 bags, (@ Bordeaux) 75; potash prussiate, 7; quicksilver (Ital.), 50; quinine sulphate (@ Amsterdam), 105 cs.; roots (@ Marseilles) 47 bls. 5 cs., (@ New York 10; saccharin (@ Rotterdam), 6; sal ammoniac, 13; sandalwood oil (@ Amst.), 12 cs.; shellac (@ Rotterdam) 65, (@ Calcutta) 655; button lac, 453; strophanthus, 52; squills, 13; sulphur (@ Catania), 564 cks. 100 brls. 652 bgs.; sulphur oil (@ Palermo), 55; tamarinds (@ Leghorn), 44 cks.; tonka-beans (Para), 2; turmeric (@ Bombay), 321; wax, bees' (Span.) 39, (Ital.) 21; wax, ceresin, 25; wine lees (@ Barcelona), 794 bgs.; yellow berries, 411.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of particular importance or of change to be reported regarding the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. At all the main centres a quietly steady demand on home account, with some increase in the export branch, and values ruling steadily firm and mostly unchanged, remain as the principal features.

Alkali Produce.—General demand for most main products is slightly on the increase, and this is specially noticeable as regards bleaching powder and caustic soda, which for a time have been flat. Ammonia alkali maintains a steady position. Soda crystals firm and in good request. Saltcake, too, is in better demand. Chlorates and prussiates remain quiet.

Brown Acetate of Lime is in steady request, and although unchanged at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, is firm thereat, and tendency is rather towards advancement.

Benzols are quiet and lower; 90 per cent. at 10*d.* and 50 per cent. at 8½*d.* to 9*d.*

Green Copperas stands unchanged and firm at late rates, and continues to move off well. Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk.

Tin Crystals quiet, and lower at 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.

Calcium Chloride in steady request at unchanged rates of 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton.

Bichromates of Potash and Soda keep very quiet, and show no improvement in value. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. Export price is ¼*d.* per lb. less and net. Soda, for English and Scotch deliveries, 2¼*d.* per lb, less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export ¼*d.* per lb. less and net.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, February 12

Castor Oil.—There is no quotable change in the price of good seconds Calcutta, which still remains at 3 3/16*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb., and first-pressure French, 2 15/16*d.* to 3*d.*; second-pressure, 2⅝*d.* Business has been done at these figures, but only in retail quantities. For forward positions the Calcutta market seems, if anything, a little easier, and the same remark applies to French.

Quillaia-bark.—Further sales are reported at 12*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Grains of Paradise.—Fourteen bags just landed were offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. Owners say that their idea is 65*s.* per cwt.

Beeswax.—Chilian is still obtainable at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt., but the quantity available is very small.

Sulphate of Copper continues to move up, and makers are now asking 20*l.* 5*s.* to 20*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Acacia Sorts.—Further arrivals of Soudan descriptions have taken place, and sales are reported of 10 serons hard amber sorts at 34*s.*, and 10 serons soft at 42*s.* per cwt.

African Ginger.—The new crop is beginning to arrive, and 30*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt is the price quoted for good quality.

Arsenic.—Powdered white is firm at 15*l.* per ton net.

Honey.—In Chilian honey 75 barrels Pile X have been sold at 28*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt., and small lots of Pile I at 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* Low grades have also met with a fair demand, business including 75 barrels Peruvian and 30 barrels no Pile Chilian at 16*s.* per cwt.

Spermaceti.—A small business has been done in refined Chilian at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., being firmer.

Wax, Carnauba.—In fair inquiry, but business is only moderate, including 49 bags Ceara and Maranham grey at 53*s.* to 54*s.*, and 45 bags yellow at 66*s.* 6*d.* to 71*s.* per cwt.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, February 11.

Our drug-market shows rather a better tone, with more orders for consumption.

Agar-agar for spot delivery is rather scarce at 370m. to 360m. per 100 kilos., while forward delivery is quoted 335m. to 330m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor (Refined) is quiet and unchanged.

Condurango is very firmly held and in good demand, holders asking 90m. per 100 kilos.

Cumin-seed is steady at 51m. to 52m. per 100 kilos.

Cevadilla-seed is dearer, to-day's quotation being 75m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot.—Spanish is quoted 320m. to 330m. and Russian 310m. to 330m. per 100 kilos. Some orders from America have come in.

Ipecacuanha is quiet and lower, owing to the decline in London. Rio is quoted 22½m. and Cartagena 11m. per kilo.

Menthol is quiet, with only a small demand. Spot is 30m. and forward 29m per kilo.

Senega.—Western is reported lower from abroad; there are forward offers at 470m. per 100 kilos., c.i.f.

Spermaceti.—American is firm at 235m. per 100 kilos., spot.

Shellac is very firm, and stocks here are not very large. TN is quoted 255m. per 100 kilos.

Worm-seed shows a fair business and a very firm market; brown seed is held at 62m. to 63m. and green seed at 80m. per 100 kilos.

Oils (Fixed).—Cod-liver is very firm at 70m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Linseed has advanced again. Palm is more freely offered. Castor is steady, but demand remains very small.

Oils (Essential) are all practically unchanged.

Cablegrams.

Smyrna, February 12.30 p.m.:—The sales for the week ending Wednesday amount to 200 cases, at from 7*s* 8*d.* to 8*s.* per lb. Market is steady.

* * * *

Hamburg, February 13:—Condurango-bark is firmly held, and worm-seed is very scarce. Refined camphor is unchanged.

* * * *

New York, February 13:—An active business is in progress. Opium is lower at $2.97 per lb. Buchu-leaves are dull of sale at 18*c.* per lb. for round. Jalap is neglected at 12c. per lb. American bleached bees'-wax is firmer at 30*c.*, and golden seal is active at 50c. Ergot is easy at 39c. Thymol has declined to $2.72 per lb, and cocoa-butter at 31c. is easy.

Acid, Tartaric, has a dull tone, at from 11¼*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. for English and 10½*d.* for foreign.

Arrowroot.—At auction on Wednesday fine St. Vincents was bought in at 2½*d*, and good at 1½*d.* per lb.

Balsam Peru.—Genuine thick balsam is very scarce, both here and on the Continent, and prices will probably be higher.

Canary Seed is lower to arrive, Turkish having been sold at 35*s.* per quarter, c.i.f. terms; but spot price is unchanged at 38*s.*, stocks being very small.

Cardamoms.—A considerable business, amounting to several thousand pounds, has been done in decorticated seed this week, principally for export, at from 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. upwards.

Cinchona.—At the auctions on Tuesday the small supply of 1,399 packages were offered, and everything was sold at and since the sale at steady prices, the unit being 1½*d.* per lb.

The following table shows the quantities of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered		Packages sold.
South American cinchona ...	572	of which	572
East Indian cinchona	552	,,	402
Ceylon cinchona	168	,,	168
Java cinchona	107	,,	30
	1,399		1,172

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American factories	60,250
Agents for the Brunswick factory	53,102
Agents for the Imperial factory	31,622
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	20,770
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories	12,482
Messrs. Howards & Sons	2,236
Druggists, &c.	15,170
Total quantity sold	195,632
Bought in or withdrawn	55,914
Total quantity offered	251,546

The following prices were paid:—

South American.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, quill, 6*d.* to 11*d.* per lb.; and broken, 4½*d.* to 7*d.*

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JAVA.—Ledgeriana, stem-chips, 11⅝*d.* to 11¾*d.*; stem and branch ditto, 9*d.* to 10*d.* Succirubra root, 4*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.

CEYLON.—Officinalis, chips and shavings, 3¾*d.*; stem and chips, 3½*d.* Succirubra chips and shavings, 3⅝*d.* to 7⅛*d.*; broken quill and chips, 9/11*d.* Ledgeriana, chips, 6½*d.*; chips and shavings, 5¾*d.*; stem and chips, 6¾*d.*; broken quill and chips, 7½*d.* per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana, bold root, 7⅜*d.* to 7½*d.* Succirubra, chips and shavings, 2¼*d.* to 2⅝*d.*; stem and chips, 3*d.* to 3½*d.* Officinalis, twigs and small, 2⅜*d.* to 4⅞*d.*; ordinary dark chips, 4*d.* to 4¾*d.*; fair to good, 5½*d.* to 6*d.*; renewed stem chips and shavings, 6½*d.* to 7⅛*d.* per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 27 will consist of 8,331 bales and 136 cases, weighing 755,959 kilos.

CIVET.—The value of the civet exported from Zaila (Somali Coast) during the year ended March 31, 1901, amounted to 139,176rs., showing an increase of 114,351rs. over the figures of the previous year. The British Consul at Zaila states that Abyssinian merchants frequently export civet as an easy way of sending their money to the Coast. It is free of export-duty.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet and easier, best white crystals being quoted at 70*s.* per cwt.; powder, 72*s.*; 98-per-cent. powder, 73*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.*; and 95-per-cent., 72*s.* to 73*s.*, according to holder.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are quoted higher from New York, and 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is now wanted.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES are offered at 36*s.* c.i.f.

FENNEL-SEED is quoted 19*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The exports from Tangier in 1900 amounted to 3,182 cwt., valued at 795*l.*

GALLS.—In Chinese galls 51*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., has been paid for December shipment.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of fine pale have been made at 37*s.* per cwt., spot.

GELATIN.—German leaf for photographic purposes is quoted 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

GENTIAN is very firm and scarce at 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GLYCERIN is a strong market, and in some instances makers ask higher prices.

GUARANA is quoted 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., spot.

HENBANE-LEAVES are offered at from 33*s.* to 43*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Practically all the cheap parcels of Jamaica have been cleared off the market for the Continent, and several holders ask higher rates.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The market in Trieste is dearer in consequence of a limited stock. Demand is regular. The stocks in Trieste at the end of January, 1902, amounted to 137,000 kilos, against 160,400 kilos. at the end of December, 1901. The receipts in January were 137,000 kilos. and the deliveries 40,900 kilos. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b., Trieste:—"Open" flowers, 68*s.* to 74*s.*; half-open, 88*s.* to 110*s.*; closed, 116*s.* to 127*s.*; and wild, 131*s.* to 148*s.* per cwt.

LITHIA CITRATE.—The reduction last week applied to *citrate*, not carbonate, as stated.

MAIZE-STARCH powder is very firm, in consequence of the shortage in the American maize-crop; 12*s.* per cwt., ex wharf, is quoted.

MENTHOL.—The market is easier inclined, it being possible to buy half-case lots at 14*s.* per lb., spot, but no business is reported. There is some inquiry for parcels near at hand with sellers at 13*s.*, and buyers at 12*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

MUSK.—There has been an arrival of about 250 oz. from Shanghai, consisting of Pile I. and Pile III. unsorted, so that the market is easier inclined.

OIL, ANISE, STAR is obtainable at 4*s.* 4½*d.* per lb, spot, but in one direction 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* is quoted. Business has been done on the Continent at less than the foregoing figures.

OIL, CASTOR.—Medicinal Italian has been in fair demand, and market is inclined to be firmer; 35*s.* 6*d* to 36*s.* per cwt. is an importer's quotation. French is nominal at 33*s.*, in cases. Hull make is also firmer, at 29*l.* 15*s.* per ton in barrels, and 3 9/16*d.* per lb. in cases, for medicinal in small quantities for February delivery, ex wharf London. A Calcutta report, dated January 16, states that during the preceding fortnight demand has been principally from the Cape and U.K., but as production and stocks have increased a gradual but steady decline has set in. Business for January-February delivery has been put through at 10r. to 3r. per B. maund for Liverpool seconds, in cases, but less would now buy.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is unchanged, at 9½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. for commercial Ceylon oil.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 8 that very little progress has been made in regard to the new fishing. Official reports from Lofoten fully confirm the earlier private information that the livers are very poor and lean. The prospects for the fishery, however, are still considered fair. The quotation is unaltered at 71*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,002 barrels, against 638½ barrels at the same time last year. More interest has been shown in new oil this week in London, and agents' quotations vary from 76*s.*, c.i.f., up to 90*s.*, according to brand. It is said that 20 casks of new oil have been sold at 80*s.* net, and another agent reports business at 90*s.* per barrel, c.i.f.

OIL, GERANIUM.—Genuine Bourbon oil is firmer, producers in the island having advanced their prices 2*f.* per kilo. On the spot, 18*s.* 6*d.* per lb is quoted.

OIL, LEMON.—Prices come easier from Messina, well-known brands being quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Quiet but steady, with small sales at 7⅛*d.* per oz., spot.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet generally. JBH "pure" has been sold at 7*s.* 3*d* per lb., being unchanged. HGH is slow of sale, at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 3*d.*

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—Guaranteed B.P. quality is quoted by one drawer at 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for quantity.

OIL, SASSAFRAS, is quoted 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb, according to quality.

OIL, SPEARMINT, is quoted 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, to 5*s.* 9*d.*, according to brand.

OPIUM.—The London market remains easy, Persian, on the spot, being quoted 10*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and to arrive, a fair quantity has been placed recently.

SMYRNA, January 31.—The market here is unchanged, sales for the week amounting to 40 cases, including 16 cases current Bogaditz at the equivalent of 8*s.* 6*d.*, 7 cases current Yerli at 8*s.* 3*d.*, 12 cases new and old choice Karahissar at 8*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals to date amount to 3,035 cases, against 3,029 cases at the same time last year. The prospects for the crop this year still remain good. The stock in Smyrna is now about 2,662 cases, against 2,313 at the same date last year, and in Constantinople 498 cases, against 528 cases.

PHENACETIN.—A firmer feeling has developed, business having been done at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for contract quantities.

QUININE.—Although business has been very quiet in the absence of sellers at current prices, there is a firmer tone about, and on Wednesday a small sale of German sulphate in bulk was made at from 1*s.* 1¾*d.* to 1*s.* 1⅞*d.* per oz. for June delivery, but to-day the inside figure has been accepted.

SAFFRON.—Reports from Spain state that the market is quiet but firm. There are no medium and low grades on offer at present, growers preferring to hold for higher prices. Fair to good current quality is quoted 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per lb., f.o.b., in large cases. In London 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, is quoted for genuine Valencia, being 1*s.* dearer.

SANDALWOOD.—The exports from Western Australia for the first nine months of 1901 amounted in value to 46,000*l.*, compared with 39,000*l.* for the twelve months of 1900, and 30,000*l.* in 1899.

SARSAPARILLA.—For Mexican 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is now quoted for not less than five bales.

SASSAFRAS-WOOD.—A parcel is offered at 10*s.* per cwt., net.

SENEGA.—Reports from the United States intimate that the stocks there are well held, and that 2*s* 6*d.* per lb. is asked. Here there has been a fair inquiry this week, but no business is reported, and although consumers' stocks are getting low,

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buyers are deferring their purchases in the hope of lower prices. A small lot of 10 bales is offered at 2*s*. 3*d*., and when these have been cleared 2*s*. 6*d* may possibly be asked.

SERPENTARY.—One holder quotes 1*s* 8*d*. per lb., net, spot.

SHELLAC.—There has been a fair spot demand this week on a basis of 119*s*. to 121*s*. per cwt. for fair second orange TN. AC Garnet is scarce at 122*s*., and good to fine Button has been sold at 120*s* to 125*s*. Futures have been quiet, the sales including February 121*s*., March 123*s*. 6*d*., May 126*s*. to 125*s*., and June 126*s*. 6*d* per cwt. At the public sale on Tuesday 304 cases were offered, of which 214 cases second orange were withdrawn, being held for higher prices. Twelve cases OOC matted Garnet sold at 105*s*. per cwt.

STICKLAC.—Siam for arrival is quoted 60*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., delivered weights.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Italian powder is quoted by makers at 39*s*. per cwt.

SPICES.—Business has continued to be very quiet, and prices generally are easier. At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was lower, dull small washed rough being sold at 44*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., while fair quality was bought in at 48*s* to 50*s*, Calicut brown rough at 47*s*, and good "C" cut at 58*s* per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at steady rates, small dull at 39*s*. to 40*s*, and middling washed at 43*s*. per cwt. Japan is firm on the spot at 42*s*, but easier to arrive at 29*s*, c.i.f. terms. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been weak, and on Wednesday March-May delivery sold at 3 13/16*d*. per lb. Fair quality was bought in at 3 7/8*d*., and dull at 3 3/4*d*. per lb. *Clove-stems* were bought in at 1 5/8*d* per lb Japan *Chillies* were bought in, but good red picked Nyassaland sold at 53*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. *Pimento* lower; ordinary quality sold at 2 1/4*d*., and good at 3*d*. per lb. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 30*s*. to 35*s* per cwt *Pepper* quiet, but steady for black. Greyish Alleppy sold at 5 3/4*d*. per lb. Heavy Penang was bought in at 6 1/4*d*., and Singapore at 6*d*. per lb. White also quiet at late quotations.

SULPHUR.—A report from Messina, dated January 31, states that the statistical position is getting worse. Arrivals from the mines, which during November had stopped owing to the floods, resumed their normal course in December and January, and stocks increased considerably, the total at the end of December being 100,000 tons in excess of the previous year. It has been asserted that the production could not increase owing to the difficulty of deepening the mines, but this, it seems, is not quite the case. Anyhow, a considerable diminution in exports is undeniable. The consumption of Sicilian brimstone during last year was reduced by one-fifth —from about 550,000 tons to about 450,000 tons. A collapse in prices is inevitable, even before the expiration of the remaining four years of the Anglo-Sicilian contract. The monopoly continues to refuse any concession in price. The current quotations are:—Best unmixed seconds, 85*s*.; thirds, 74*s* 9*d* ; current thirds, 71*s* ; refined block sulphur (100 per cent.), 86*s* 6*d*. per ton of 13 Sic. cantar, f.o.b.; refined roll sulphur, in 3 cwt. casks, 95*s*. 6*d*.; sublime flowers, pure in bags, 103*s* 3*d*.; ditto, current in bags, 94*s*. 3*d*. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b

THYMOL is about 6*d*. lower, with sellers at 8*s*. 6*d*. per lb. spot, and 7*s* 6*d*. for April shipment.

TURMERIC.—Fair bright Madras finger has been sold privately at 20*s* per cwt., mixed bulbs and finger at 18*s*. to 19*s*., and good whole bulbs at 15*s*. Bengal is offered at 15*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. 6*d*. At the drysaltery-auctions 287 bags were bought in.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Small sales of good quality are reported at 35*s*. per cwt.

THE Kildare County Infirmary is in need of an apothecary who will be paid the munificent salary of 12*l*. per annum. Mr. John Heffernan, of Kildare, is the one to apply to for this unique appointment. There are also wanted two ward-maids at the same salary "with rations"; one cook, 14*l*. per annum with rations; and one porter, who will receive as much as the apothecary, and rations sufficient, no doubt, to share with that lean gentleman should he not join forces with the cook. Kildare is well named.

Direct Steamship-Service between Norway and London.

The Norwegian "Bergenski-Nordenfeldski" Steamship Company intend to start running cargo boats fortnightly between Trondheim and London, calling at Christiansund N., Aalesund, Bergen, and Stavanger, beginning this month. It will be interesting to learn whether they will be able to divert any of the Norwegian cod-liver-oil business, the bulk of which is received *viâ* Hull.

Californian Quicksilver.

The total receipts of quicksilver at San Francisco for 1901 amounted to 19,931 flasks, against 21,039 in 1900, and 24,021 in 1899. These receipts do not give the full output of the Californian mines, as there is a good deal of quicksilver shipped from the mines direct to buyers. Exports from San Francisco by water for 1901 were as follows: Siberia, 2; Korea, 12; Japan, 24; South America, 20; Central America, 1,008; Mexico, 3,686; British Columbia, 32; New York, 90; total, 4,874 flasks, against 7,299 in the year 1900 No quicksilver was sent to China last year, although that country took 1,000 flasks in 1900 and 3,000 flasks in 1899. There was also a decrease in shipments to Mexico.

Adulterated Olive Oil.

The United States Consul-General at Coburg reports that Professor Goldburg, in an article on the adulteration of table or salad oils, proves very conclusively that these products are being chemically imitated in a very perfect manner by the use of odourless and tasteless products of naphtha. From a notice issued by the Board of Health of Moscow, he finds that out of 101 samples of goods sold as olive oil, examined by its chemists as to purity, healthfulness, &c., only 19 were pure olive oil, 10 were mixed more or less with other vegetable products such as cottonseed oil, sunflower-seed oil, &c., and 72 samples consisted (though labelled and sold as olive oil), of mineral products entirely, the principal ingredient being made from naphtha products of over 300°.

German Coal-tar Dyes.

According to the annual report for 1900 of the Union for guarding the interests of the chemical industry in Germany, the average dividend of the coal-tar dye industry was about 2 per cent. below that of the preceding year. The unfavourable circumstances from which the textile industry—the principal consumer of tar colours—had to suffer, rendered the sale very difficult. The endeavours of the tar-colour industry to counteract this difficulty by extending the scope of their operations became consequently most intense. This was done by the introduction of numerous new dye stuffs suitable for special purposes of varied kinds. There has been a still further decline in the consumption of vegetable dyes in favour of the tar colours, especially synthetic indigo. To what extent the employment of this article has progressed is shown by the fact that its export in 1900 rose by 100,000m., while at the same time the imports into Germany of natural indigo decreased by 4,300,000m.

Ceylon Exports in 1901.

With further reference to the figures published in the *C. & D.* February 1, page 211, it will be noticed that the exports of cardamoms increased by 22,249 lbs., probably owing to the fact that more land came into bearing last year; the Indian exports also increased by 26,407 lbs. Over one-fifth of the entire crop appears to have been shipped from Ceylon in December, so that owners would appear to have been holding back for better prices. As regards cinnamon the returns show the largest export of quills yet recorded, notwithstanding which prices fluctuated very little and remain at a high average: 54c. per lb. appears to be the average price realised for usual assortment quills in Colombo. Germany is now the chief buyer both of quills and chips, the United Kingdom only taking second place, while Spain and the United States took large supplies compared with previous years. The continued increase in direct business with foreign countries is a feature in connection with cinnamon. The export of chips was smaller, but prices were good, averaging from 70r. to 72.50r. per candy. Most of the cinnamon shown as exported to America goes eastward to San Francisco, which is now becoming the port of distribution for Mexico and other countries of Central America and the West Coast of South America. The exports of "wild" cinnamon have practically ceased.

OPIUM has almost ceased to interest foreign importers at Foochow, a single Indian firm only importing a few chests a year. During 1900, 2,700½ chests, of foreign opium arrived; of these only 225 were imported by foreigners, all the rest were consigned to Chinese firms. The quality of the drug imported from Hong-Kong has from time to time been inferior, and the Chinese say that it is adulterated while in the colony.

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South African News.

THE new issue of shares in Messrs. Lennon (Limited) has been fully subscribed.

RETURNING.—Mr. J. Donaldson, chemist, who was for six months with Mr. W. N. Cooper at Mafeking after the siege, and had been in Kimberley for some time, was entertained by a few Kimberley friends on the eve of his return to his business in Pretoria.

THE CIVILIAN'S CHANCE.—Military traffic over the western system of the Cape Government railways has not been so heavy during the past few weeks, with the result that more attention to civil traffic is in evidence, and the wholesale drug-merchants are busy.

WATER-SHORTAGE.—When the mail left (January 23) Cape Town and its more immediate suburbs had only water enough for a sixty-days' supply, consequently there is a possibility of the city experiencing something like a water famine, as the rainy season does not commence till May.

DR. T. C. VISSER, formerly health officer of Johannesburg Stadsraad, has been found guilty of misprison of treason and breaking the oath of neutrality. The trial took place at Johannesburg in the second week of January, a superior charge of treason not being proven. Sentence had not been declared when our report left.

NATAL TRADE RETURNS.—The Customs returns for 1901 show imports of 9,789,104*l.*, against 6,075,227*l.*; exports (colonial) 1,212,852*l.*, against 571,346*l.*; non-colonial exports, 3,579,245*l.*, against 563,976*l.* for 1900. The Customs revenue was 797,441*l.*, against 655,041*l.* The non-colonial exports include raw gold 652,052*l.*, and also exports to the Transvaal and O.R. Colony. Military stores are not included in the above figures.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.—It is interesting to note the effect of the advent of Tommy Atkins, writes our Mafeking correspondent, on the patent-medicine trade. In the old days, and amongst old colonials, Carter's was the favourite pill, and the most popular blood-purifier was Ayer's sarsaparilla. Since the troops have been stationed here, however, the leading lines are Beecham's pills and Clarke's blood-mixture. Eno's fruit-salt is, and always was, vastly popular amongst all classes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—The Marquis of Graham is in South Africa as Lloyd's representative. Provisional arrangements have been made with the Cape Government to establish wireless telegraphy on Dassen Island, thirty-five miles from Cape Town, and on Bird Island, a similar distance from Port Elizabeth. Government messages are to be transmitted free by Lloyd's staff, while the ordinary rate, 1*s.* for twelve words, will cover private messages, *plus* an extra charge of 3*d.* It is understood that as soon as the necessary apparatus and plant are installed, the Union-Castle mail steamers will be fitted up with the requisite instruments.

BUSINESS IN BULAWAYO.—A correspondent in Bulawayo reports that business is greatly hampered by the want of stock, which at the time of writing (January 14) could only be imported at the rate of a few hundred pounds weight per month. Huge stocks are lying at Port Elizabeth awaiting the removal of the restrictions, and everyone is impatient for the end of the war and the good times that are bound to follow. Later advices from Cape Town state that in response to representations from the local Government, the military authorities have granted permission for the shipment by rail of 150 tons per week. This will stimulate trade.

A BOOM IN SANATORIA.—Messrs. Wessels have sold the Claremont Sanatorium to Mr. Ricei for 45,000*l.*, and have purchased a large tract of land fronting the beach, at the seaside resort of Muizenberg, where they are to erect a similar institution.—Dr. Sellar, of Cape Town, has recently made large private purchases of land at Kraaifontein township, the new suburb of Cape Town, where he intends building a sanatorium.—Dr. Daniell, of Caledon, has retired from business, and will shortly return to England. His successor at the well-known Cape Spa will be Dr. Frederick Willmott, of Mowbray, who will also have the medical superintendence of the Caledon Sanatorium.

THINGS IMPROVING.—There has been a decided improvement in dock affairs at Table Bay of late, writes a Cape Town correspondent. Steamers are now berthed with less delay, while the discharge of the cargo has received better attention, thereby giving vessels quicker despatch. The delivery from the dock to the merchant's store has also considerably improved, but there still remains much to be desired in this direction. For years Cape chemists, in common with other importers, have suffered severely owing to shipping delays, and it is high time that something was done to relieve this state of affairs. The hands of the Table Bay Harbour Board are being forced by the Durban officials, who show gigantic improvements in every direction, and make no secret of the determined bid they are throwing for the "over-berg" trade.

THE PROPOSED CAPE EXHIBITION.—Mr. A. P. Baker, F.R.C.I., the general manager of the proposed British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition, 1903, in an address to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on January 20, asked for the co-operation and advice of that body in connection with the exhibition. It had been said, he remarked, that the holding of an exhibition was a little premature on account of the war not being over, but it would take six or eight months to arrange the preliminaries, by which time the commerce of the country, even if brigandage was still going on, would not be interfered with. He came out with the confidence of British manufacturers who had hitherto participated in exhibitions with which he had been connected, and with their (the Chamber's) support he would guarantee its success. He was of the opinion, after careful consideration, that Cape Town was the best centre for holding the exhibition. Mr. Baker suggested the appointment of an Advisory Board by the Chamber of Commerce, and pointed out that he required no local financial assistance to carry out the scheme. The President said he would not take a resolution that day, but would refer the matter to the Management Committee.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY IMPORTS.—The following articles appear in a list of goods imported into the Orange River Colony during the quarter ended September 30, 1901, in comparison with the third quarter 1898:—

	From Cape Colony		From Natal	
	1898	1901	1898	1901
Drugs and chemicals ... £	4,380	3,975	172	515
Ginger, green and dry lbs.	985	1,918	8	8
Medicinal preparations £	2,366	2,125	535	149
Ochre ... ... lbs.	16,687	965	8,724	123
Oils, essence and perfumed ... ... £	212	—	—	—
All other kinds gals.	48,033	24,181	8,730	5,499
Paints, colours, turps, varnish ... ... £	956	78	262	41
Perfumery, cosmetics, powders, and toilet-soaps ... ... £	182	164	59	87
Soap, common ... ... lbs.	196,849	172,374	30,193	22,839
Spices ... ... ,,	3,801	3,579	888	799
Spirits, imported gals.	4,404	8,584	581	1,912
Manufactured in Cape Colony ... gals.	29,597	3,867	1,154	166
Tamarinds ... ... lbs.	346	243	4	—
Tea ... ... ,,	37,377	23,880	8,247	3,274

NEW PROFESSIONAL REGULATIONS.

WE reported last week that the Administrator of the Transvaal had instituted new regulations as to the practice of the various branches of medicine in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. By this week's mail we received copies of the proclamation and a letter on the subject from a British pharmacist on the spot, which we believe to express local feeling on the matter. We give the full text of the proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision, until the establishment of a Medical Board, for the admission of duly qualified

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persons to practise as Medical Practitioners, Dentists, or Chemists and Druggists in this Colony:

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known as follows:

1. In this Proclamation the term "Medical Practitioner" means every person duly admitted and lawfully entitled to practise in this Colony as a physician and surgeon on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation, and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a physician and surgeon within this Colony.

The term "Dentist" means every person duly licensed and *bonâ-fide* engaged prior to the taking effect of this Proclamation, in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery in this Colony, either separately or in addition to his practice as a physician and surgeon, or chemist and druggist; and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a dentist within this Colony.

The term "Chemist and Druggist" means every person duly licensed in this Colony on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation as an apothecary or chemist and druggist, and also every person duly qualified by licence under this Proclamation to practise as a chemist and druggist.

2. Every person who, on the day before the taking effect of this Proclamation, shall have been duly admitted and lawfully qualified to practise as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, dentist, apothecary, or chemist and druggist in the Transvaal, shall, notwithstanding the publication of this Proclamation, be entitled to continue to practise or carry on his calling as aforesaid, without obtaining the licence referred to in the next succeeding section.

3. On and after the day on which this Proclamation takes effect no person, save and except such person as is referred to in the last preceding section, shall be entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist, or chemist and druggist, unless he has obtained a licence signed by the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration, and previously to obtaining such licence such person shall submit his diploma or other certificate of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist, or chemist and druggist, for the examination and approval of the said Secretary, who may require, by sworn declaration before a Justice of the Peace or by other evidence, such proof of identity and good character of such person, of the authenticity of such diploma or certificate and of the right of the holder to practise elsewhere under such diploma or certificate, as he shall deem fit, and any person wilfully making a false statement in such declaration shall be liable to the penalties provided by law for the crime of perjury, provided always that the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration shall, if satisfied with the proof of his identity and good character, grant a licence to every applicant whose name appears in a British Medical Register, or who is entitled to be registered in Great Britain and Ireland.

4. No such licence as aforesaid shall be granted to any applicant to practise as a physician, surgeon, or dentist on the degree, diploma, or certificate of a foreign university or medical school unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration that—

(1) The said degree or diploma entitles the holder to practise as a physician, surgeon, or dentist as the case may be in the country in which it was granted.

(2) By the laws of the country in which such degree or diploma was conferred, British subjects legally qualified to practise as physicians, surgeons or dentists in Great Britain and Ireland are afforded privileges equivalent to those granted by licence under this Proclamation.

5. Every medical practitioner shall be entitled to practise as an accoucheur.

6. Any medical practitioner convicted of any offence affecting his moral character shall be liable to have his licence cancelled by the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

7. Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine or surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, dentist or chemist and druggist or any name, title, addition or description implying that he is duly qualified under this Proclamation to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist or chemist and druggist, and any person who shall practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist or chemist and druggist, who is not entitled to practise as such under this Proclamation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence; and in default of payment he shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, unless such fine be sooner paid.

8. So much of Law No. 12 of 1886 as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation shall be and is hereby repealed.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg, this 2nd day of January, 1902. MILNER, Administrator.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator.

G. V. FIDDES, Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

The disadvantages of Crown Colony Government (writes our correspondent in the commercial capital of the new colony) which Lord Milner himself has described as essentially autocratic, are such as to render it altogether unacceptable to Britishers, except as a temporary means of bridging over a period of reorganisation. But this form of government is not without its compensating benefits. Everything, of course, depends upon the enlightenment of the officials entrusted with its administration. Already we have evidence that in the hands of Lord Milner such powers as it confers upon our rulers will be used, not only with discretion, but also, when occasion demands, with promptitude. I refer in this connection particularly to the legislative side of his Excellency's functions. One instance will suffice to illustrate my meaning. For a considerable period the medical profession at the Cape has been agitating for the non-admission to registration in the future of men possessing degrees from Universities in countries in which British degrees are not recognised. It is quite conceivable that the old colony may have to wait some years before it secures Parliamentary sanction for its proposals, which are reasonable enough in themselves, and undoubtedly a desirable reform. In the meantime the Transvaal, with its less "popular" but more expeditious legislative machinery, has, in spite of the enormous mass of business devolving on the shoulders of its rulers, and without the slightest quibbling or argument whatsoever, obtained a law very much on the same lines as that desired in Cape Town. Clause 3 of Lord Milner's proclamation of January 2 is excellent, especially as it includes chemists and dentists. On the Register at the present time there are 47 British chemists, 16 with Orange River Colony "qualification," 13 Transvaal, 9 Russian, 4 from Cape Colony, and 29 from various other sources. Amongst these 118 chemists there are, as may be imagined, some wonderful, not to say "fearful," dispensers. Although many have not served an apprenticeship nor spent any time in the study of their profession, they will all be allowed to remain on account of their residence under the late Administration. The majority of British chemists here were afraid that they would transfer the notorious "Bloemfontein Trick" to one or two of the capitals of other States in South Africa, but these fears are all dispelled now. Every candidate for registration must be entitled to be so registered in Great Britain and Ireland. I have to thank the *Johannesburg Star* and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for repeatedly giving the hospitality of their columns in past years for the exposure of the corruption and bribery which prevailed in the Orange River Colony at that time, and which has undoubtedly assisted the Government to make the present clean sweep. I am very much more partial to our own people than I am to our enemies, and the foreign element having had their day, I would now like to see a large influx of British chemists to this State to open businesses, and qualified assistants to manage them, so that they may share the good times coming to us all in this our youngest, richest, and best colony. (17/102.)

Recent Patents.

Bottle-corks.—G. A. Trombert, Lyons, patents corks for bottles made by coating them with collodion containing 30 minims of oil of vaseline per litre. (11,330, 1901.)

Sealing-wax.—Carl Scholz, Mainz, Germany, provides sticks of sealing wax with an igniting compound on one or both ends, so as to do away with the necessity of a separate light for heating the wax. (12,916, 1901.)

Hardening Iron.—Otto Schramm, Berlin, patents a process for hardening iron in which powdered horse-chestnut is used for laying the welded iron on instead of powdered charcoal or horn clippings. (11,687, 1901.)

Ringworm-ointment.—Charlotte Woodall, head schoolmistress, and Catherine Crowley, assistant school-teacher, Slough, have obtained a patent for a ringworm-ointment, which in its most approved form is made from pure tobacco-leaf ground to a fine powder and mixed with fresh butter with a palette-knife on a tile. Tobacco-juice may be used, in which case it is added to an oleaginous emulsion. Preservatives and perfumes may be added if required. (12,986, 1901.)

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War Experience.

THERE was a large attendance of members of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, with their friends, at the Birmingham University on February 6, when Mr. Hall-Edwards lectured on his experiences in South Africa. The President (Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc.) was in the chair. Mr. Hall-Edwards was associated with the staff at the Central Hospital at Dielfontein as an *x*-ray specialist,



MR. HALL-EDWARDS LOCALISING A BULLET WITH THE "MACKENSIE-DAVIDSON" CROSS-THREAD LOCALISER.

and he found time to indulge largely in his favourite hobby of photography. He was thereby enabled to show on the screen a magnificent collection of pictures illustrating the nature and configuration of the war country, life and work at the hospital, and many incidents of the war. Each picture was made the subject of an interesting but brief description, and of particular interest to the audience were his remarks about the dispensary, which occupied one end of the main hospital building in front of the operating-theatre. There was a magnificent stock of drugs—everything, in fact, that the British Pharmacopœia contains, and most of the useful drugs it does not contain. Anti-diphtheric, anti-typhoid, and anti-enteric sera were stocked, and the quantities of bitter waters which had been presented to the dispensary, and which were found of the greatest use, were so large that they were given to the niggers as well, and enjoyed by them immensely. The prescriptions from the hospital wards were brought to the dispensary by the chief orderly of the ward in the morning, and were called for at a given time in the evening. As in the case of an ordinary surgery, a large number of stock mixtures were kept, in order to save time. As drugs ran out a fresh supply was obtained from the Army Medical Corps from the base at Cape Town. In every respect the hospital and dispensary were splendidly equipped.

Mr. Hall-Edwards also described some of his experience in *x*-ray work. During his fourteen months in the South some 280 cases came under his observation. In a large number of cases of fracture by gunshot injury examination by means of the *x* rays greatly facilitated the treatment; and he mentioned as an interesting



THE DISPENSARY, I.Y.H.

fact that, as a result of the knowledge gained by this means and the careful carrying-out of antiseptic precautions, it was only found necessary in two instances to resort to amputation.

Mr. Hall-Edwards was thanked for his lecture, on the proposition of Mr. C. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Barlow.

Scientific Progress.

Artificial Otto of Roses. — A German patent recently taken out for "artificial otto of rose" (No. 126,736, D.R.P.) claims rights for a mixture of geraniol, citronellol, phenylethyl alcohol, citral, seven to ten carbon aldehydes of the methane series, and linalol. The following is given as an example: 80 parts of geraniol, 10 of citronellol, 1 of phenylethyl alcohol, 2 of linalol, 0·25 of citral, and 0·5 of octyl alcohol.

Two New Remedies.—Pneumine is a compound formed by the action of formic aldehyde on creosote. It is a yellowish powder without odour or taste, and is insoluble in water. It is recommended as a useful form for the administration of creosote in tuberculosis. A corresponding compound is obtained by the action of formic aldehyde on guaiacol. This compound is termed pulmoform, and is a dimethylene compound of guaiacol. It closely resembles pneumine in all its properties.

Estimation of Formaldehyde.—Peska has made a comprehensive study of the various methods which have been suggested for the determination of formaldehyde (*Chemiker Zeitung*, 1900, 743). He considers that the quantitative transformation of the aldehyde into hexamethylenetetramine by the action of ammonia gives erroneous results on account of the retransformation of the compound into formaldehyde and a salt of ammonia by the action of even dilute acids. He considers that the iodometric method of Romijn is far more exact. The aldehyde is transformed into formic acid by excess of iodine in alkaline solution, and the excess of iodine determined by sodium thiosulphate. The other methods proposed he considers unreliable.

Esterification of Alcohols.—Charabot and Hebert contribute an important paper on the question of the formation of natural esters in the secretions of plants to the current issue of Bertrand's *Bulletin*. They have previously attempted to show, and partially with success, that the natural plant alcohols are transformed into esters in the organs of the plant which contains chlorophyll. They now raise the question, "Does the esterification take place simply by the action of acids in the plants, or is it assisted by the presence of a special dehydrating agent?" The opinion that the latter is the case is supported by the authors by experiment on linalol, an alcohol of wide occurrence in nature. They consider that the fact that the oil from lavender yielded a certain ester content, and that after allowing the plants to grow for fifteen days longer, this was increased by 8 per cent., whilst by allowing six molecular equivalents of acetic acid to act on one of linalol at 25° C., in which experiment an increase of only 1 per cent. was noticed, is evidence in support of their contention.

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MEN TO AVOID.

WE now subjoin a reduced facsimile of a letter received recently by Messrs. Cooper & Co., of Kensington, from J. Islip, ordering certain goods to be sent to him. Another subscriber has also received an order. We may repeat that Mr. Islip has served a term of imprisonment for getting goods under false pretences, he being an undischarged bankrupt:—

28, REDGRAVE ROAD,

PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.

Jan 29. 1902

Dear Sirs,

Please forward small order on other side at your earliest convenience and let me know price per gallon (for 5 or 6 gall) of Acetic acid

Yours truly

J. Islip.

We also received last week from Mr. Charles Davis, Leamington Spa, copy of an order which he has received from Henry Heath, Heath House, Lydd, Kent. It was for 6 doz. Rickman's syrup of camphor, 1*s.* 1½*d.*; 4 doz. of the 2*s.* 9*d.* size, and ½ doz. of the 4*s.* 6*d.* size. Mr. Davis wrote asking for the money, whereupon Mr. Henry Heath replied in his almost undecipherable writing as follows:—

HEATH HOUSE,

LYDD, 21 Jany 1902

KENT.

Henry Heath C. B. U.

Dear Sir, Your favour of 17th Inst. to hand. I am not, however, in the habit of sending goods on credit, but mean to do so in your case, and you can rely upon receiving mine by return of parcel, and remain

Yours truly

H. Heath

DEAR SIR,—Your letter with form of invoice of the 17th is before me. It is not, however, my custom to post cash in advance. You may, however, take it from me without any doubt that if you send me the goods I will, within five days of receipt, post you my cheque therefor.—Yours, HENRY HEATH.

C. B. U. means Court of Bankruptcy Undischarged. Mr. Heath is known by several aliases, and has served a term of imprisonment for obtaining goods under false pretences.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," February* 12, 1902.)

Facsimile signature of proprietor; for medicines. By E. Nolzen, Luisen Strasse 27, 28, Berlin. 239,759.

"RENSON"; for cod-liver oil emulsion. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 11 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 242,098.

Device of an anchor (the essential particular); for tonic bitters. By C. J. B. Wallis, 141 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; also trading as the Medical and General Specialities Company at 300 Clapham Road, S.W. 242,635.

"KONAPHOS"; for a tonic. By A. Goldthorpe, 152 Plumstead Common Road, Plumstead, S.E. 243,196.

"KLUZO" (the essential particular; other matter on fancy label not claimed); for an eye-lotion. By F. Spoor, 2 Oxford Terrace, Bishop Auckland. 241,213.

Combination of devices and the word "OCCIDINE" (the essential particulars); for a medicine for ringworm. By Maclean Stuart & Co., 21 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 242,380.

"OOPINAL"; for patent medicines. By Warr's Pure Drug Company, 2 Sagar Street, Hough Lane, Lower Broughton, Manchester. 241,651.

Pyramidal device, and the word "PYRAMID"; for glycerin. By J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Bank Quay, Warrington. 243,277.

Combination of devices, and facsimile signature of the applicant (the essential particulars); for tooth-stopping. By Dr. Fritz Hobein, Komotau, Bohemia, Austria. 241,563.

Device representing the cotton-plant; for surgical instruments and appliances. By Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Lower Priory, Birmingham. 242,345.

Shield device, with drum centre; for filters. By the Empire Filter Company (Limited), 121 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 242,927.

"KAUTONO"; for substitutes for butter and margarine. By the Globe Refining Company, Eugene Street, Pennywell Road, Bristol. 242,444.

"AËROX"; for mineral and aërated waters. By Bovril (Limited), 152–166 Old Street, E.C. 243,258.

The copy of the written signature of the applicants, and combination of devices (the essential particulars; "Quick-Klean" and other added matter not claimed exclusively); for a detergent. By Joseph Cook & Co., Garden Place, Hungate, York. 239,762.

"NOBLA"; for washing-powder. By F. J. Howe & Son, 58 Bedminster Parade, Bristol. 240,765.

"CARBONA" (no claim for "Carbon"); for night-lights and candles. By G. H. Lilley, 20 Malta Road, Leyton, and J. R. Bentote, 36 Grafton Road, Acton. 241,425.

Device of two heads with pipes and the word "TWIN" (the essential particulars); for soaps in Class 48. By R. Belfitt, 9 Lawson Road, Sheffield. 242,370.

"NIPHOLA"; for toilet and shaving soap. By D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), 105 High Street, Wapping, E. 242,430.

"LUTO"; for perfumed soap and shaving-soap. By G. H. Holmes, Campbell House, Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent. 242,821.

"LIENOLINE" (no claim for "Lino"); for linoleum and tan-leather polish. By C. J. Badham, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z. 241,196.

A NEW direct line of steamers from Antwerp to Cuban ports has been established by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company: they will run fortnightly.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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EXPORT TRADE.

THE Publisher of the *C. & D.* has compiled some striking figures about the exports of British-manufactured goods by the drug and allied trades during 1901. He shows that the values were as follows:—

	£
Aërated waters	145,397
Brushware	155,281
Candles	432,707
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,942,109
Confectionery, jams, vinegar, and sauces	1,539,674
Glass bottles	440,710
Indiarubber-manufactures	1,086,841
Paints and materials	2,009,572
Salt	509,769
Seed oil	1,157,574
Soap	999,420

These do not include perfumery, varnishes, and other druggists' goods not separately enumerated, nor 3,885,242*l.* worth of colonial and foreign produce of kindred character also exported in 1901. This is in connection with the Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on March 8. We strongly advise all dealers and manufacturers of these classes of goods to insert announcements of them in the Issue. Instructions as to announcements should be sent as early as possible to The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

THE PATENTS BILL is summarised in a note on p. 308.

THE DEAL MAGISTRATES have held that beeswax is not a drug (p. 298).

SIR WM. LENG, of Sheffield, who died on Wednesday, was eleven years in the drug-trade (p. 302).

LORD AVEBURY'S Early-closing Bill has been defeated in the House of Lords (p. 301 and p. 306).

FURTHER PARTICULARS of the new Lagos Pharmacy Law are given on p. 307. The Poisons Schedule is good.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT with antidiphtheric serum are graphically presented by Mr. Maben in a paper on p. 313.

THE MEDICINAL PLANTS cultivated in this country are described, with many interesting features, by Mr. Francis Ransom (p. 311).

MR. G. D. BEGGS, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, writes entertainingly about his apprenticeship on p. 293.

NEW FACTS regarding oil of rue, a reaction for nitrates, sugar-estimation, corydalis alkaloids, and beeswax-adulteration are noted on p. 304.

THE EDINBURGH HIGH COURT has decided that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society *has* power to prosecute under Section 17 (p. 300).

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) have again maintained the validity of their patents, a Mr. Dawson being the unsuccessful defendant (p. 296).

A DULL TONE prevailed at Thursday's drug-auctions. Cardamoms, buchu, ipecacuanha were cheaper, and benzoin and beeswax were dearer (p. 324).

THE validity of an agreement restraining a chemist's assistant has been sustained by Mr. Needham, the employer, in the High Court of Justice (p. 296).

THE I. R. INSPECTORS have been in Devonshire buying unstamped proprietaries (p. 288). A number of interesting P.M. questions are answered on p. 318.

THE BEST POLITICAL NAVVY, according to Lord Rosebery, is Mr. Edward Evans, jun. Our artist and poet find this a fitting subject for pencil and pen (p. 306).

THE C. D. A. is working hard before the Bow Street magistrate to show that methylated liniment at 2*d.* an oz. is not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser (p. 298).

OUR METHYLATED-LINIMENTS ARTICLE has brought interesting letters from Messrs. D. B. Dott, Hearon, Squire, & Francis (Limited), and E. J. Millard (p. 316).

XRAYSER'S SUBJECTS this week are Mr. Walter Hills, Licoricine, Methylated Soap-liniment, Transvaal Pharmacy, the New Calendar, and Mr. Boot's ideal (p. 305).

DRY HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN, when mixed together and heated to 1,000° C., do not explode or combine, so Mr. H. B. Baker proved to the Chemical Society this week (p. 310).

ASAFETIDA IN TEARS, yet containing only 20 per cent. of alcohol soluble matter, is now on the market. Mr. John C. Umney gives all particulars about it on p. 316.

LAST MONTH'S Students' Corner "salt" was a mixture of potassium permanganate, sulphate, and chromate. The result is given on p. 286, and the present state of the tournament on p. 287.

MISS MABEL F. STANLEY appears to be the first lady in this country to write a pharmaceutical book. It is reviewed on p. 294; also the new edition of "Quain's Dictionary" and Tilden's "Chemical Philosophy."

THE markets remain inactive, and no important fluctuations have occurred. Quinine is a shade firmer, but very quiet, speculators paying more attention to coffee. Tartaric acid is hardening, but citric acid is dull. Opium remains easy (p. 322).

A MEETING to wind up the affairs of the International Congress of Pharmacy, 1900, has resulted in the remaining funds being devoted to purchasing a souvenir for M. Crinon, and the balance is to be paid over to the Pelletier-Caventou monument fund (p. 291).

J. H. READ (LIMITED) bought the drug-business of Arrowsmith & Wyborn (Limited), carried on by Mr. John Pollard, who took possession again, for reasons which have been the subject of a case before Mr. Justice Buckley, who decided against Mr. Pollard with costs (p. 295).

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Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on January 22 contained 7 parts of potassium permanganate, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, and 1 part of potassium chromate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

K	30·3
MnO_4	52·7
SO_4	11·0
CrO_4	6·0
	100·0

The powder was remarkably free from impurities, an exceedingly minute trace of iron being the only one recognisable when a relatively large quantity was submitted to analysis.

Samples of the powder were distributed to sixty-seven students, and thirty-nine reports were submitted for examination.

All our correspondents detected potassium and the permanganic radical as constituents of the powder; nine failed to detect the sulphuric radical, and nineteen failed to detect the chromic radical, but of the latter five reported the presence of chromium as a metallic radical.

This month's exercise furnished a good example of a mixture which, on account of its peculiarity of composition, required to be dealt with by special methods in order that the best results might be obtained with the minimum of trouble. Containing, as it did, a large proportion of potassium permanganate, which, if not reduced, interfered considerably with the analysis if carried out by following the unbending directions of "the chart," it was best to reduce the permanganate as a preliminary to testing either for metallic or acid radicals. Sulphurous acid, added in slight excess, reduced both the permanganate and the chromate, yielding manganous, chromic, and potassium sulphates; and when the excess of sulphurous acid was got rid of by boiling, the solution was ready for examination for metallic radicals in the usual way. Students who proceeded without reducing, got a precipitate containing sulphur on adding hydrogen sulphide, which was somewhat difficult to remove entirely by filtration, and which in nearly every case was assumed, without examination, to consist of sulphur only. Testing for the acid radicals in presence of the permanganate was distinctly unsatisfactory, and gave rise to a number of mistakes. A suitable solution in which to test for sulphate was easily obtained by boiling a little of the powder with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and then diluting with water. This operation reduced the chromate, however, as well as the permanganate, and, besides, yielded a solution which could not be examined for chloride. The halogens were best tested for in a solution reduced by means of sulphurous acid (free from traces of hydrochloric acid) and mixed, prior to adding silver nitrate, with enough nitric acid to prevent the precipitation of silver sulphite. After detecting the presence of chromium many students endeavoured to prove that it originally existed in the powder as chromate, and some ingenuity and skill were displayed in devising satisfactory methods. The best results were obtained by those who reduced the permanganate in neutral solution by heating with alcohol, or in alkaline solution by boiling with Rochelle salt, and then filtering in either case. One student obtained good results by reducing in the cold with sodium sulphite in presence of sodium carbonate, and filtering. The filtrate had a distinct yellow colour owing to the presence in it of unreduced chromate, which was easily confirmed by suitable tests.

So large a number of students reported the presence of calcium or of magnesium, or of both, that the mixture was examined with particular care for traces of these metals. When a quantity of the powder, equal to that sent out to each of our correspondents, was employed for this purpose, the presence of recognisable traces could not be established. The supposed detection of calcium or of magnesium in mixtures which contain manganese is a very common analytical error, and appears to be due to the fact that the precipitation of manganese as sulphide by means of ammonium hydrosulphide is only complete after some considerable time. As a consequence of this, manganous salt finds its way into the filtrate which is subsequently tested for the barium group and for magnesium, and it there gives rise to the formation of precipitates which mislead. The difficulty may be overcome by boiling this filtrate until the excess of ammonium sulphide is expelled, and then removing any further precipitate by filtration. A small quantity of the filtrate may with advantage be evaporated to dryness, and the residue tested for manganese by the sodium-carbonate and potassium-nitrate bead test before passing on to test for the barium group.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

W. MOFFATT, 7A Callerton Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

J. I. AMUNDSEN, 7 Briery Vale Road, Sunderland.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

W. Moffatt (1st prize) ...	97	W. H., A.-in-M.	77
J. I. Amundsen (2nd prize)	96	A.B.C.	76
Filix Mas	95	Aloes	76
Jogow	94	Edinburgum	76
Algol	93	Ipse	75
Excelsior	93	Spencozoscope	75
Tungsten	93	Cribden	74
Flora McDonald	92	Tanglewood	74
Cymene	92	Glacialine	73
J. H. Williams	88	Angus Scott	72
J. M.	88	Mercury	72
Allyl...	85	J. R. Stott	69
Photo	85	W. Maxwell	68
Earnest	85	Alex. T. Hope	67
S. W. Clark	81	Loo	66
Brassica	80	Kuon	58
Westminster	80	Botany	57
F. W. Caton	79	Tabloid	53
Richardus	79	G. H. Palmer	38

[One report was received which did not bear the name, pseudonym, or address of the sender.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Memoranda, suggested by this month's reports:—

1. In the known presence of sulphate, test for oxalate in an acetic-acid solution by adding a saturated solution of calcium sulphate—not calcium chloride.

2. The evolution of a violet vapour when a solid substance is heated with concentrated sulphuric acid is not conclusive proof of the presence of iodine. Vapour of permanganic anhydride, Mn_2O_7, is also violet.

3. Both manganous salts and zinc salts give nearly white precipitates with potassium ferrocyanide in acid solutions

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A number of correspondents fell into error through supposing that the test was a characteristic one for zinc salts.

4. Make sure that the solution of sulphurous acid, which is used for reducing-purposes in searching for acid radicals, is free from hydrochloric acid—an impurity which it often contains.

FILIX MAS.—The fact that you obtained a green liquid on treating the aqueous solution of the powder with hydrochloric acid and hydrogen sulphide was not evidence that the chromium was originally present as chromate. A reagent which reduced the permanganate in neutral solution, but did not reduce the chromate, should have been employed.

JEGOW.—Had you reduced the permanganate *completely* by means of sulphurous acid, and then boiled off the excess of the latter before adding hydrogen sulphide, you would have avoided the formation of the precipitate of sulphur and the troublesome filtration which it necessitated.

ALGOL, J. H. WILLIAMS, and Others.—See general remarks respecting the supposed presence of magnesium as an impurity.

TUNGSTEN.—It does not appear from your report that you added ammonium hydrosulphide to the ammonium chloride and ammonia filtrate in order to precipitate any manganese and zinc which it might contain. This important step should not have been omitted.

CYMENE.—The light-coloured precipitate which you mistook for aluminium hydroxide consisted of chromic hydroxide. Remember that chromic hydroxide dissolves in solution of potassium hydroxide just as aluminium hydroxide does, and that the chromium is only completely reprecipitated from the solution after somewhat prolonged boiling.

ALLYL.—Although probably not incorrect, it is not in accordance with ordinary usage to say that evolved oxygen "would burn at the end of the tube," and your meaning is liable to be misunderstood.

PHOTO.—Such a slender report as you have sent this month cannot do justice to your work. Thus you do not prove the absence of aluminium, lithium, or phosphates—to take a few possible constituents, almost at random—and your account of the examination for acid radicals as a whole was of a very superficial character.

S. W. CLARK and MERCURY.—In adding ammonium chloride and ammonia to precipitate the hydroxides of the iron group, you must have omitted to add the latter reagent in excess, otherwise you would not have failed to obtain a precipitate of chromic hydroxide.

BRASSICA.—The white precipitate which you took for zinc ferrocyanide really consisted of manganous ferrocyanide. Remember that both zinc and manganous salts give nearly white precipitates with potassium ferrocyanide in presence of dilute acids.

WESTMINSTER.—If your iron-group hydroxides were fused with sodium carbonate and nitrate on porcelain, the aluminium you found most likely came from the porcelain. The fusion should be carried out on platinum foil.

F. W. CATON.—We have not been able to obtain the red flame which you attributed to the presence of lithium, nor can we explain how you obtained it when using a platinum wire which you describe as clean. You should ascertain whether your solution of potassium ferrocyanide does not give a greenish-blue coloration when mixed with hydrochloric acid alone. Old solutions of ferrocyanide often give this reaction in so marked a manner as to lead to the conclusion that either the acid, or a solution to which the acid has been added, contains iron, when none is really present.

RICHARDUS.—You appear to have omitted to add concentrated sulphuric acid when applying the ferrous-sulphate test for nitrate. Hydrogen sulphide is the best reagent to use in testing an alkaline solution for any zinc which it may contain; potassium ferrocyanide is not an appropriate reagent in such a case.

A. B. C.—Non-formation of a sublimate on heating a substance in a test-tube does not prove the absence of antimony or cadmium, as there are various non-volatile compounds of these metals. You must have made some strange error in the quantitative experiment which led you to conclude that the powder contained much chloride.

ALOES.—The sulphate present was more than a trace, but the precipitate of barium sulphate was not very conspicuous at first, when produced in a solution in which permanganate was still present.

CRIBDEN.—The precipitate you obtained on adding barium hydroxide to eliminate magnesium, and took to be magnesium hydroxide, really consisted of barium sulphate. We are unable to obtain or to explain the reaction for oxalate which you describe.

IPSE.—The bleaching effect upon litmus-paper of the gas evolved on treating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid was due to ozone or to permanganic anhydride liberated from the permanganate. Note that sodium hydrogen tartrate is a more delicate reagent for potassium than tartaric acid is; but see also Carnot's test for potassium as described in the Corner in November last (*C. & D.*, November 30, 1901).

TANGLEWOOD.—Note that the presence of any considerable quantity of acetic acid interferes with the prompt precipitation of silver chromate. You appear to have failed to detect chromate in consequence of overlooking this point. Lead acetate would have been a more suitable reagent to employ.

GLACIALINE.—The iron-group precipitate contained chromic as well as manganous hydroxide. It is unfortunate that you did not say how you examined this precipitate, as it might then have been possible to point out how you failed to detect chromium.

ANGUS SCOTT.—The green flame-coloration, which appears to have given you a good deal of trouble, was due to the manganous chloride present in the solutions which you tested. Moisten any manganous salt with hydrochloric acid, and test the mixture on a platinum wire in the Bunsen flame. The precipitate you took for calcium tartrate consisted of calcium sulphate. The white precipitate you obtained with silver nitrate in testing for acid radicals was most likely due to the presence of hydrochloric acid in the hydrogen-peroxide solution which you employed to decolorise the permanganate.

JAMES R. STOTT.—The violet vapour evolved when the powder was gently warmed with concentrated sulphuric acid was due to the volatilisation of some permanganic anhydride. In testing for "sulphur in any form," the powder should have been fused with sodium carbonate and some form of carbon free from sulphur, and the resulting mass tested for sulphide by means of a silver coin; or the fusion should have been made with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate, and the mass then tested for sulphate.

W. MAXWELL.—The fact that silver nitrate gave almost no precipitate in the original solution after reduction with sulphurous acid and boiling (it really gave no precipitate when a solution of sulphurous acid free from hydrochloric acid was used) proved the absence of any considerable quantity of iodide. You will find several reagents mentioned in the general remarks, which reduce permanganate without reducing any chromate that may accompany it.

ALEX. T. HOPE.—You appear to have tested for chromate by adding lead acetate to a solution obtained by reducing the original substance by means of sulphurous acid. This was not correct analytical practice, as any chromate originally present would have been reduced to chromic sulphate; besides, the sulphate formed, as well as that originally present, would yield a white precipitate of lead sulphate.

LOO.—Sulphate should have been tested for in a portion of the original solution reduced by means of a reagent which did not contain sulphur; hydrogen sulphide was not a suitable reagent to employ in such a case as the present one.

G. H. PALMER.—It is almost impossible to estimate the value of your work from such a very fragmentary account of it as you sent. Send a detailed report next time.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

THIS month's exercise is the fourth of the six exercises of the Analytical Tournament, and the state of the competition is very interesting on account of the close contest for the top positions. In submitting below the marks gained, so far, by the ten competitors who stand highest on the list of those who have sent in reports each month, we venture to express the hope that all of the ten will do their best, in the two remaining heats, to improve upon their highest records hitherto.

Jegow	...	...	385	Westminster	...	...	321
Algol	...	...	377	Cymene	...	...	305
Tungsten	...	...	372	Tanglewood	...	...	301
Edinburgum	...	...	347	Aloes	...	...	288
W. H., A-in-M.	...	...	340	Glacialine	...	...	283

"'PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING' is just the thing for the busy pharmacist. Practical, concise, and easy of reference, it gives him the test by which he may ascertain the purity of most of the leading chemical preparations, &c., the quality of which it is his business to know."—Professor W. M. SEARBY, of the College of Pharmacy, San Francisco. (Published by the *C. & D.*, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 9d.)

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Cotterill, the brewer's engineer who poisoned a vat of beer with red lead at Manchester, has been fined 1*l.* and 5*l.* damages.

The "Pharmacological Notes" in the *Lancet* of February 15 were "On Some Unsolved Problems as to the Chemistry of Drugs," the B.P.C. list being specially referred to.

Mr. Arthur Angell has been re-appointed public analyst to the Hants County Council, and Dr. Bernard Dyer as the district analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

Colonel T. Davies Sewell announces that the next examination for the diploma of the Spectacle-makers' Company will be held on June 4, 5, and 6, at the Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C.

At Marylebone Police Court on February 18, a carpenter named Leaver was bound over on a charge of stealing a fancy tin box containing Epsom salts, value 4*d.*, belonging to a lady in North Kensington.

At the Manchester City Police Court on February 18, Edward Blackburn was sent to the Sessions for trial on a charge of obtaining 30*s.* by "ringing the changes" at the Oldham District branch of Boots (Limited).

At the Hants Assizes last week, Joshua Luke Durbin, dispenser to Dr. John Kyffin, of Gosport, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing sums of money amounting to 3*l.* 9*s.*, the property of his employer.

At the Central Criminal Court on February 14, George Crocker, chemist, of Brixton, pleaded guilty to having published a defamatory libel on a stockbroker named Eaton. Defendant withdrew the charges and agreed to pay costs, and was bound over to come up for sentence if called upon.

Mr. A. Angell, analyst to the Hampshire County Council, reporting upon the analyses made during the last quarter of 1901, said the percentage of adulteration was 3·2. The number of samples taken was 153; the number of samples adulterated, five—viz., two of milk, one of whisky, and two of butter.

The magisterial inquiry into the charges of fraud preferred against the directors and others connected with the "Patent Novelties Company (Limited)" concluded in Manchester on February 14, after occupying the Stipendiary Magistrate for thirty days. One of the defendants, Mounham, was discharged, and the others were committed for trial.

Henry Heath, of Lydd, wrote to Mr. W. Martin, Southampton, on February 12 for five dozen apiol and steel pills, which he did not get. Subscribers should note that Heath's orders are on postcards headed "You may send to Lydd Station"; and those who respond to this invitation have themselves to thank for falling into the trap.

At Kingsbridge on February 15, Jane Barbara Davis was charged with offering packets of lavender for sale from door to door without a licence. She pleaded that at Exeter the police superintendent told her she did not require a licence, and at Torquay she was told that as long as she sold nothing but lavender she did not need a licence. She was discharged.

Mr. A. W. Stokes, public analyst for Paddington, reports that 140 samples had been analysed by him during the quarter ended December 31, 1901. These consisted principally of milk and butter, with coffee, mustard, sago, tapioca, and two of medicated soap. The total number of samples analysed during the year 1901 was 466; but no drugs are mentioned as adulterated.

The Chemists' Opportunity.

At the meeting of the Kendal Board of Guardians on February 15, a report was received from a committee regarding the system of supplying drugs to the workhouse and the Board was recommended to offer the chemists in the town in rotation the right to supply the drugs at 10 per cent. over wholesale-list prices. It was also suggested that such articles as lint, cotton-wool, vaseline, bandages, extracts of meat, and Sanitas soap should be tendered for in the usual way. The recommendations were adopted.

The Cambridge Public Health Committee reported to the Council this week that a letter had been received from a chemist in the town asking for a share of the orders given by the Corporation for drugs, and that they had resolved that his application be considered when the tradesmen were appointed.

Mr. F. Thurston, pharmaceutical chemist, of the Queen Street Pharmacy, Ipswich, has brought out at a very opportune moment an "Anti-germ" perfume, highly charged with an antiseptic. It has quite a pleasant odour (says our correspondent) and there is no unpleasant suggestion of a disinfectant about it. The article is meeting with much popular favour.

L.C.C. Items.

It was reported by the Parks and Open Spaces Committee that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the lessees of Brockwell Hall and the adjoining ground, were willing to allow the Council to have the use of a strip of land to give further access to Brockwell Park, which will be a great convenience to the public.

At a meeting of the London County Council on February 18 it was reported by the Asylums Committee that they had accepted the following tenders for Horton Asylum:—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, for drugs (40 per cent. discount); Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for druggists' sundries (20 per cent. off).

Birmingham Notes.

The manufacturers of vaccine-lymph are having a good innings at Aston, where 5,000 of Kynoch's workpeople are to be vaccinated.

There are 667 students of chemistry at the Technical School, Suffolk Street. Very few of them are, however, connected with pharmacy.

As the result of a conference between the town authorities and the Guardians, it is thought desirable to establish an outdoor dispensary for dealing specially with phthisical cases.

Professor Frankland, professor of chemistry at Birmingham University and former examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society, is to have conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. by St. Andrews University.

The local veterinarians held their annual meeting at the Grand Hotel on Friday last, when Professor Macqueen (London) discoursed upon some defects and diseases of horses' limbs, and their definition and importance.

The kindly interest taken by the chemical-manufacturers of Oldbury in their workmen is evinced by the recent generosity of Messrs. Chance & Hunt and Messrs. Albright & Wilson, who have built and endowed a literary institute costing something over 1,000*l.*

Major-General Phelps, in the *Birmingham Post*, describes coryza in elephants, and relates how he cured an elephant with the following recipe:—Nine tolas of sugar was triturated with 1 tola of camphor, and 1 tola of the mixture given at intervals of half an hour. The cure was speedy and unexpected, and gained the gratitude of the elephant and its mahaout.

Seeing so many announcements of shops to let in the suburbs suitable for chemists, an inspection of three was made, and, unwittingly no doubt, the landlord had formed a very poor estimate of the needs of an up-to-date pharmacy, for in all cases they were apparently overgrown cottages converted, and the shop-room was, as the saying goes, hardly big enough to swing a cat round without grazing its nose. What one could make of such places would depend largely upon the ingenuity of the shopfitter.

On the Warpath.

A raid has lately been made upon the chemists of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and district by an official,

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presumably from the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, with regard to the liability of labels to stamp-duty. In many instances labels hitherto considered by the trade and label-printers as being exempt have now been pronounced liable, and the usual official explanation has been asked for. A few chemists have had four or five labels seized, and it is to be hoped the authorities will considerably minimise the 10*l.* fine for each offence, which they have power to enforce.

An Exeter correspondent also writes: "The Inland Revenue people having been very busy amongst us of late and trapping not a few, I thought it my duty to do my best not to transgress again. The I.R. office being shut, I sent to the G.P.O. here for some 1½*d.* P.M. stamps. After a lot of consultation my apprentice was informed that they did not exist! He was told the same tale by other clerks the next day, but was able to get them from a small sub-office. I think it is time that our I.R. officials should instruct the P.O. authorities on their revenue duties if they wish us to stamp our medicines, as there is not a Revenue Office in every town."

Fire.

A lad in the employ of Mr. T. J. A. R. Burbank, chemist and druggist, Oxford, accidentally set fire to an oil-store at the rear of the pharmacy on February 14. The building is of corrugated iron, which prevented the fire from spreading. Two drums of benzoline and one drum of methylated spirit were destroyed, and other goods damaged.

Alleged Fraudulent Trading.

At Manchester Police Court on February 15 a man named Arthur Vickers was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. The Detective-inspector, who apprehended the prisoner at premises in Altrincham Street, off London Road, said the stock-in-trade in the office consisted largely of empty cardboard boxes. There were a mortar, a bag of charcoal, a quantity of material for making razor-paste, samples of paste in tins, which Vickers said was "Roachaline," for killing beetles. There were also samples of teething, headache, and other powders. There were a number of handbills relating to the "Lightning Manufacturing Chemical-company" at Newton Street, Piccadilly, and the Roachaline Company at Rusholme, but he seemed principally to advertise as "Calder Brothers," Britain Street, and the "Novelty Company," Spear Street. He charged the prisoner with obtaining 5*s.* in money from James Tait with intent to defraud. On searching him thirty-eight letters of complaint were found from persons in various parts of the country. James Tait, of Derby, stated that in consequence of correspondence with the Novelty Company he forwarded 10*s.*, but had received no goods up to that morning. A grocer's manager at St. Helens deposed that as the result of forwarding 6*s.* to the "Novelty Company" he had a parcel sent him containing 3 doz. 1*d.* headache-powders, 3 doz. 1*d.* rhubarb-powders, and 1 doz. 6*d.* "lightning chimney-sweepers." He sent most of the "lightning chimney-sweepers" up the chimney, but it was not much better. He considered the "sweepers" valueless. Prisoner was remanded on bail.

The Horse and the Window.

Two large plate-glass windows at the establishment of Boots (Limited) in High Street, Rotherham, were broken on February 14 by a horse backing a cart into them. Considerable havoc was played amongst the stock in the window, and a woman who was looking at the window-show was thrown amongst the broken glass, but escaped injury.

Football.

London College F.C. *v.* Muter's F.C.—Played at Shepherd's Bush on February 15, and produced a keen struggle, London College proving the winners by four goals to three. London attacked strongly at the start, running up three goals after twenty minutes' play; then Muter's had a turn, and at half-time the score was three to two in favour of London.

The Week's Poisonings.

Only five poisonings are on record since our last report. These were all caused by scheduled poisons. Carbolic acid was taken in two cases, the remaining three being laudanum, chlorodyne, and prussic acid.

Alleged False Pretences.

At Bow Street Police-court on February 19, George Hammond (57), described as a traveller, but who is alleged to be a ticket-of-leave man, was charged, on remand, with obtaining goods by false pretences. The evidence stated that prisoner went to Messrs. Pears' establishment in New Oxford Street, and produced a written order for 4 gross of soap tablets, supposed to have been sent by a firm in Camden Town. He was allowed to take some of the soap away with him, and it was afterwards found that the order was a forgery. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining in the same way half a gross of soap, from the Albion Soap Company, New Oxford Street, and 6 dozen bottles of bovril from Messrs. Petty, Wood & Co., wholesale grocers, Southwark Bridge Road. Whilst being detained at the Kentish Town Police-station, the prisoner attempted to throw into the waiting-room fire a counterfoil relating to the bovril. At Bow Street Detective-sergeant Stephens found on him a cloak-room ticket showing that the prisoner had deposited the bovril at a railway station. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., Dublin, has been elected a life-governor of the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan.

At the annual meeting of the Londonderry Corporation held on January 23, Councillor Donald Neil Stewart, M.P.S.I., pharmaceutical chemist, 98 Duke Street, Londonderry, was unanimously elected a member of the Technical Instruction Committee to represent the chemical and pharmaceutical branch of the department.

The Irish Calendar.

The calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for 1902 has just been issued. It contains all particulars appertaining to official pharmacy in Ireland, with lists of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists. Statistics of the Society, and a summary of the accounts, are appended, with copies of the examination-papers set during 1901 at the various examinations. Copies can be had from the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

Official Approval.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have been informed that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland approve of the appointment of Mr. Henry O'Connor, M.P.S.I., as an examiner in place of Mr. William Vincent Johnston.

Nationalising Railways.

A conference of the Irish Traders' Association was held last week in Belfast. The question of excessive railway-rates and charges was vigorously discussed, and it was resolved "to start such an agitation as would make it compulsory on the Government to purchase the Irish railways and manage them for the benefit of the country." It was stated that goods could be brought from London to Belfast much cheaper than from Belfast to Clows, a neighbouring town, and that packages could be consigned from Dublin *viâ* Glasgow to the West of Ireland much cheaper than if sent direct. The average charges per ton on goods in England, Scotland, and Ireland were stated to be 2*s.* 7½*d.*, 2*s.* 3¼*d.*, and 6*s.* 7¼*d.* respectively.

Workhouse-drugs.

The Local Government Board has informed the Belfast Poor-law Guardians that the cost for medicines used in the workhouse is abnormally high, and has been so for some years. The Guardians point out that during the last year they retrenched to the extent of 9,000*l.* in their expenditure. The Infirmary Committee has been asked to investigate the cost of extra drugs, which had gone up from 376*l.* for the

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half-year ended September 30, 1899, to 1,014*l.* for the six months just expired. They get no rebate on the outlay for extras. Dr. McDonnell said if the medical men had a free hand in the matter of extras the bills would tell their own tale of saving at the end of the year. The doctors get no encouragement from the Guardians, and as a result the bills are not looked after as they should be.

Oil-barrel Case.

In the Dublin Police Court on February 15 two youths named Warren were charged with the larceny of oil-barrels, the property of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., chemists, and Hugh Moore & Alexander, wholesale druggists, the Linen Hall, Dublin. The accused were sent for trial to the city sessions.

A Source of Infection.

Sir Chas. A. Cameron, in a paper in the *British Medical Journal*, gives good reasons for supposing that new clothes may occasionally be a source of infection. The recruits of the Royal Irish Constabulary located in large barracks in Phœnix Park, Dublin, have been particularly liable to scarlet fever, and it has been difficult to account for. It occurred to Sir Charles Cameron that the new clothes supplied to the recruits were the source of infection. These clothes are made for the contractor by women in their own homes. Orders were issued to have all new clothes sterilised, with the result that from May 15, 1901, to January, 1902, no case of scarlet fever has occurred.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. A. Weir, chemist and druggist, has just acquired the business of Mr. W. Stavert, Selkirk.

Mr. J. R. Douglas, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business carried on for some years in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, under the style of the Edinburgh and Leith Drug Company (Limited).

Chemist and Postmaster.

Mr. Daniel Halley, chemist and druggist, 70 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, who lately acquired the old-established business at 31 Victoria Road, Torry, has now been appointed sub-postmaster of the Victoria Road Post-office. Mr. Halley has had a large business experience, gained throughout Scotland, England, and abroad, and, having been engaged for a number of years in a town sub-office, has an intimate knowledge of all post-office work.

A Hospital Dispute.

The doctors and the managers of Forres Leanchoil Hospital are at loggerheads. It appears from the statement of some of the medical men involved that, in accordance with one of the rules of the institution, the hon. medical officer in charge of the institution will attend all cases admitted "until any of the patients desire to be under the care of their ordinary medical attendants, or of the medical officer who sent them in." This rule, until a few years ago, was interpreted by the secretary and by the medical men generally as meaning that the patient when sent in was to be entirely under the charge of the medical officer. Latterly, however, the secretary is said to have advised a medical man not on the hospital staff that he was quite within his rights in attending any of his patients at the hospital. This new interpretation has led to friction, and several medical men have refused entirely to give their services to the hospital until more satisfactory rules are drawn up.

Dundee and the B.P.C.

A meeting of the Conference Local Committee was held on Monday, February 17, when representative members from Dundee and district assembled to make final or tentative arrangements in connection with the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It was agreed that the date of opening the Conference meetings be Monday, August 11, and that the President's address should be given on Tuesday morning as usual. The Treasurer was authorised to call in all outstanding subscriptions, and it was arranged that a deputation should wait upon Lord Provost Hunter to know if it would be agreeable to him to welcome the Conference to Dundee. Several committees were also appointed. On the morning of February 18 a deputation of the committee were introduced to the Lord Provost in the City Chambers by Bailie Doig. Mr. Charles Kerr explained the character of the Conference, and the arrangements which had already been made for holding the ordinary meetings in the University College. His Lordship, in reply, said that it would give Mrs. Hunter and himself much pleasure to entertain the members of the Conference and their friends at a reception and *conversazione*, to be held in the Albert and Victoria Galleries on the evening of August 11. The deputation, after expressing their sense of the great pleasure and gratification which such an arrangement would confer upon them as a body, took their leave.

From Edinburgh.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, chemist and druggist, Leith (previously in Nairn, and at his death manager of the Edinburgh and Leith Drug Company, Limited), has been proved, the net personalty being 820*l.*

We have now recovered from the effects of our "Great Dinner" (writes a diner), and are preparing for our luncheon on Friday, when the leading lights of pharmacy will be prepared to lay down the law to the University authorities.

Almost simultaneous with the return of Lance-corporal Bowman from the front, after nearly two years' service, Messrs. Smith & Bowman returned to their completely reconstructed pharmacy, which is now one of the best and most handsomely equipped in the district.

Two assistants are just proceeding to "the front," one from Mr. Morrison, Elm Row, and the other from Mr. Wylie, College Street, but whether as combatants or not, we do not know. One of Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co.'s assistants had passed his shooting and riding tests and medical examination for Fincastle's Horse, when the War Office stopped recruiting. A former apprentice of the same firm went out with the first batch of Scottish Sharpshooters and returned safely, while another, well known in athletic circles, joined the S.A.C. and succumbed to enteric a few months after he landed.

Glasgow Notes.

Rumour has it that for the first time in its history a lady is to be one of the entrants for the Kinninmont prize.

There has been a sudden and serious rise in the daily number of fresh smallpox cases, but there is still no rush for vaccination.

Judging from the brisk business being done at the local schools of pharmacy the new Preliminary has not yet affected the supply of students.

The series of popular lectures now being given at the expense of the Corporation includes one on "The Botanic Gardens" by Professor Bower.

Many local shop-keeping doctors declare that they cannot legally be interfered with by the Medical Council until its recently-advertised warning is sent direct to each registered practitioner.

A man, who is suspected to be an Inland Revenue officer, has been trying to make purchases of S. V. M. from chemists on Sunday. So far the tempter has been foiled by the philosopher of the pestle.

Glasgow chemists are not unduly harassed by the food and drug inspectors, but the latter have lately been taking samples of oil of almonds, olive oil, camphorated oil, sweet spirit of nitre, and eucalpytus oil.

Assistants complain that while wages and the conditions of service have greatly improved all over the country, Glasgow is strangely backward in these respects. Much of the blame is put on the doctors' shops.

The portents are against the immediate realisation of the early-closing movement. The decision of last Friday's meeting of the local Association to consign the report to the

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ward and watching of the Council will make for alacrity of action. In the meantime it seems to be the "pious opinion" of two-thirds of Glasgow chemists in business that something should be done.

Messrs. John Mackay & Co., of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Newcastle, whose largest establishment at Kinning Park, Glasgow, has hitherto been mainly devoted to the production of aërated waters, are about to make a bid for a bigger share of the drug trade in the West of Scotland. Mr. Alexander Napier, an experienced drug traveller, has been appointed resident representative in Glasgow.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF "DOODICA."—One of the Siamese twins operated upon by Dr. Doyen on Sunday, February 9, died last Sunday from convulsions.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Drs. Robin and Binet are inviting medical men to visit their laboratory at the Hôpital de la Pitié for the purpose of studying their method of treating consumptive patients. The method consists in reducing the combustion of the tissues due to the over-inhalation of oxygen. Patients whose lungs are abnormally active through over-exercise or overwork are ordered complete repose, to keep their bodies warm, and breathe fresh air. Drinkers are ordered to give up spirits in every form. Consumptive patients from hereditary causes are ordered cod-liver oil, and to avoid over-exertion and tonics and stimulants of every sort. Mountain and sea air is also prohibited in certain cases as being too exciting.

POISONING BY TINNED MEATS.—In the course of an inquiry into the causes of poisoning by tinned meats and the means of preventing it, Dr. Brouardel, President of the Committee of Public Health of France, has addressed a report to the Minister of War, in which he states that accidents of this kind may arise from the introduction into the digestive-organs of poisons formed in advance in the tinned food, or by a process of microbic infection. He says that most tinned meats, in fact, an average of 70 per cent., contain living germs, which is apparently due to the fact that processes of sterilisation in use in industry are very uncertain. The report also contains details of the best measures to take for rendering such meat suitable as an article of food.

VAN'T HOFF AND WURTZ.—It may not be generally known that Professor van 't Hoff, the recent winner of the Nobel Prize of 8,000*l.* for chemistry, began his scientific career in Paris. It appears that in 1868 Jacob Henry van 't Hoff, then a lad of sixteen, entered the laboratory of Wurtz, the famous French chemist. The "Dutch Berthelot," is a native of Rotterdam, and took his D.Sc. at Utrecht University in 1874, but now professor at Berlin:—A curious calculation was made regarding Wurtz by one of his pupils of a mathematical turn of mind. The professor restlessly paced the platform while he delivered his chemistry lectures. At four miles an hour, during the thirty-five years he occupied the chair, he walked about twelve thousand miles, a very respectable pedestrian feat for a chemistry professor!

CACODYLIC MEDICATION.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences last Monday, M. Armand Gautier communicated some new results obtained with cacodylic medication. In general the cacodylates have proved efficacious in the treatment of consumptives, but in addition these medicaments have a very pronounced antiseptic action. This latter virtue seems duly established by recent experiments made by a French army surgeon, Dr. Billiet, in the treatment of malarial fevers. Patients who had resisted trêatment by quinine for five months have been cured, reports the doctor, in about ten days by small doses of methylarseniate of soda administered either by the stomach or subcutaneously. It is claimed that not only is this substance more active and the cure more rapid than with quinine, but that it acts as a tonic, instead of debilitating as quinine does.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PHARMACIST.—Last week Pierre Kœkly, the son of a retired pharmacist, killed his father, who was 71 years of age, by the discharge of a gun—accidentally, it is supposed. The unfortunate incident occurred at a little place called Vézelise, Vosges. It appears that the son's mental faculties are rather wanting, and as a child he had a badly balanced character, at the same time being very intelligent. In fact, he was reckoned one of the best students at the Nancy Faculty of Sciences, where he worked for some time. Later he studied chemistry in Germany, and travelled in the far East, where he contracted the opium-habit. His attitude since the tragic event has given rise to the supposition that he is not responsible for his actions, and he has consequently been put under observation in an asylum. It is reported that some years ago he caused the death of a sister, aged 18, by filling her bedroom with deleterious gases. He also pushed a cousin off an embankment, causing him to break both his legs. At that time he was put under restraint, but appeared to have recovered.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.—One of the subjects discussed by the International Congress of Superior Instruction held here during the Exhibition of 1900 was the best measures to be adopted for attracting more foreign students to Paris. The Council of the University has decided recently that the programme of the four Faculties and the Superior School of Pharmacy is to be issued early in April next in order that foreign students may be early informed of the subjects to be treated by the professors during the 1902–1903 session, and measures will be adopted for distributing the new programme, which was formerly not issued until October of each year. At the annual meeting for 1902, M. Guignard, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, was nominated Vice-President of the Council of the University for the current year. In the annual report of the work of the University it was shown that at the end of last year there were 245 professors attached to it, of which 17 belong to the School of Pharmacy. During 1901 there were, in all, 13,469 students inscribed at the Paris University. Of these, pharmacy accounted for 1,742, only 16 being foreigners, and 5 of those were Turks.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.—The members of the organising committee of this congress met recently for the purpose of finally winding up the affairs of the Congress, and to take a decision regarding the cash balance remaining in hand. M. Petit presided at the meeting, and the leading members of the committee residing in Paris were also present, including MM. Marty, Barillé, Crinon, Labélonye, Léger, Leidié, and de Mazières. The Treasurer, M. Labélonye, presented a cash statement showing a balance of 2,266f. in hand. The accounts were duly passed, and the President asked for suggestions regarding the disposal of the balance. M. Langrand proposed that it should be handed to the Committee of the French Pharmacy Conference held in 1898, who have the task of taking charge of the interests of pharmacists in the proposed new pharmacy law, and of getting it through Parliament. Several members present mentioned that amounts paid to the Congress were in almost all cases paid with the distinct object of assisting an essentially international movement amongst pharmacists, and consequently the committee would be scarcely justified in disposing of the funds in favour of an exclusively French work, however interesting it might prove. M. Langrand having withdrawn his motion, M. Marty proposed that a sum, to be decided on, should be devoted to the purchase of a souvenir for M. Crinon, the Hon. Secretary of the International Congress of Pharmacy, "in recognition of his activity and devotion." He further proposed that the balance should be paid over to the fund for defraying the cost of the Pelletier and Caventon monument. Both these proposals were adopted with unanimity. It was further decided that all the documents relative to the International Congress of Pharmacy of 1900 shall be lodged in the archives of the Chambre Syndicate des Pharmaciens de la Seine, 5 rue des Grands Augustins, Paris.

FOR VETERINARIANS.—A mysterious illness is decimating the horses in the Province of Verona. The stricken horse suddenly becomes furious, biting and knocking its head against any obstacle, whilst the hind parts remain paralysed. The horse dies in from twelve to forty-eight hours.

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South African News.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. T. Doble, Ph.C., of Kingwilliamstown, Cape Colony, son of Mr. H. T. Doble, chemist, Tavistock, has recently obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.R.C.P.Lond.

THE NATAL GOVERNMENT have accepted the tender of Lennon (Limited) for a supply of medicines, drugs, &c., to the various Government departments in Durban for the ensuing six months.

NEW CHEMISTS.—The following have received licences to practise as chemists and druggists in the Cape Colony:—Harry Richards (British diploma 1888); Albert Nicolson (British diploma 1897).

A BOTTLE EXCHANGE has been formed by the Mineral Water Manufacturers of the Cape peninsula. Apart from seeing that empties reach their respective owners, the Association has power to prosecute persons infringing the rights of its members.

NO TYPEWRITING.—The recent Government notice prohibiting the acceptance of typewritten documents at the Deeds Office, Cape Colony, has not had a very kind reception. It would appear that the Cape Government got the idea from the Transvaal, where, in the olden days, duplicates in carbon were accepted, and it is these carbon copies that have become illegible with age. Had the Government insisted on all documents and copies being done direct from the machine, the difficulty would have been overcome.

POISONED BULLETS.—The recently issued report of Mr. Juritz, the Cape Government analyst, deals with the much-debated question of the alleged coating of Mauser bullets with verdigris by the Boers in the earlier stages of the war. Mr. Juritz states that he has examined bullets sent to him and has come to the conclusion that the green coating is not acetate of copper. Assuming that there is danger of blood-poisoning, the chief analyst inclines to the belief that there is quite as much danger from the employment of dirty or contaminated wax-coating as from the copper compounds with which the wax may have been mixed.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.—A wounded soldier recently returned from the front was discovered in a small room at Woodstock, near Cape Town, together with his wife and two children, one of whom was suffering from diphtheria, and has since died. They were quite destitute. The woman stated that she had applied for assistance to the Somerset Hospital; also to medical men, but failed in her object. It is alleged that one medical man called, but on learning that the family were without money refused to attend or give a prescription. The local Municipal Authorities are making inquiries in the matter.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Messrs. Cameron & Hamilton, of Cape Town, will open a drug-store at Observatory Road as soon as the necessary alterations can be made in the premises which they have acquired there. This will make their third establishment in the Cape peninsula.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., inform us that they will take over the concern hitherto carried on under the style of J. T. Pocock & Co., as from February 1, and in future communications, &c., having reference to that business, should be addressed to them at their head-offices, Cape Town. The business thus acquired is one of the oldest at the Cape, being established in 1836.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—Amongst the applications for letters patent this week is one for "a liquid egg-preservative," by Alfred James Davis, importer, of Cape Town, and one for "improvements in explosives," by Charles Frederick Brown, clerk, of Cape Town.—The following is among the applications to record trade-marks in the Cape Colony: A pictorial label, the same as that used on Scrubb's ammonia, by Messrs. Scrubb & Co., in respect of cleaning and toilet compounds in Classes 47 and 48.—Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), alkali-manufacturers, announce their intention of applying to the Cape Town authorities to be registered as the proprietors of the trade-mark "Empire soda."—Mr. William David Eustace Watkeys, as agent for Mr. John Millar Cunningham, of Cape Town, has applied to the authorities at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, for registration of the trade-mark "Erbaisha," in connection with patent medicines.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES.—A fire broke out in a photographic studio in the vicinity of Messrs. J. T. Pocock & Co.'s premises in Cape Town on January 22. Thanks to the prompt arrival of the brigade the flames were confined to the scene of the outbreak, and, with the exception of damage to an outhouse, the drug firm in no ways suffered.—Next evening a large ironmongery and general stores caught alight, and was completely gutted. A violent south-easter was blowing at the time, and at first it was thought that the whole corner would have to go, but the fire brigade managed to protect it; the homœpathic pharmacy next door would have been involved.—Yet another fire occurred in Cape Town on January 25, this time in another part of the town. The premises were occupied by Mr. A. John Oke, and Mr. F. Ingram, a soft goods importer and painter and decorator respectively. Both these gentlemen a few years since severed their connection with the drug-trade to take up their present pursuits.

East Indian News.

A "BEECHAM" FAMINE.—"We have for the past ten days been without a box of Beecham's pills," writes a Bombay correspondent; "and, as things go, this state of affairs is likely to remain with us for some time to come."

TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO INDIA.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announces a reduction in the tariff for telegrams to India, Ceylon and Burmah. Hitherto the rate has been 4*s.* per word, but on and after March 1 next the tariff will be reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.*

REWARDED.—Messrs. N. Powell & Co., chemists and surgical-instrument makers, Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay, have been awarded a gold medal at the Indian Industrial Exhibition held at Calcutta in December for the aseptic surgical instruments and trusses made by them.

GENERATORS FOR SODA-WATER DUTY FREE.—The India Office have issued a Customs circular containing a decision to the effect that generators for making soda-water, which are worked by steam-power and are not adapted for working by manual or animal power, are exempt from duty.

CHEMIST AND FIREMAN.—Carbonic-acid gas has been successfully employed at Madras for extinguishing a fire in the hold of a steamer laden with jute. The carbonic acid was supplied by Messrs. Maclure & Co., chemists, Mount Road, and six cylinders, each containing 84 lbs. of liquid CO_2, were used with marked effect.

RINDERPEST TREATMENT.—Considerably more attention is to be paid by the Civil Veterinary Department of India to the inoculation of cattle for rinderpest, and arrangements are being made under which the Mukhtesar Laboratory will double its annual outturn of serum for inoculation purposes. This will provide treatment for 100,000 cattle.

PEPPER CULTIVATION IN MADRAS.—According to the annual report of the Wynaad Planters' Association, the cultivation of pepper in the Madras Presidency has been increasing largely during the past few years, and is paying handsome dividends; but unfortunately with the increase of the industry came the inevitable increase of theft. A disease which has shown itself for some time past among the pepper vines, has increased somewhat seriously during the year.

THE EARTH NUT CROP.—In Madras there has been a marked recovery in the area sown with ground-nut from the depression of recent years. In South Arcot the area reported far exceeds that of any previous year and is nearly three times the average of recent years. The recovery is chiefly attributable to the favourable character of the sowing season, but is also assigned to the introduction of a new variety. The export trade in earthnuts in recent years fell to a very low level, in consequence of bad seasons and the deterioration of seed; but with the introduction of a new variety and a return of good seasons in Madras, where the crop is most largely grown, the trade seems to be approximating to the dimensions it attained before the period of depression set in. The season's crop at Pondicherry has also been a bumper one, and it is expected that a million and a half bags will be available for exportation to Marseilles in the course of the current year, which means that the crop is likely to furnish occupation to all those connected with, or interested in, the nut trade until the next crop is due in October or November.

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My Apprenticeship.

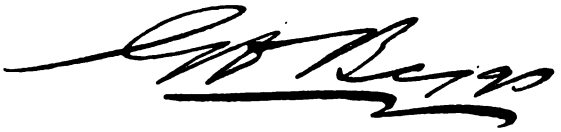
In Ireland.

LET me confess to begin with, that my present profession was not my first love, as previous to my entering on the thorny road of pharmacy I had the intention of following the desires of my early youth—viz., of becoming an artist, having shown some fair ability in that line. I would never tire of working at the easel. However, having a father with a very practical turn of mind, and he having, I suppose, the almost universal idea of the chemists' elevenpence-halfpenny profit



MR. G. D. BEGGS, Pres. P.S.I.

on the shilling, induced me to look with some favour to that particular business, and having had a small smattering of the school chemistry, I accordingly delighted his heart by consenting to enter the ranks of pharmacy. At that time we had no pharmaceutical diploma. So after looking about several of the retail houses in the city (Dublin) I was finally advised to go into one of the manufacturing houses. Accordingly my father made overtures to one of the oldest and best known houses in the trade, Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (established 1700), and they having a vacancy, preliminaries were arranged such as premium, &c., which I may here mention was 100*l.*, serving five years free, for which I was to be taught the art and mysteries of a chemist. The eventful morning arrived when I was to commence my career, and right well do I remember my feelings when I was introduced to the head of the firm, Mr. John George Boileau (who, I might mention, was a perfect martinet); in fear and trembling I listened to his reading my indentures, he laying particular stress on the several things I was not to do. This ordeal having concluded, I was handed over to the tender mercies of one of the junior office hands, and then and there I commenced my career as a chemist and druggist. There was a certain routine that the apprentices had to go through, the first duty being to call at the various steamer wharfs along the river to collect and pay the freights on all the incoming goods. This to my mind was not a bad sort of job to commence with, but after a little time I began to think that there was not much of chemistry in it, and accordingly I mildly remonstrated, but was very promptly informed that I would have to do as others before me had done. My next move was indoors to one of the departments where boxed goods and castor oil, pomades, &c., were put up, and here I may say I first learned how neatly things could be done. Having shown some aptitude for wrapping up parcels neatly (I find most of the assistants of the present day either cannot or will not take the trouble to turn out neatly wrapped parcels), after a time I was transferred to another department called the wholesale country. Here I was made conversant with the appearance of the various drugs and chemicals, and profited considerably; but still the goal of my ambition seemed to be far off, which was to be placed in the laboratory. From this department I was moved to the town wholesale, the work of which was very similar to that of the country. I might here mention that our firm had several contracts for fine drugs and chemicals from the Cochin Government, from Canada, Vancouver Island, &c. The several articles had to be very carefully put up, and these orders were generally done after hours; I was usually given the execution of these. Each article ordered had to be put up thus; 14 lbs. of a drug in fourteen 1-lb. bottles, which had to be first luted with a certain compound when melted, then capped down with gutskin, and finally covered with white capping-skin. I remember with what feelings I used to admire the multitude of articles on the counter each morning after my night's work. On my fourth year I got elevated to the retail, under the charge of one of the best retail hands in our city, Mr. Robert Ramsay. I took kindly to this branch, and after some time was given charge of it, but I still had the laboratory in view. It was in the fifth year that I was transferred to the laboratory and placed under the charge of our head chemist, Mr. Thomas Henry Redding. This was the goal of my wishes, and right well do I remember my first day's experience. Being, like Zaccheus, small of stature, I was placed on a box in front of one of the large steam pans, and directed to keep stirring the contents. What with the smell and the constant stirring, I, at the end of the day, had slight misgivings as to the laboratory pleasures. However, I was told after a few days at this sort of work I would get something of a lighter character to do, and accordingly I was placed in front of a large stone mortar, with pestle suspended or held in position by an iron ring from the wall, and by the time the day was over I had come to the conclusion that I would prefer the stirring. After some time I had work more to my taste, such as making magnes. cit. eff., ung. hyd. nit., æther. sulph. and all other compounds and chemicals that we manufactured. After some time I had temporary charge. On the completion of my time the firm presented me with a testimonial in the form of a gold watch and chain as a mark of their esteem. I continued with the firm as town representative for some seven or eight years, then left to embark in my present business. The firm not having a compounding department was a great loss to me, as I had to turn in after my day's work to one or two of the Dublin houses to learn this branch. During my apprenticeship I had to do rough and dirty work, still I look back with much pleasure on those days, and can generally say that it was my own fault if I did not learn the usual work of the chemist and druggist of the day.



THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Vermicelli, if good, does not curdle milk.

Not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.

Salt does not cake or deliquesce if mixed with a little arrowroot.

After peeling apples, dropping them into cold water prevents them becoming discoloured.

Cocoanut oil and potassium iodide do not develop free iodine so readily as other fatty bases.

To rid ships of rats, burning sulphur below decks has been shown to be effectual, the hatches being battened down.

A smoky lamp may be cured by soaking the wick in strong vinegar or B.P. acetic acid, and thoroughly drying before use. It ensures a bright and clear light.

A pint of powdered wood-charcoal put in a small cotton bag and then into a barrel of new cider will prevent fermentation, and the longer such cider is kept the more palatable it will become.

Ammonia carbonate rubbed upon a hot wet spade in a greenhouse has a miraculous effect in developing a profusion of flowers, buds, and leaves. The tints are said to deepen and increase in brilliancy after each application.

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Reviews.

Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy: the Principles of Theoretical and Systematic Chemistry. By WILLIAM A. TILDEN, F.R.S. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. x + 366. 5*s*. (With Answers to Problems, 5*s*. 6*d*.) London, 1901: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is one of the very few English books which attempt to introduce the student of elementary chemistry to the purely theoretical aspect of the subject. The statement made in the preface to this "completely revised and rearranged" edition that, as a consequence of the influence of new doctrines and the attendant modified phraseology, "the book has been completely recast, and in large part rewritten," led to the expectation that the new theoretical developments in chemistry would be accorded a prominent place in it. In our opinion the occasion of the preparation of this new edition furnished Professor Tilden with a great opportunity for furthering the advancement of the new theories respecting solution, electrolysis, chemical equilibrium, &c., which opportunity we regretfully find that he has failed adequately to embrace. The new views regarding some of these subjects are certainly dealt with, but instead of being brought before the student gradually and almost from the very outset, as of fundamental importance in the development of much of the subject-matter of the book, they take a quite subordinate position near the end; and we are unable to get rid of the impression that they are advanced not in that whole-hearted manner which implies conviction as to their validity, but rather as a more or less grudging concession to a prevailing fashion. To simply state that, for example, the headings "chemical equilibrium," "phase rule," and "transition point" do not occur in the index is to indicate to the student of the recent theories in chemistry that the treatment of the subject is not up to date. As regards some of the older matters with which the book deals, we think that the pruning-knife might with advantage have been much more freely applied than has been done. Thus it is difficult to appreciate how the author can suppose that something, chemically speaking, really worth doing has been accomplished when a graphic formula for crystallised zinc sulphate has been written (showing tetrad oxygen throughout, water of crystallisation included). Again, he states that the hypothesis originated by Van 't Hoff (not "Van t'Hoff," as on page 124 and in the index) regarding stereoisomerism "is now universally adopted," while four pages earlier he represents methyl isocyanide by the formula $C \equiv N—CH_3$. It would be interesting to know what is Professor Tilden's notion of a space formula for methyl isocyanide, in which the nitrogen atom is symmetrically disposed with respect to a carbon atom (not the one of the CH_3 group), which conforms with the requirements of Van 't Hoff's conception. Despite the beauty of the series of formulæ in which it occurs, the incorrect formula, N_2O_2, should now have been finally omitted from amongst those for the oxides of nitrogen. There is a very frequent looseness of style in the book which grates upon the initiated reader. For instance, on page 71 we read that

> the bulk of one part by weight of hydrogen is regarded as the volume of the atom of that element, and is selected as the unit for comparison of other volumes, atomic and molecular. Twice this bulk of hydrogen contains a molecule, and all molecules in the gaseous state occupy the same volume.

This can scarcely be regarded as either happily or accurately put, and it may easily mislead the uninitiated student. Notwithstanding the defects to which we have referred there is much that is valuable and suggestive in the book. We believe that Professor Tilden could thoroughly modernise its teaching without much difficulty, and to the very great advantage of its readers.

A Manual for Assistants' Examination, Apothecaries' Hall. By MABEL F. STANLEY. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 281. London: H. Renshaw. 3*s*. 6*d*

THIS little book is, as far as we are aware, the first one dealing with practical pharmacy which has been written in this country by a lady. It is mainly, therefore, because she is the pioneer pharmaceutical authoress, that we congratulate Miss Stanley on her production and present her portrait. The book itself is not ambitious. Nor does it profess to be; and we think the authoress has succeeded very creditably in the task which she essayed. "The chief object of this little manual," saith the preface, "is to give students studying for the Assistants' Examination, Society of Apothecaries, a guide of moderate dimensions, yet containing in concise form what should prove a useful adjunct to the ordinary text-books on materia medica, chemistry, and pharmacy." The book does this, and nothing more. The subjects have been arranged in the order given in the syllabus issued by the Society of Apothecaries, the first forty pages being devoted to "chemistry." Then follow "official pharmacy," comprising pharmaceutical and chemical processes for obtaining drugs from their crude sources, Latin terms used in prescriptions, and B.P. preparations. The official remedies and their preparations are reminiscent of the "class notes" of our student days. There is a sort of compressed "Squire" look about them which is rather entertaining, but the condensations doubtless contain all the information necessary for the students who aspire to the "Hall" mark. The "Notes on Dispensing," contained in thirty-four pages, are similarly concise. There are no elaborate directions given for the guidance of the dispenser. The following is a typical example of what occurs under "Excipients of some of the principal drugs":—



MISS MABEL F. STANLEY.

HYDRARG. PERCHLOR.—Sac. lac., glyc. trag.

A quaint paragraph in this section deals with colours of mixtures, but no explanation is vouchsafed as to the reason why "nitric acid and iron" should be "white" or "iodine and carbolic acid" should be "white." The book may be a useful pocket companion to others than those who aspire to be assistants to apothecaries, and, when such slips are corrected, it will be even more valuable.

Quain's Dictionary of Medicine. By Various Writers. Third edition, rewritten and revised, with fourteen coloured plates and other illustrations. Edited by H. M. Murray, M.D., assisted by J. Harold, M.B., and W. C. Bosanquet, M.A., M.D. Pp. xviii + 1892. London, 1902: Longmans, Green & Co. 21*s*. net.

THE new edition of Sir Richard Quain's well-known "Dictionary" keeps up the reputation of what may be called a medical classic. We must say, however, we do not admire the single volume form, although bound in green and gold—rather slenderly, and would advise those who want it to get the work in two volumes. A number of essential alterations have been made in the new edition, and generally for the better. Many articles which had little or no bearing on practical medicine have been omitted, and, what is of more importance, most of the useless repetitions which were specially irritating in the last issue have been got rid of. In place of these a number of entirely new articles have been introduced, some on "special branches" being particularly valuable. Perhaps a little too much favour has been shown to surgery, and in future selections it might be well for the editors to remember that their work is a medical dictionary. In addition to the new articles the old have been thoroughly revised, and give the most up-to-date information available on each subject. The extent of the work may be gathered from the list of contributors alone. There are nearly 300 of them and not a few are the recognised authorities on their respective subjects. It is almost invidious to make any special reference, but notice may be taken of the article on Actinomycosis by Professor Greenfield, of Edinburgh, which is practically the only account in English of a not unimportant disease. There are also excellent contributions by Major Ross on Malaria, and by Sir Frederick Treves on Physical Education. The list might be indefinitely extended, but it will suffice to say that the book is at once a dictionary and an encyclopædia of medicine. To the busy practitioner who wants to have at hand the latest and most reliable information it should be invaluable, and certainly it is difficult to imagine a better guinea's worth.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE SALE OF A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.

THIS case of J. H. Read (Limited) *v.* Arrowsmith & Wyborn (Limited) came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Buckley on Friday, February 14. Mr. Astbury, who appeared with Mr. Hodge on behalf of the plaintiff company, said the action was brought against Arrowsmith & Wyborn (Limited) and John Pollard. The defendant company was (if he might say so) a one-man company. Pollard was the company. He was managing director, and held all the shares. The action was for the purpose of enforcing an agreement by which the defendant company agreed to sell to the plaintiff company the whole of their business and assets. The plaintiffs also asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from trying to interfere with the shop and premises which were the asset of the defendant company, for damages, and repayment of the money paid by them to defendants. The plaintiffs were a limited company, carrying on business as chemists and druggists in Victoria Street, London. The defendants Arrowsmith & Wyborn (Limited) were a company, registered in 1898 with a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 1,000 1*l.* shares, and it was formed for the purpose of carrying on the business previously carried on by Messrs. Arrowsmith & Wyborn, and which business had been purchased by the defendant John Pollard. Pollard, not being a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for the purpose of evading the Act, registered the business he purchased as Arrowsmith & Wyborn (Limited), in order that he might be enabled to carry on this chemist's business. Out of the capital of 1,000 shares, only 817 were issued, and they were all issued to Pollard except seven, which were issued to the signatories of the memorandum of association. Since the incorporation of the company Pollard had acted as its managing director, and he alone carried on the business. There were two nominal directors, but they were mere figureheads. The defendant Pollard did not attend very well to the business. In 1901 he was very heavily pressed by creditors, and the business went from bad to worse. Pollard instructed a man named Collins to sell the shop and premises as a going concern. On June 3, 1901, the defendants' shop and premises were taken possession of by the sheriff under execution by creditors, and the sheriff remained in possession from June 3 to 11. On June 11 the shop was shut up and the business was discontinued. The sheriff was paid out by the help of Collins, and on July 3 Collins, as agent for the defendant company, and instructed by Pollard, sold, or agreed to sell, the shop and premises to the plaintiff company for 950*l.* The plaintiffs paid 250*l.* by way of deposit, and the sale was to be carried out by a transfer of Pollard's shares. The verbal agreement was confirmed in writing. The 250*l.* was paid to Collins, and used by him to pay off the pressing creditors. On July 5 the plaintiff company were put into possession, and they stocked the shop, opened it, and carried on the business there without any objection, Pollard frequently coming in to see them. That went on until October 1, when Pollard came to the shop with Mr. Darrel, who he (counsel) thought was his father-in-law, and by some means got the plaintiffs' manager out of it, took possession, and refused to go. There was a disturbance in the place, and these two persons stayed in the shop all night. On October 3 an application was made to the Court, and on the 9th an order was obtained restraining Pollard from interfering with the plaintiffs in the business. That was a consent-order, Pollard undertaking until the trial not to interfere with the business, and the plaintiffs undertaking to keep an account, and pay the balance of the purchase-money, 700*l.*, into Court, to abide the result of the trial. Pollard, for some reason or other, seemed to have changed his mind between July 31 and October 1, and he had now passed a resolution to wind up the company voluntarily, and had appointed himself liquidator. The first resolution was July 29, 1901, and the confirmatory resolution was passed on August 19. Pollard, as liquidator, purported to rescind the contract with the plaintiffs, and refused to ratify it. Pollard at the time of the sale had deposited the whole of his shares with his brother, George Pollard, as security for a loan he had raised on them. George Pollard, as mortgagee of these shares after the action had commenced, brought a motion in the High Court, under Section 35 of the Companies Act, to ratify the register by putting his name on as a holder of these shares in the place of John Pollard. That motion was made on October 24, 1901, and an order was made upon it on December 5. The writ in the present action was issued on October 3.

Mr. Justice Buckley said that looking at the contract it appeared to be a contract not to assign a lease, but to assign some shares. How could it be said to be an agreement for an assignment of a lease?

Mr. Astbury remarked that the plaintiffs had been put in possession of the premises. He rather doubted if it was a contract for the assignment of the shares. The contract contained two inconsistent clauses, and there was no question as to which part of the contract the defendants had performed.

Mr. Justice Buckley asked what had been done in the winding-up.

Mr. Astbury said nothing, except that the plaintiffs' 250*l.* had been used for distribution amongst the creditors.

Mr. Crossfield, for the defendants, said he disputed that statement.

Mr. Astbury said he was in a position to prove it. They were suing upon a contract made between Perrett and Collins for the plaintiffs, and Robbins and Gore for the defendants.

Mr. Collins, member of the Corporation of Accountants, who had acted as auditor for the defendant, was then called for the plaintiff company, and his evidence corroborated Counsel's statement as to Pollard's position, and the sale of the business. The sale was negotiated on July 30 at the shop between himself and Mr. Gore and Messrs. Perrett and Lyndale for the plaintiffs. A clause to the effect that the transfer should be effected by the transfer of the whole of the shares to the purchasers was put into the receipt for the purpose of binding Pollard. Pollard afterwards told him that he was perfectly satisfied. When Pollard was asked as to what was to be done with the deposit, Pollard told witness to use it for paying off the pressing creditors of the company. On July 5 he handed over the keys of the premises to Perrett and put the plaintiffs in possession. He subsequently got a letter from Mr. Pollard saying that the sale had been effected without proper authority from the company. At that time he had paid away about 130*l.* of the deposit to creditors, but on receipt of that letter he retained the balance. Cross-examined, witness said that his instructions to sell were given verbally and not in writing. He did not think he had a scrap of paper from John Pollard about the sale.

Mr. Perrett, manager to the plaintiff company, was next called, and corroborated the last witness as to the interview of July 3. In cross-examination, witness said the provision relating to shares which appeared in the receipt was not inserted by his instructions. He went to buy the business and not the shares of the company.

This closed the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. John Pollard, who was then called for the defence, stated, in answer to Mr. Crossfield, that he asked Collins to endeavour to find a customer for the business, the price to be 1,600*l.* He asked Collins to get an offer which could be submitted to the Board. In June Collins did submit an offer of 800*l.*, but he told him not to accept it prior to July 3, and he did not authorise him to accept 950*l.* for the business. Cross-examined by Mr. Astbury, K.C., witness said he qualified as a chemist three years ago. The business was turned into a company because Arrowsmith & Wyborn had businesses at Brighton and elsewhere, and it was intended to unite them all. Arrowsmith & Wyborn were in the business; they each had a 1*l.* share. He maintained that the business was sold to the company, and not to himself or his brother.

You turned the business into a limited company to evade the Pharmacy Acts, and you never were a qualified chemist? —That is not so, I am a chemist.*

In further cross-examination witness admitted there was no agreement to sell any of the other businesses to defendant company.

* The Pollards on the 1902 register of chemists and druggists are:—Albert Pollard (Margate), E. W. Pollard, Ph.C. (Ryde), H. H. Pollard (Ryde), Jonathan Pollard (Bromley), William Pollard (Wakefield), and Wilson H. Pollard (Brighouse).

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Mr. Frank Fairly, a wine-merchant and one of the original directors, said he never gave Mr. Pollard, Mr. Collins, or anyone instructions to sell the business. In cross-examination, witness said he did not receive any directors' fees. He did, however, as a director attend meetings.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Crossfield having addressed the Court, his Lordship gave judgement without calling for a reply. He said that Pollard was the defendant company throughout, and Pollard was holding himself out to those buyers as a person desirous of selling. There was no resolution by the directors to sell, but there never was any resolution by the directors as to anything except to wind up. He had some doubts with reference to the form of agreement before the defendant Pollard gave his evidence. The cross-examination had removed any doubt that he had, and the defendant had been good enough to prove the plaintiff's case for him. Here there had been made out an agreement which had been partly performed by accepting the deposit and allowing the plaintiffs to go into possession. He held that the agreement was one to purchase the lease of the premises, and not to purchase shares, and he directed that agreement to be specifically performed. The defendants' counter claim was dismissed with costs.

NEEDHAM *v.* HARRIS.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Darling, sitting to try short causes in the K B. Division on Friday, February 14, the case of Needham *v.* Harris was heard. Mr. Lowenthal, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he was a chemist carrying on business at Huddersfield, and having branches in other towns. The defendant was appointed manager of the Leeds branch in 1890. Towards the end of 1892 plaintiff discovered that the defendant had contracted habits of intemperance, and was in the habit of frequenting theatres, &c. It was found that there was a sum of about 500*l.* due on differences in stock and for neglect of duty in not accounting for sums received, &c. Plaintiff proposed to keep the defendant in his employ and give him a chance to retrieve his position, and defendant agreed to execute a mortgage on his life-policy and on his interest under his father's will. On that mortgage plaintiff now claimed 225*l.* The defendant, in his affidavits, stated that he had no recollection whatever of having signed the contract, and that if he did sign it it was under a misapprehension of its nature, and owing to misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff. He also urged that there had been undue pressure used in order to compel him to sign the document, he having been threatened with exposure. The defendant, who was not represented by counsel, was sworn, and in answer to the Judge said he did not read the deed before he signed it, and he did not know anything about the 5-per-cent.-interest charged. Plaintiff said that if he did not sign the deed he would give him notice to leave. He signed it for the sake of his wife and children.

His Lordship: Did plaintiff say that to you when you signed it?

Defendant: Yes.

His Lordship: Was anybody else present?—No; it was signed behind the counter in the shop in North Street, Leeds.

You have sworn in your affidavit that you never signed the deed at all. Be careful.—I told my solicitor I did not remember signing the deed.

If you don't remember signing, it how do you remember it was signed in the shop?—That was ten years ago.

What had you been doing that you were compelled to sign it?—There was 20*l.* or 30*l.* short in the cash; that was the reason.

Mr. Lowenthal: As a matter of fact it is true, is it not, that you had contracted drinking habits?

Defendant: Certainly not.

On going through the books with Mr. Needham it was agreed that the deficiency was about 500*l.*?—No; about 30*l.* I gave up my furniture to settle all the claims against me. My furniture was worth 50*l.* or 60*l.*

Mr. Lowenthal said he did not dispute that the furniture was given up.

His Lordship said that if the defendant had not committed a robbery, but had simply taken money and not accounted for it, and then a threat was made to prosecute him for what was a civil debt, it would be duresse. If the furniture, on the other hand, or the deed was taken as a means of compromising a theft, then it was compounding a felony.

Mr. Lowenthal quoted a case in which the late Mr. Justice Cotton had said that threats were quite justifiable under similar circumstances.

The Plaintiff (Mr. Thomas Needham) was called, and said that his complaint against the defendant was that he had taken to drink, and that he was mixing with companions above his station.

His Lordship: Going with disreputable companions, you mean?—Yes.

In answer to further questions by his Lordship the plaintiff said he believed the defendant made a profit on the business, which he had not accounted for. He believed he had been living too fast.

A witness was called, who said that he was present when defendant signed the mortgage-deed, and that it was read over to him.

His Lordship said he had carefully gone into the case, and he was satisfied that Mr. Needham had not used any improper threats against the defendant to compel him to sign the deed, and that defendant, when he signed it, knew what he was doing. There would be judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) *v.* DAWSON.

THIS action came before Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division on Tuesday, February 11. Mr. Colefax, for the plaintiffs, said that there were really two actions. The first was started in September, 1899, and the second in September, 1901. The plaintiffs, having started the first action, allowed matters to rest, because they did not think that the defendant was embarking upon such extensive infringement of their patents that it would be ultimately necessary to proceed with their action. But in the summer of 1901 they found that he was again infringing, and more seriously, and so they started the second action. The position of the plaintiffs was that they held all the patents which covered the commercial manufacture of a body called saccharin, and although the plaintiffs were not at present aware precisely what patent had been infringed—that was to say, they did not know the process by which it had been infringed—still they said that the article complained of must have been made by one or other of the processes described in their patents, and that their patents covered the process, whatever that process might have been. The defendant in his answers to interrogatories, said he had sold not saccharin, but "a sweet compound" to the Hollingwood Brewery and Bottling Company, near Manchester, but that at the request of that company he had sent them a 2-lb. sample of saccharin. That was his reply to the first action. But in the second action he admitted that he had imported 804 oz. of the "sweet compound," but had, according to the regulations of His Majesty's Customs, to be imported as saccharin. On these facts the plaintiffs alleged that the fact of the infringement was perfectly clear. In the second action the defendant questioned the plaintiffs' title, but the plaintiffs had a practical admission that they were the registered legal owners of the patent.

The defendant appeared in person.

After hearing the witnesses for the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Farwell, in delivering judgment, said that on the evidence one or other of the plaintiffs' patents must have been infringed, and the plaintiffs were consequently entitled to an inquiry as to damages. With regard to the injunction, a somewhat similar action had been brought by the plaintiffs in 1900 ("Saccharin Corporation (Limited), *v.* Quincey,' 1900, 2 Ch., 246), and Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy had refused an injunction on the ground that the parcel of saccharin in dispute in that action might have been made under the plaintiffs' patent of 1885, which had then expired, and in respect of which consequently no injunction could be granted. In the present case, however, there was no such difficulty. The evidence proved that the saccharin now in dispute could not have been made under the 1885 patent. He thought that the proper course would be to grant an injunction against the breach of all patents owned by the plaintiffs for the production of saccharin, but limited to the period which the patent with the shortest life had still to run. The defendant to pay the costs of the action.

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A GOLDEN REMEDIES CHEQUE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Darling on Friday, February 14, the action of Pryor and Another *v.* The Golden Remedies Gems of Health Company (Limited) was heard. Mr. Cannot said the plaintiffs were a firm of solicitors, and the action was brought to recover 75*l.* balance due on a dishonoured cheque for 100*l.* The sum of 100*l.* was due on certain chests of tea, and the company gave a post-dated cheque for the amount, and Mr. Ward, its manager, was asked to become security for the amount. He did so by giving his own cheque. Neither of these cheques was paid when they became due. Ward asked plaintiffs not to present his cheque when it became due, and gave a promissory note in its place. After that 25*l* was paid by the company, leaving 75*l.* due, which was not sued for. The defence, he believed, was that Ward had not received any consideration for his cheque or note. Mr. Montefiore, for the defendant, corroborated this, and Ward said he would submit to judgment for the amount claimed, with costs, as he had satisfied his clients that there was no defence. Judgment accordingly.

R LEHMANN & CO. (LIMITED) *v.* SWISS MILK SOCIETY.

IN the Chancery Division on Thursday, February 13, before Mr Justice Joyce, the plaintiffs moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from passing off condensed milk in such a manner as to lead to the belief that it was the plaintiffs' milk. An application was also made that the mark of the defendants might be struck off the register. The plaintiffs are the owners of the "Cow" brand and the "Head" brand of condensed milk. The defendants had registered a mark called the "Cow-head" mark, and this the plaintiffs contended would lead to confusion. Mr. Justice Joyce said he did not think it was a case to be tried on motion.

THORNTON FILMS.

IN the Chancery Division on February 19, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, the case of the Thornton Pickard Manufacturing Company, of Altrincham, *v.* The Thornton Film Company (Limited) came up for hearing on a motion for judgment in default of defence. Plaintiffs, who are manufacturers of photographic appliances, claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant company, who were said to have set up a rival establishment in the same neighbourhood, from using the name, style, or title of the Thornton Company (Limited) or any other style or name which included the name of Thornton, or a name resembling the same, so as to induce the belief that the business carried on by them was the business of the plaintiffs, or had any connection therewith. The defendant company were not represented, and his Lordship granted an injunction as asked, with costs.

County Court Cases.

A SOAP TRANSACTION.

AT the Nottingham County Court on February 8, before his Honour Judge Masterman, D.C.L., the Sales Company (Limited), Monument Station Buildings, London, applied for a new trial of a case brought by them against Charles H. Cudy, of 37 St. Ann's Well Road, Nottingham, to recover 37*l.* 12*s* 6*d.* for goods sold and delivered, in which a verdict was given for the defendant. Mr. Herbert, for the plaintiff company, contended that the verdict was unreasonable, contrary to the evidence, and one which the jury could not have given had they viewed the whole of the evidence reasonably. The action was brought to recover the balance of the price of certain cases of Fels-Naptha soap. The defence set up was that the soap was not to be paid for until the whole had been removed from the station in Nottingham, and that it was sold upon those terms. He did not dispute that the first order given for the soap was on those terms, but that the second order, the one in dispute, was no so. Mr. Stevenson, for the defence, urged that it was impossible to conceive a case more fit to be decided by a jury of mercantile men, such as that which heard the case, than this one. It was a case where an American inventor had hit on an idea that he was going to revolutionise the soap-trade, and the advertisements being in most of the papers and in other prominent places, setting forth the special terms upon which the soap was sold, were known to the jury. Mr. Stevenson suggested that the plaintiffs having first brought on the action during the absence of Mr. Fels in America, now thought they would have done better by waiting for his return, and hence the present application. His Honour said he considered the application an amazing one, and if he were to grant it it would be perfectly useless for him to try cases with a jury. He saw no ground for saying that the verdict was unreasonable or unjust, and the application would, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

THE HUSBAND'S LIABILITY.

AT Marylebone County Court on February 14, Mr. John Trude Fripp, surgeon-dentist, Willesden Junction, N.W., brought an action against Mr. Charles King, Witley Bay, claiming twelve guineas in respect of professional services rendered. Mr. Fripp explained that in November last Mrs. King, wife of the defendant, sent her eldest daughter to him to have her teeth examined, and with the request that an estimate should be given for attending to all the dental work which might be necessary. He (plaintiff) furnished an estimate amounting to eighteen guineas, and subsequently received a letter from Mr. King in which he said, "Will pay for the necessary work for my daughter's teeth, but it seems a lot of money." Almost immediately after this work was commenced two younger daughters came with a request from Mrs. King that their teeth also should be seen to. He accordingly sent estimates for this additional work amounting to five and a half and six and a half guineas. When the whole of the work was finished an account for thirty guineas was rendered, but the defendant, while paying eighteen guineas in respect of the work done for the eldest daughter, repudiated his liability in regard to the remaining portion of the account, stating that in November he was living separate from his wife, who had an estate of her own, and that he had recently obtained a divorce from her. The letter concluded with an intimation that Mrs. King had the custody of the children and would have to pay for their maintenance. Plaintiff submitted that the two younger daughters having come to him within two or three days of the first visit of the eldest daughter he could not have acted otherwise than he had done. As a professional man he could not, of course, inquire into the family's domestic matters.

For the defence it was stated that the defendant agreed to be responsible for the account so far as the work done for the eldest daughter was concerned, but he made no arrangements whatever in regard to the other portion of the account as the wife had the custody of the children. Judge Stonor: The defendant says in his letter—referring to the 18*l.*—"it seems a lot of money," and I do not think that the plaintiff was justified in adding to the account without proper instructions. The Plaintiff: But when that letter was sent to me I had no knowledge that the parties were not living together. The Judge: If people take orders from a wife without ascertaining whether she has authority to pledge her husband's credit they do so at their own risk. The defendant bore out his counsel's statement, adding that he published in the Newcastle-on-Tyne papers an intimation that he would not be responsible for any debts incurred by his wife. His wife had an income of her own amounting to 450*l.* a year. He gave his wife no authority in regard to this account, or any general authority. Judgment for defendant, but without costs.

COMMISSION FOR COLLECTING ACCOUNTS.

IN the City of London Court, on February 18, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by John A. Griffin against the Dee Oil Company (Limited), 49 Lime Street, E.C., to recover 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for commission earned. From the plaintiff's statement it appeared that the defendants had sued him a month before for accounts which he had collected on their behalf, he having been one of their travellers. He now claimed for 5 per cent. commission for the collection of the accounts. The defendants' case was that there was no arrangement to pay the plaintiff any commission for collecting accounts. The plaintiff told the Court that he had no agreement for the payment of the commission, but the defendants gave him instructions to collect the various accounts, and he did not see why he should do it for nothing. The Judge thought it only reasonable that the percentage which covered the obtaining of the order should include collecting the accounts. The custom of paying for collection

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was quite different in various trades. The representative of the defendant company said the plaintiff was formerly paid a salary as well as commission. He had three months' trial, and at the end of the three months business was not satisfactory, and the plaintiff received notice. A fresh arrangement was made, and he was put on commission only. Then it came to his knowledge that the plaintiff was collecting money from their customers and keeping it. They sued him, and obtained judgment. It was not the custom of the oil-trade to pay for collecting accounts. The plaintiff said he had been paid 5 per cent. commission for collecting accounts for other firms, and his opinion was that the defendant company advertised for a man like him, and when they had obtained his connection from him they did not want him any more. The Judge said that, as the plaintiff had no special agreement for the payment of commission, he could only rely on the custom of the oil-trade; and, as the custom had not been established, judgment must be entered for the defendants. They did not ask for costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

AT Bow Street Police Court on February 14, Arthur Spinks, chemist, 134 Theobald's Road, W.C., was charged before Mr. Marsham with selling liniment of soap containing 40 per cent. of methylated spirit. Mr. Walford, who prosecuted on behalf of the Holborn Borough Council, explained that the case had been adjourned at the request of the defendant, in order that the third sample taken might be sent to Somerset House for analysis. The liniment sold by defendant was not in accordance with the B.P., the standard by which it was usual to judge drugs. On the day the sample was obtained from the defendant thirteen samples were got from chemists. Of that number only three contained methylated spirit. The British Pharmacopœia was drawn up every three or four years by the General Medical Council, on which chemists were represented (*sic*). He (Mr. Walford) was not aware of the result of the analysis at Somerset House.

Mr. Marsham: They say it is compounded of methylated spirit.

The inspector and his assistant then gave evidence of purchase. In reply to Mr. F. W. Beck, the C. D. A. solicitor, who appeared for defendant, the inspector said he was aware that there were two kinds of soap-liniment. He paid 8*d*. for 4 oz. of the liniment, but that included the price of the bottle.

Mr. Beck: Do you know that it would be impossible to get rectified spirit at that price?—Witness: So far as my experience goes I think it would.

James K. Colwell, analyst for the Borough of Holborn, deposed to the analysis. On the day he received the sample in dispute, he was also supplied with twelve other samples for analysis. Of these only three contained methylated spirit. Cross-examined by Mr. Beck, witness said he had no knowledge of any other standard than the British Pharmacopœia. He was not familiar with the pharmacopœia of the London Hospital. Mr. Beck then handed witness Squire's "London Hospitals Pharmacopœias," and pointed out that the formulas there given showed that in the London Hospital liniment of soap was compounded either with methylated spirit or with rectified spirit. At the University Hospital only methylated spirit was used. Mr. Colwell said he did not recognise it as a standard.

Mr. Beck: Do you suggest that everything included in the British Pharmacopœia must be prepared in accordance with it?—Witness: Certainly.

Mr. Beck: Do you mean to say that if such things as starch, sugar, soap, turpentine, beeswax, sherry, lard, cotton-wool, figs, prunes, indiarubber, and brandy are asked for, the B.P. article should be supplied?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Beck: What is methylated spirit?—Witness: Alcohol containing 10 per cent. of wood spirit.

Mr. Beck: So that, as a matter of fact, only 10 per cent. of the alcohol is other than rectified spirit. What was the total percentage of alcohol in the sample?—Witness: About 43 per cent.

Mr. Beck: Are you assuming that the whole of the spirit in the composition has been treated with wood-naphtha?—Witness: Very nearly, I think. Only 10 per cent. of what I call methylated spirit was a foreign ingredient. The other 90 per cent. was actually ethylic alcohol.

Mr. Beck then read portions of Dr. Attfield's speech at Plymouth, in 1900, in which he condemned the attempt to set up the British Pharmacopœia as a legal standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Mr. Colwell said he had heard something of that, but had not paid much attention to it.

Mr. Beck: But you will before this case is over.

He then proceeded to quote other extracts from Attfield's "Digest" to the effect that the British Pharmacopœia is merely a guide to the prescriber. Those responsible for that publication, he said, had never sought powers to set up a standard, satisfactory or unsatisfactory, for household medicines. Dr. Attfield considered that it would be absurd to apply such a standard as the British Pharmacopœia to commercial articles.

Mr. Beck (to witness): Do not you think then that the compilers of the British Pharmacopœia recognise a medicinal and commercial standard?—Yes; there seems to be a distinction drawn.

Mr. Beck: If you were to ask for sugar, would you expect it to be supplied according to the British Pharmacopœia?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Beck: What! If you went to your grocer for it?—Yes. The sugar of the British Pharmacopœia is a cane sugar. If I asked for refined sugar, I should expect to get it.

Mr. Beck: If you asked for turpentine from an oilman, would you expect to get B.P. turpentine?—If I went to a chemist's shop for it I should. I do not know much about turpentine.

Would you expect to get brandy according to the British Pharmacopœia?—I might not get it of the exact alcoholic strength.

Mr. Beck: But that is the very object of the British Pharmacopœia, to describe the exact strength. You might have the celebrated brand of 1864 or the fusel-oil article manufactured two years ago.

Witness: Liniment of soap is a compound.

Mr. Beck: I hope you do not suppose that brandy is not. (Laughter.)

In answer to further questions witness said soap-liniment had been sold for about thirty years. He had not heard much regarding it until about three months ago. Of course there was a difference between commercial articles and drugs. Mr. Walford, in re-examination, obtained the admission from Mr. Colwell that there were two standards for various articles—one for chemists and another for grocers.

After a prolonged hearing, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

IS BEESWAX A DRUG?

AT the Deal Police Court on February 20, Stewart Dunn, chemist, was summoned for selling beeswax which Mr. Adams, public analyst, certified to be adulterated with 30 per cent. of paraffin wax. The case was prosecuted by the police superintendent, and Mr. Morice, barrister, defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. The constable who purchased the wax said he paid 15*d*. for 8 oz. Superintendent Chaney said he had purchased many samples previously from Mr. Dunn, and none had been found wrong before. In cross-examination witness said he had been instructed by the authorities to purchase beeswax from chemists only. He understood from Stone's "Justices' Manual" that it was a drug if bought from a chemist, but not if bought from another tradesman. He produced the third sample of wax, which consisted of three tablets, each branded "W.H.B."

Mr. Morice said he should prove that the defendant had bought this brand on the assurance that it was absolutely pure, and at a specially high price, but he was not proposing to challenge the analysis. He should rely on the legal point. Basing his argument on the reported case of Fowle *v.* Fowle, he said it had been held in that case that beeswax was not a drug. The fact that it was named in the British Pharmacopœia did not suffice to make it a drug. Soft soap, turpentine, resin, starch, and many other substances were named in the Pharmacopœia, but were not in ordinary cases drugs.

The Magistrates' Clerk, quoting from the judgment in Fowle *v.* Fowle, said an inference was conveyed that beeswax might be a drug if sold by a chemist.

Mr. Morice said if sold in a Bond Street shop to a doctor such a circumstance might be a special one, but the ordinary

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sales by chemists in no respect differed from those made by other tradesmen. He was ready to call evidence if necessary; but he submitted that he had no case to reply to.

The Magistrates retired to consult. On returning to court, the Chairman said the Bench wished to say, in the first place, that they did not for a moment consider that Mr. Dunn's reputation had been in question. This was purely a technical dispute, and it had not been proved to their satisfaction that beeswax was a drug. They therefore dismissed the summons.

On the application of Superintendent Chaney, they agreed to state a case if applied for.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. A. C. Wootton were in court to give evidence for the defence.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 17.

AT a sitting of the Justiciary Appeal Court, Edinburgh, on February 20, a decision under the Pharmacy Acts, by Sheriff Fyfe, Glasgow, was brought under review. The Sheriff held that under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (1868) the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society had no title to prosecute Dr. Steele Smith in his shop in Springburn Road, Glasgow, for contravening the Act by selling poison to a purchaser without making the entries in a book kept for the purpose, provided by the Act, and having failed to label the bottle, and he dismissed the complaint. The Lords of Appeal now held that the Act empowers the registrar to prosecute under this section, recalled the sheriff's decision, and remitted to him to proceed with the complaint.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM LOWSON LOTEN, Chemist and Druggist, Hull.—At the Hull County Court, on February 14, an application was made for the annulment of a bankruptcy-order against this debtor. In making the application, it was stated that the receiving-order was made on November 30, 1900, and since the adjudication Mr. Loten had paid the amount of his liability in full, together with 4-per-cent. interest. As the Official Receiver had no objection, the application was granted.

Re ROGERS BROTHERS, 31 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial and Produce Brokers.

A SITTING of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on February 19, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, when Mr. E. B. Rogers was examined. Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver, conducted the examination, and Mr. Carrington appeared for the debtors. The facts elicited have previously been reported, and after the evidence the learned Registrar said he had listened attentively throughout, and all he could gather was that the witness knew nothing about the sales, the consignment of goods, the bills, the exchange cheques, or the books, and yet he had been working from 9 at morn until 12 at night. Witness explained that he was buying and selling all day long. He knew nothing whatever about the obtaining of money on goods, and in fact he was not even aware that loans were being raised. At the rising of the Court the examination was adjourned for a week.

Re REGINALD BETTS, whose present address is unknown lately carried on business as a chemist and druggist at Market Hill, Framlingham.—The creditors met at the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 18, the Official Receiver (Mr. Frederick Messent) presiding. The Official Receiver stated the bankrupt commenced business as a chemist at Framlingham eight or ten years ago with borrowed capital, but several months ago he became pressed for money, and had to seek assistance from his friends. At that time he estimated his assets to be:—Book-debts, 75*l.*; goodwill of business, 300*l.*; stock, 200*l.*; equity of redemption of house and shop, 500*l.*; total, 1,075*l.* The liabilities were about 1,500*l.* At that time the debtor's furniture belonged to him. The bankrupt opened negotiations with Messrs. Gostling & Co., of Diss, and sold the business to them. Subsequently, on December 18, 1901, he departed from his dwelling-house, this being the act of bankruptcy. Mr. Messent further stated that the bank were creditors for 200*l.*, and they would, no doubt, appropriate the life-policy in reduction of their claim. The Official Receiver observed that Mr. Pankhurst, to whom the debtor stated he had sold his goods, hesitated to come forward. He could not say whether the amount for which the business was sold was a fair price. Mr. Walker (representing Mr. Garrard, Framlingham) expressed the opinion that it was sold for less than its value. The meeting decided that the Official Receiver should act as trustee, and he was instructed to make inquiry regarding bankrupt's furniture, alleged to have been sold, and to seize it if allowable.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Beaman, G. W. H., Beaman, H. S., and **Wyman, W. S.,** under the style of the Spa Road Beverage Company, Loftie Street, New Church Street, Bermondsey, S.E., manufacturers of mineral-waters, ginger-beer, and other beverages.

Hook, C., Lauder, F. V., and **Neilson, D. M.,** under the style of C. Hook & Co., Kneller Road, Brockley, S.E., manufacturers of tannic anti-fouling compound; so far as regards F. V. Lauder.

Lewis, F. B., and **Mossman, R. A.,** St. Leonards-on-Sea and Hollington, Sussex, physicians and surgeons.

Richardson, M. J., and **Robertson, A. W.,** under the name of Richardson & Robertson, Gosport, general medical practitioners.

Turner, G., and **Elliott, F. J.,** under the style of Elliott & Turner, Biddenden, Kent, grocers, &c.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Freeman, Delamark, Dorset Square, N.W., surgeon, discharge suspended for two years, ending January 16, 1904.

Scotch Bankrupt.

Vogt, Henri, under the firm name of Henri Vogt & Co., sometime residing at 64 Princes Street, and now at 124 Queen Street, Peterhead, lately carrying on business as a drug merchant at 6 Rood Lane, London.

Deed of Arrangement.

Nicholls, Allen William, trading as A. W. Nicholls & Son, 85 Broadwall, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, and residing at 44 Hinton Road, Loughborough Junction, surgical plaster manufacturer. Trustee, Wm. H. Goodwin, 24 Coleman Street, E.C., accountant. Dated, February 5; filed, February 12. Liabilities unsecured, 1,250*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 95*l.* Among the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Baker & Sons, London	17	0	0
Beach James & Son, London	41	0	0
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London ...	79	0	0
Davy, Hill, Son & Co., London	21	0	0
Durno, Dr., London...	11	0	0
Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), London	27	0	0
Lamb, Son & Prance, London	50	0	0
Maclaren, F. J., & Co., Manchester ...	53	0	0
Nicholls, R. T. (exors of), London ...	850	0	0
Preferential Creditors.			
Field & Sons, London	12	0	0
Fisher, Clara, Eastbourne	11	0	0

New Companies & Company News

CYANIDE PLANT-SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of consulting-engineers, mining-engineers, assayers, chemists, &c. Registered office, 56 New Broad Street, E.C.

BELLAMY BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Hamilton Street, Great Grimsby, and at Upgate Louth, both in Lincs., as "Bellamy Brothers," of which J. B. Bellamy and W. H. Bellamy are joint proprietors, and to carry on the business of mineral-water and cordial manufacturers, brewers of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. B. Bellamy, W. H. Bellamy, J. Brussey, and H. N. Hickson. Registered office, Hamilton Street, Great Grimsby.

CADRONES (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by W. C. Jones at 2 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W., as "W. C. Jones & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, opticians, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. C. Jones, 4 Queen's Road, Paddington, W., chemist; Mrs. M. Jones, 4 Queen's Road, Paddington, W.; Miss M. E. C. Jones, 4 Queen's Road, Paddington, W.; H. C. Jones, 4 Queen's Road, Paddington, W., gentleman; W. W. C. Jones

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4 Queen's Road, Paddington, W., dental surgeon; T. A. L. Rogers, 16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., clerk; and Miss M. A. Bugler, 35 Riffel Road, Willesden Green. No initial public issue.

Durant & Co. (Limited).—Capital 16,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business, including the Dylisia and other trade marks, formulæ and processes, of manufacturers of toilet-preparations, ointments, creams, soaps and perfumes, carried on at 21 Rosbery Avenue, E.C., and 19 Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, W.C., by L. A. Lewis, A. J. Noyes, and F. C. Monnickendam, as "Durant & Co.," for 11,000*l.* (10,000*l.* payable in shares), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in druggists' sundries, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. H. Monnickendam, 24 Oppidans Road, South Hampstead, clerk; J. F. Markham, 61 Constantine Road, Hampstead; traveller; W. S. Cool, 3 St. James' Square, S.W., civil servant; T. J. Mason, Braughing, Ware, Herts, clerk; L. A. Lewis, 10 Pandora Road, West Hampstead, N.W., Colonial broker; A. J. Noyes, 14 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial broker; and F. C. Monnickendam, 8 Wyndham Crescent, Dartmouth Park, N., perfumer. No initial public issue. The first directors are L. A. Lewis, A. J. Noyes, and F. C. Monnickendam (managing director for seven years, with 250*l.* per annum for the first three years and 300*l.* per annum after). Registered office, 21 Rosbery Avenue, E.C.

Bouillon Fleet (Limited). — Consideration of the winding-up petition has again been deferred, as the parties are negotiating.

United British Castor Oil Company (Limited).—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on February 19, but the proceedings were private.

John Oakey & Sons (Limited).—The directors propose a final dividend upon the ordinary shares of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 together with a bonus of 2½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year.

Alfred Bird & Sons (Limited).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that the profit for the year amounts to 35,524*l.*, which, with the balance brought forward, makes a total of 41,694*l.* The directors propose to appropriate this amount as follows:—Preference dividend for the year (already paid), 7,078*l.*; dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, inclusive of interim dividends (5,625*l.*) already paid, 15,000*l*; to carry to a reserve fund 10,000*l.*, and to carry forward 9 616*l.*

Bovril (Limited).—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices in Old Street, E.C., on February 14, Viscount Duncannon, C.B., chairman of the company, presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, referred to the death of one of their directors, Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell. He then took in detail the items in the report, particulars of which were given in last week's issue (page 273). He reported continual progress in the prosperity of the company. The net profits during the five years of the company's existence have been: 1896 (one and a-half months), 17,076*l.*; 1897, 144,941*l.*; 1898 146,486*l.*; 1899, 125,557*l.*; 1900, 180,600*l*; 1901, 157,672*l.* In round figures three-quarters of a million has been earned in five years. Mr. G. Lawson Johnston (Vice-chairman) seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. E. G. Flower said as it was proposed to add 25,000*l.* to reserve fund, raising it to 95 000*l.*, he desired to know whether the directors considered that a sufficient reserve in view of the enormous extent of the business of the company. In order to make the company's position stronger, he thought it would be better to increase the reserve fund, and he would suggest that ½ per cent. of the proposed dividend on the deferred shares should be utilised for that purpose. Mr. B. S. Straus asked if the profits of the year under review were larger than those of 1898 irrespective of all Government and war orders. The Chairman said the profits during the past year were considerably larger than those of 1898, which were the largest profits prior to the war. Dr. Brisbane wanted more information regarding Virol, and the Chairman, in reply, stated that he was not able to give any detailed information. Bovril (Limited) was interested in Virol (Limited) to the extent of 25,000*l.* The motion then put was carried unanimously. The retiring directors (Viscount Duncannon and Dr Farquharson) were re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Personalities.

Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., has been appointed an elector to the chair of chemistry at Cambridge.

Mr. A. Herbert Willson has been appointed dispenser at the Stepney Union Dispensary in succession to Mr. A. F. Gray.

Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., chemist and druggist, has been appointed on the sub-committee of the Cambridge Public Health Committee.

Mr. H. Gadd, J.P., has been re-elected a member of the committee of the Exeter branch of the London Association for the Protection of Trade.

We note that Mr. T. H. W. Idris, of Pratt Street, Camden Town, N.W., has arrived safely in South Africa, as extracts from his letters home are appearing in the daily press.

Mr. Arthur S. Horne, of Hele's School, Exeter, has been temporarily appointed demonstrator of botany and chemistry at the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

Dr. John R. Gilmour, eldest son of Mr. William Gilmour, pharmaceutical chemist, Edinburgh, has been admitted by ballot to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Lieutenant George Ellis, M.R.C.V.S., son of Mr. A. Ellis, chemist and druggist, South Shields, has been selected by the War Office veterinary department and ordered to proceed immediately to Fiume in Austria to take charge of a large consignment of remounts for the army in South Africa.

Dr. Inglis Clark, of Edinburgh, lectured at Highgate, N., on Monday evening to a large audience on "Mountaineering." The lecture was exceptionally good, and was illustrated in a practical manner, the illustrations including about a hundred lantern slides of Scotch Mountains, the Tyrol, Mont Blanc, and the Italian Alps, the places photographed being parts which the lecturer has himself ascended.

Mr. T. C. W. Martin was presented with an illuminated address at a dinner given in his honour at the Old Parr's Head, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 18, by the committee of the Junior Pharmacy Ball. Mr. R. L. Cassie, on behalf of the committee, in presenting the address, spoke of the high appreciation and regard in which he was held by his late fellow-committeemen, and felt that this was but a small recognition of the excellent services rendered by him as M.C. of the ball and Chairman of the committee for the last twenty years.

Mr A. R. Fox, chemist and druggist, Exchange Street, Sheffield, has at a by-election been returned to the Sheffield City Council as the Liberal representative of the Crookesmoor ward. Mr. Fox is the only chemist occupying a seat in the Council Chamber of Sheffield Corporation. He was President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society twelve years ago, is now senior Vice-President, and three years ago was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. Since his election he has received numerous letters of congratulation from pharmacists in different parts of the country, including Mr. Newsholme, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Fox is the principal partner of the firm of Wm. Fox & Sons, botanic druggists.

Dr. J. Reynolds Green, F.R.S., Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been elected to a Fellowship of Downing College, Cambridge. This does not imply that Dr. Green will vacate the Bloomsbury chair; in fact, an authority on University Fellowships informs us that the new Fellow will be expected to do half-a-dozen things—viz. (1) attend to his duties as a member of Council, (2) attend College meetings, (3) attend chapel and feasts occasionally, (4) supervise or direct the studies of the natural science men, (5) give a course of lectures, perhaps, and (6) receive the quarterly emoluments, if any. The last two words are indicative of the fact that Downing College riches are in land, and the emoluments are proverbially low. Still, we have no doubt the professor will be equal to the half-dozen new duties that accompany the honour just conferred upon him.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

LORD AVEBURY'S SHOPS BILL.

The debate on the second reading of Lord Avebury's Bill to regulate the closing hours of shops, which took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday, ended, as was expected, in the rej ction of the proposals. It cannot be imagined that the noble Lord himself anticipated any other result. In his proposals he had ignored one of the leading recommendations of the committee which considered the subject —namely, that the local authority should be empowered to pass provisional orders making such regulations in respect to closing as they might think fit. Instead of leaving the matter in the hands of the local authority, he stuck to his old proposal that action should only be taken upon a requisition from a two-third majority of the shopkeepers, and he thereby rekindled all the old opposition based on the alleged tyranny of majorities and the interference with the liberty of the subject. In passing, it may be noted that Sir Charles Dilke has abided by the views of the Committee in the Bill he has standing on the order paper of the Lower House. The Earl of Wemyss championed the minorities with his wonted vigour. Through his spectacles he could only see "intolerable tyranny," "mistaken philanthropy," and divers other most objectionable things. A few of his colleagues took their cue from him, and shook their solemn heads with good effect, as was afterwards proved. But the heaviest blow against the Bill was dealt by the representative of the Government (Lord Belper), who explained that the proposals had not the approval of the Home Office. This was the crack of the Ministerial whip, and noble lords who came down with doubts suddenly found themselves men of profound conviction. When things were in this state Lord Rosebery intervened. He endeavoured to compromise the Government and at the same time sap the newly gotten convictions of the waverers. "Was not it," he asked, "the Prime Minister himself who declared that it was desirable to give to local authorities such powers as might be necessary to carry out the general wishes of the shopkeeping community with reference to the hours of closing?" Then he asked whether the Government would, in the event of this Bill being lost, be prepared to give effect to that declaration of opinion? The thrust was cleverly placed. It drew laughter and cheers, and after a moment of uneasiness the Duke of Devonshire got up, and somewhat feebly endeavoured to turn the point by suggesting that the ex-Premier had himself complained that the Government programme was already too large. Thereupon the Lord Chancellor, assuming the rôle of the "common-sense adviser," expressed the opinion that it would be disrespectful to the Committee of last year to pass a Bill which was not on the lines of their report. I could not help wondering whether his Lordship of the Woolsack had forgotten his own definition of a "common-sense" view. One day he bluntly told a learned counsel that to argue from common sense was simply to argue from an exaggerated idea of one's own opinions. Be that as it may, the end of the Bill was defeat. Only 26 supported the second reading, while 57 went into the Opposition lobby. The result is that if anything in the matter is to be done this session it will have to be through Sir Charles Dilke's Bill in the Commons, and the state of public business there makes the chances of that measure anything but rosy.

CHEMISTS AND THE BILL.

A large number of petitions in favour of the Bill were presented. Among the petitioners were the following:—

Chemist and Druggist Society in Ireland.
Ulster Pharmaceutical Association of Belfast.
North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.
Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.
Hull Chemists' Association.
Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association.
Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.
Inverness Chemists' Association.
Grimsby and District Chemists' and Druggists' Association.
Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.
Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.
Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Chemists' Association.
Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association.
Wrexham and District Chemists' Association.
Leicester Chemists' Social Union.
Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association.
East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association.
Bradford and District Chemists' Association.
Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association.
Derby and District Chemists' Association.

PROPOSED MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Mr. D. A. Thomas has given notice of a motion suggesting the appointment of a Minister of Industry and Commerce to take the place of what he calls the obsolete Board of Trade. So far very little attention has been paid to it, for the simple reason that there is practically no prospect of its being discussed, at least this session. I believe a small number of members look upon the proposal with so much favour that they would go into the lobby for it, and undoubtedly there is a considerably larger number who would not be sorry to see a change, although they would not actively assist Mr. Thomas at present. It is not a secret that Mr. Gerald Balfour's appointment as President of the Board of Trade is responsible for a good deal of the discontent.

ONE BILL DEAD.

The bill to abolish the "conscientious objector" in regard to vaccination which was introduced in the House of Lords a fortnight ago by Lord Newton is already dead. It came on for second reading on Monday, but the discussion had not lasted long before it was pointed out that the present Act would run to the end of next year, and that this Bill if passed could only come into operation a few months before that Act would cease to have effect. In these circumstances the prevailing contention among their lordships was that it would be well to postpone any re-opening of the question till the Act came up for renewal or repeal, and this view was made the finding of the House by a considerable majority on a division.

THE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

In reply to Sir W. Foster, Mr. Long stated on February 13 that the two farms for experimental work are situated at Stansted, in Essex. They belong to Sir James Blyth, who has placed them at the disposal of the Royal Commission free of charge. Laboratories and other necessary buildings are being erected.

VACCINATING MONKEYS.

In the *Lancet* the other week, Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, described experiments in the vaccination of monkeys, the object being to find if children could be vaccinated with vaccine thus obtained. Mr. T. Bayley asked the President of the Local Government Board on February 13 whether the Board had given Dr. Copeman leave to vaccinate children with vaccine so obtained; and Mr. Long replied that Dr. Copeman informed him that he had made experiments of the kind. The Board have not given him permission to vaccinate children with lymph yielded by the monkey, and he has not in fact done so.

THE SUPPLY OF LYMPH.

The Government have announced through Mr. Long that they do not propose to ask Parliament for power to control the lymph supplied from sources outside the Local Government Board. Some members who have been following up the matter with much care are greatly dissatisfied, and there is talk of seeking an opportunity of raising a discussion when the vote for the Local Government Board comes on. The contention is that until the Board takes steps to supply all the lymph that is required by private as well as public vaccinators it is imperative that there should be some Government test of the quality of the article placed on the market by outside makers.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Mr. Long was asked the other day whether he has taken any steps to carry out the recommendations of the Pre-

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servatives Committee to standardise the percentage of preservatives allowable in other articles besides butter and milk. From the answer given it appears that the right honourable gentleman has not arrived at a decision as to the course to be followed. Legislation will, of course, be necessary to give effect to the recommendations.

SUGAR DUTIES.

A meeting of members was held in Committee Room 10 on February 17 to receive a deputation from the sugar and confectionery trades in opposition to any increase in the sugar duties. Sir Albert Rollit presided, and the deputation included Messrs. Rowntree (York), Stanley Machin, Blackwell, and others. These gentlemen stated their views, and were asked many questions bearing on the matter.

Trade Notes.

THE GAMEKEEPERS' ANNUAL for 1902 has just been published by Spratts' Patent (Limited), 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C. It contains articles on dog-breaking, pheasant-rearing, the game laws, game coverts, grouse-rearing, fish-culture, and such gamey subjects, and is priced at 1*s.*

WELLCOME EXPOSURE RECORD.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. inform us that they can now supply this book in the Italian language, and with exposure and other tables suitable for use in Italy, and other countries on the Mediterranean. The English edition has met with such a demand that a limited edition is being reprinted.

WHITE ARSENIC.—Messrs. Gironés & Henrich, Consejo de Ciento, 329 Barcelona, Spain, who are proprietors of large arsenic mines in the Pyrenees, call attention to their product in our advertisement pages. The firm have recently erected works at Badolona for the manufacture of the best white arsenic, and they are prepared to supply it in any quantity. Mr. J. Hernaman James, Assay Office, Swansea, is the agent in Great Britain, and intending buyers would do well to write to him for quotations.

Business Changes.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED) have just opened premises at 18 Shepherd's Bush Green, W.

MR. J. R. JARRETT, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business at Glasfryn, Trawsfynydd, Merioneth.

HEWITTS (LIMITED), chemists and druggists, announce that they are giving up their pharmacy at 41 Crook Street, Bolton.

MESSRS. CADRONES (LIMITED), homœopathic chemists, have removed from 23 Bayswater Terrace, to 4 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

MR. W. SPENCER TURNER, pharmaceutical chemist, has removed from Norwich, and has reopened his shop at Willingham, Cambs.

THE business of Mr. A. G. Bartley, dispensing chemist (lately conducted by Messrs. H. J. Bounds, Limited), 88 Westbourne Grove, W., has been transferred to Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, 78 Westbourne Grove, W.

THE business of the late Mr. J. R. Mowatt, pharmaceutical chemist, at 109 High Street, Cheltenham, has been purchased and is being carried on by Messrs. H. B. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, and F. H. King, chemist and druggist, under the style of Mowatt & Co.

DRUG-TRADE FIRE-INSURANCE.—Members of the Special Committee appointed by the drug-trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to protest against the new schedule have had a conference with the Warehouse Committtee of the Fire Insurance Exchange, with the result that the Committee will make such changes as they deem necessary and desirable in the present classification, and submit the revised schedule to the Fire-insurance interests at a future meeting for their approval.

Deaths.

GILSON.—On February 15, at Camden Road, N., after a long illness, Mr. Charles Boulter Gilson, late of the Scottish Pharmacie, Mentone. Aged 38.

LENG.—Sir William Christopher Leng, the Sheffield journalist, who died early in the morning of February 20 was at the age of seventeen apprenticed to Mr. Fulham, wholesale druggist and drysalter, Hull, and at the conclusion of his apprenticeship commenced business on his own account in Hull as a chemist and druggist. In a short time he found that the mere buying and selling of drugs did not afford sufficient variety for his versatile nature. He accordingly began to write articles for the local papers, and so well did these take that he began to look on business with a somewhat philosophical contempt. His brother (Sir John Leng), was at the time Editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, and he wrote for that newspaper the foreign articles, and was finally induced by his brother to forsake pills for press work. At the end of eleven years in the drug trade, namely, in 1859, he joined the staff of the *Dundee Advertiser*, and five years lates removed to Sheffield, where he did excellent public service by the investigation and exposure at great personal risk of the system of Trade Union picketing which at that time disgraced Sheffield. Sir William's death followed upon a radical operation which he underwent a few days ago.

MICKS.—At Plâs Merfyn, Eltham Road, Lee, on February 17, Sir Robert Micks. Aged 67. Sir Robert Micks entered the Inland Revenue service in 1846. He was Receiver-General for Ireland, and subsequently secretary of the department in London. In 1892 he was knighted, and two years later he retired from the service.

REES.—At Ystrad, Rhondda, on February 8, Mr. David Rees, chemist and druggist. Aged 44.

WALKER.—On February 13, at Bath, Mr. Henry John Walker, chemist and druggist. Aged 80. Mr. Walker, who suffered from a weak heart, was found dead in his dining-room. He succeeded to the business founded by his father in Broad Street, Bath, and founded the mineral-water business now carried on as Walker, Raggatt & Co. Mr. Walker was for fifteen years a member of the City Council, for thirty-six years churchwarden of St. Michael's, and for forty-two years a member of the Floral Fête and Band Committee.

Recent Wills.

BOWERBANK.—Probate of the will of Mr. Joseph Bowerbank pharmaceutical chemist, of Cockermouth (one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), who died on November 21, 1901, has been granted to his executor and executrix, Mr. Michael Falcon, Horstead House, Norwich, gentleman, and Isabella Falcon. The gross value of the estate was 66,244*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personalty 56,211*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

HUCKLEBRIDGE.—Probate of the will of Mr. Philip Huckle-bridge, chemist and druggist, 116 Ebury Street, Eaton Square S.W., who died at the Talbot Hotel, Cuckfield, on October 12, has been granted to his widow, the sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 608*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and the net personalty 486*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

HUDSON.—The estate of the late Mr. Joseph Hudson, of 41 Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds, drysalter, who died on November 8, 1901, amounted to 8,611*l.* gross, the net personalty being 8,455*l.*

TOMLINSON.—The will of Mr. James Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, Chelmsford, who died on October 17 at "The Limes," New London Road, Chelmsford, has been proved by his executors, Mr. Joseph Tilby, The Avenue, Gipsy Hill, Norwood, gentleman; Mr. Donald George Gaul, Unthanks Road, Norwich; and his widow, Mrs. Alice Tomlinson. The gross value of the estate was 7,075*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the net personalty 2,574*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

MR. HAMILTON KING, American Consul General at Bangkok, says the direct imports of American chemicals and drugs into Siam are exceedingly good. In 1900 they amounted in value to 11,177 Mexican dollars (about 1,117*l.*)

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS—(*continued*).

WE now take up consideration of castor-oil emulsions which are to be compounded in a mortar only. See an excellent form in the B.P. 1898, page 216.

(1)

℞ Ol. ricini,
Mucilag. acaciæ, aa.... ... ... ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒj.

Mucilage in mortar, add oil and water alternately in portions and not too rapidly. When emulsified, add remaining water by degrees, bearing in mind that this class of emulsions will not bear rapid dilution. Neglect of this precaution is a frequent cause of failure.

(2)

℞ Ol. ricini ... ... ʒiij.
Ovi vitell. ... ... ½
Syr. flor. aurant. ... ... ʒss.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒiss.

Castor-oil emulsions differ in one respect from most others, in that when syrup is present it is better to add it directly to the oil.

Order: Yolk; ol. cum syrupo; water, slowly added.

(3)

Paris Codex Formula.

℞ Ol. ricini ... ... ʒj.
Pulv. acaciæ ... ... gr. xx.
Syrupi... ... ... ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒj.

Order: Acacia + oil + syrup + water, by degrees.

(4)

Evelina Hospital.

℞ Ol. ricini ... ... ♏ 96
Pulv. acaciæ,
Pulv. sacchari, aa ... ... ʒj.
Aq. carui ad ... ... ʒj.

Order: Gum and sugar in mortar; oil in portions, thinned with aq. carui, remainder of which to be added slowly last.

(5)

℞ Ol. ricini,
Syrupi, aa ... ... ʒj.
Pulv. tragac. comp. ... ... gr. x.
Ol. caryoph. ... ... ♏ij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒj.
Tinct. hyoscyam. ... ... ♏iv.

In glass measure mix ol. ricini and ol. caryoph., to which, by stirring, add the syrup. This mixture to be added gradually to the compound tragacanth powder in the mortar, thinned down by a little water; dilute tinct. hyoscyam. with remaining water, and add last.

(6)

℞ Ol. ricini ... ... ʒij.
Tinct. catechu ... ... ʒj.
Mucil. acaciæ ... ... ʒiij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒij.

Add the tincture to the oil, when it will form a jelly; add mucilage, and gradually dilute with water. Result, a light chocolate coloured emulsion. Many methods have been essayed with this emulsion, but none have proved as satisfactory as the one now given.

Turpentine emulsions.

These seem to inspire a certain hesitation in the dispenser's mind, for which there is no just cause. The oil is suspended with great facility, and the result is satisfactory. These emulsions are worked with alternate small portions of turpentine and water. When a turpentine emulsion has gone wrong in the making, add water, ten or twenty drops at a time, or more, until suspension has been restored—a statement already made, but which will bear repetition.

(1)

Simplest Formula.

Ol. terebinth.... ... ... ʒj.
Mucilag. ... ... ʒij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒj.

Mucilage in mortar; turpentine and water alternately by degrees; when thoroughly emulsified, water may be stirred in in a gentle stream.

(2)

℞ Ol. terebinth.... ... ... ʒij.
Pulv. saponis... ... ... ϑij.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒj.

Soap in mortar. Repeat method (1).

(3)

℞ Ol. terebinth. ... ... ʒj.
Ol. olivæ ... ... ʒiss.
Pulv. acaciæ,
Pulv. sacchari, ad ... ... ʒss.
Tinct. opii ... ... ♏xv.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒij.

To the mixed gum and sugar add the previously mixed turpentine and oil; water by degrees; tinct. opii, diluted with remaining water, to be added last.

(4)

℞ Ol. terebinth. ... ... ʒij.
Spt. chloroform. ... ... ʒss.
Pulv. tragac.... ... ... gr. vj.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ... ʒij.

Spirit on the tragacanth; turpentine and water added by degrees alternately; remaining water last.

(5)

℞ Ol. terebinth. ... ... ʒj.
Mist. amygdal. ... ... ʒvij.

Answers pretty well owing to the gum acacia (1 in 12) present in the mistura.

(6)

Make linimentum terebinthinæ, B.P. 1898, page 174, strictly according to directions. No heat to be applied in dissolving the soft soap.

Hints and Verses.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

A House of Bottles! (p. 565).
Where is the house
You should give a trial
For bottle or phial,
In old or new style?

This is the house!
For carboy or measure
We'll deem it a pleasure
To take, at your leisure,
An order or two.
We'll treat you quite fairly,
We always act squarely,
We never—or rarely—
Send goods that won't do.
This is the house J. & J. built!

—A. E. WARDEN (Waverley Park, S.E.).

A HINT for preserving front counter glass-case.—Have you ever noticed how the glass of the front flat counter-case becomes in time permanently covered with minute scratches? In some cases this is so bad that it is almost impossible to see through the glass, thereby rendering the case practically useless for the display of goods. These scratches are in nine cases out of ten caused by customers thoughtlessly tapping on the glass with their money while their purchases are being put up by the attendant behind the counter. Most people when they wish to make a purchase instinctively tender the money in payment at the time of asking for their goods, and our retail readers will accordingly find it a useful plan to take the money first (if change is required it can be handed out with the goods), and so deprive their customers of the opportunity of injuring the glass in the manner mentioned. This plan of taking the money first can easily be adopted in a polite way without attracting notice, and it will be surprising to see what a difference there will be, say, after a lapse of six months or so, between a new glass case and an old one where, in the latter case, the plan suggested had not been adopted. As an additional precaution it is useful also to have on the glass-case an indiarubber coin-mat of at least half-a-foot diameter.—C. B. VANCE (Greystones, Ireland).

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Scientific Progress.

Algerian Oil of Rue.—Von Soden and Henle have completed an investigation of this oil, and find that the ketones which are present are in every respect identical with those in ordinary oil of rue. They find about 90 per cent. of a mixture of normal methyl-nonyl and methyl-heptyl ketones present. In addition there is a small amount of esters, which have a marked effect on the odour of the oil. Although the ester has not been fully examined, it appears to be the acetic-acid ester of the secondary alcohol, and of the fatty alcohol corresponding with either one or both of the ketones.

Stylophorum Diphyllum.—Schlotterbeck and Watkins have examined this plant (*Pharm. Revue*, 1901, 10), and state that they have isolated the already known alkaloids—chelidonine, protopine, sanguinarine—and two new bases which they term stylopine and diphylline. Stylopine has the formula $C_{19}H_{19}NO_5$, but diphylline could not be prepared in a state of sufficient purity for reliable analysis. In addition to these alkaloids, the authors have found chelidonic acid and a crystalline body which appears to be identical with chelidoxanthine. Traces of a compound having an odour like coumarin were also detected.

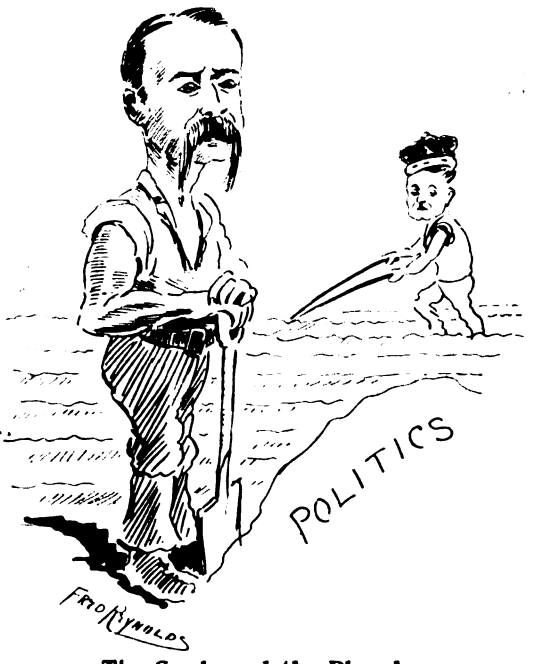
A Delicate Reaction for Nitrates.—According to Cazeneuve, the following is one of the most delicate reactions for small quantities of nitric acid, and may be used for approximately correct estimations of the amount present. In the case of water, for example, 1 litre is evaporated, and the residue is redissolved in distilled water, and a grain of brucine is added. The addition of a little formic acid and a little water, after evaporation, causes a yellow colour to appear, which after twelve hours turns pink. Quantitative estimations are based on a comparison of the colours formed by different samples against a standard under fixed conditions. The method is better than the similar one with sulphuric acid, since the latter often contains nitrates, whereas formic acid seldom, if ever, does.

Sugar-estimation.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Richard J. Moss described an improved volumetric method for the determination of sugar. In Pavy's modification of Fehling's method, cupric oxide is reduced in presence of a large excess of ammonia, which prevents the precipitation of cuprous oxide. The temperature of the boiling liquid varies from about 70° C. to 90° C., and the rate of reduction varies to a corresponding extent. Mr. Moss overcomes this objection to the method by using a much smaller quantity of ammonia, and conducting the titration under pressure, at the temperature of boiling water. The reduction of the cupric oxide is apparently instantaneous, and the results are very sharp and constant.

Corydalis Alkaloids.—A lengthy paper by J. Gadamer appears in the last issue of the *Archiv der Pharmazie* on the chemistry of the corydalis alkaloids in which he reviews all the recent work on the subject and gives details of his own new researches, in which he has been assisted by several colleagues. He divides the alkaloids into several groups, of which we have already given some details. He has now obtained two apparently stereoisomeric forms of inactive corydaline, one melting at 134° C. and the other at 156° C. A study of the reactions of this alkaloid leads him to assign to it a formula closely allied to those of canadine and berberine, the well-known bodies obtained from *Hydrastis canadensis*, the conclusions being akin to those of Dobbie recently communicated to the Chemical Society of London.

Adulteration of Beeswax with Resin.—It is well known that common resin is sometimes added to beeswax in order to counteract the effect of some other adulterant on the analytical figures, the resulting mixture having nearly all the usual constants for true beeswax. Ferdinand Jean gives the following as an accurate method for determining the amount of resin in such samples (*Ann. Chim. Anal.*, 1901, 448). One gramme of the wax is treated with 80 per cent. alcohol on the water-bath; when the wax is melted the mixture is well shaken, and after a time allowed to cool quietly. It is then filtered through balanced filter-papers. The insoluble portion is washed with cold alcohol until the washings are free from acidity, when the resin and stearic acid will be found in the filtrate, the beeswax and most other bodies being on the filter. The weight of the insoluble portion is taken, and the greater portion of the alcohol is driven off from the filtrate. The residue is taken up with ether, and the ethereal solution shaked with zinc oxide. When the solution is no longer acid the mixed stearate and zinc oxide are collected on a filter, washed with ether, and the ethereal solution of zinc resinate is decomposed with water and hydrochloric acid. The free resin can then be taken up with petroleum ether and dried and weighed.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



The Spade and the Plough.

Mr. Evans is a great deal better known to you than he is to me, though he is tolerably well known to me. (Laughter.) He is, as you know, not merely one of the leading spirits of Liverpool Liberalism, but he is occasionally raised to the uneasy throne of the National Liberal Federation. I believe in that capacity, at its last gathering, he deserved well of his country. (Laughter and hear, hear.) I know that is an ambiguous expression, but I prefer to leave it ambiguous. In Liverpool he is distinguished by that constant "spade-work" of which we have heard so much. (Laughter and applause.) I believe there never was such a political navvy—(laughter)—as Mr. Evans, and it is in that spirit that I ask you to hold up your hands for a vote of thanks to Mr. Evans.—(The Earl of Rosebery at Liverpool, on February 14, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Edward Evans, jun.)

He thought he saw the chemist's friend
  Upstanding in a glade;
He looked again and found it was
  A navvy with a spade.
"If he keeps using that," he said,
  "Our fortunes will be made."

He thought he saw a coronet,
  Upon a yokel's brow,
He looked again and found it was
  A furrow and a plough.
"If these two get to work," he said,
  "There will be *such* a row."

He thought he heard a naughty word
  From orchid-labelled "toff";
He listened hard and found it was
  A Chamberlain-ic cough.
"If Agriculture's 'on,'" he said,
  "My premiership is 'off.'"

DIPHTHERIA-SERUM FOR SWEDEN.—The Royal Order regarding the sale of diphtheria-serum in Sweden which comes into force on May 1 has now been published, and it shows that all serum intended for sale in Sweden, whether imported or of home manufacture, has to be submitted to a comptroller in the bottles in which it is to be sold, and with notification of the date of manufacture, and the strength of the immunisation-units. After examination the comptroller is to retain some of the bottles of every lot submitted to him, in order that he may observe and re-test the serum, so that any number which has become unfit for use may be recalled. The serum may only be sold by pharmacists on the prescription of a Swedish doctor.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Mr. Walter Hills

is an excellent choice for the Poisons Committee as the representative of pharmacy. I hope he has noticed the insecticide-poisoning case reported in the *C. & D.*, of February 8, page 220. Sold by a florist in a brandy-bottle with the brandy-label left on. Florist did not know it was a poison.

The Licoricine Information

given by Mr. C. Brown, of Didsbury, and Midlander, should be, if possible, brought to the knowledge of the public through a police-court. To sell under the same name a poisonous preparation by the agency of chemists, and under the same name a similar-looking mixture, but with the poison left out, through grocers is a flagrantly dangerous proceeding. Would not the Merchandise-marks Act meet this case?

Two Hackney Chemists

were summoned at the North London Police Court for selling soap-liniment alleged to have contained methylated spirit. Both denied the charge, and the Somerset House chemists have fully justified their denial. Thus for the hundredth time Somerset House has shielded innocent traders from inaccurate analysm. But it is as well to remind chemists that there are public analysts who would like to substitute a board of reference consisting largely of their precious selves for the Somerset House laboratory. Both chemists in this instance, I am glad to note, got costs, but one (who had to close his shop to go to the court) only got 2*l.* 1*s.*, while the other, who had employed a solicitor, got 5*l.* 5*s.*

Lord Milner's Proclamation

regulating the practice of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy in the Transvaal is not a decree made to wear long. The difficulties thrown in the way of foreign practitioners are reasonable enough while martial law prevails, but they will probably have to be modified when Johannesburg becomes the World-City which Lord Milner has himself prophesied as its early destiny. But Lord Milner and his secretary can hardly have considered the full bearing of their provision against the "practice" of the arts of medicine, dentistry, or pharmacy by unqualified persons. So far as I know the unauthorised "practice" of these arts is not prohibited in any parts of the British Empire except to the extent that the Apothecaries Act of 1815 applies in England and Wales, and a new country with a vast miscellaneous and mining population, which the Transvaal will soon have, is hardly a promising place to begin the experiment. It may be noted in passing that prescribing chemists will be hit by this edict as much as anybody. But it may be said their practice is to be likewise protected. Yes; but there comes the task for Lord Milner's secretary. The practice of medicine, of surgery, of dentistry, may be more or less easily defined; but to define just what it may mean "to practise as a chemist and druggist," how much this covers, and how small a sale of a medicine or a chemical will infringe it, are problems which can easily be settled under martial law, but which would involve endless arguments in a court of law.

The New Calendar

published by the Pharmaceutical Society contains, besides the novelties noted last week, a useful list of judgments which have been given under the Pharmacy Act in the High Courts of England and Scotland. Sixteen are named, and the effect of each is very briefly indicated. In two or three of the references strict accuracy has been sacrificed to brevity. "Berry & Henderson," 1870, for instance, we are told, established that "provisions of Section 17 do not apply to medicines dispensed by persons registered under the Act." This is simply a quotation of the words of the statute, and does not indicate what the action established. The question in dispute was whether the particular mixture supplied (hydrocyanic acid and water), though ordered in prescription-form, but not by a physician, and with a fictitious name of purchaser attached came within the meaning of the term "medicines dispensed." The Court held that it did. Under "Society *v.* Piper," 1893, we are told that "proprietary preparations containing poison are not within the exemption of Section 16 relating to patent medicines." But they are if the article is patented. The words "not actually the subjects of letters patent" should be inserted after "proprietary preparations." In "Society *v.* Turnbull" (Scotland, 1895) it is stated, "Use of title is an offence in Scotland even when such title is associated with modifying words—*e.g.*, photographic chemist." Not always. The words, "when employed by an unregistered person" are wanted to make that statement correct.

Mr. Boot's Ideal

is worth emphasising. It is "to enable all our managers to enjoy a comfortable life under a fair share of remuneration, with the prospect of some secured provision against accident, sickness, or old age." Until this has been provided for, Mr. Boot tells us, his life's aim is still unreached; that is to say, one of his life's aims, his most cherished aim perhaps, but hardly his only life's aim. The "comfortable life" foreshadowed for the happy managers, I gather, is not yet fully provided; it has had to await the accomplishment of other objects—the organisation of the business, the satisfaction of the directors, proper provision for the managing director, and 12 per cent for the shareholders. The last-named gentry constitute a class which is never quite satisfied. Mr. Whitaker Wright has told us that if you give shareholders 20 per cent. they will complain that with more economical management you could have divided 30 per cent.; so in arriving at his ideal Mr. Boot will have to reckon with this element.

There is Another Side

to this "ideal" aspiration. Other people have ideals as well as Mr. Boot, and without for a moment disparaging his benevolence, it may be permissible to ask, merely as a problem in social economics, whether it is better that he or the 250 chemists whom he displaces should attain their ideals, or at least get somewhere near them. For, presumably, Mr. Boot's ideal and the ideals with which his 250 managers set out in life are incompatible. Nearly all the men who have adopted pharmacy as a career have contemplated independence as the object to be aimed at. To the extent to which their capital and their activity allow, Mr. Boot's companies and other companies working on the same lines have destroyed the possibility of attaining this end. The organisation of great manufacturing businesses and similar concerns in the present day renders the dream of independence practically hopeless in many departments of industry, but in retail trade there is no good reason why this should be the case. I believe it will before long come to be recognised as a distinct misfortune for the community that half-a-dozen capitalists should dispossess a thousand tradesmen in various lines all over the country. The names of Lipton, of Boot, of Lilley & Skinner, and of others are familiar in hundreds of English towns. The personalities behind these names are as mythical to customers as the red lions or the green men of a former generation. They pay rates no doubt, but they cannot render the service of the ordinary citizen. And this system is spreading. Is it to the general advantage?

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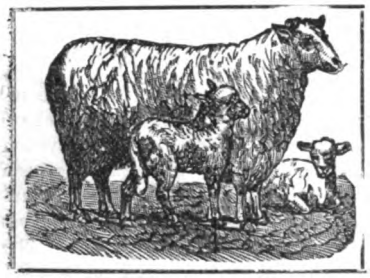
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Editorial Comments.

Early-closing.

LORD AVEBURY'S Bill to give shopkeepers the opportunity if they so desire, of closing early, has been throttled once more in the House of Lords, his motion for the second reading on Tuesday having been opposed by the Earl of Wemyss on the ground that the compulsory regulation by Parliament of the hours of labour of full-grown men is "an undue interference with individual liberty." That is the usual argument brought forward by the opponents of reform, but we are happy to note that the debate did not show outspoken sympathy with it, for the defeat of the Bill is rather due to a tactical blunder of the Noble Lord who has so long agitated this question. In his memorandum to the Bill no mention is made in the reference to the Select Committee of last year to the important proposition brought forward by the Prime Minister, the object of which would be to empower local authorities to make such regulations in regard to early-closing as they deem to be necessary for the districts over which they have control. Lord Avebury avoided that recommendation, and his omission was pointed out in the course of the debate by Lord Belper, who spoke on behalf of the Home Secretary, and because of this omission the Home

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Secretary feels that he cannot give his assent to the Bill. Strange that the Government, if they are earnest about the matter, should not place a verbal amendment on the paper which would make Lord Salisbury's idea operative. The Bishop of Winchester, who immediately followed Lord Belper, made so powerful a speech on behalf of shop assistants, Earl Spencer backing him, that there seemed a likelihood of the opposition being of little avail, when the Earl of Hardwicke, who, like the Bishop, was also a member of the Select Committee, came to the rescue. He explained that on the committee there was a strong feeling, shared, he believed, by the noble marquis, by himself, and certainly by two others, that the Bill was absolutely unworkable. They were totally opposed to local option of any sort, and considered that, if a majority of two-thirds were to overrule the minority, very hard and cruel results would in numerous instances ensue. Another point raised was the difficulty of carrying out the proposals in a district where there might be more than one local authority, and it was not until the Prime Minister made his suggestion that it was possible to produce a report which had the consent of all the members of the committee. The Earl of Hardwicke thus let out the secret of the Select Committee which has been so well kept. It was at this stage of the debate, which had lasted fully an hour, that Lord Rosebery called attention to the fact that the committee reported there was a serious grievance to be redressed, "that earlier closing would be an immense boon to the shopkeeping community, to shopkeepers and shop assistants alike, and that the present hours are grievously injurious to health, especially in the case of women," and under the circumstances recommended the passing of provisional orders. Supposing, added his Lordship, the Bill is negatived or withdrawn, is the Government prepared to bring in a Bill on their recommended lines? The Duke of Devonshire's reply to this was a mocking reference to Lord Rosebery's Liverpool speeches, in which the noble earl expressed a great deal of doubt whether the Government would make effectual progress with the legislation they had promised, and the Lord Chancellor summed up the opposition by saying that the cardinal principle of the Bill, the mode in which the new regulations were to be enforced, was absolutely inconsistent with the recommendations of the committee. After this, defeat was inevitable, for, as our parliamentary representative points out, the majority in the House took the hint from the members of the Government, and voted against the measure. It is important to note that the reason advanced for its rejection is that the Prime Minister's recommendation was not adopted, because Sir Charles Dilke's Bill happens to embody that idea, and should it reach the House of Lords, this week's majority is bound, in consistency, to support it. That event may not happen this Session, but if chemists' associations petition in favour of it, as they have done for Lord Avebury's, there will be a better chance for progress.

Lagos Pharmacy Law.

WE have referred on several occasions recently to the ordinance promulgated by the Legislative Council of Lagos, and to the opposition which it has induced amongst traders in the colony. A copy of the ordinance has now reached us, and although its main provisions would doubtless be welcomed as enlightened legislation by British pharmacists, it can easily be understood that its stringency may appear objectionable to a community where trading restrictions have been hitherto unknown, and where different conditions of trading prevail. The Bill is entitled "An ordinance to regulate the dispensing and sale of drugs and poisons"—it is not intended to be merely a "wretched poisons Act." "Drug" includes any medicine, simple or compound, and any medicinal preparation, whether a poison, and a "poison" includes poisonous substances, poisonous drugs, poisonous compounds, and the following:—

Acetate of lead
Acid sulphuric
Acid nitric
Acid hydrochloric
Acid oxalic
Acid prussic and its preparations
Acid carbolic
Aconite and its preparations
Atropine and its preparations
Antimony and its preparations
Arsenic and its preparations
Belladonna and its preparations
Calabar-bean and its preparations
Cantharides and its preparations
Chloroform
Chloral hydrate
Cocaine
Conium and its preparations
Copper sulphate
Copper subacetate (verdigris)
Corrosive sublimate and its preparations
Croton oil
Croton chloral
Cyanides of potassium, and all metallic cyanides and preparations of cyanide of potassium and of metallic cyanides
Digitalis and its preparations
Elaterium
Emetic tartar
Ergot of rye and its preparations
Essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid
Jaborandi and its preparations
Laurel-water
Mercury and its preparations
Nitrate (*sic*) of amyl
Opium and its preparations, including morphia and its salts
Preparations of morphine
Oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury)
Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury)
Strychnine, preparations of strychnine, and all poisonous alkaloids and their salts
Savin and its oil
Veratrum viride and its preparations

The word "poison," therefore, is broadly inclusive, and the Governor-in-Council has power to add other articles from time to time as they may crop up. No unlicensed person will be allowed to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding, and any person "who shall mix, compound, prepare, sell, retail, or dispense any drug or poison" without a licence and without being registered, shall be liable to a 50*l.* fine, or twelve months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in default. Nor can an unregistered or unlicensed person use or exhibit the title "chemist" or "druggist." The examinations are to be conducted by a board of duly qualified medical practitioners, to be appointed by the Governor. The principal bone of contention in the colony appears to be contained in the conditions upon which the licences are to be granted. The candidate must satisfy the Board either that he is (*a*) a qualified chemist and druggist, G.B., or (*b*) that he has been employed in the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions in a hospital or dispensary in any of H.M.'s colonies or dependencies for three years; or he must (*c*) produce a certificate that he has been employed in the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions as an assistant to a duly qualified medical practitioner, apothecary or chemist and druggist for five years; or (*d*) produce either an affidavit that he has kept open shop for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions for the period of three years which immediately preceded the date on which the Ordinance comes into force, or a certificate that he has satisfactorily compounded prescriptions for a doctor during that period. It is Clause (*d*) which the opponents of the Bill have made so much of. They argue, as shown in our issue of January 25 (page 129), that this clause excludes druggists of long standing from the register, restricting that privilege to those only who have been in practice for the three years before the passing of the Ordinance. Although the phrasing is rather ambiguous, we scarcely think that interpretation can be seriously placed upon it. As we read it, the framers of the measure mean to include all who have been in business as druggists or have acted as dispensers for at least three years before the passing of the Ordinance. Provision is made for the keeping of a register by the chief medical officer,

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who will publish a list of licences in the Government *Gazette* at stated periods. Another section which is likely to cause heartburning enacts that—

Any member of the Board may from time to time in the daytime, as often as the Board shall think fit, enter the shop of any druggist or the place where any druggist carries on his business or compounds, sells, or dispenses any drugs, and shall and may search, survey, prove, and determine if the drugs or wares used by such druggist in his business or occupation of a druggist are wholesome, fresh, true and unadulterated, and if he find that such drugs or wares are unwholesome, stale, untrue or adulterated, he shall seize such drugs or wares and cause them to be removed to some safe and convenient place, and shall forthwith cause a summons to be issued against the druggist whose goods have been so seized.

A poisons-book must be kept, and the requirements for the sale and dispensing of poisons are the same as those in the British Act. Besides punishing offenders in this section the Magistrate has power to suspend the licence of the convicted druggist for six months on the first conviction, twelve months on the second, and on any subsequent conviction to forfeit the licence altogether. A 5*l.* penalty awaits the druggist who refuses to compound, dispense, or sell, or who does so negligently. These regulations do not apply to "patents," proprietaries, or non-poisonous homœopathic medicines, if properly packed and labelled. Nor do they apply to mineral waters or the chemicals used in their preparation, nor to the following simple medicinal substances:—

Assafœtida (*sic*)	Rhubarb
Camphor	Carbonate of magnesia
Castor oil	Quinine
Epsom and Glauber salts	Bark (cinchona)
Linseed meal	Nitre (nitrate of potash)
Senna	

Vegetable gums, oils, or seeds (non-poisonous), and harmless herbal and native medicines are also exempt, the native herbalists and medicine-men being thus left at liberty to exercise their craft—we use the word in the strict sense without regard to home notions as to what pharmacy is. Dispensers already in the service of the Government are exempt from the operation of the ordinance "during such time as the Governor may think fit." Licensed druggists will be exempt from all jury service. The fees suggested are as follows:—On application, 5*s.*; on certificate, 10*s.*; on licence, 2*l.*; on renewal of licence, 10*s.* Lagos does not rank high amongst our colonies, but it is evident that its administrators have high ideas as to what it should be pharmaceutically. They are giving the drug-trade there a law which in the course of a dozen years or so should prove of such benefit to them, that they may fairly claim, as is the case in British colonies in the West Indies, direct representation on the Examining Board. That is a condition which should always be granted, and if the Pharmaceutical Council has the opportunity of advising the Colonial Office on the Lagos ordinance, they should take advantage of it by pressing the principle "home" for general acceptance.

The New Patents Bill.

MR GERALD BALFOUR'S "Bill to amend the law with reference to applications for patents and compulsory licences, and other matters connected therewith" has now been issued from the King's printers. The Bill is intended to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Patents' Committee, and contains some new provisions.

At present many patents are obviously void on account of novelty, but under the clauses of the new Bill the examiner is to search back for fifty years for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention has been wholly or in part claimed or described in any specification issued during the period. Should the invention have been previously claimed or described the applicant will be informed and given the option of putting in an amended specification which in its turn will be investigated in the same way as the original claim. If the report that the examiner issues to the Comptroller satisfies the latter official that no objection on the ground of want of novelty exists the specification, will be accepted, and matters will run the usual course. If, however, the Comptroller is not satisfied he can, after hearing the applicant, and unless the objection be removed by amending the specification, determine whether a reference to any, and if so, what prior specifications should be made by way of notice to the public. An appeal can be made to the law officer from the Comptroller's decision—other clauses of this section provide that the investigations and reports shall not be taken to guarantee the validity of any patent, and also that an invention shall not be deemed to have been anticipated simply because of its publication in a specification deposited in the Patent Office pursuant to an application made not less than fifty years before the date of the application for a patent therefor, or of its publication in a provisional specification of any date not followed by a complete specification. For the search an additional fee not exceeding 1*l.* may be imposed, payable on the sealing of the patent. The second clause refers to the compulsory-licence clause in the principal Act, which clause is repealed and other provisions substituted with an object of facilitating the working of compulsory licences. This section is to apply to patents granted before as well as after the commencement of the Act which is, if it passes, to come into operation on January 1 next year.

The Bill seems to be an honest attempt to bring the English patent laws into line with those existing in other countries of like standing, and whilst it will impose much more work on the examiner of patents, it will protect the inventor by warning him that his idea has already been anticipated. It has for some years been a scandal that the Comptroller has had to accept specifications which were obviously invalid by reason of anticipation because he had no option in the matter. The number of patents granted in recent years has been increasing owing to this cause so that the wholesome check which should be the result of this Bill will mean a falling-off of the revenue from this source.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND ADULTERATION.

Speaking at the dinner of the Society of Public Analysts last week Mr. T. H. Elliott, of the Local Government Board, said public analysts perform a great deal of unrewarded work, but he believed it is work appreciated by the public, and he pointed to the fact that whereas 27,000 samples were analysed in 1890, 63,000 were submitted in 1900. He was sure that the co-operation of local authorities and public analysts had produced substantial results for the benefit of the community.

"PHARMACOPEDIA."

The authors of this recent work are in the happy position of being able, a few months after publication, to issue a list of errata. It is only authoritative works which can venture upon the acknowledgment of misprints even, and we take it that the authors of "Pharmacopedia" have had sufficient indication that their work has taken such an abiding place in pharmaceutical literature as to justify the collation of the errata. They ask us to state that a copy of the list will be sent free to any purchaser of the book if a stamped envelope or wrapper be supplied to the publisher, Mr. H. Kimpton, 13 Furnival Street, London, E.C., and they also announce that they will be glad to receive intimation of any further misprints, errors, or omissions which may be detected by readers of the book. These should be sent to Mr. Edmund

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White, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E., or to Mr. John Humphrey, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. We ought to add that the list issued this week deals mainly with typographical errors.

UP-TO-DATE.

It is a good many years since we first called attention to an antiseptic hair-dressing establishment which was then in full swing in U.S.A., and has since been adopted in Paris. The idea has now, according to the *Lancet*, been taken up in London. In an aristocratic quarter an association has opened a hair-dressing shop where all the razors are fitted with detachable metal handles, so that both blade and handle can be sterilised. The combs are metal, and so are the backs of the brushes. Only hand-brushes are used, and for shaving each customer is given a separate dose of soap-powder, taken straight from a little capsule. The brush is sterilised after each using and the "operators" wear water-proofed sterilisable overalls. The head-rests on the chairs are pneumatic indiarubber pads which can easily be detached and washed. All the basins are made with pedal taps. No information is given as to what it costs to get shaved at this superfine establishment.

FOR SMALLPOX.

"Dr. V. A." informs the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of a method of treating smallpox, the success of which he vouches for in a half-hearted sort of way. It is as follows:—

> The formulas: (1) Vaccine (pure and fresh cow-pox), 1 gr.; pure water, 4 oz. (2) Tartarus emeticus, 1 gr.; pure water, 4 oz. The patient must take a teaspoonful every hour alternately.
>
> In order to calm the fever and delirium, give every ten minutes a teaspoonful of the following potion:—Tincture of belladonna, 2 to 3 drops; pure water, 4 oz. For diminishing the burning sensation of the eruption apply compresses dipped in the infusion of hydrastis-canadensis powder, a teaspoonful in a pound of boiling water. A tablespoonful of this infusion in a glass of sugared water should be used as a gargle.

The effect of the treatment becomes apparent, he says, in twenty-four hours, and in forty-eight hours the disease is cut short, the fever is at an end, and the patient enters into convalescence and soon asks for food.

WARNING TO RADIOGRAPHERS.

Some time ago Dr. C. Mansell Moullin called attention to the injurious effects which sometimes occur in radiography from prolonged exposure to the discharge from the focus-tube. The violet rays, to which constituent of the *x*-rays the injury has been traced, are especially potent in their effects on living tissue, and it is well for operators to guard against untoward results. We have this week seen a typical case of severe dermititis from this cause. The patient, Mr. J. Orme, of Messrs. Müller, Orme & Co., High Holborn, W.C. has worked with the rays since their discovery, and has not till this month experienced any ill-effects. Mr. Orme on January 25 gave a demonstration of the *x*-rays at a *conversazione* at Owens College, Manchester. He was working with a 10-inch coil with a current of 30 volts, 6 amperes, toned with a Wehnelt break and suitable resistance. During the evening he exposed his hand for three hours, on and off, behind a barium-platinocyanide screen for the purpose of showing the transparency of flesh, and many remarks were made as to the smooth way the apparatus was working, and the perfect manner in which the bones were delineated on the screen. The first unfavourable symptoms were noticed exactly a week afterwards, and since that time the hand has swollen up and layers of dead tissue have been thrown off with great rapidity, sores resembling frost-bites appearing in places. Treatment does not seem to be of much avail, and it is probable that no great improvement will result until a layer of skin of sufficient vitality to begin repair is reached. We have given the particulars of this case in detail so as to impress on workers the serious nature of the injuries which may result from too long exposure to the *x*-rays. As to prevention, it has been pointed out that if the operator wears gloves, or puts a sheet of cardboard between the tube and the hand, injury from the violet rays is not likely to result, as these rays do not penetrate so deeply as the *x*-rays. This precaution should therefore be adopted in every case where the exposure exceeds a few minutes, and it is to be hoped that ready-guarded tubes will soon be placed on the market. It is needless to point out that the layer of cardboard or glove material makes no appreciable difference on the screen or in the resulting radiographs.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

There is, we are glad to see, at least one medical man who recognises the justice of the General Medical Council's ruling on the sale of poisons by unqualified persons in "doctors' shops." In a temperately-worded letter to the *Lancet* this gentleman points out that the conditions on which poisons can be sold are clearly laid down in the Pharmacy Act, and that prescriptions containing scheduled poisons can only be dispensed in packages bearing the name and address of the seller. This latter fact calls forth a suggestion from another correspondent that doctors should be allowed to give their "at home" hours on the label as well as the name and address. The prescription-blanks used by physicians frequently have these particulars printed on them, and it does not seem a great step or a serious breach of medical etiquette to put the "at home" hours on the labels of the poorer dispensing-doctor.

TACHIOL.

Particulars are now to hand of the new antiseptic which bears the above name, but is chemically silver fluoride. Tachiol was the subject of a communication to the Royal Medical Academy of Rome on January 26 by Professor Durante, but the experimental work is due to Professor Paternò, who holds the chair of pharmaceutical chemistry in the University of Rome. Compared with mercuric chloride and carbolic acid and its derivatives the germicide properties of tachiol take a foremost place, whilst the toxic power being feebler is in favour of tachiol. Several estimates of the bacterial power of the new antiseptic are given, but are of little interest without a comparative study of the various substances with which it ranks. An investigation is being undertaken, and the full account is promised shortly. The therapeutic uses of tachiol in surgery give great promise; the fact that it does not coagulate albumen, and that injections as strong as 1 per cent. have been made into sinuses without untoward results are important observations. Silver fluoride (Ag F) is not a new salt; it has been known for years, and is prepared by dissolving silver oxide in hydrofluoric acid. The product is a deliquescent and very soluble salt, from which a more stable salt is prepared by drying *in vacuo*. Most of the water is driven off, together with some oxygen and hydrofluoric acid. There does not seem any good reason for giving the salt a fancy name, and Professor Durante does not explain why he has christened it "tachiol." It should be noted that it is the sub-fluoride of silver (Ag_2F), which is sensitive to light, and which finds use in photo-chemical investigation.

LONDON OPTICIANS NOTE.

The General Purposes Committee of the London School Board have reported on the question of the appointment of oculists for the purpose of testing the eyesight of the children in the senior departments. The committee recommends the appointment of the following seven oculists for one year at a fee of 50 guineas each for 200 school sessions:—Dr. H. G. Critchley, 166 Ebury Street; Mr. R. J. E. Hanson, 5 Harley Street; Dr. J. P. Henry, 41 Welbeck Street; Mr. H. R. B. Hickman, 5 Harley Street; Miss Ettie

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Sayer, Fulthorpe House, Maida Hill; Mr. T. Snowball, 6 Grote's Buildings, Blackheath; and Mr. F. A. C. Tyrrell, 12 York Street, Portman Square. We have written to each of these oculists calling attention to the fact that there are amongst London chemists many who are competent opticians, and from their connection with pharmacy particularly conversant with the need for carrying out oculists' prescriptions in every detail. We have enclosed in the letters sent to the oculists above named a list of the chemists residing in the districts covered by the London School Board who have obtained the diploma of the Spectacle Makers' Company, and have expressed the hope that preference will be given to those gentlemen. There are, we know, many other chemists in London who cater for optical business, but whose addresses we have no means of obtaining. These should take advantage of the present opportunity to write direct to the official oculists informing them of their willingness to be of service in filling the many oculists' prescriptions which are sure to be written.

IN "TRUTH."

It rarely happens that anyone gets the better of Mr. Labouchere in the pages of *Truth*, but that is the experience of Mr. Edward Evans, jun., this week. *Truth* put into his mouth a statement as to the future of the Liberal party depending on Lord Rosebery being restored to the leadership. Mr. Evans asked for chapter and verse, and Mr. Labouchere responds with words from a speech by Sir E. Russell, also of Liverpool, and apologises to Mr. Evans. By the way, Mr. Reynolds puts rather a wearied look on Mr. Evans's face this week: his notion of spade-work, we presume.

Chemical Society.

THE first of the "afternoon meetings," as some are pleased to call the new style, was held on Wednesday of this week in Burlington House, W., at 5 30. Tea was served in the Library from 5 o'clock, and proved rather a pleasant function. When the Fellows and visitors assembled in the lecture-room below the observant witness discovered that ten benches were well filled, and six and a half of these with comparatively young men; indeed, although it was prophesied that the afternoon meetings would rob the Society of the benefits accruing to it from the presence of the younger members, and those of the glorious privilege of listening to their elders, as a fact there seemed on Wednesday a larger proportion of youth. Professor Emerson Reynolds presided, and on the front benches we noticed Professor Tilden, Dr. Odling, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Dr. Horace Brown, Professor Adrian Brown, Dr. Divers, Dr. Muller, and Dr. Thorpe. Amongst those connected with pharmaceutical chemistry were Messrs. David Howard, W. L. Howie, C. A. Hill, Joseph Fell, Peter MacEwan, and T. A. Henry, D.Sc.

After the preliminary business of minutes and formal admissions had been disposed of, the President announced the arrangements made by the Council for the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Drs. Hewitt and Thorne were proposed by Mr. D. Howard as auditors of the accounts, and this proposal was seconded by Mr. C. E. Groves and carried. Mr. Groves and Professor Purdie, of St. Andrew's University, are the retiring Vice-Presidents this year, and for their places Professor Meldola and Professor Percy Frankland, were nominated. Professor Meldola vacates the foreign secretaryship, which is to be taken by Professor William Ramsay. The new members of the Council are Mr. A. Harden, chemist to the Institute of Preventitive Medicine; Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society; Mr. Marsh, of Oxford University Chemical Museum; and Dr. Lewkowitsch, the fixed-oils expert.

The first paper was that of Mr. H. B. Baker, Dulwich College, on the

COMBINATION OF HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN.

Many attempts have been made by chemists, and particularly by Professors H. B. Dixon and Victor Meyer, to so thoroughly dry these gases that they will not combine when electric-sparks are passed through the mixed gases, but without success until a month ago, when the author was able to prepare a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen by electrolysing barium hydroxide. This mixture, when thoroughly dried over phosphorus pentoxide (a process that takes about six months), cannot be exploded by heating over a Bunsen burner or by the passage of sparks. Specimens of the dried mixed gases were shown, and Mr. Baker demonstrated in an elegant manner that molten silver can be dropped through this usually explosive-mixture without a sign of disturbance. The introduction, however, of such a trace of moisture as 3 milligrammes in a million litres of the gases renders the mixture explosive at the temperature of melting silver (about 1,000° C.).

The next paper was by Professor Adrian Brown on

THE ACTION OF ENZYMES,

and in particular that of invertase upon sucrose. Some years ago the author studied the rate at which sucrose is hydrolysed by this ferment, and came to the conclusion that the velocity of decomposition is independent of the amount of sugar present. This behaviour is altogether unlike that generally occurring in chemical reactions, and was at the time accepted as a peculiarity due to the vital activity of the enzyme. This point was also investigated by O'Sullivan for the action of diastase upon starch, with the result that this ferment was found to behave like a chemical hydrolyst—to use the term coined by Dr. Horace Brown to describe a hydrolytic agent. This difference has now been accounted for, since Professor Brown finds that in dilute solutions enzymes behave exactly like chemical agents—*i.e.*, they follow the law of mass action, but in concentrated solutions certain anomalies appear, concerning which only theories can yet be advanced.

This paper was followed by one on the hydrolysis of starch by diastase, contributed by Dr Horace Brown, F.R.S., and Mr. T. A. Glendinning. It appears that diastase converts starch into maltose in the same way as regards rate of change as invertase hydrolyses sucrose, and also shows the same differences of behaviour in strong and weak solutions. The explanation of this variant method of hydrolysis shown by enzymes is, according to Professor A. Brown, to be found in the loss of time due to the formation of a compound of the enzyme with the substance it decomposes and subsequent splitting up of this combination. While Dr. H. Brown assumes that the enzyme combines with the sucrose or starch, and since the latter is present in very great excess it may be assumed that there is a constant small quantity of this unstable combination with the enzyme present, and since as fast as it is formed it is decomposed, until at last the quantity of sugar or starch becomes so small that a normal mono-molecular action, as it is called by the physico-chemists, progresses to its final condition.

Curiously enough very little discussion took place on these papers which is rather unusual in contributions dealing with brewery problems, but Mr. Croft Hill observed that the reversible production of maltose from glucose by the action of the ferment maltase is not hastened beyond a certain point, no matter how much of the enzyme is present. The President was curious to know if Dr. Brown has isolated the compound of the enzyme and sugar which, he said, is the first stage in hydrolysis, but Dr. Brown said "No."

THE BALLOT

was at this stage declared by the President, all the applicants being elected. They included Messrs. David S. Smith Jardin, L.P.S.I., Rathgar House, Rathgar, Harry Lucas, pharmaceutical chemist, 1 St Agnes' Place, Kennington Park, S.E. (Demonstrator in Chemistry at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy), and William Dennis, Ocean Road Pharmacy, South Shields.

It was now considerably after seven o'clock, but the President announced that a short paper on the polymerisation of diazoacetic ester would be read by Mr. O. Silberrad. This, however, contained nothing of pharmaceutical interest except the fact that the silver and mercury compounds which he obtained stood the action of alkalies for days in some cases. They are also exceedingly susceptible to light and had to be made under red glass; here is something for photographic experts to look into.

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Winter Session.

Optical Society.

AT the meeting of this Society on February 13, Mr. J. T. SANDELL gave a demonstration of "cristoid" films. This class of film is made by coating plate-glass with two layers of sensitive emulsion and stripping the film when it is sufficiently set. The film which has, it will be seen, no gelatin or celluloid backing, is fastened to the black paper used in the daylight loading system by means of rubber plaster. Before development the length of film is immersed in a 1-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde, which converts it into a substance like the gutta-percha tissue with which pharmacists are familiar. The film is taken from the hardening-bath and put in the developer (Mr. Sandell prefers pyrocatechin and caustic alkali) and developed, fixed, and washed in the usual way. The gelatin expands and yields larger negatives than those exposed, but if this is an objection a bath of alcohol restores it to its original size. The film is dried by slightly squeezing it on to plate-glass or preferably a pulp slab. The demonstration was a great success, and the ease with which the films are manipulated was much admired.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 13, the President being in the chair, Mr. F. RANSOM, of Hitchin (Herts), read some notes on

MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

He prefaced his remarks by stating that he would give a few facts concerning the more important plants, and at the same time make some observations based upon practical experience.

Aconite, the most potent of British medicinal plants, was first mentioned. After dealing with the plant from a historical standpoint, Mr. Ransom stated that, like most other plants that have been long in cultivation, there are many varieties of *Aconitum Napellus*, over sixty being known to botanists. These vary in the shade of colour of the flower, in the form of the leaf and in general growth. To what extent they may vary in therapeutic value is not known, but on medicinal-plant farms it is usually attempted to keep as closely as possible to the type, although some variations are generally to be seen. The aconite is now generally described as indigenous, wild specimens being found in various localities in the country, but it is very probable that it originally escaped from gardens. Although described as a perennial plant the term requires a certain modification, as an aconite root really survives but one winter. In the autumn the tap-root from which the flowering stem has been produced dies away, and its place is taken by a younger root which has developed gradually from the parent during the summer, and is destined to bear the flowering stem during the following year. Each root has, therefore only one year's existence. The last edition of the British Pharmacopœia requires aconite-root to be obtained from plants cultivated in Britain in order to ensure as far as possible the use of the correct species. When dried the British-grown roots cannot, however, be always easily distinguished from continental root, and as the price of the latter, being collected from wild plants, is much lower than the former the market is still supplied largely with the foreign drug.

Belladonna followed naturally upon aconite, and again Mr. Ransom gave his hearers an interesting historical sketch of the plant. The origin of the word "belladonna" is disputed, but the generic name, atropa, is derived from "atropos," one of the three Fates whose duty it was to cut the thread of life. Belladonna, continued Mr. Ransom, is probably the plant most extensively cultivated in this country for purely medicinal purposes. Although indigenous and growing wild in some of the southern counties in sufficient abundance to induce collection, it has for many years been one of the favourite plants for cultivation. Being a perennial and not so liable to destruction by insects and inclement seasons as some other plants, it requires less attention and a crop is more certain. There is, however, evidence that during the last few years the supply has exceeded the demand, and the abnormally low prices at which the fresh herb, the root, and the green extract have been offered, must have convinced many growers that they might have devoted their labour and lands to more profitable crops. Belladonna is grown from seed sown in the early spring, and produces little, if any, herb worth cutting during the first year. In the second and third years the best results are obtained, and the alkaloidal value of the root is believed to be at its highest at about the third year. It has been pointed out recently that the English-grown root contains more extractive than the foreign, an observation which he confirmed. This is not always an advantage; for the liquid extract in particular, a root with less extractive and of average alkaloidal value is preferable. The imported root is, however, very variable in strength, and during the last season it has been increasingly difficult to obtain a sample containing over 0·5 per cent. Estimations made from thirty-four samples of extracts showed a percentage of alkaloid varying from 0·27 to 0·70, while the mean of the thirty-four samples was 0·457 per cent. This affords, said Mr. Ransom, strong evidence of the wisdom of the compilers of the last edition of the Pharmacopœia in introducing standardised preparations of belladonna, and thereby securing approximate uniformity in strength. At the same time he pointed out that preparations of uniform alkaloidal value obtained from a drug so variable in strength, must vary much in colour and general appearance. It has been suggested that no root containing less than 0·47 per cent. of alkaloid should be employed, but even this would not secure uniformity in appearance, as the percentage of extractive is quite as variable as that of the alkaloid.

Henbane was next dealt with. During the Middle Ages, said Mr. Ransom, the root and seed were generally used, but neither of these is now officially recognised. According to A. W Gerrard, the root of the biennial plant collected during the first year is the richest in alkaloid, and it is quite possible that this may again become official. The seed has rightly been discarded, as there is very little alkaloid in it. It is questionable whether the second year's leaves and flowers of the biennial plant deserve the high reputation which they have obtained in this country, and from the experiments of Gerrard and others it would appear that the leaves collected from the plant during the first year of its growth are equally rich in alkaloid. *Hyoscyamus niger* is not essentially a biennial plant, as, under favourable conditions, it often develops and flowers during the first year. However carefully the seed may be collected, it generally happens that in a crop of henbane some of the plants grow up, flower, and die off during the same year that the seed is sown. In the summer of 1901, when the meteorological conditions were unusually favourable for rapid development, an entire crop in one field produced stems and flower-buds exactly similar to the second year's growth, during the season. The B.P. does not now specify that the leaf must be obtained from plants grown in Britain. The imported leaf is probably collected indiscriminately from the annual and biennial plant, and as it is produced chiefly in Southern Europe, where the summers are warmer than in England, it is probable that the biennial plant is the exception rather than the rule. A careful examination of foreign samples confirms this view, although it is not always easy to determine the variety with certainty. There can be no doubt that better results have been obtained with the British-grown plant, but this is probably chiefly due to the greater care with which the leaves are collected and dried. After dealing with the uncertainty of henbane as a crop, Mr. Ransom stated that several of the recent seasons have been peculiarly unfortunate for henbane, and for some months previous to the 1901 crop being collected the British biennial leaf was almost unobtainable from the growers. It was probably this liability of the crop to failure that influenced the compilers of the Pharmacopœia to allow the use of foreign henbane; but, if the first year's biennial and annual leaf were admitted, home-growers could probably ensure a sufficient supply.

Lettuce, said Mr. Ransom, is still grown to a small extent for the preparation of the green extract, which was formerly official. The extract is prepared from *Lactuca virosa*, an indigenous biennial plant, not found in sufficient quantity in a wild state to collect in this country. Lactucarium, or

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lettuce opium, is the inspissated juice of this and other species. It has been produced to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but the greater part is now imported from France and Germany. *Lactuca virosa* affords another example of a plant, usually biennial, becoming annual in character under favourable conditions of climate and cultivation.

Cucumber.—One of the most interesting medicinal-plants cultivated in this country is the squirting cucumber—*Ecballum elaterium* The fruit is gathered by hand during the latter part of the summer, the time chosen for picking being when the fruit is nearly ripe. If left too late much of the juice is lost by spontaneous dehiscence, while, if gathered too early, very little of the deposit known as elaterium is obtained. English elaterium, when freshly made, is of a pale-green colour, and in order to preserve this appearance it should be kept from the light. Elaterin, the active principle, should be present to the extent of about 25 per cent Mr. Ransom has found as much as 28 per cent. in the freshly-prepared drug. Elaterium gradually deteriorates on keeping, but it may continue to answer the official requirement of 20–25 per cent. of elaterin for several years. The squirting cucumber is one of the few plants which do not appear to benefit by a rotation of crops; a field in which it now grows luxuriantly has produced a crop annually for over thirty years.

Lavender was introduced into England in the sixteenth century, and has since been a favourite garden-plant. Attempts have been made to cultivate it for commercial-purposes in various parts of the country, but it is only within a radius of about fifty miles from London that much success has been attained. To succeed well it requires a sunny aspect or well-drained land, with careful cultivation, and a mild winter with a warm and dry summer. Lavender is generally propagated by cuttings or subdivision of the younger plants, and upon the care exercised during the earlier stage of growth much of the success depends. During the first summer after planting but little flower is produced, and it is not until the third year that the plants arrive at perfection. In their third and fourth seasons they usually produce their maximum amount of flower, after which many of the plants die off annually. Lavender is very subject to a fungoid-disease which attacks the roots and gradually ascends the stem, and the plant now in cultivation does not appear to possess the same vitality as formerly. The harvest usually commences about the second week in August, but varies much according to the season. The earliest record in connection with Mr Ransom's farm in Hitchin is 1868, when cropping commenced on July 17, and the latest September 3, 1894. The variations in the price of English oil of lavender may occasion some surprise to the retail pharmacist, but for an article for which there is comparatively small demand, and consequently a limited supply, the variations in the season and consequent yield of oil are sufficient explanation. One of the worst years on record is 1881, when the thermometer at Hitchin fell to 5° F. in the shade on January 22. The result was that a large proportion of the plants were killed, and consequently the amount of oil distilled during the following summer was very small. The value of the oil advanced accordingly, and during the following year the scarcity was so severe that the wholesale price was 200*s.* per lb. and upwards, and but little could be obtained. An almost equally disastrous season was 1895, again following an abnormally cold winter, when the thermometer fell to 0 deg. F. on February 22 It is noteworthy that these two disastrous seasons followed the two winters in which the lowest temperatures on record in the district were registered. Referring to buying oil of lavender as a speculation Mr. Ransom said it had often proved a profitable business, and that an abnormally low price did not necessarily indicate an inferior quality. The question is often asked, continued the speaker, as to the yield of oil of lavender from an acre of ground. One authority estimates it at from 15 to 30 lbs. Mr. Ransom thought 30 lbs. a very exceptional result, adding that 12 lbs. per acre approximates better to the average yield. The yield of oil per still varies very much according to the season and the actual weather at the time of harvest. Mr. Ransom exhibited a chart which he had compiled, showing the average yield of oil from a still of about 750 gals. capacity, during the last twenty years. The year 1887 came first with 12 lbs. 11 oz., while 1892 was the worst with only 5 lbs. 15½ oz. It is not until 4 or 5 years after distillation that the oil arrives at maturity, and it is therefore impossible to speak decidedly of last year's produce, but as far as can at present be judged it is above the average in quality. A few years ago the production of lavender received some attention in the daily press, and some well-intentioned editors recommended it to farmers as likely to prove a profitable crop. The author's firm has received offers of lavender from various parts of the country during the last year or two, the senders being ignorant of the fact that it is essential that distillation should take place very speedily after cutting. Much of the lavender has doubtless found its way to Covent Garden, but even there prices obtained have hardly been remunerative to the growers. It is probable that some farmers have now discovered that cereals are not the only crops upon which money may be lost. Referring to the difference in the estimation of the perfumer between English and foreign oil, Mr. Ransom said the chief differences in the composition are the smaller ester content and the larger percentage of cineol in the home product. A French oil presenting these characters would be considered to be of inferior quality. A few years ago, when much had just been discovered concerning the constitution of these oils it was predicted that English lavender oil would soon become a thing of the past and only of historical interest. It appears, however, that there remain subtle constituents still to be revealed, and even the most advanced German chemists have not yet placed on the market a synthetic product which can claim to be a substitute for English oil of lavender. It is often found that the freshly-distilled oil is below sp. gr. 0·885 as required by the British Pharmacopœia, and it is a question whether a slightly lower figure should not be substituted. On keeping, the oil gradually becomes heavier, and it is possible that it is intended to exclude the lighter oils of some seasons until they shall become fully matured by age. If so, it should be understood that an oil which fails to answer the official test is not necessarily adulterated, but may be immature.

Rosemary is not cultivated to any large extent in this country. The oil distilled from the home-grown rosemary is, however, very superior to that imported from the south, and the difference in commercial value between the British and foreign products is greater than in the case of any other essential oils. This may be due to the care exercised in distillation and the exclusion of all woody material from the still.

Peppermint.—Mr. Ransom had a good deal to say about this plant, which has been cultivated at or near Mitcham for the last 150 years. It is now also cultivated in Hertford, Bedford, Cambridge, and Lincolnshire. Two varieties of *Mentha piperita* are indigenous, but are not collected in the wild state. In Surrey the varieties cultivated are known as "black" and "white," the latter variety having a green, and the black a purple stem. The oil of the white variety commands a higher price on account of its more delicate flavour, but the yield per still is less, and the plant is not of such vigorous growth. Where both are grown together, the peppermint harvest usually follows that of lavender. The plant is often left on the ground for a few days after cutting, and this partial drying effects an economy in getting more of the herb into the still without affecting the quality of the oil. Mr. Ransom thought it not improbable that the superiority of English over foreign oil is due to the greater care exercised in cultivation—especially to the exclusion of weeds, which, if distilled with the peppermint, produced a more or less impure oil. Dealing with menthol as a constituent of oil of peppermint, he pointed out that the commercial value of the oil is by no means dependent upon the percentage of menthol present. It is difficult at times to find an English oil which will answer the characters and tests inserted in the last edition of the Pharmacopœia, which are mainly dependent upon the percentage of menthol present. It is probable, however, that much the larger part of English oil of peppermint is used in confectionery, where delicacy of flavour is of much more importance than medicinal activity. Several other plants belonging to the order *Labiatæ*, such as spearmint and pennyroyal, are cultivated in England, but the distillation of their oils is only carried on to a limited extent.

Poppies are grown for the capsules in various districts in this country. They are an uncertain crop, being very

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dependent upon the weather. During recent years foreign-grown capsules have been imported, and this has tended to reduce cultivation in this country. The variety most esteemed is that with white petals and seeds. The cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium dates from a very early age, and even in this country it has probably been grown for a longer period than any other medicinal plant.

Rhubarb appears to have been introduced into this country in 1535 by Andrew Boorde, a Carthusian monk, but the species is uncertain. *Rheum rhaponticum* was grown from seed by Mr. Hayward, an apothecary of Banbury, in 1717, and that district still supplies the greater part of English medicinal rhubarb. Shortly afterwards *Rheum palmatum* appears to have been introduced. The seeds of *Rheum officinale* were obtained by the late Daniel Hanbury, and supplied to Mr. Usher of Banbury in 1873, and this species is still cultivated by his successors. Mr. Ransom pointed out that rhubarb is probably the only British-grown drug which is less valued than the foreign product, and that probably an exhaustive chemical investigation of the different varieties might throw some light upon the matter.

Liquorice formed the last subject of the paper. The root appears to have been grown, said Mr. Ransom, in Yorkshire for about 300 years, and Pontefract has become intimately connected with its cultivation. The roots are dug up during the winter from plants that are usually three or four years old. The flavour of the English root is undoubtedly superior to the imported article, but growers find it difficult to compete with that which is produced in Northern Europe and parts of Western Asia.

Replying to questions put to him by several members present, Mr. RANSOM said, referring to drugs imported from America, that, as they nearly all grow in a wild state there, English competition is out of the question.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ransom.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

AT the meeting of the Association held on February 13 at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, Mr. J. HINDLE gave an interesting lantern-lecture on "Switzerland," which was followed by musical items, the vocalists being Mr. J. Walton and Mr. C. F. Critchley, Miss G. Hindle being the accompanist. The wives and lady friends of the members were present, and the affair was such a success that it was resolved to repeat the experiment at an early date.

Derby Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting, which was postponed from December 4, was held on February 13 at Smith's Restaurant, Derby. There was a good attendance of members, Mr. R. W. Stevenson presiding. The SECRETARY presented a statement of accounts for the past year, which showed a balance in hand of 2*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

The election of officers was the next business, and Mr. Stevenson was re-elected President, and Mr. Southern (of Belper) Vice-President. It was resolved that Messrs. Dawson, Hefford, and Warrington be elected Vice-Presidents, and that the following gentlemen form the committee:—Messrs. Elmitt, Haynes, Hoare, and Pembleton. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cope) was re-elected.

The pharmacy and materia medica classes held in connection with the Technical College were reported to be doing useful work These classes, together with those for chemistry, physics, and botany, provide nearly all the teaching that is required by pharmaceutical students, and regret was expressed that so few chemists' assistants and apprentices avail themselves of the classes.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

ON Friday evening, February 14, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., Mr. A. N. HIRST, the senior Bell scholar for the present session, read a paper on "Dissociation," a good number of members, both ladies and gentlemen, being present. In a few introductory remarks the CHAIRMAN (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat) commented on the spirit of *bon camaraderie* that was so evident between all the students and regretted that "dissociation" would have to take place amongst them before long. Mr. Hirst's paper, though brief, was interesting, diagrams and blackboard demonstrations serving to illustrate the main points. At the close several queries were put to and successfully answered by him. The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE members of this Association met on February 13 for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Dr. D. R. Paterson on

THE EFFECT OF QUININE ON THE MALARIAL PARASITE.

Mr. A. Barrington Sparrow presided, and was supported by Mr. R. Drane, and Mr. A. Hagon, the President and ex-President of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Society.

Dr. PATERSON commenced by alluding to the importance of the malarial question to this country, in so many of whose possessions malaria makes it almost impossible for men to live, and then went on to sketch the history of the malarial parasite. He described first of all the life cycle of the parasite in the human system, and pointed out how the fits or accessions of fever in malaria are due to the ripening of the spores of the parasite and their discharge into the blood. Passing on next to the effect of quinine upon the malarial disease, the lecturer traced the introduction of cinchona and the discovery of its alkaloids, and said it was Professor Binz, of Bohn who first, in 1869, discovered the fatal effect of solutions of quinine upon low organisms. He showed that the addition of quinine to water in which amœboid organisms were swimming caused a cessation of their movements, and that stronger solutions of the drug brought about complete paralysis, the organisms shrinking up, and being apparently dead. From these and other facts Professor Binz maintained that the true cause of malaria is one of these organisms, and although his contention aroused much opposition at the time, it was finally shown to be correct by the discovery, about 1879, of the malarial organism in the blood. The study of the effect of quinine upon the malarial parasite is interesting from the fact that it is the only means by which the disinfection of the blood stream can be carried out. The Italian authorities have always been much interested in the malarial question, from the dire effect of the disease in the Campagna, and their use of quinine is very extensive. They give it in daily doses of two grammes for four days, of one gramme for four days more, and then two grammes every six days. For the milder forms of the fever, such as the spring tertian and spring quartan forms, this always has an excellent result; but in the more dangerous forms quinine has not such marked influence, so that one has to admit that in these latter cases complete disinfection of the malarial blood cannot be effected, although, on the other hand, Professor Koch, of Berlin, has mentioned that the only rational prophylaxis is the regular administration of large doses of this drug.

The lecture was illustrated throughout by a series of interesting diagrams. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Paterson for his address.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

IN the absence of the President (Mr. W. L. Currie), Mr. J. A. Russell presided at the meeting held on Friday evening, February 14, in the rooms of the Association in West Regent Street, Glasgow, when Mr. THOMAS MABEN, F.C.S., read a paper on

THE PREPARATION OF ANTITOXIC SERUM.

The author referred especially to the results of the serum treatment in the Glasgow Fever Hospital, the statistics having been culled from the reports of Dr. A. K. Chalmers and Dr. Johnston. Previous to the introduction of the serum treatment of diphtheria, the average death-rate of patients treated in Belvedere Hospital from 1870 to 1894 was 42·6. In the six succeeding years, out of 1 212 cases treated, there were 262 deaths, or a death-rate of 21·6 per cent., so that in this hospital alone the serum treatment has saved upwards of 250 lives in the past six years. A rather singular feature in the

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relationship between hospital treatment and the treatment in private practice is brought out in the consideration of the statistics for Glasgow generally. It is a well understood fact that the average hospital cases belong to a lower class of society than those treated in private practice. Moreover, large numbers go into the hospital only to die, being moribund when they reach the medical officer and nurse. In such circumstances one would expect that the hospital death-rate would be much higher than in private practice, and in the three years preceding the introduction of serum this was the case. During these three years, 1891–93, the total number of diphtheria cases in Glasgow was 1,868, of which 1,555 were treated privately, while 313 were removed to the hospital. In the former cases the mortality was only 29 per cent., while in the hospitals it was as high as 40 per cent. One would naturally have expected that since the introduction of serum the fall in the death-rate in private practice would have kept pace with the fall in hospital cases. It has not, however, done so. In the six years subsequent to 1894 there were in all 3,582 cases in the city; 1,270 were treated in the hospital and 2312 privately, the death-rate in the former being 21·6 and in the latter 26·6 If statistics prove anything these figures prove that hospital practice has shot far ahead of private practice in the treatment of diphtheria. Mr. Maben cited one case to show the marvellous effects of diphtheria antitoxin. Two days previously he visited the diphtheria-wards of the hospital and there saw a patient two years of age, who was a fortnight ago to all intents and purposes dead. She had actually ceased to breathe, the limbs were cold, and the pulse could not be felt, but with that devotion which characterises the angelic sisterhood, the nurse at once resorted to artificial respiration, maintaining this for some minutes till the medical officer arrived. Having rapidly performed intubation, the doctor injected 21,000 units of serum, with the result that the patient's life was saved. Her recovery has been rapid and continuous, and when he saw her she was happy and contented. This is by no means a solitary case. Besides lowering the death-rate the serum-treatment has also reduced the need for tracheotomy, and even when that operation is performed the mortality is reduced to one-half. The lecturer then described in detail the process by which anti-diphtheritic serum is prepared, dealing with it in the six stages which are followed until the germ-free antitoxin is filled into bulbs. When the serum referred to by Mr. Maben (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s) comes to the British market it is tested in the laboratories of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and then certified as to its antitoxin-unit potency, freedom from micro-organisms, and from an excessive amount of antiseptic, so that it is impossible for such accidents to happen as have recently happened with the serum of municipal manufacturers in the United States.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J P. GILMOUR referred to the theories regarding the action of anti-toxin. He inclined to the view that the reaction that takes place after administration is of the nature of a chemical reaction, because when equal potencies of anti-toxin and toxin are mixed together and the dose administered to an animal the result is nil.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR wished to know whether the method introduced by Aaronson is still regarded as unsatisfactory. This method consists in precipitating the active principle of anti-toxin and then making a solution of this and injecting it. He believed that another process for the preparation of serum by which it is obtained much more rapidly had been brought out some years ago, in which an electric fluid was employed, but he was not aware whether this had been found to be practicable or not.

Mr. MABEN, in reply, said anti-toxin had been precipitated by chemical means, but this line of investigation had not been sufficiently pursued to enable them to say that the results are successful. Referring further to a point in his paper as to the variability in the potency of serum obtained from different horses and the consequent variation in the bulk of the dose, Mr. Maben pointed out that the mere bulk of a dose is not of vast importance No doubt for infants it is important that this serum should be as concentrated as possible in order that the dose might be kept small. But in injecting serum subcutaneously the only discomfort is that a feeling of pain appears to occur just at the commencement of the injection. After the first few cubic centimetres are injected the operation is perfectly painless, and there is even no feeling of discomfort with it. In this connection he referred to a series of remarkable experiments just carried out in Belvidere Hospital with smallpox patients. The particulars of these experiments will form the subject of a paper later on in one of the medical journals, and he was not at liberty to refer to them in detail, the only point he wished to state being that sometimes they inject subcutaneously as much as 32 oz. of immunised calf-serum at one injection. So that when dealing with adult patients the demand for a very small dose is largely sentimental.

EARLY CLOSING.

The next business was the presentation by the Secretary of the report on the movement for early closing. Out of 127 circulars sent out he had received 88 replies, and all of these were in favour of shorter hours. Fourteen of them thought that no fee should be imposed for the night bell. In the circumstances the Committee had not seen their way to go any further in the matter, and they solicited the instructions of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. MACKAY, seconded by Mr. J. P. GILMOUR, it was moved that the report be received and the Committee thanked for the work that had been accomplished. This was agreed to.

Western Chemists' Association.

ABOUT two dozen members were present at the meeting of this Association in the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., on February 19. The PRESIDENT (Mr. W. F. Gulliver), referring to the death of

MR WILLIAM MARTINDALE,

one of the earliest members and a past-President of the Association, said he always took the keenest interest in the affairs of the Association and had its welfare at heart. He was the ideal pharmacist, and his loss would be keenly felt. He moved:—

That this Association has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. William Martindale, one of the earliest members and a past-President of the Association, and desires to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered by him to pharmacy and to the Association. Further, it wishes to express the sincere sympathy of its members with Mrs. Martindale and the family in the sad bereavement which has fallen upon them.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. I. Philp), in seconding, said no resolution, however worded, could adequately express the sense of irreparable loss sustained by this Association and by the whole world of pharmacy in the death of their friend and colleague, Mr. Martindale. He was a man of high intellectual capacity and of wide experience, and was always ready to assist any of his humbler *confrères* who sought his advice. There are many to whom his personality was unknown who feel that they have lost a friend. Pharmacy has lost one who was universally regarded as *facile princeps et dux*. He was an indefatigable worker, a hard fighter, but a generous opponent. To a wider community than that of pharmacy there has been lost a genial and courtly gentleman equally incapable of a mean action and an ungenerous thought, while those who knew him intimately deplore the loss of a kindly, generous, and large-hearted friend, who leaves a memory of affectionate regret and the consciousness of a void that will never be filled.

Mr. J. F. HARRINGTON, as an old friend and fellow-councillor of Mr. Martindale's, referred to his death as a loss, not only to the Association, but to pharmacy throughout the world.

Mr. H. CRACKNELL thought of Mr. Martindale as a typical pharmacist and one whose life would remain as an example for ever before pharmacists.

Mr. DONALD WATSON, who spoke with much emotion, said Mr. Martindale was younger apprentice in the shop where he also was engaged in Carlisle. They had known each other for forty-five years, and in all that time he had always found William Martindale a true friend and straightforward and honest to the backbone.

The resolution was then passed in silence, the members standing, after which the meeting was immediately adjourned as a mark of respect to Mr. Martindale's memory

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Mr. Watson had brought with him a photograph, taken in 1857, of the shop in Carlisle, with Mr. Martindale (then a lad), Mr. Watson himself, and their master (Mr. Martindale's uncle) standing in front of the shop. The photograph was passed round, and was an object of much interest to members.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel on February 11, amongst those present being Messrs. Laurie, Turner, Billington, Ashton, Johnson, Buckley, Greenwood, Mogson, Boothroyd, and J. Sankey, Hon. Secretary. The minutes of the previous annual meeting having been read, the SECRETARY reported on the useful business done by the Association in arranging an interview with the candidates for the Blackpool division by-election, 1900, and explaining the Draft Pharmacy Bill. The candidates received the deputation most cordially, and considered the Bill, on the whole, a much-needed reform. The Draft Pharmacy Bill has been freely discussed at two of the meetings, and resolutions sent to the Pharmaceutical Society's Secretary approving of all the clauses with one exception. Through the pressure brought to bear by the Association, practical chemistry classes were formed and a laboratory completely fitted up, together with a competent teacher, by the Technical School Committee. The hours of closing have been amicably settled. The TREASURER (Mr. Turner) presented the balance-sheet, and spoke about the satisfactory financial position, there being a substantial balance on the right side. The election of officers followed—viz., President, Mr. Councillor Laurie; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. H. Turner and Keeley; Treasurer, Mr. Tom Ashton; Secretary, Mr. J. Sankey; and Committee, Messrs. Billington, Johnson, Buckley, Greenwood, and Boothroyd. At the close of the meeting the SECRETARY intimated subscriptions were that due on January 1 the members present, without exception, tendered their coin; and it was hoped absent ones and, in fact, all chemists in business in the Fylde, would follow this example at an early date.

Festivities.

CRICKETERS' REUNION.

The Wholesale Chemists 'and Druggists' Cricket Championship League held their second annual concert in the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., on the evening of Friday, February 14. It was in every sense a successful gathering, about four hundred ladies and gentlemen being present, and the musical entertainment arranged by Mr. W. H. Berry was much appreciated. The singers were all professionals, and if we were to select any names for special mention it would be those of Miss Maud Fowler and Miss Kate Willey, who both sang exquisitely, while the funny element was well represented by Mr. Frank Hook and Mr. and Mrs. Berry. The acting stewards were Messrs. C. Gordon Cowen, S. Tappenden and Collins, the last named taking the place of Mr. E. Sibley, Secretary of the League, who was unable to be present owing to family bereavement. During the interval Mr. Peter MacEwan, who presided, presented the silver Challenge cup to Mr. Collett Smith, Captain of the Wellcome Cricket Club, who for the third season in succession have been declared the champions. The chairman mentioned that there had been five competing clubs in 1901, namely, elevens connected with the establishments of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dakin & Co., Davy, Hill & Co., and Howards & Sons, but of these the Dakin and Howards elevens have not entered for the 1902 competition, while an eleven from Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb's establishment have entered. He regretted that a livelier interest is not shown in the League by Metropolitan wholesale houses, because the league has not only been influential in sustaining interest in cricket, the best of all British games, but it is unique in being the only independent body in London which provides a common meeting ground for the representatives of the wholesale drug trade. For that reason alone he thought wholesalers should support the league well, and he appealed to the heads of the leading houses to encourage cricketing by their staffs, and he mentioned a few of those who in the past had teams which had either competed for the cup or shown their capabilities with the willow and ball. Amongst these were Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Hearon Squire & Francis (Limited), Wright Layman, & Umney (Limited), Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, Allen & Hanburys (Limited), S. Maw, Son & Sons, Stevenson & Howell, Stafford Allen & Sons (Limited), and the Exchange "Strollers." He knew that some of the younger partners in these firms are or have been good cricketers, and if they would form elevens to compete for the Cup he was sure that Mr. Collett Smith would be the first to welcome the keener competition. Subsequently, a fitted leather cricket bag was presented to Mr. E. Sibley, Secretary of the League, as a mark of appreciation by his colleagues for the unfailing devotion and consummate energy with which he has furthered the interests of the League since its formation. Mr. Collins received the bag on Mr. Sibley's behalf.

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual "smoker" was held on Wednesday evening, February 12, in the Hôtel Métropole, Mr. Robert Wright (President) in the chair. There was a goodly gathering of the craft, together with sundry wholesale and other friends. The programme was attractive and well rendered, mostly by gentlemen connected either directly or indirectly with pharmacy.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

An excellent smoking concert, arranged by the Committee of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, took place at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on February 13. Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P. (President), presided, and said they had met to celebrate the successful negotiations for closing at 5 P.M. on Thursdays during the winter months. He was glad to say the arrangements are being loyally adhered to by chemists generally throughout the town, and he trusted, despite the slight difficulties they had encountered, they would now regard the change as a permanent one: it was greatly appreciated by both employers and employed, and he believed the public recognised this, and were helping them in the matter. (Applause.) Songs were sung by the President (by special request), Messrs. Collin, E. H. Church, J. Bourne, F. Pink, R. H. Bryan, F. G. Mills, Harry Spencer, and E. E. Hayward; Mr. H. Mason gave selections on a gramophone; Messrs. P. Gray and T. E Collier performed a violin duet; Mr. G. P. Hosegood and P. Fitzgerald recited, and Mr. J. Gambling executed sleight of hand tricks. The accompanists were Messrs. F. G. Mills and S. C. Coulson. The proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the President and to the performers.

A ST. VALENTINE SMOKER.

The Council Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant was occupied on the eve of St. Valentine's Day by a gathering of students from the Westminster College of Pharmacy and their friends. Mr. G. T. Dobson presided, and he was supported by Mr. G. S V. Wills (Principal of the College) and other friends. Over 100 were present and the proceedings were enthusiastic and the entertainment enjoyable. In the course of the evening the Chairman in toasting "The Westminster College" intimated that he was an old student. Twenty-five years ago he made the acquaintance of Mr. Wills and the College from which he passed the pharmaceutical examinations. He (the speaker) had been out of pharmacy for some years, and like Rip Van Winkle he awoke to find things entirely changed. He congratulated Mr. Wills and the students on the success of the college. A dinner-gong and a framed address of congratulation on his birthday were then presented to Mr. Wills, who thanked the students and the Chairman. Not for many years, he said, had there been such a large number of students in the College. There were about 90 attending the school at present, including eighteen ladies, and since its inception Westminster College had passed 4,270 chemists—almost as many as there are members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The programme included selections on the cornet by Mr. J. Reay (an old Westminster student), pianoforte solos by Mr. H. A. Sutch (who was likewise an able accompanist), and songs by Messrs. W. Sutch, A. Kersey, Godolphin, A. Chapman and Fred Garrick. "Carriages, motors and cycles" were ordered for 11 P.M.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

*** *We are compelled to hold over this week many letters and replies to correspondents.*

Testing Methylated Liniments.

SIR,—We note your interesting comments in the current issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with reference to the detection of methyl alcohol in lin. saponis. The "Riche and Bardy" method is undoubtedly a reliable one, but it is long and tedious. We have carried out some experiments applying Dr. Ashby's test. His method is to take "10 c.c. of the liquid to be tested, add 10 c c. of a freshly prepared 1 per cent. solution of sodium nitro-prusside and a few drops of ammonium hydrate. The mixture is allowed to stand for fifteen minutes. If a red colour develops, acetone or some of the other constituents of wood spirit is present." In the case of mixtures of methylated and rectified spirits this test is satisfactory, but the presence of the ingredients in lin. saponis necessitates a preliminary treatment. In this case 30 c.c. of the liniment were taken and about 15 c.c distilled over. This distillate contained the alcohol contaminated with essential oil and camphor. This was diluted with 30 c.c. of water, a few drops of sodium phosphate solution added, then a small quantity of calcium chloride solution. The gelatinous precipitate formed effectually carried down the essential oil and camphor. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate distilled. The first 10 c.c. obtained, which contained practically all the alcohol, was then treated by Ashby's process in the ordinary way. These tests should be applied in daylight, as by artificial light even pure samples show a slightly reddish tinge. We experimented with samples of lin. saponis B P., lin. saponis meth., and mixtures of these two in varying proportions, and found that the test was of sufficient delicacy to indicate the presence of methylated spirit in a mixture of 1 part of lin. saponis meth. and 3 parts of lin. saponis B.P. This test is a simple and rapid method for determining whether the liniment is prepared from methylated or rectified spirit.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS (LIMITED).

38 Southwark Street, S.E., February 15.

[Samples of liquids sent with the above letter show the efficiency of the test. With the methylated liniment (after treatment with calcium phosphate) the test liquid is of a darkish, claret-like colour, and the froth notably tinted A mixture of rectified liniment 3 parts and methylated liniment 1 part gives a distinct colour tint, especially in regard to the froth, and when compared with the rectified-spirit liniment, which gives an amber-coloured test liquid and froth. While the test is not so delicate as Riche and Bardy's, it is better for the dispensing-counter, where the question for se tlement usually is not "Does the liniment contain methyl alcohol?" but "Has the liniment been made with methylated spirit or rectified spirit?" To the latter question Ashby's test gives a ready answer.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—Your remarks on the soap-liniment cases are very much to the purpose. It is astonishing that an analyst should not have taken the obvious precaution of comparing the tint produced in testing the suspected liniment with that produced by one known to be "methylated," in which case he would have avoided a serious error. It is another proof that many of the public analysts issue their certificates with apparently no consideration of the serious results that may ensue from their rash and inaccurate assertions. When the decision depends merely on a colour-reaction one must be particularly careful. It is quite different from the true analytical result, where one isolates a compound and proves by its chemical and physical properties what it really is. Riche and Bardy's test is no doubt a very good one in default of anything better, but it requires to be used with discrimination. Methyl compounds are probably much more largely distributed in plants than has been determined. We readily recognise salicylate on account of its marked odour and reactions; but other esters would more easily escape notice. Formic aldehyde under appropriate conditions is reduced, and is a potential source of methyl compounds. I do not quite gather what you indicate as being specially noted by Mr. Ward. The use that may be made of the lower boiling-point of the methyl iodide in order to obtain it in a concentrated state was fully explained by Professor Dittmar several years ago (*Quant. Chem. Analysis*, page 297).

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, February 17. D. B. DOTT.

SIR,—In the Editorial article appearing in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST reference is made to a paper communicated by Mr. Stark and myself in 1890 to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. You state that in examining the Riche and Bardy test we gave reasons for preferring white floss silk to white merino for preserving a record of the amount of methyl aniline violet present This is incorrect. As a matter of fact, no reason was given, but my notes show that for the purpose of exhibiting dyed specimens, indicating various percentages of methylated spirit, silk displayed the shades better than wool. Your suggestion that public analysts should be careful when testing soap-liniment for methylated spirit may well be extended to compound tincture of benzoin, which I have noticed on several occasions to give a violet dye, when tested with Riche and Bardy's method, although known to be made with pure spirit. This fact I found was also known to the Government analysts. The Conference paper, as its title indicates, was devoted to a comparative examination of the various tests for methylated spirit, and it is of interest to note that Mr. J. S Ward's experience with pure soap-liniment containing 5 per cent. of methylated spirit, distinguishable by this test, confirms our experience with the same percentage in pure alcohol. In the paper we sum up as follows:—

> We conclude that Riche and Bardy's test is both delicate and reliable, and that by it the presence of 0·5 per cent. of wood spirit (equal to 5 per cent. of methylated spirit) can be satisfactorily proved. But the process for its application, requiring, as it does, twelve hours' constant attention and some considerable outlay, is far from suited for the use of the ordinary pharmacist.

In addition, I would like to emphasise your remarks about the care required in performing the test, and especially the necessity of control experiments of known composition for comparison.

Yours faithfully,

40 Charlotte Street, E.C. E. J. MILLARD.

Asafetida.

SIR,—The note published on the subject of the pharmacopœial requirements for asafetida will be fresh in the memory of your readers (see *C. & D.*, December 1899). Attention was then called to the fact that it was absolutely impossible to obtain in commerce asafetida having the ash requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, and also the required solubility in alcohol. Reference was made in these articles to the fact that picked tears of asafetida might be found corresponding with these requirements. The object of this letter is to put buyers on their guard against certain shipments of tears of asafetida which look highly satisfactory, but which on closer examination are found to be a deliberate fraud. The tears have a duller appearance than is usually the case with genuine asafetida, and the fracture instead of being smooth and milky white is rough and greyish. I have been able to separate from these tears some with a milky white brittle fracture having an ash as low as 1·1 per cent, and others easily cut with a knife have an ash equivalent to over 60 per cent. The ash of an average sample drawn from three cases in question amounts to 57·6 per cent. (principally siliceous matter) showing how few of the non-adulterated tears can be picked from the cases in question. The proportion soluble in 90-per-cent alcohol is less than 20 per cent.

Yours truly,

48 Southwark Street, S.E. JOHN C. UMNEY.

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Lymph-tests before Sale.

SIR,—Most of your readers doubtless retail calf-lymph, and many of them must have felt sore when the failure of the article to produce the desired vesicles, or its success in exciting some pustular eruption, has been laid to their charge. Authorities on the subject state that one should not use a tube of lymph if it is not translucent, or if it shows any haziness or a dull silver-grey streak, such as denotes the presence of micro-organisms. This appears to be a counsel of perfection, but one seldom, if ever, sees a lymph which would escape unscathed from such a test. Practically every tube of lymph has a hazy grey track in its centre, or is traversed by a silver-grey serrated streak, much like what one gets on a culture-tube of *streptococcus pyogenes albus*. On the other hand, it is only less annoying to sell inferior lymph than to use it, and if some rough practical tests could be devised by which the vendor and the user might estimate the value of a lymph before using it, the gain would be great for both.

Yours sincerely,

Dublin, February 16. J. C. MCWALTER, M.A., D.P.H.

Glasgow Patent-prices.

SIR,—In your issue of February 15 your correspondent says that "The recent effort to advance the retail prices of patents and proprietaries in Glasgow is a *fiasco*." It is evident that the wish must be father to the thought, and that your correspondent has not taken the necessary trouble to find out how this effort to benefit the trade has worked out. I have pleasure in saying that all the chemists who have signed the agreement are loyally carrying it out, and the statement is not accurate. One hundred and twelve firms were approached, and have signed the agreement, and only three refusals to sign it were met with in all that number, while of the three, one agreed to adopt the revised prices, and the other two are situated at the extreme end of two separate districts. Letters of satisfaction have been numerous, and if the writer of your paragraph wished to test the matter, by making a few purchases, he would have found the advanced prices asked for. Your correspondent is evidently disappointed at the small amount of the advance, but this matter was gone into carefully by business-firms who know that the days of face-prices and large profits are over, and they were chiefly desirous of securing a profit of 10 to 15 per cent. instead of no profit at all. I may say that the present agreement only holds good so long as there is no serious threatening of cutting-prices being adopted by any large firm. Since this matter was taken up, the local wholesale houses, including Edinburgh, have also agreed to advance their wholesale prices for a number of articles that were sold at a loss, or little or no profit, and any of the retailers who wish to go in for extreme cutting after February will have to do so at their own expense.

I am yours faithfully,

Glasgow, February 18. J. W. SUTHERLAND.

[We shall return to this subject next week.—EDITOR].

Mr. MacIver's Motion.

Mr. Vincent Wood, Albion Place, Blackfriars, S.E., writes calling attention to the motion which Mr. D. MacIver has on the notice-papers of the House of Commons (see *C. & D.*, January 25, page 173), in which it is proposed that a duty of 5 per cent., *ad val.*, be placed on all imports. Mr. Wood trusts Mr. MacIver will be successful in getting a Bill passed in Parliament to this effect. "As everyone is aware," he continues, "this country is flooded with cheap, foreign, inferior goods and pauper aliens who crowd our own workmen out of the labour market, and it would be as well if our buyers remember this, and endeavour to place their orders with British manufacturers only."

Consulting Druggist.

SIR,—It is rather amusing that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has not some more important complaint than that referred to at the last meeting of Council. It is well known that half the pharmaceutical chemists in Belfast openly break the law by employing unqualified assistants, and also infringe very much on the domain of medical men, as many of the local L.P.S.I.'s have a private consulting-room, and openly charge for their advice. So that if the Irish Council wish to direct their attention to a grievance which they think they have against doctors for having consulting-rooms in druggists' shops, they should allow the local Chemists' Association to move in the matter. The Council might also direct the attention of the General Medical Council to this question of consulting-pharmacists. Statistics can be given by

Yours truly,

A BELFAST CHEMIST.

Dispensing Notes.

Strong Lotion.

SIR,—This lotion, though apparently strong, when diluted as directed by the physician, works out at less than 1-per-cent. protargol, which strength is used in Edinburgh frequently.

Yours truly,

N. (151/47.)

SIR,—In reply to your Manchester correspondent in last week's "Dispensing Notes," I do not think that the solution of protargol prescribed can be termed "a strong lotion." The strength as given in the prescription (when diluted) is about 1 per cent., whereas I have frequently dispensed a 3-per-cent. solution as an eye-lotion, and no ill-effects have been noticed. We also use a 50-per-cent. solution of protargol as a paint.

Yours truly,

H. D. KELF.

Dispenser East Dulwich Infirmary.

An Incompatibility.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie du Sud-est* gives an unusual example of incompatibility in which fluoride of ammonium is ordered in a prescription with hydrochloric acid. Fluoric acid is liberated after standing a short time, and the bottle soon shows signs of corrosion.

A Curiosity.

An Edinburgh subscriber had to dispense the following the other day, and sends it as an exercise for Minor students:—

Extract. opii	gr. iss.
Extract. belladon.	gr. iss.
Cocain. hydrochlor.	gr. ½
Ferri alumen.	gr. ij.
Cupri. acetat.	gr. ij.
Acid. tannic.	gr. ij.
Acid. gallic.	gr. ij.
Ol. theobrom.	q.s.

Ft. pess. Mt. x.

Shake the Bottle.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me whether a mixture containing acid. hydrocyan. dil., such as the following, should or should not be sent out with a "shake" label:—

Liq. bismuthi...	℥j.
Liq. morph. hyd.	♏lx.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	♏xlviij.
Tr. cocci	♏x.
Aq. chloroformi ad	℥iv.

M.

Sig.: ℥ij. in water every four hours.

The above mixture is quite clear—at least, when first made.

INQUIRER. (128/26)

[A "shake-the-bottle" label should be used. Owing to the extreme volatility of the acid the air-space in the bottle becomes saturated with the vapour, hydrocyanic acid, and it is to dissolve this that the remaining contents of the bottle are shaken before pouring out each dose.]

105/17. *Roup* (Birmingham).—There is no difficulty in massing equal parts of antimonial powder, calomel, and powdered ginger with copaiba. We have done it often. Use a thickish balsam, and when you get the mass weigh it into 72-gr. pieces, which divide into 24 pills.

105/21. *F. P.*—Sooner or later an ammoniacal sodium salicylate mixture changes in colour, whether made with artificial or natural salicylic acid. See note on this point page 243 of "The Art of Dispensing."

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147/14. *Dingi.*—A 5-oz. mixture containing 1 gr. of extract of digitalis, and directed to be given "one spoonful every hour," implies, we should think, in the case of an adult, a teaspoonful, for the frequency with which the medicine is given indicates that a small dose is required.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

140/7. *An Apprentice.*—Thanks; but not in the case referred to.

139/34. *G. W.* submits a specimen of a handbill for extract of malt and cod-liver oil which has been held by the Board of Inland Revenue to be liable. The Board does not say why, but we have little doubt that it is due to the fact that the headlines are: "Your Children will grow Healthy and Strong if, *when ailing*, you give them ——'s Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil." Here the words "when ailing" clearly imply that the preparation is a remedy, and we recommend our correspondent to substitute for these headlines the following—"Healthy and Strong Children,' and under it, "By giving them," &c.

139/10. *C.*—There is no mystery about the licence case, February 1, page 204. The charge was for exhibiting without holding a licence. Compare paragraph on entire drugs, THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 281.

147/28. *Inquirer.*—A horse-medicine containing opium must be labelled "Poison," and can only be sold by a registered chemist and druggist or medical practitioner, or by a veterinary surgeon for an animal under his care.

134/30. *X. Y.*—Of the labels which you send, the following involve liability to stamp-duty:—Children's cough-mixture, because it is ordered "to be taken when the cough is troublesome"; cough-lozenges, for the same reason; blood-purifier, because it is recommended for curing "abscesses, spots, pimples, and skin-eruptions."

147/18. *Sacch.*—A prize-competition depending upon the greatest number of empty packages returned is not a lottery, and is perfectly legal. A lottery is a distribution of prizes by lot or by chance: thus, if you were to put into each of one hundred packages a coupon, and three only entitled the purchasers to prizes and ninety-seven coupons carried no prizes, this would be a lottery.

145/62. *Perplexity.*—The sale of liniments prepared with methylated spirit (as sanctioned by the Board of Inland Revenue) is quite legal if the purchaser is informed of the fact at the time of the purchase.

146/46. *Cachet* puts up for sale by grocers who are not licensed to sell stamped medicines, headache and similar powders consisting of an entire drug, and the Board of Inland Revenue have required the retailers to take out a licence. In the case of the headache-powders you mention this may be due to the fact that the label makes the article proprietary, owing to the words "The Duplex Series" occurring on it, which are in the nature of a trade-mark, and "Cachet" is used as a prefix. One may say "Headache-cachets," or "Headache-powders in cachets"; but "Cachet headache-powders" is a doubtful title. We also note the words "A boon to the general community" on the label. The phrase is on the border-line of recommendation. "Beware of imitations" implies a claim to an occult secret in preparing them; and "No water or milk required, as in other powders" almost comes into Class IV. (THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 200). Another label is for "Headache, tic, and neuralgia powders"; three complaints are thus specified, and the Board allow two—not more. It is open to argument whether the sale of any "headache-powders" consisting of an entire drug by unlicensed persons is legal or not. The Act specifies the conditions upon which they may be sold unstamped, and one of these conditions is that the retailer, if not a chemist, should be licensed.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

31/1. *Kimia.*—**Nauheim Treatment.**—The following represents the composition of a series of baths in use at one of the largest and best-known hydropathic establishments in England. The quantities given are for a bath of 40 gals.:—

No.	Sodium Chloride	Calcium Chloride	Sodium Bicarbonate	Hydrochloric Acid
1	4 lbs.	6 oz.	None	None
2	5 lbs.	8 oz.	None	None
3	6 lbs.	10 oz.	6 oz.	7 fl. oz.
4	7 lbs.	10 oz.	8 oz.	9½ fl. oz.
5	9 lbs.	11 oz.	1 lb.	18½ fl. oz.
6	11 lbs.	12 oz.	1½ lb.	27¾ fl. oz.

The salts in the form of tablets are the subject of letters-patent granted to Dr. Sandow; and Messrs. Buchner, Schacht & Co., 55 Fore Street, London, E.C, are the agents for the patentee.

141/13. *Sacch Fuecis.*—The precipitate in your Tonic-mixture is ferric phosphate. You will find the following modification of the formula go better:—

Quininæ sulphatis	gr. xij.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	℥iss.
Acid. phosphoric. dil.	℥j.
Aquæ	℥iij.

Misce et adde—

Glycerini	℥iij.
Tr. aurantii	℥ij.
Tr. nucis vomicæ	℥ss.
Sacchari usti	♏vj.
Aquæ ad	℥vj.

Set aside for a day and filter.

Dose: A tablespoonful in water thrice daily immediately before food.

Orange-flower water is not a nice addition in this case, the fresh orange-peel sufficing.

141/17. *Erica.*—**Profit-sharing.**—In estimating the net profits of a business for the purpose of profit-sharing with employés, the whole of the expenses of management should be included in the charges against gross profit. Your case being that of a retail chemist, you should allow at least 200*l.* a year for your services, and 5 per cent. for the capital invested in the business. Stock should be taken in order to ascertain whether the profits of the year have been affected one way or other by that factor. It is not usual to give any share in profits to those who have been less than a year in the employment, and the shares are distributed according to salaries rather than on the basis of length of service.

139/46. *A. A.* (Leghorn).—Smelling-salts are made by filling the bottle with roughly powdered ammonium carbonate and moistening it with a volatile essence such as the following:—

Camphor.	℥ss.
Ess. moschi	℥ss.
Ol. limonis	♏xxx.
Ol. lavand. ang.	℥j.
Ol. bergamot.	℥iij.
Ol. caryoph.	♏xx.
Liq. ammon. fort.	℥viij.

M.

143/58. *Alpha.*—**Preliminary Examination.**—The Irish Preliminary is not in the list of examinations approved by the British Society, but you should submit the certificate to the Council, who will take the advice of the Board of Examiners as to whether the certificate you possess can be accepted.

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138/67. *P. A. T.*—The Pharmaceutical Society's school is the only one in London which is recognised for the full curriculum of the Irish Society. The Irish Licence examination is not very different from the present Minor examination. Irish assistants need not necessarily have passed the assistants' examination. Refer to the last Educational Number (September 7, page 419) for full particulars.

140/62. *H. H. H.*—(1) **Dry Shampoo**:—

Sapo. castil. alb.	℥j.
Ol. lavand.	℥j.
Spt. rectificat.	℥viij.
Aquæ	℥iij.

Macerate for a day or two, filter, and add—

Liq. ammon.	℥j.

M.

(2) **Jaborandi Hair-wash**:—

Quininæ sulph. acid.	℈j.
Tr. jaborandi	℥j.
Aq. coloniensis	℥ij.
Glycerini	℥j.
Spt myrciæ	℥ij.
Aq. rosæ	℥xj.

Mix, and after four hours filter.

270/19. *E. J. L.*—(1) Camphor dissolved in the paraffin, with the addition of a strong-smelling essential oil such as verbena, is a method of improving the odour of paraffin (2) **Solidifying Paraffin**.—There are three ways of doing this—(*a*) by means of soap; (*b*), with vegetable saponifiers; (*c*) with other substances such as gelatin. In the soap method 9 oz. of ordinary burning oil is heated with 1 oz. of stearic acid in a water-bath, aqueous soda added to neutralise, and the liquid agitated with an egg-whisk until it sets. If sodium silicate or sodium aluminate is added in place of soda harder jellies result. Quillaia is an example of the vegetable saponifiers used in the second method. Five per cent. of the ground bark is added to the petroleum, then 5 per cent. of water, and the mixture agitated till a jelly results. Gelatin, albumen, casein, and Ghatti gum required in the third process give indifferent results compared with the other methods.

8/7. *O. K. R.*—**Studying for the Major.**—In the Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, published September 7, you will find information as to the books required for Major study. Taking the classes you propose, and with home study, there is no reason why you should not easily master the subjects.

111/65. *Manx.*—**Waterproofing-cloth.**—The method you refer to consists of the deposition of lead sulphate in the fibres of the cloth. The garment is first dipped in a solution of lead acetate, and afterwards in a solution of a sulphate, sodium sulphate, for instance. A dip in a weak glue solution after the lead bath is beneficial. A modification of the above process is described in the *C. & D.*, August 26, 1899, page 377.

124/20. *G. B. & Co.*—**Gelatin-cement**:—

Gelatin	℥vj.
Acetic acid	℥iv.
Water	℥ij.
Alum	℥ss.

Heat together for six hours, skim, and add—

Rectified spirit	℥j.

Mix.

122/11. *Emulsion.*—(1) The furniture-cream formula would be improved if the quantity of castile soap were reduced by at least ½ oz., otherwise the recipe is a good one. (2) The superior whiteness of factory-made cod-liver oil emulsion is due to the use of emulsifying machinery. You cannot have a better formula than the one you are using.

146/28. *N. H.* (India).—"Acid magenta" is a colour which stands the addition of acids without change, and it is fairly permanent to light.

147/24. *Apud.*—**Moist Sterile Gauzes** are said to owe their moistness to an excess of glycerin, but we have no exact formula for their preparation.

146/32. *Cotton.*—**Silky Lustre on Cotton.**—This is produced entirely by mechanical means. Rollers with a large number of fine parallel lines (about 250 to the inch) are passed over the fabric at a great pressure and high temperature. If you are interested in the process you should consult patents 7,637 of 1895 and 19,633 of 1893.

139/50. *J. E. S.*—(1) **Syr. Rubi Aromaticus**:—

Blackberry-bark	4½ oz.
Cinnamon	½ oz.
Nutmeg	½ oz.
Cloves	¼ oz.
Allspice	¼ oz.
Sugar	20 oz.
Proof-spirit	q.s.
Blackberry-juice	q.s.

Make 35 oz.

The first five ingredients are reduced to powder and percolated with proof-spirit till 10 oz. of percolate is obtained. Add to this 15 oz. of blackberry-juice and dissolve the sugar by agitation in the liquid. Lastly, add enough blackberry juice to make up the volume to 35 oz.

(2) We are inquiring.

136/60. *L. D.*—**Iridescent Gelatin.**—We have not been able to obtain further information on this subject, but will keep your inquiry in mind.

24/25. *J. S.* (Detroit).—The account of a visit to the Pharmacie Centrale, Paris, appeared in the *C. & D.*, January 31, 1891, a number which is long ago out of print. It could probably be obtained by advertising in the coloured supplement.

134/52. *F. W. M.*—Formulas for **Kidney-pills** were given in the *C. & D.*, September 28, 1901, page 553, and July 28, 1900, page 219.

131/66. *Electric.*—Books on **Elementary Electricity.**—Thompson (S. P.), "Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism," 4*s.* 6*d.* (Macmillan). Jenkin (F.), "Electricity and Magnetism," 3*s.* 6*d.* (Longmans).

134/71. *S. W.*—The process used for **Darkening Oak** is, first to soak the wood in solution of ammonia and then cover with lime-wash and allow to dry. Fumigating oak with ammonia is also a very common practice amongst antique-furniture makers.

135/2. *Fotographer.*—The quantity of **Gold-chloride Solution** (1 gr. in 1 dr.) made from a sovereign is 30 oz 2 dr. A sovereign contains 113 gr. of pure gold, equal to 242 gr. of gold chloride.

135/18. *C. E.*—**Soldering-fluid.**—The following method produces a non-corrosive fluid:—Take a quantity of commercial quality hydrochloric acid and add granulated zinc till all action ceases, conducting the operation in the open air. Filter the solution and dissolve in each pint 2 oz. of sal ammoniac.

135/32. *Phenazone.*—**Water-softening.**—This is managed on a large scale by adding milk of lime to the water in a reservoir. The lime neutralises the excess of carbonic acid in the acid carbonate of lime present in the water, forming the normal carbonate which is precipitated and settles to the bottom. We are assuming that the hardness is "temporary" if "permanent" alkaline-salts are used, but are not available if the water is used for drinking-purposes.

131/49. *S. A.*—**Coal-saver.**—This is the usual thing—common salt—coloured with bole. What the makers say about saving coal, by producing more heat with less fuel, is rubbish.

117/66. *Daturine.*—The herb you send, used for asthma, is mainly coltsfoot. There is no stramonium present as far as we can judge.

119/50. *Spray.*—The American **Throat-spray** which possesses "wonderful powers in relieving attacks of asthma" is a solution of cocaine hydrochloride of approximately 3-per-cent. strength. The responsibility of a chemist who supplies such a preparation, except on a medical prescription, is very great. It is a Part 1 poison.

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115/65. *R. R. K.*—(1) The manner of using logwood-chips for restoring black fabrics is to boil the chips with water and rub the strained decoction on the coat or dress with a piece of flannel previously treated in the same way with copperas solution. (2) The sample of benzine you send seems to be discoloured, and smells stronger than usual. (3) Toilet-lanolin :—

Rieger's almond-soap	ʒj.
Distilled water	ʒj.

Dissolve by heat and mix with—

Lanolin	ʒj.
Glycerin	ʒj.

Use a warm mortar for the mixing, and perfume with rose and neroli.

147/1. *W. A.*—Cashew-nut juice has been used for uterine complaints and as a diuretic, so that it is probable that the liquid extract possesses like medicinal properties. The dose is small.

147/4. *Statim.*—**Books for the Minor.**—Refer to *C. & D.* Educational Number, September 7, page 418. The "Tutorial Chemistry" is good, but does not cover the whole range of Minor chemistry.

147/53. *X H.*—As explained in the *C. & D.*, May 18, 1901, page 811, tables of alcohol strengths are the result of actual experiments owing to the unorthodox way mixtures of alcohol and water have of contracting, and that unequally at varying temperatures. You could consult the alcohol tables in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" at most good reference libraries.

146/69. *Perfume.*—**Fumigating Pastilles.**—As you wish to have a pastille without incense odour (due to benzoin and tolu) the following may suit you :—

Sandalwood, in powder	ʒij.
Cascarilla in powder	ʒj.
Vegetable charcoal	ʒij.
Vetivert	ʒij.
Lavender-flowers	ʒiv.
Potassium nitrate	ʒiv.
Oil of thyme	ʒss.
Oil of rose	ʒss.
Mucilage of tragacanth	q. s.

Make into a stiff paste, divide into cones, and dry.

132/21. *Ego.*—The Caulking-composition for placing in the cracks between the boards of the deck of a ship is resin melted with a small proportion of tallow and Venice turpentine.

119/23. *W. B.* (Paris).—The Paste Dentifrice is similar to the following :—

Powdered white soap	ʒj.
Powdered orris root	ʒj.
Precipitated chalk	ʒiv.
Powdered sugar	ʒss.
Oil of peppermint	♏viij.
Oil of rose-geranium	♏x.
Solution of carmine	q. s.
Glycerin	ʒvj.
Rose-water	sufficient to make a paste

It is the soap that gives the smooth taste you refer to, and it may be doubled if thought desirable.

132/23. *Agricola.*—**Scour-mixture** for calves, which "effects a speedy cure" :—

Pulv. cretæ præp.	ʒij.
Pulv. cort. quercûs	ʒj.
Ess. menth. pip.	ʒiv.
Aquæ ad	Oj.

Dose: Two tablespoonfuls, mixed with gruel, once daily.

128/60. *Munad.*—The Furniture-cream could probably be brought round by separating the solid portion, melting in a water-bath, and mixing in the liquid portion previously incorporated with more soap.

118/61. *Belgravia*—**Poulterers' Powder.**—This consists of boric acid 3 parts, borax 1 part. It is used for dusting on fowls after plucking, as a preservative

133/17. *Phenique*—**Liquid Carbolic Dentifrice** as your sample :—

Pulv. cort. quillaiæ	ʒiv.
Pulv. cocci	ʒj.
Ac. carbolici	ʒij.
Saccharini	gr. v.
Ol. cinnamomi	♏xv.
Ol. menth. pip.	♏xxx.
Spt. vini rect.	ʒxiiss.
Aquæ	ʒxiiss.

Macerate seven days, filter, and make up to 25 oz. with proof spirit.

117/65 *Poultry.*—(1) **Roup-powder.**—The following is an improvement on the powder you send :—

Potassii nitratis	ʒj.
Pulv. cubebæ	ʒj.
Pulv. lini	ʒx.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	ʒiv.

Mix a tablespoonful with the food for ten fowls.

(2) **Poultry-powder to increase the yield of eggs.**—Your sample lacks the spices which are necessary in such a powder. The following is a good preparation :—

Pulv. piper. nig.	ʒi.
Pulv. anisi	ʒij.
Pulv. calcii phosph.	ʒij.
Pulv. lini	ʒxij.

Mix a tablespoonful with the food for ten fowls.

148/13 *T. G. Forshaw.*—Thanks; but the note merely repeats what has already been said about opodeldoc. It would have been interesting a month ago.

148/51. *T. C. S.* (Liverpool).—When you write letters for publication, you should give your full name and address, and not write on both sides of the paper.

123/40 *Zylol.*—(1) Kola-syrup used for kola drinks always produces froth. You do not say what formula you use, but the recipes in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, may give you hints as to improving it. (2) **Billiard-cue cement** :—

Isinglass	ʒj.
Distilled water	ʒij.

Soak and dissolve, then add the following solution very cautiously :—

Ammoniac or sandarac	ʒss.
Rectified spirit	ʒij.

120/60. *R. J. W.*—**Spirit-gum**—The formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas"—resin (1 oz.), castor oil (½ oz.), spirit (4 oz.)—is the usual one, but you can modify it by either increasing the resin or decreasing the castor oil.

114/58. *J. H. W.*—The only way out of the label difficulty is to have the labels supplied ungummed and stick them on the syphons with paste. There is no gum that will stand damp climates.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

150/30. English agents for Antiphlogistene.

154/12. Who puts up Chevalier's perfumes?

155/45. Where can "Sarsaparilla de Bristol" be obtained?

155/26. What is pyrazone, or, if proprietary, who makes?

155/8. Makers of Chapman's rose wafers, or where obtainable?

150/61. Makers of sponge felt, a substitute for spongiopiline.

19/19. English agents for Dazzle-Putz (Miller Bros. & Co., New York).

58/33. Is there any machine on the market for automatically folding powders, if so, where can it be obtained?

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Doctoring the Poor.

IT is impossible to withhold a certain admiration for Mr. J. C. Purdue, the East-End herbalist and *bête noir* of Coroner Wynne Baxter. His persistence and obviously honest conviction of the rectitude of the path he has chosen commend him to the British love of doggedness and fair play. And especially to chemists must his persistence appear creditable, for many of the craft have known what it is to feel the rasp of a coroner's tongue when they dared to sell twopennyworth of cough-mixture to relieve the child of the poor woman who could not produce the doctor's sixpence. Last week (*C. & D.*, February 15, page 251) we recorded Mr. Purdue's seventh appearance before Mr. Wynne Baxter, and we have this week to record his eighth. A child died of burns, and Mr. Purdue was called in, the mother being quite aware he was not a doctor. The Coroner, therefore, could not work off his usual lecture. "Well, the mother knew you were not a doctor," he said to Mr. Purdue; "so there is nothing to say. At the same time, it is essential for the welfare of the public that it should be known." "I don't profess to be a doctor," retorted Mr. Purdue, as he handed the Coroner the following bill, which he distributes broadcast in the neighbourhood:—

A GREAT BLESSING FROM GOD TO HIS PEOPLE IN EAST LONDON

IS THE

Herbal Dispensary,

7 GALT STREET, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

FOUNDER AND LEADER:

J. C. PURDUE,

Member of the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain, 1864.

Fellow of the Council of Safe Medicine, London, 1893.

Member of the Medical Herbalists Protection Association of Great Britain, 1894.

The above Herbal Dispensary is open every Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings from 8 till 12, when the Public get advice and Herbal Medicine for 1*d*. Attendance with Herbal Treatment at own Residence from 6*d*. No charge for visiting.

Not a Doctor, Providence has decreed otherwise, only a 1*d*. Herbalist.

No needful or penniless person ever refused treatment. Over 42 thousand persons have been already successfully treated. No Funds, Gifts, Presents, or Testimonials ever asked for.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Gal. 6, 7.

A *C. & D.* representative explored the unsavoury neighbourhood of Limehouse the other day until he chanced on Galt Street. No. 7 is a small shop of the typical herbalist stamp, and it betrayed no gaudy air of prosperity. A stone pestle and mortar were posed on one counter, and Mr. Purdue himself was engaged in making a batch of pills. The *C. & D.* emissary introduced the subject of coroners, Mr. Purdue cheerfully gave his views thereon, and also furnished his opinion of doctors with the utmost abandon.

"What I say is this," said Mr. Purdue, "if a poor man, woman, or child be sick, and any chemist, herbalist, or chimney-sweep can give something for their relief or cure, why should the doctors and their henchmen the coroners try to stop it?"

"But they say we have no skill and know nothing of disease," said the interviewer.

"Skill!" retorted the interviewed scornfully; "you should see some of the cases that come under my notice daily. Now, I'll tell you of one case that happened not very long ago. A poor woman in this neighbourhood was attended for six months by two doctors for rheumatism of the knee. Eventually I was called in and found that the woman's thigh was dislocated! I said so, the doctors were told on their next visit, and, strange to say, they acknowledged that the herbalist was right and they were wrong The woman was sent to the infirmary, and is now able to walk."

The most incredible portion of this story appeared to the interviewer to be the doctors' acknowledgment. Other cases were cited by Mr. Purdue of snatching physician-forsaken sufferers from the grave, but the foregoing will suffice.

In the course of further conversation, Mr. Purdue mentioned that he had been ten and a half years practising as a herbalist in the neighbourhood. He came from the country, and he asserts that but for the "persecution" to which he has been subjected he would have given in long ago. This "persecution" has acted as a stimulus to his efforts.

"I am doing the Lord's will on earth," said Mr. Purdue, "and these people [doctors and coroners] are trying to stop me; but they can't."

On one occasion he was fined at the instance of the Apothecaries' Society. He was called up in the middle of the night to see a child. He found it almost choking from diphtheria and did what he could, but the child died, and he was fined "for illegally practising as a physician."

The shop is characteristic of the man. Up till 12 o'clock daily, two large placards outside the door intimate that "advice and herbal medicine" will be given to all-comers for 1*d*. After 12 the ordinary mixture costs 6*d*. On the shop-door is the certificate of the "Medical Herbalists' Protection Association of Great Britain." Other framed certificates hang inside, and there is also a framed letter headed "Crowner's Law," which appeared in a recent issue of a London morning newspaper. In appearance Mr. Purdue betrays by bristling moustache and imperial, and keen dark eyes, the individual who will not be sat upon with impunity, and with all respect to Mr. Wynne Baxter we are inclined to think the herbalist does more good than harm.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," February* 19, 1902.)

"PYROPHAN"; for photographic chemicals. By Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Koenigstrasse 27, Elberfeld, Germany. 241,892.

"GLYCOBENPHENE" (no claim for "Glyco"); for medicines. By the Henry Heil Chemical Company, 212 South Forth Street, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 242,087.

"COLCURA"; for a medicine. By T. S. Rendall, 76 Fleet Street, Torquay. 242,274.

Design representing Oannes, the fish-deity of the Chaldeans; for chemicals and food-stuffs. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 242,324 and 242,325.

Picture device; for dyes and colouring-matters. By the Basle Chemical works, Neuhausweg 90, Basle, Switzerland. 240,885.

"SIGHTOPTIST"; for goods in Class 8. By J. J. Wood, 20 Lord Street, Liverpool. 243,128.

"DALOX"; for photographic paper. By J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), 26 Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 243,124.

Picture of a charging bull; for salt. By the Salt Union (Limited), 45 Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

Facsimile signature of the firm (the essential particular); for a baking-powder. By J. Griffiths & Son, 24 Womanby Street, Cardiff. 242,525.

Combination of devices and the words "SHIELD" and "VASE" (essential particulars); for soups in powder and blocks, meat extracts, and cocoa preparations. By Solid Soup (Limited), 146 Wednesbury Road, Walsall. 242,559.

"RAMOGEN" (no claim for "Ram" or "Rahm"); for condensed milk. By A. Lauer, Zwingenberg an der Bergstrasse, Hessen, Germany. 242,877.

Device of Southampton Bargate (the essential particular); for food-stuffs. By Misselbrook & Weston, 15 The Strand, Southampton. 243,369.

"SCRUBBO"; for soaps (dry and in powder) and a polish. By Lever Brothers (Limited), Port Sunlight. 242,272 and 242,273.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 20.

BUSINESS shows no improvement, and no important changes have taken place this week. Quinine continues very quiet, and is, perhaps, a shade firmer. Menthol is slightly easier than when we last quoted. Tartaric acid has a hardening tendency, but citric acid is very quiet. Cannabis indica continues to sell at previous rates, but values must eventually be higher, as the Indian export-duty has been increased. Ergot is quiet and neglected. Saffron remains very firm, but unchanged. Italian castor oil has been in more demand at firm rates, and in eucalyptus oil there has been a good business at the low figures lately ruling. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid, carbolic	Cardamom-seed	Acid, citric	Assafetida
Antimony	Quinine	Buchu	Cardamoms
Benzoin (Sumatra, fine)		Ipecac. (Cartag. and Rio)	Chillies
Juniper-berries		Menthol	Sarsaparilla (Jamaica)
Oil, cod-liver		Pepper (black)	
Shellac			
Wax, bees', Jamaica			
Wax, bees', Madagascar			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 13 to 19, inclusive:—Acid, oxalic, 26; acid, tartaric (@ Bari) 77 pkgs., (@ Rotterdam) 12 kgs., (@ Bordeaux) 18; argol (@ Naples) 125 cks., (@ Cape) 34; arrowroot (@ Natal) 55 cs., (St. V.) 229; arsenic (@ Oporto) 103 brls., (@ Hamburg) 10; "balsams" (@ Hamburg), 6: bleaching-powder, 25; buchu, 40; camphor (@ Hamburg), 60 tubs; caraway-seed, 100; castor oil (E.I.) 20, (Belg.) 100, (Ital.) 44; cinchona (Ceylon) 37 bls., (African) 50; citronella oil (@ Galle), 35; cloves (@ Hamburg), 1,353; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 13; cod-liver oil (@ Bergen), 95; coriander-seed, 22; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 164, (@ Rotterdam) 53, (@ Tarragona) 10; drugs (@ Trieste) 99, (@ Fiume), 76; essential oils (@ Messina) 78 pkgs., (@ Palermo), 9; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 10: fenugreek-seed, 19; ginger (@ Jamaica) 176 pkgs., (@ W.C.A.) 219, (@ Bombay) 99 cs. 981 bgs. 423 bls.; gum arabic (@ Aden) 64 cs.; (@ Alexandria) 117 bgs. 173 pkgs.; gum thus, 200; gum tragacanth, 15; honey (Jam.), 11; juniper-berries, 377; lime-juice (W.I.), 18 brls.; mustard oil, 20; nux vomica (@ Madras) 270, (@ Bombay) 40; olive oil (@ Messina) 73 brls., (@ Bari) 21 bxs., (@ Zante) 168 pkgs. 67 cks., (@ Leghorn) 1,729 pkgs.; opium (@ Genoa) 50, (@ Bombay) 23; orris (Ital), 14; palm oil (@ Hamburg) 184 cks.; pepper (@ Havre), 200; pimento, 164 bgs.; potash chlorate (@ Antwerp) 40 kegs, (@ Gothenburg) 100; quicksilver (Ital.), 100; rose oil (@ Madras) 11, (@ Bombay) 3; saccharin, 7; sandalwood, 185 bls.; sarsaparilla (@ New York) 30 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 6 bales; senna (@ Madras) 13 bls. (@ Bombay) 173; sulphur (@ Catania), 40 pkgs. 700 bgs. 50 t.; sugar of lead, 51; tamarinds (E.I), 30; tartar (@ Bordeaux), 102; vanilla (@ Colombo), 6 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Aden) 53 pkgs., (Mor.) 66, (Ital.) 2, (Jam.) 7; wax, ceresin 60, (@ Dusseldorf) 70; wine lees (@ Messina) 603 bgs., (@ Palermo) 161 bgs.

Commercial Sale-rooms Benevolent Fund.

The annual meeting of the London Commercial Sale-rooms' Benevolent Fund was held on February 17 in No. 3 Sale-room, Mr. W. Murray Guthrie, M.P., presiding. The report for 1901, which was taken as read, stated that 163 new annual subscriptions, amounting to 208*l.* 19*s.* had been received. There was also an increase of 28*l.* 7*s.* in the subscriptions of previous subscribers, and the donations amounted to 380*l.* There was also a recovery of overdue subscriptions to the extent of 21*l.* During the year one of the recipients had died, while four fresh applicants had been accepted, the number on the books at present being twenty-two. The total amount granted had exceeded 880*l.*, against annual subscriptions amounting to 873*l.* The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, referred to the long connection of his firm with Mincing Lane—over one hundred years—during which time their relations with the brokers had always been of a most cordial nature. It was the duty of the merchants and brokers to support the Benevolent Fund, and he asked those who were already subscribers to convince others of the necessity of also becoming subscribers. The report was unanimously adopted, after which the following auditors were elected:—Mr. Coventry A. Woodhouse (in place of Mr. H. Gülich), Mr. W. Swanborough, and Mr. Stephen S. Duval. The following members were re-elected to serve on the committee:—Messrs. J. A. Browne, Henry Devitt, W. W. Green, and F. G. Naumann. Mr. Samuel Figgis proposed a vote of thanks to the committee, and Mr. H. W. Price replied, alluding to the success and encouragement they had met with, and their endeavours to administer the fund with economy and justice. Mr. R. N. Dalton proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, who, he said, in addition to becoming an annual subscriber, had presented the Fund with a handsome donation, which he hoped would bear fruit in other directions. Mr. Price, in seconding, said the fund was now larger than at any time during its twenty years' existence, but in order to prevent any undue elation he regretted to say that, owing to the natural and somewhat sad increase of annuitants, the payments were more than their annual subscriptions, so that he earnestly hoped others would come forward and assist.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone in the heavy chemical market is a steady one, and there is little of change or of special importance to be reported. Home trade demand keeps fairly good, and about an average one, but exports are only quiet. It is rather early on in the year, however, for much being done in shipments. Deliveries against existing contracts are being taken fairly well. Values for the most part are maintained.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—There is a fair continued demand, and good all-round business has been done, but in spite of this the tone is scarcely so firm as it was, although at the time of writing values are nominally unchanged. Beckton February-June delivery, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; London and Leith, 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Exports from Leith last week were heavy, amounting to 1,593 tons.

Alkali Produce.—Caustic soda is steadily maintained at unchanged rates, but demand is not very brisk: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Bleaching-powder is moving off better, and is also steady, at 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, for hardwood, and 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, for softwoods. Ammonia alkali continues to maintain a very firm tone and to move briskly, at 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton for 58 per cent, free on rails, in bags. In chlorates, both potash and soda, there is not very much doing, but prices rule fairly firm, at 3*d.* and 3½*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb. respectively. Soda crystals without change, at 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. Yellow prussiate of potash, 5½*d.* to 5¼*d.* per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Saltcake still quiet, at 25*s.* to 26*s.* per ton, in bulk, free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda in fair request, at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in large casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, in 1-cwt. kegs. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts) steady, at 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, in bags. Hyposulphite of soda in moderate request only, and values still rule low: 6–8-cwt. casks, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and 1-cwt. kegs, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, according to quality. Silicates of soda in fair demand, both for home and export; 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s* 6*d.* per ton; 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, February 19.

Castor Oil.—The market continues to exhibit few features of interest in consequence of the small demand from consumers. Good seconds Calcutta is obtainable at 3 1/16*d.* to 3⅛*d.* per lb. First-pressure French is still held for 2 15/16*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

Beeswax.—At auction and by private treaty 12 bags of Peruvian have been sold at 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., ranging in quality from grey to pale primrose.

Ginger (African).—101 bags of Sierra Leone of new crop have been sold at 32*s.* per cwt., in transit.

Gum, Acacia.—Twenty serons of hard amber sorts have been

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reported sold at 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and further arrivals are recorded this week, chiefly of hard amber and Ghezirah description.

TURPS is steady on the spot at 31*s.* per cwt., with very little business passing.

LINSEED OIL has established an advance, and 33*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is now quoted, according to quality.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Steady at 20*l.* per ton, with a fairly good inquiry.

ARSENIC.—White powdered is firmly held at 15*s.* per cwt.

TONKA-BEANS.—A recent arrival of 2 cases foxy to black Para is reported sold at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The small remaining stock is held firmly at 70*s.* per cwt. Importers say that no more are likely to come forward.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, February 18.

Our drug-market is quiet in general, only a few articles meeting with interest.

ALOES.—Cape is firm, at 76m. per 100 kilos.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet and lower, spot being quoted 360m. to 350m., and forward delivery, 330m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU remains very firm, at 13½m. per kilo.

CONDURANGO-BARK shows a strong advance, and 120m. to 125m. per 100 kilos. is now asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is still unchanged, at 435m. from refiners, second-hands quoting a little less.

CUMIN-SEED (Maltese) is quoted 52m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI.—Manilla is lower, at 225m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM shows a strong market, at from 437½m. to 440m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, Rio being quoted at 22½m. to 22m., and Cartagena, 11m. to 10¾m. per kilo.

MENTHOL is quiet and lower, at 30m. to 29½m. per kilo.

JALAP is quoted 110m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is unchanged, at 39m. per kilo.

SENEGA is offering at 500m. to 490m. per 100 kilos., but the demand is only small.

JAPANESE WAX.—Forward delivery is quoted at 67m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED continues very firm, green seed being held at 80m. to 85m., and brown seed, 63m. to 65m. per 100 kilos.

VANILLA.—Tahiti is firmer, 11m. per kilo. having been paid.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is unchanged, at 70m. per barrel. Castor oil is advancing and shows a better demand, first-pressing in barrels spot is now 55m. per 100 kilos. Linseed has advanced considerably and a large business done for near delivery. Cotton-seed firm. Palm steady.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is unchanged, at 10½m. per kilo. HGH Peppermint is quoted 8.60m. per lb., and Japanese, 8m. to 8¼m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 11.

The market is quiet, but business generally is good, and there is no pressure to realise. Demand is almost wholly for purposes of consumption.

BEESWAX.—Supplies are coming forward very slowly, and with an improving demand the market is strong, with an upward tendency. Ordinary pure yellow is offered at prices ranging from 29c. to 35c. per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Quotations are nominally unchanged, but only inferior goods are obtainable below 35c., while sales for export have been made up to 37c. Business is not brisk, as dealers will not sell at present prices.

CUBEBS are almost neglected, and whole berries are obtainable at 10c.

COCOA-BUTTER in bulk has declined to 31c., and the market is dull. In quantity less than this would buy.

COD-LIVER OIL is firmer, with the best brands held at $22·50.

ERGOT is dull at 39c. for Russian, and 40c. for Spanish.

JAPAN WAX.—Arrivals have eased the market, and 7½c. will buy.

JALAP.—Demand is very poor, but owing to the limited available supplies quotations remain firm at 12c. to 13c.

GOLDEN SEAL (Hydrastis).—Spot quotations are 50c. for good quality, but quotations for various grades are somewhat irregular.

IPECACUANHA is easy at $2.50 for Rio, and $1.40 for Cartagena.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Prime green short leaves are selling at 18c., but the market is very quiet and depressed.

MANDRAKE-ROOT is firm under the influence of a good demand, and 4½c. is asked for good quality root.

SENEGA is in better demand, but sales are few, as holders are inclined to ask higher prices.

OPIUM continues weak, and cases are obtainable at $2.97½.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra is scarce and generally higher for all grades. Quotations range 30c. to 40c., according to quality.

TRAGACANTH.—Aleppo is in good demand, but values are unchanged at 70c. to 75c. for first quality, and 55c. to 65c. for seconds.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, February 19:—The sales for the week ending Wednesday amount to 40 cases, including current talequale at the equivalent of 7*s.* 7*d.* per lb., f.o.b., and Yerli at 8*s.* Market closes steady.

HAMBURG, February 20:—Business here is quiet. Castor oil is firmer; ergot of rye is steady, and higher prices have been paid for condurango bark.

BERGEN, February 20, 1.15 P.M.:—The prospects for the fishing are not very promising at present, and 75*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, is now asked for new non-congealing Lofoten oil. The total catch of cod to date amounts to 2,240,000, against 2,867,000 last year. This is estimated to produce 1,302 barrels, against 2,771 barrels at the same time last year.

NEW YORK, February 20:—Business here is brisk. Opium is quiet at $2 95; balsam copaiba is advancing, and 36c. is now asked. Buchu-leaves are easy at 18c.; Damiana-leaves are higher, 15c. being to-day's price. Cubebs are easy at 9½c., and ergot is lower at 38c. Balsam tolu has declined to 26c. per lb., and cinchon idine is slow of sale at 25c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is higher, 39° to 40° C. crystals being quoted 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.*, and 34° to 35° C. 6¼*d.* per lb. Crude 75 per cent. is 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.*, 60 per cent. 1*s.* 10½*d.*, and 50 per cent. 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per gal.

ACID, CITRIC.—Makers quote English crystals at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., nominally, and for foreign make 1*s.* 0½*d.*, c.i.f., is asked.

ACID, TARTARIC, is hardening. Foreign crystals or powder is quoted 10½*d.* per lb., and makers of English quote 11½*d.*

ANTIMONY is dearer, English now being quoted 32*l.* to 33*l.* per ton.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday fine St. Vincents was bought in at 3*d.* per lb., and fair to good at 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* Bermuda was bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—A report from Berlin states that the syndicate which was established in San Salvador a few months ago have advanced their prices 1m. per kilo., and the tendency is still upwards.

CAMPHOR.—In Japanese crude camphor a sale of 200 piculs is reported at 151*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for February-March shipment. Pressed is quoted 177*s.* 6*d.*

CANNABIS INDICA.—The export duty has recently been raised by the Indian Government from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb. The stock on the spot is being slowly reduced, although there is still a fair amount available, and we understand there have been no imports since the duty was imposed. Values are unchanged at 2*s.* 3*d.* for tops and 2*s.* for siftings, and business has been done at these figures this week.

CINCHONA.—The shipments fram Java for the first half of the month amounted to 320,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 525,000 in 1901 and 180,000 in 1900. At the cinchona-auctions to be held at Amsterdam next week the equivalent of 36 901 kilos. quinine sulphate will be offered. The manufacturing bark contains an average percentage of 5·27 per cent. q.s. against 5·46 per cent. at the January auctions, and an average of 5·45 per cent. for the ten auctions of 1901. In the drug-auction 2 serons of small Huanoco quill realised 6¼*d.*, and 12 serons Loxa quill sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on March 4 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, 13 tons de Jong, 4 tons Helm, 5 tons Mignon, and 5 tons of a foreign brand, while on the same date in London 90 tons Cadbury's brand will be offered.

ERGOT is neglected, at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for Spanish.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The following are the latest quotations from Trieste:—For good half and three-quarter closed flowers, 115*s.* to 120*s.*; fair half-closed, 100*s.* to 105*s.*; good open flowers, 80*s.* to 90*s.*, c.i.f.; genuine powder from half-closed flowers, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb, according to quantity, and

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9*d* to 1*s*. for lower grades. The Trieste market has again advanced during the past few days, and stocks are much smaller than at the same time last year.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are firmly held and comparatively scarce. For a parcel just landing 11*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. is quoted as the spot-price.

MASTICH is very quiet at from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. for clean pale tear. An importer quotes 1*s* 1½*d*. per lb., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Very quiet, with small sales of case lots of Kobayashi crystals at 13*s*. 9*d*. per lb., spot. There is a quotation in the market of 12*s*. 9*d*., f.o.b. Hamburg, for a parcel near at hand. Another importer quotes 12*s*. 10½*d*., c.i.f., for January-February shipment.

MORPHINE is fairly steady at from 4*s* 4*d*. to 4*s*. 5*d*. per oz. for muriate powder, according to quantity.

MUSK.—The exports from Shanghai from January 1 to December 31 (in catties) have been :—

—	Paris	London	New York	Hamburg	Total
1901	599	154	314	105	1,172*
1900	790	43	219	52	1,104
1899	873	180	290	148	1,491
1898	1,105	231	103	308	1,747
1897	887	475	583	127	2,072
1896	729	555	393	125	1,802
1895	686	465	334	191	1,676
1894	884	648	255	130	1,917
1893	723	697	357	192	1,969

* About 90 per cent. Tonquin and 10 per cent. Sawko and Tampi.

A tin of Cabardine sold at 11*s*. 6*d*. per oz in auction.

NUX VOMICA.—A report from Calcutta dated January 30 states that no important sales have transpired during the fortnight; arrivals and stocks are very small, and a retail business has been passing at steady rates—viz, 2·12r. to 3·0r. per British maund, loose.

OIL, CASTOR.—Water-white Italian keeps firm at from 34*s*. to 35*s* per cwt., c.i.f. French medicinal in barrels is quoted 3½*d*. per lb., and first-pressing 3*d*., ex-wharf London. Cases are quoted 33*s*., c.i.f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 15 that the week has passed without any official information as to the catch of cod in the Lofoten district. The weather during the past few days has been stormy, and does not permit unrestricted fishing. The oil-market is consequently very firm at 71*s*. per barrel, f.o.b., for non-congealing oil (see our telegram). The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,014 barrels, against 849 barrels at the same period of last year. Reports received in London appear to confirm the statement that the fishing is very poor, and agents have raised their prices in most cases and now quote 80*s*. to 85*s* per barrel, c.i.f. Newfoundland cod-liver oil is obtainable at 2*s*. 9*d*. per gal.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, has been in good demand. B.P. quality is obtainable at from 1*s*. 1½*d*. to 1*s*. 2*d*. per lb., according to quantity. In auction, B.P. quality, containing 62 per cent. cineol, was held for 1*s*. 1*d*.

OIL, GERANIUM.—French is offered at 33*s*., Algerian at 18*s*. 6*d*., and Turkish 14*s* 6*d*. per lb., net.

OIL, LAVENDER.—French of best quality is quoted 7*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per lb., and Mont Blanc 5*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. Spike oil is obtainable at 2*s*. 5*d*. for finest.

OIL, OLIVE.—Mr. Consul Neville Rolfe, in reporting on the trade of South Italy for 1901, states that probably never before has the stock of olive oil in Italy been at such a low ebb. As long ago as last June it seemed doubtful whether there was oil enough on the market to fulfil the engagements entered into by merchants, and the future of the article seemed to depend entirely upon the new crop. In normal circumstances the fruiting of the trees would have led to a decline in prices for spring shipment, but the effect this year, after so many disappointments, was scarcely perceptible. The crop promised well, and did well. The fruit is well nourished and perfectly sound, especially in the interior of the province of Bari, but more particularly so on the higher lands. Districts where the crop has been good will produce this season oils of such a high class as have not been placed on the market for many years past.

OIL PETITGRAIN is quoted 6*s* 2*d*. per lb. for Paraguayan.

OPIUM.—The market remains easy, although holders of Persian are inclined to higher rates, quotations on the spot ranging from 8*s* 6*d*. to 10*s*. per lb., according to quality. From Smyrna sales of about 200 cases are reported, principally for American account.

SMYRNA, February 7.—The sales this week amount to 33 cases, comprising 30 cases old and new choice talequale at 8*s*. 3*d*. to 8*s*. 4*d* per lb., c.i.f., and 3 cases inspected Karahissar at 8*s*. 9*d*. No material decline is expected while there are buyers at these prices, but in any case the market is bound to go lower as Persian opium is offered, comparatively speaking, cheaper in London, both for spot and to arrive. News from the sources of production continues of a favourable character. The arrivals to date amount to 3,049 cases, against 3,032 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14.—Continued fine weather is having effect in this country, and holders generally are showing some anxiety to unload. The Smyrna market has declined to 7*s*. 7*d*., at which considerable quantity has been taken by U.S. buyers. This market has likewise receded, and a speculator was able to buy 30 cases good quality at 7*s*. 8*d*. Beyond this, the only other sale was 6 cases Balukissar at 8*s*. 3*d*. The extraordinary mild weather has had the effect of overforcing all vegetation, and severe cold weather would have most disastrous results.

POPPY HEADS.—Belgian are very scarce, and 30*s*. per 1,000 is reported to have been paid for large sizes, and 35*s*. is now wanted. English are practically unobtainable.

QUININE.—The small bark shipments from Java for the first half of the month has induced a firmer feeling here, and at the end of last week March delivery sold at 1*s* 1½*d*., and June at 1*s* 1⅞*d*. Since then a small business has been done at 1*s*. 1½*d*. to 1*s*. 1⅝*d*. for March and 1*s*. 2*d*. for June, but on Wednesday 1*s*. 1⅞*d*. was accepted for the latter position. The market has been very quiet.

SAFFRON.—The market in Spain remains very firm, and holders here are not anxious sellers, looking for higher values later; 23*s*. to 24*s*. per lb. net will buy genuine Valencia.

SHELLAC.—The market closed dearer last week, and prices have advanced further since then. On the spot moderate sales have been made, including fair TN orange on a basis of 121*s* to 122*s*. per cwt., cash terms. For February-April shipment several hundred cases have changed hands at 123*s*. to 124*s*., c.i.f. In the speculative market there was also a fair business early in the week at advancing prices, but the improvement has not been maintained, and the market closes dull and easier. The business done comprises March delivery at 123*s* to 125*s*., April 126*s*, May 126*s*. to 127*s*., and June 126*s*. to 128*s*. per cwt.

SPICES have been very dull during the past week, and little business has been done. At the auctions on Wednesday nearly everything was bought in. Only one lot of Cochin *Ginger* sold, washed rough mouldy at 40*s*.; fair to good being bought in at 45*s*. to 50*s*. per cwt.; and B cut at 67*s*. 6*d*. Japan was taken out at 42*s*. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 4*d*. per lb. for fair. The quotation for March-May delivery is 3 13/16*d*.; and for June-August 3⅞*d*. per lb. A parcel of fine bright Penang sold at 10*d*. per lb. Good Amboyna mixed headless were held for 5¾*d*. *Pimento* neglected, and nothing sold; 2⅛*d*. per lb. was the price asked. *Chillies* lower; fine Japan sold at 37*s*. to 38*s*. per cwt. A small lot of *Capsicums* sold, long red off stalk at 27*s*. per cwt., the remainder being bought in at 25*s*. for red mixed faded, and at 30*s*. for East India on stalk and for cherries. *Cassia lignea* was bought in at 45*s*. per cwt. for false packed, and at 48*s*. for good broken. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 35*s* per cwt. *Cinnamon* sold at 9*d*. per lb. for pieces, at 8*d*. for quillings, at 6*d* for cuttings, at 6½*d*. for featherings, at 2¾*d*. for small dusty chips, and at 1⅝*d*. for good bright bark. The usual quarterly sales will take place next Monday. *Pepper* is the turn easier; greyish to good Alleppy was bought in at 5⅞*d*. to 6*d*. per lb., Lampong at 6*d*., and Singapore at 6*d*.; but privately Singapore has been sold at 5 15/16*d* on the spot, and at the same price for March-May shipment. Singapore white was bought in at 10 1/16*d*. for good fair, and Penang at 9¼*d*., a bid of 9⅜*d*. being refused.

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SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.—The following are some current quotations:—Geraniol, 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz., or 14*s.* per lb.; neroli, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per oz., and 55*s.* to 73*s.* per lb., according to quality; neroline, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* per lb., and terpineol, 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

THYMOL.—The lowest spot price is now 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and business has been done at this figure.

London Drug-auctions.

AT the auctions of drugs in first hands to-day a very dull tone prevailed, the chief interest being centred in asafetida, which sold at irregular rates. Buchu-leaves were easier; Sumatra benzoin was dearer, and cardamoms were irregular but lower. Jamaica honey was steady, but ipecacuanha of both descriptions was a shade easier. Rhubarb sold at valuations; grey Jamaica sarsaparilla declined slightly and both Jamaica and Madagascar beeswax were dearer. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold, those marked with an asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold
Albumen	1	0
Aloes—Cape	31	0
Socotrine	5	5
Ambergris	1	1
Areca	18	12
Asafetida	809	453
Balsam Tolu	10	10
Benzoin—		
Palembang	107	0
Siam	16	5
Sumatra	144	29
Buchu	73	8
Calumba	6	6
Cardamoms	243	168
Cascara sagrada	100	0
Cinchona	14	14
Coca-leaves	5	5
Colocynth	6	0
Croton-seed	35	0
Cubebs	47	0
Cumin-seed	30	0
Cuttlefish-bone	42	0
Dragon's-blood	3	0
Elemi	20	5
Gum acacia	95	0
chicle	10	0
sandarac	10	0
tragacanth	12	*1
Honey—		
Jamaica	119	55
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	39	6
Rio	31	5
Musk (Cabardine)	1	1?
Myrrh	8	0
Oil—		
castor (E.I.)	60	0
cinnamon-leaf	15	0
croton	1	0
eucalyptus	45	0
gingelly	10	0
wood	3	0
Opium	3	2
Orange-peel	20	2
Quassia	5	0
Rhubarb	30	12
Sarsaparilla	114	43
Seedlac	50	50
Senega	16	7*
Senna—		
Tinnevelly	58	48
Squills	10	0
Tonka-beans	1	1
Turmeric	138	20
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	5	5
East Indian	34	0
Jamaica	5	5
Madagascar	72	72
Morocco	32	0
New Zealand	1	1
Nyassaland	2	2
Spanish	39	0
Zanzibar	63	3

ALOES.—Socotrine, in kegs, sold at 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good, slightly softish. Cape was all bought in, 35*s.* being refused for fine bright hard, and 33*s* for good ditto.

ARECA.—Sound Ceylon sold at 27*s.* per cwt.

ASAFETIDA.—Altogether some 809 packages (weighing about 40 tons) from the Persian Gulf were offered, and as importers were willing to meet the market, about half the quantity was disposed of at irregular but mostly lower prices. For fair to good pinky loose block from 57*s.* 6*d.* up to 80*s.* was paid, and greyish and brown block much mixed with stone from 40*s.* to 55*s.*, and common stoney 20*s.* to 30*s.*, and very low drossy 9*s.* to 10*s.* per cwt.

BALSAM TOLU.—Ten cases of large tins realised 1*s.* per lb., being unchanged.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra description sold at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per cwt. above valuations, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.* being paid for 19 cases of fine seconds, well packed with small to bold almonds of storax flavour. This grade is exceptionally scarce, both here and in the United States. Fair seconds were about steady, 5 cases selling at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and medium at 6*l.* Of Siam 16 cases were shown, of which 5 sold, comprising 1 case of very fine bold pale almonds of storax flavour, partly loose and in friable block, at 24*l.* per cwt.; 3 cases small to medium almonds at 15*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 10*s.*, and a case of dusty siftings, in hard block, at 60*s.* per cwt. Palembang gum was neglected.

BUCHU.—In large supply, and neglected. Eight bales of fair to good round greenish leaf sold at 7½*d.* per lb. A bid of 6½*d.* is to be submitted for a pile of fair but very stalky leaves.

CALUMBA.—Five bags fair brownish to yellowish sorts with some small sold at 17*s.* 6*d.*, and pickings 5*s.* per cwt. Privately, business has been done in washed and picked at 25*s* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS sold at very irregular but generally lower prices. Seeds were firm to dearer. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, medium and bold pale round, 2*s* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; bold medium pale, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.*; small pale, 1*s* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; bold splits, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; medium ditto 1*s.* 5*d.*, and small 1*s.* 2*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* 1*d.* Seeds, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* Ceylon-Malabar, small and medium brown, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; very shelly, 10*d.*; darkish seed, 1*s.* 9*d.*; for bold palish 2*s.* 1*d.* was wanted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Fifty bags of good quill (1899 crop) were limited at 25*s* 6*d.* per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Five bags of common small brown Ceylon sold at 6*d.* per lb.

DRAGONS-BLOOD.—For 3 cases of partly reboiled, largely mixed with dull earthy lump, 9*l.* was refused.

ELEMI.—For fine pale gum a bid of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was refused. From another catalogue 5 cases of fair palish sold at 95*s.*

HONEY.—Jamaica was the only description represented and values showed no change. Good set in cases fetched 22*s.*, and for pale thick and brown set in barrels and cases 16*s.* to 18*s.* was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—The stocks in the warehouse consist of 525 packages Rio, and 443 packages Cartagena root. Privately, both descriptions have been very quiet during the past week. In auction-prices Rio was about 1*d.* easier, 10*s.* to 10*s.* 1*d.* per lb. being paid for fairly good bright, and 9*s* 8*d.* to 9*s.* 10*d.* for sea-damaged. Cartagena was about steady, a few bags selling at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb for fairly clean and bold root. Several bids of 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. were refused.

MYRRH.—For a case of pale picked gum 6*l.* was wanted, and siftings were held at 60*s.*

ORANGE PEEL.—The limit for fine bright thin Maltese strip was 8*d.* per lb.; 6*d.* was paid for one lot and sea-damaged sold at 2*d.*

RHUBARB sold at firm prices. Of a parcel of 10 cases High-dried 4 sold at 9*d.* per lb. for small to bold flat with three-quarter pinky fracture. Twenty cases Canton were put up and 8 sold, comprising a case of medium round with mostly pinky fracture, but slightly darkish at 1*s.* 9*d.*; 2 cases bold but slightly stalky trimming root, with three-quarter pinky and one quarter grey fracture at 2*s.* 5*d.*; 3 cases good flat and round pickings at 1*s.* 5*d.*, and common pickings at 1*s.* per lb. Both Canton and Shensi are very scarce privately.

The exports from Shanghai from January 1 to December 31 have been (in piculs):—

—	London	Germany	France	New York	Total
1901	636	1,493	74	502	2,705*
1900	1,575	1,305	21	1,357	4,258
1899	1,219	1,613	167	1,012	4,011
1898	2,792	1,892	111	1,198	5,993
1897	2,790	805	60	952	4,607
		Europe			
1896	933	1,004		367	2,304
1895	1,675	902		421	2,998
1894	2,304	623		165	3,092
1893	2,282	462		726	3,470

* In addition to above shipments in 1901 about 103 piculs have gone forward to Hong Kong, part of which may have been re-shipped to European and American ports.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was represented by 81 bales, but no higher bid than 1*s.* 3*d.* was obtainable for sound. For slight country-damaged 1*s* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* was paid, and sea-damaged 11*d.* Sound Lima-Jamaica sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* and damaged at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Bright red native Jamaica brought 9½*d.*, and dull yellow 8½*d.*

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SEEDLAC.—Fifty bags Madras sold at from 91*s.* to 97*s.* per cwt.

SENNA.—The meagre offerings of Tinnevelly leaf were all of common quality, for which from ¾*d.* up to 1¼*d.* per lb. was paid. Pods were not offered.

SENEGA.—Nine bales were held at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and 7 bags had been sold privately.

TONKA-BEANS.—A box of fair Para sold at 1*s* 11*d.* per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—For the few packages of Jamaica offered there was keen competition, resulting in an advance of 5*s.* per cwt., from 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* being paid for good red and brown mixed. Madagascar wax was 2*s.* 6*d.* dearer, fine brown block selling at 7*l.* per cwt, and fair pale yellow to dark brown 6*l.* 15*s.*, with drossy and wormy block at 6*l.* 10*s* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Two bags Nyassaland sold at 5*l.* 12*s* 6*d.*, and 5 bags good grey and yellow Australian realised 6*l.* 17*s* 6*d.* per cwt.

The Salt-trade.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, in calling attention to the increased exports of salt last year (being 631,446 tons, as compared with 531,815 tons in 1900), says the coastwise trade of the year done by the salt shipping ports of the United Kingdom was 259,586 tons in 1901, against 289,085 tons in 1900, so that the actual increase for the year was not 99,631 tons, as shown by the Board of Trade returns, but 70,132 tons, the grand totals being: For 1901, 891,032 tons; for 1900, 820,900 tons. The returns show that Liverpool continues to hold the position of first salt-shipping port of the United Kingdom, nearly one-half of the entire salt-shipments of the kingdom. As regards markets for salt, the importance of studying the requirements of the East Indian trade, and of using every legitimate means of fostering trade with these markets, is evident when it is stated that practically the whole of the increase in the export salt-trade of the kingdom last year was due to the increased shipments to these markets; they are, in fact, the main support of the English salt-trade outside of the United Kingdom last year. The chance of British salt-makers securing a share of the American, Continental, and African trade appears to lie in their willingness to accept a fractional profit on salt sold on foreign account. Sales will have to be made on the narrowest margin of profit or not at all, unless they be made at a positive loss. Some recent business is said to have been done at a loss to prevent foreign competitors from obtaining orders, but such procedure cannot be commended.

Japanese Drug Market.

Yokohama, January 23.

The year opened with a quiet market, no important transactions having taken place. Values have a lower tendency.

In exports the new crop of dry ginger is now coming into the market and business has been done at the range of 12.50 yen to 12 yen per picul, chiefly for export to Europe. India is not a buyer now. The future of the market is towards lower rates, and 11 yen may buy early next month. Menthol crystals are firmly held, and holders generally ask 8 yen per catty without any important business. Dealers are now busy delivering their contracted cargoes. Peppermint oil is in light supply and price has advanced a little; sellers now quote 2.40 yen per catty. Aniseed can be had at 10.50 yen per picul. Camphor is unchanged, and present prices are 0.97½ yen per lb. for 1-lb. tablets, and 1.03 yen per lb. for oz. tablets. Iodine is unchanged, but demand both at home and from abroad is rather brisk owing to comparatively low quotations. Copper sulphate is lower, and 14.25 yen per picul may buy. Oil of kuromoji is quoted 1.60 to 2 yen per catty, according to quality.

In import stuffs Cape aloes is higher in face of exceedingly light supply. Calumba is held at 10 yen per picul, while green Tinnevelly senna is quoted 9 yen per picul. Saffron is steady at 18 yen per catty, without cheap sellers. Rio ipecacuanha is cheap at 7.50 yen per lb, while for powder 5.50 yen is asked. Condurango is very low, on account of arrivals, and holders are anxious sellers at 24 sen per lb. Senega is also low in price, owing to lack of demand; present quotation is 1.30 yen per lb. Ergot is cheap, on account of arrivals of some 25 cwt.; present quotation is 1.05 yen per lb. Carbolic acid is cheap, in anticipation of arrivals of cargoes; 37½ sen per lb. will buy. Cocaine is somewhat lower, and 11 yen per oz. is generally asked, which figure may cut to some extent. Caffeine is cheap at 52 sen per oz.-bottles. Copaiba is firm at 0.85 yen per lb., while for Peru balsam 2.90 yen per lb. is asked without buyers. Borax is low at 11.70 yen per picul. Bismuth sublimate is quoted 2.60 yen per lb. Stocks are heavy. Glycerin is low at 31 sen per lb, with buyers at 30 sen. Quinine is slow of sale, holders asking 57 to 58 sen per oz., in 100-oz. tins. Sulphonal is cheap, on account of lower advice from Europe, and holders now ask 3 yen per lb., with still lower tendency. Thymol is lower, owing to lack of demand. Santonin is firmly held at 9 yen per lb.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Friday, February 21.

Hastings and St Leonards Pharmaceutical Association, Castle Hotel. General meeting. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will give an address.

Tuesday, February 25.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Mr. J. Harrison (Sunderland) will give an address on "Pharmacy."

Wednesday, February 26.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield, at 6 P.M. Inaugural dinner. Tickets can be had from Mr. R. C. Walsham, 4 Market Place, Huddersfield.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 8 P.M. Paper by Mr. R. E. Wright on the "General Positions of Chemists' Managers and Assistants."

Thursday, February 27.

Reading Chemists' Association. Mr. F. F. A. Tunbridge will read a paper on "The Chemist as a Mechanic."

Chemists' and Druggists' Society (Ireland, Whitehall Buildings, Union Street, Belfast, at 7.30 P.M. Annual social re-union. Tickets, 1*s.* each, can be had from the Secretary, Mr, W. J. Rankin, 10 Garfield Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C. at 8 P.M. Annual meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W, at 9 P.M. Discussion on "The Best Systematic Methods for the Pharmacist."

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 6.45 P.M. Annual dinner. The President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be present. Tickets, 3*s.* 6*d.* each, can be had from Mr. G. B. Pickworth, 72 Victoria Street, Blackburn.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 6.30 P.M. Discussion on "The Social Status of the Chemist."

Friday, February 28

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor H. A. Miers on "Gold-mining in Klondyke."

THE dinner of past and present students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, will be held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, on March 10, at 9 P.M. Tickets 3*s.* each, may be had at the College.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—There will be a social evening meeting on Wednesday, March 5, in the lecture theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square (by permission of the Pharmaceutical Society), when Professor J. Norman Collie, F.R.S., will give an address on "The Lofoden Islands," illustrated with lantern-slides. The chair will be taken by Professor Green, F.R.S., D.Sc, at 8 P.M. Early application for visitors' tickets, which will be issued free of charge, should be made to the Hon. Secretaries of the Students' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

A LATE POST on press-day brought us a *Glasgow Evening Times*, containing an article on the grievances of chemists' assistants and a report of a visit paid by the students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy to the People's Palace in Glasgow and an inspection of the exhibits.

SULPHONAL-POISONING.—At an inquest held at Bournemouth on February 18, on the death of a doctor's wife who was suffering from melancholia, it transpired that deceased was in the habit of taking sulphonal-tablets for insomnia. The doctor who was called in surmised that deceased had taken eighty of the tablets at one dose, and attributed death to sulphonal-poisoning. The Coroner (Dr. A. Kinsey Morgan) thought it a great pity that there should be freedom of access for self treatment by such a drug, and doubtless the occurrence would be a lesson to all those who regarded sulphonal as a harmless remedy. There was no blame attached to the chemist who supplied the tablets, and if there was any fault it lay with the Pharmaceutical Society, who might now think it necessary to get sulphonal (and some other remedies that were on the market) put on the poisons schedule.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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INDENTS.

NEXT week's issue of the *C. & D.* affords business-houses the one chance of the year for getting into touch with the merchant shippers of the United Kingdom who have indents to fill for chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, perfumery, soaps, and all other goods handled by druggists abroad. The number will be circulated to the merchant shippers, and it will help to secure business, so that all who wish to get a share of the indents that are going should advertise their specialities or classes of goods in the issue. The Publisher will close his pages for press on Tuesday, March 4. Instructions should, therefore, be sent to him by an early post. Advertisements for the Supplement will be received up to Thursday as usual.

Summary.

SOME BOOKS that are of therapeutic value are mentioned on p. 347.

THERE is a lively correspondence about doctors' shops in Glasgow at present (p. 345).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland is reported on p. 339.

OLIVE OIL which got over-heated in the voyage from Bari is the subject of litigation (p. 351).

BRISTOL welcomes the British Pharmaceutical Conference to that ancient city in 1903 (p. 337).

MR. J. F. LIVERSEEGE is proposed as the successor of Dr. Hill, public analyst for Birmingham (p. 329).

FURTHER correspondence on the leak in the Glasgow price-protection arrangement is printed on p. 355.

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS are alarmed about Government proposals which raise the educational requirements (p. 347).

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed the second reading (p. 342). The General Medical Council opposes it in its present form (p. 337).

HASTINGS CHEMISTS had a good time with Mr. Glyn-Jones last week, on the occasion of the first meeting of the local Association (p. 338).

BELFAST DRUGGISTS object to what the Pharmaceutical Council says about their consulting-rooms, and respond on the *tu quoque* line (p. 339).

THE EXECUTORS of the late Mr. W. B. Murray, Dublin, have established their claim for 1,000*l.* accident insurance in respect to his death (p. 350).

DAMAGES (200*l.*) have been paid by a Drogheda pharmacist to a customer who got from his assistant ext. belladon. in place of conf. sennæ (p. 350).

A NURSE is suing a doctor to recover damages for alleged negligence. Several chemists give evidence as to prescriptions dispensed—morphine, cocaine, &c. (p. 350).

MR. JESSE BOOT denies that companies like his are responsible for "cutting," and claims that such companies are a benefaction to many, including the shop-managers (p. 356).

THE CHEMICAL COMMITTEE of the Royal Agricultural Society has made recommendations regarding the sale of poisons which indicate an inacquaintance with the law (p. 328).

MR. BRAXTON HICKS made some startling remarks about Williams's Pink Pills, Bile Beans, and other nostrums at a Kingston inquest. They are given fully on p. 330.

OUR CAPE CORRESPONDENT cables the gist of a Government order, under which foreign dentists and doctors will not be registered there unless under reciprocity conditions (p. 332).

MR. J. F. TOCHER unfolded his scheme of University education and a degree for chemists and druggists at a meeting in Edinburgh. The gist of it is given on p. 335, and some remarks on p. 345.

THE DISPUTE between the General Medical Council and the English Royal Colleges came to a head this week, when the Council met and adopted resolutions which appear to provide a *modus vivendi* (p. 337).

THE ARGUMENT in the Scottish Justiciary Appeal Court in regard to the pharmaceutical Registrar's powers under Section 17 is fully reported on p. 348, and we comment on p. 314 upon the ruling that the Registrar is the proper person to prosecute.

THE EXECUTIVE of the British Pharmaceutical Conference met last week, and passed a resolution regarding the death of Mr. William Martindale (p. 336); so also did the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 334).

MEDICINE-STAMPS must be fixed so that they may be destroyed when the packages are opened. Some are not, and retailers are responsible. Mr. Leo. Atkinson has addressed the Board of Inland Revenue on the matter, and obtained an important concession. See p. 355.

THE more important changes of the week in drugs and chemicals include an advance in carbonate and citrate of lithia and a slight reduction in carbonate of bismuth. Quinine is very quiet pending the auctions. Foreign spermaceti is easier, and cinnamon was lower in auction (p. 359).

THE S. F. & D. ACT CASES this week include two High Court decisions: one ruling that action regarding false warranties cannot be taken after six months beyond the date of the warranty, the other that Pearks's milk-blended butter is sold with sufficient notice. The first stage in the appeal by Boots (Limited) *re* lin. sapon. meth. is also accomplished (p. 348).

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Sir H. Roscoe has offered a mace to the London University, of which he is Vice-Chancellor, and it has been accepted.

On February 21 the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry visited the drug warehouses at the London Docks. The Principal (Mr. Frederick Davis) accompanied them.

Dr. J. C. Thresh contributes to the *Lancet* a paper on his theory of air-borne small-pox, on the lines of his report to the Essex County Council (*C. & D.*, January 11, page 35).

A young soldier, named Ellicot, has been remanded on a charge of stealing bottles of perfume and other articles from the shop of Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, Devizes

The Colonial Exhibition at the Royal Exchange will be opened on March 10. The British Dominions, States, and colonies participating include Canada, Western Australia, South Africa, and North Borneo.

At the Axminster Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Mr. Skinner, chemist, Colyton, was one of the principal witnesses in an alleged assault case against Mr. W. Parkinson Stablefork, a veterinary surgeon. The case was dismissed.

At Lambeth on February 22, a laundryman named Turner was remanded on a charge of obtaining by false pretences 25*l.* from Mr. Charles Green, chemist and druggist, and 6*l.* from his daughter, Miss Henrietta Green, and various sums from other persons.

Mr. C. F. Welch, of Messrs. Hopwood & Co., manufacturing chemists, Jewry Street, E.C., who has been a prominent member of the Richmond Association Football Club for some time, received his cap for Middlesex County last week, playing against Herts.

The Board of Customs have issued an order directing that drawback be allowed upon castor and icing sugars made in the United Kingdom from duty-paid foreign refined sugar. Hitherto the drawback applied to such sugars made from the British refined article only.

Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P. for Exeter, speaking last week at a dinner of the Exeter Licensed Victuallers, said he did not see why because a man happened to hold a share in a theatre, held a licence to sell methylated spirits, or was a chemist holding a licence for medicated wines, he should be deprived from sitting on a Licensing Bench.

At Bromley on February 24, two errand-boys, named Evans and Brooker, were charged with being concerned in stealing a cash-box containing 12*s* 2*d*, and a cash-book, the property of Mr. Edwin Walter Routley, pharmaceutical chemist, 60 High Street, Beckenham. The lads admitted the theft, and were remanded in order that a ship might be found for them

At the annual meeting of Grantham Traders' Association on February 24, Mr. T. Rowle was elected President for the ensuing year. The report showed that the membership had increased to 74, and the balance in hand was 32*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In the last three years the Association has recovered from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* worth of debts per annum for its members, and the inquiry department has prevented many members from making bad debts.

At the Liverpool Assizes on February 22, Thomas Crook and James Lancaster, artificial-teeth makers, of Clitheroe, and Blackburn, were charged with causing the death of a woman, named Hothersall, by alleged unskilled administration of chloroform (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 183). After hearing evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Bucknill said there was no evidence to prove that prisoners did not use ordinary care and skill in the administration of the chloroform, and they were discharged.

A letter signed by Mr. J. C. Bell, Mr. C. E. Cassal, Mr. J. K. Colwell, Mr. C. H. Cribb, and Mr. W. F. K. Stock, appeared in the daily press this week, stating that "the Society of Public Analysts does not and cannot properly represent the public analysts of the country, that it cannot justifiably be described as a Society of Public Analysts, and that it is in no sense a qualifying body." The statement appears to have been made in consequence of some after-dinner speeches at the Society's annual dinner.

Ping-pong balls are made of xylonite, and 6 tons per week are turned out at a factory at Brantham, Essex. As 300 weigh 1 lb., the weekly output is 4,320,000. When dented they come right by soaking in hot water, provided the seam is waterproof. If not, under this treatment they collapse.

Sale of Poisons.

The Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society has reported that it deems certain alterations are necessary in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. These are:—

(*a*) That Schedule A of the Act of 1868 should be more strictly defined than at present. For example, the first item, "Arsenic and its preparations," might be held at present to cover sheep-dips, weed-killers, Paris green (for fruit-trees), arsenical soaps, and other articles used in agricultural operations, which were totally unconnected with pharmacy, and were not required to be dispensed, being already prepared in the form in which they are used by the public. Such articles should either be excluded from Schedule A, or otherwise excepted from the provisions of Section 15 of the Act.

(*b*) That the power at present given under Section 2 of the Act to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to declare by resolution that "any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Act of 1868," should as regards agricultural and horticultural articles be only exercised with the previous approval of the Board of Agriculture.

Wants Compulsory Metric System.

Mr. C. J. Sage, of Frome, at the last meeting of the Frome Chamber of Commerce brought up the subject of he compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights throughout the United Kingdom. The matter was of personal interest as it was included in the everyday work of the business and profession to which he belonged, no analysis being carried out accurately or preparations standardised without the aid of the metric system. The litre, gramme, and metre were as familiar to chemists as ounces, pounds, and hundredweights. Mr. Sage proceeded to explain the unit of the metric system, and said that as regards decimal coinage it would be simplicity itself. The Chamber subsequently passed a resolution asking the local M.P. to support any measure introduced into the House of Parliament on the subject.

Cancer Investigation.

A Joint Committee of the two Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons has been appointed to draw up the lines along which a systematic investigation shall proceed. The delegates on the committee from the Royal College of Physicians consist of Sir William Church (president), Sir William Broadbent, Dr. Pye-Smith, Dr. Whipham, Dr. Payne, Dr. Rose Bradford, and Dr. J. F. W. Tatham. The delegates from the Royal College of Surgeons are Mr. H. G. Howse (president), Mr. J. Langton, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. H. T. Butlin, Mr. Watson Cheyne, C.B, and Mr. R J. Godlee.

Birmingham Notes.

Dudley Port is to be the scene of the production of Mond gas, a patch of 32 acres being monopolised. It is near Tipton, the Venice of the Midlands.

Elizabeth Crosby (16), a bottle filler at the works of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Bull Street, was severely burnt by the bursting of a bottle of carbolic acid. She was taken to the hospital.

Sir B. Stone, the photographic enthusiast, is a member of the papermaking firm of Smith, Stone & Knight, Saltley. He shows 400 pictures at the photographic exhibition at the Society of Arts Rooms, New Street, this week.

It is suggested to rent the Moseley Botanical Gardens, with its 18 acres of grounds and pinetum, as a Coronation memorial sanatorium for Birmingham. At present there are 2,400 cases of phthisis in the city, and 20,000*l.* will be required.

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Lady pupils at public dispensaries are much in demand, and advertisements appear constantly. One wonders what success attends their labours, for at the last examination four ladies went up from one institution and not one passed.

Mr. Charles Luckman, who for thirty-six years has been with Messrs. Alfred Bird & Sons, and has for many years been in charge of their chemist's and druggist's business in Worcester Street, is leaving Birmingham to take up his residence in Llandudno.

On behalf of the Health Committee of the City Council, Widal's test has been carried out in 243 instances under the arrangement made with the Birmingham University during the year 1901. Also 336 specimens from throats of patients were examined for the diphtheria bacillus, and 252 doses of antitoxin serum were issued.

It has been very noticeable in recent times that the display in chemists' shop-windows has undergone a happy change. Where formerly everybody else's preparations but their own formed a conspicuous part of the whole, now during an inspection of a dozen or more shop-windows less of the others and more of their own are observable.

One hears of the photographic chemist who votes this part as a good side-line, but, perhaps, photography itself would be better. In the Moseley Road there are a dozen followers of the art, including one (Mr. Saffield) who has relinquished pharmacy for it. All of them, judging by appearances, are doing better than the retail chemist.

The Ebenezer Provident Sick Society, which has a yearly income of nearly 18,000*l.*, and pays the greatest portion of it away in sick pay, surgeons' salaries, &c., have approached the consultants of the town, with the result that they have secured an undertaking from them that they will see the Society's members as patients at a reduced fee of half-a-guinea, and are willing to visit at their homes within two miles of the centre of the city for half the usual two-guinea fee.

The photographic exhibition is a marvellous collection of high art, and redounds with credit to the organisers and exhibitors, amongst whom are many pharmacists and other amateur experts. Mr. Baynton shows some excellent photo apparatus; so do Hurman (Limited), 3 Victoria Square. In the catalogue the local firms, Messrs. P. Harris & Co. and Southall Brothers & Barclay were in evidence, and Dr. Hall Edwards exhibited splendid radiograph slides. The programme is good, and the whole will without doubt give a fillip to an excellent pharmaceutical side line.

At last, what has been advocated in these notes for many months, is to take place in our city next week. The medical officership of health and the public analyst's office are to part company, and the former is to be retained by Dr. Hill at 1,000*l.* per annum. The latter is to be given without competition to Mr. John F. Liverseege, F.I.C., at a salary of 350*l.* per annum. This is the recommendation of the Health Committee. Mr. Liverseege, who is a pharmaceutical chemist, has been chief assistant under Dr. Hill in the analytical department at the Council House for the past sixteen years, and the committee have full confidence in recommending him for the appointment. He is well known to pharmacy of the Midlands, is a contributor to the *C. & D.* and the *Analyst*, and has done excellent work in the particular department with which he has been associated so long. He studied materia medica under Mr. Alcock, and pharmacists of the Midland Association will congratulate him on his appointment and well-merited success. He has often given lectures before the Association, the last being on the study of the celestial bodies. His researches on pharmaceutical preparations have been reflected in the several cases which have been recorded in our midst—notably camphorated oil, sal volatile, Friar's balsam, sweet nitre, and saffron. He has a predilection for drugs, and fair and just treatment may be expected should any of the local brotherhood fall foul of his official criticisms of their products and articles purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts.



MR. J. F. LIVERSEEGE.

Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and public analyst in his quarterly report states that two of fourteen samples of seidlitz-powders were condemned. One contained an excess of 29 per cent. of tartaric acid, and the other contained 23 per cent. of tartaric acid in excess. In the latter case the powder in the blue paper was of correct composition, but its quantity was 23 per cent. too much. The box was marked "extra." The B.P. only recognises one strength of seidlitz-powder, but an unofficial formula for "double" or "extra strong" requires the same amounts of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as the B.P., with twice as much Rochelle salt The latter sample therefore agreed with neither the official nor the unofficial standard. Dr. Hill adds that the first-mentioned sample differed from any he had previously seen by having the alkaline powders wrapped in white paper, and the acid powders in blue papers. The whole of the samples (nine) of compound tincture of benzoin received were genuine, containing from 177 to 209 grammes of solid extract per litre. These figures, says Dr. Hill, afford additional evidence in supporting the opinion expressed in his last quarterly report that 180 grammes per litre is a reasonable standard, and that the Government chemists in passing a sample which contained 147 grammes made a mistake. Five samples of tincture of iodine were of satisfactory composition and strength, but a sixth contained 18·2 grammes of sodium iodide, and 7·8 grammes of potassium iodide per litre, instead of 25 grammes of potassium iodide. This was quite a novel substitution, and was probably unintentional, as sodium iodide is more expensive than potassium iodide.

Fires.

The pharmacy of Mr. John Parrott, in Friar Stile Road, Richmond, was the scene of an outbreak of fire on February 18, caused through the fusing of the electric-light cable igniting some woodwork in the basement. An assistant who had gone to see to the electric-light apparatus was badly burnt about the face and hands. The current was cut off as quickly as possible, and no further damage was done.

A fire occurred at the works of Messrs. Sadler & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Cargo Fleet Road, Middlesborough, last week. A workman saw a blaze issuing from a large shed in which anthracene, sulphate of ammonia, and various oils were stored. He gave the alarm, and within a few minutes the fire brigade was upon the scene. A plentiful supply of water was obtained, and within an hour the flames were extinguished. Considerable damage was done to the machinery, and a neighbouring benzol store had a narrow escape.

No Fraud.

The adjourned charges against Arthur Vickers for obtaining money by false pretences under circumstances already detailed (*C. & D.*, February 22, page 289), were further gone into before the Manchester City Justices on February 22. Mr. J. Brooks, managing director of Jas. Brooks & Co. (Limited), said he had known the prisoner several years, and that he had bought the best drugs he could get, and those for the chemical chimney-sweepers were of good commercial quality. James Cumberlidge, a furniture broker, said he bought headache-powders from the defendant, and found them satisfactory. He used three boxes per annum, each box containing three dozen powders. Other witnesses spoke in favour of the prisoner, and the Bench dismissed the case, believing that the defendant had carried on a legitimate business.

A Standing Article.

At a meeting of the Medway Board of Guardians on February 25, a discussion was held relative to an account for eucalyptus-wax polish. A member asked what the preparation was, and was told it was used for cleaning canvas in the hospital. Mr. Lamb, who is a chemist and druggist, asked what was the good of the eucalyptus in the polish. He suggested that beeswax and turpentine should be used instead, but it was explained that the polish was a standing article in the house, and had been sanctioned by the House Committee.

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A Modern Apprentice.

Charles Wm. Burrowes was apprenticed to a Tottenham Court Road chemist, and afterwards held several situations as an assistant, also studying at medical classes. He then entered a theatre orchestra, next became an actor, and at the Brighton Empire secured great *éclat* for a bullet-proof coat which he invented. He then blossomed into an illusionist, with a lady and a tank of water, and in 1898 tried his hand at another form of illusion, getting a firm of solicitors to give him 80*l.*, and a syndicate 104*l.* and a salary of 4*l.* a week, to manage an electrical system of treatment which he professed to have invented. He was "Dr. Burrowes of St. Bart.'s and Guy's" then. He afterwards got the post of house-surgeon at a Salford hospital, was *locum tenens* to two Wigan medical men, and while in Wigan (1900) as James Joseph O'Donnell, bought the practice of Dr. Wilding, of Lindley. He might now have been a quiet country practitioner, in spite of the fact that he is not registered, but in 1894 he married Ada Garrett at Barking Parish Church, and in 1895 married bigamously Minnie Wilson at Hoxton, from whom he was divorced in 1899. Shortly after he married Violet Annie Nava at Liverpool, under the name of Charles Wm. James O'Donnell. He also appropriated 75*l.*, money that did not belong to him, and it has been considered advisable to give him the opportunity of mending his ways. Mr. Justice Bucknill, at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude. Burrowes is 38 years of age.

Mr. Braxton Hicks on Nostrums.

The wife of a cabdriver at Kingston-on-Thames died last week, and Mr. Braxton Hicks, the Coroner, held an inquest on February 20, at which Dr. Hyde, who made a *post-mortem* examination testified to death being due to pneumonia, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. But before that point was reached the Coroner elicited from the husband that his wife had always refused to see a doctor, and was fond of taking patent medicines, Dr. Williams's "Pink Pills" and "Bile Beans" being mentioned. The Coroner asked the doctor if "Bile Beans" contain aloes. "I do not know," replied the doctor; "but the 'Pink Pills' contain sulphate of iron and aloes." Then came this remarkable exposition from the Coroner's chair:—

Mr. Hicks observed to the jury that he was speaking in the presence of some representatives of the Press, and he hoped they would take note of what he said. [Handling a budget of lengthy advertisements, and soliloquising]: Humph! Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. [To the jury.] There is no Dr. Williams, gentlemen. Dr. Williams is a fraud. We might just as well call him "Dr. Hicks." [Reading from the advertisements.] They give the names of people supposed to have been cured, but they may be right or wrong. [Quoting a number of the complaints the pills are claimed to cure.] "General muscular weakness." They do not know how to make Sandows out of Pink Pills. "Men who suffer from bloodlessness." I expect, gentlemen, if you went out and had a fight on a Saturday night you would suffer from bloodlessness, and perhaps it would do you a lot of good. "The only reliable cure." Fancy that! [Proceeding.] "Good for the complexion." [To the jury.] What is the matter with your complexion, gentlemen? If you are pale you know what to do. [Taking up the "Bile-bean" two-column advertisement, and reading.] "A plucky policeman's adventure." [To his officer.] What did the policeman do, Tooth? You read the story. Mr. Tooth: I do not know, sir, but it is said his conduct was generally good. (Laughter.) Coroner [to jury]: The advertisement is not only misleading, but an utter and emphatic fraud on poor people. (The Jury: "Hear, hear.") [Reading another advertisement.] "Bile Beans for bilious bounders." (Laughter.) They are just like the Pink Pills, because they are declared to cure all sorts of diseases. [Reading a list.] Well, if it does not cure the complaints, you ought to take action against them for not curing you. But it is hard lines if you are dead. I doubt whether many of their testimonials are genuine. To attempt to cure yourselves by means of an advertisement in the papers is one of the riskiest things you can do. Mrs. Gosling (the deceased woman) was content to treat herself by advertisements in the newspapers—a most deadly thing to do. I think it is a mistake not to call the attention of the public to these newspaper advertisements of quack medicines. I have nothing to do with newspapers myself. I have not even an interest in them, but I think they should use a little discretion in inserting these advertisements. [To his officer.] Where did you get these advertisements, Tooth? Mr. Tooth: From the *People* and the *Daily Mail*, sir. The Coroner [displaying a two-column advertisement of "Bile Beans"] Fancy! A respectable morning paper like the *Daily Mail* putting in all that. [Alluding to the case under inquiry.] The doctor finds the cause of death was purely natural causes. If a doctor had been called in to the deceased he might have discovered what was the matter with her, and saved her drugging herself with quack medicines. I thought it my duty to bring this matter before you, gentlemen, and I leave it to you to say anything more about the case.

The Foreman remarked that his colleagues wished to tender the Coroner their thanks "for the information he had given them concerning the two medicines"; and the Coroner, in reply, gave them some more about quack medicines, suggesting that they should be first approved by the Government or General Medical Council, and concluded by jocularly suggesting to the jury that they should subscribe sufficient money to present each of the three reporters present with a box of "Pink Pills" and "Bile Beans.' This, be it noted, happened at a death-inquest in the hearing of the bereaved husband.

The Week's Poisonings.

The whole of the seven poisoning-fatalities reported as having taken place since last week were caused by poisons on the schedule. Carbolic acid was taken by a London youth who had enlisted, but found that "he did not want to be a soldier" after all; by a Walthamstow widow suffering from melancholia; and by a railway-clerk at Winshill recovering from an attack of influenza. A lieutenant in Kitchener's Horse, invalided home, took an overdose of morphia; while a Walsall man drank, inadvertently, a fatal dose of laudanum to relieve neuralgic pains. In like manner a Windhill farmer took too much chlorodyne, for the purpose of inducing sleep; and a labourer at Portsmouth, who was a heavy drinker, poisoned himself with belladonna-liniment. A pilot at Hartlepool was troubled with insomnia, and obtained four sleeping-draughts from a local doctor. He drank them all at once, and died. A Hampstead labourer broke the skin on the back of his hand. He washed the wound with carbolic lotion, and afterwards rubbed it with a brush with which he had been cleaning a watch-chain. Blood-poisoning supervened, and he died—probably from carbolic-absorption.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. D. McGregor Watson, L.P.S.I., late manager of the Clontarf branch of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson's (Limited) pharmacy has acquired the old-established pharmaceutical business of Messrs. Whitby, of South Great George Street, Dublin.

Contracts Open.

Supplies of drugs and surgical appliances are wanted by the undermentioned Unions. Contracts to be entered into on the dates specified:—Armagh and seven dispensaries (March 4), Ballymoney and six dispensaries (March 13), Cashel (March 6), Celbridge and several dispensaries (March 7), Downpatrick (March 1), Dungarvan and four dispensaries (March 4), Glenamaddy and three dispensaries (March 12), Kilkul (March 10), Naas and several dispensaries (March 5), Tuam and several dispensaries (March 8). The usual conditions of tender obtain in each case.

Demand for Linseed.

U.S. Consul Tonvelle reports that the demand for linseed-cake in Belfast is so large that the requirements of the trade can hardly be supplied by local dealers. One firm has expressed a wish to be put into communication with an American firm of manufacturers with a view to disposing of consignments of linseed-cake. There are two lines of steamers—the Lord line and the Head line—running direct from the United States to Belfast.

Want Good Instruments.

At the last meeting of the Ballina Board of Guardians the Local Government Board wrote pointing out to the medical

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officer of the workhouse that the contractor for the supply of medical and surgical appliances was bound under contract to supply only instruments of the best quality. The Board at the same time stated that they would take very serious notice of the matter in the event of inferior instruments being again supplied. The Guardians decided to send copies of the letter to the doctor and the contractor.

Swinford Medicine-contract.

The Local Government Board have again written to the Swinford Board of Guardians that they will not allow any recoupment on articles ordered from the medicine-contractor to the Union. The Clerk said the contract would terminate on March 31, and all the Guardians could lose by continuing till then would be 3*l.* 10*s.*, and the contractor further promised that the Guardians should not suffer if there were any surcharges.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Laudanum-poisoning.

Mr. A. Lewis Ligertwood, of Kirkhean, who took an active part in the public life of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, died last week from an overdose of laudanum, which he had taken to induce sleep.

Imitation Tobacco.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 21, David Wilson, Dundee, and Robert Simpson Baxter, Broughty Ferry, were fined 200*l.* each for having had in their possession (see *C. & D.*, February 8, page 221) ground wood stained to resemble tobacco.

Claim against "Camlachie."

Issues were ordered by the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on February 19, in an action by Edward George, Glasgow, against Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited), seed-merchants and chemical-manufacturers, 19 Hope Street, Glasgow, for 1,000*l.* damages, or alternatively for 156*l.* in respect of the death of his son William, who, while engaged in cleaning part of the machinery in the defenders' works, fell into a large "kettle," and was crushed to death. The pursuer maintains that the machinery should have been fenced, and that it should not have been cleaned while in motion. The defence is that the deceased was killed while cleaning a part of the machinery which he had no right to clean.

The Sheriff and the Adulteration Acts.

At a recent municipal banquet in Dundee, Sheriff Campbell Smith, referring to the adulteration of food, milk, and such like, said it was not worth while to prosecute in cases of that kind. What was the use of prosecutions of that kind, especially when it was perfectly well known that it was impossible to say what the strength of a cow's milk might be? Such a thing depended upon the time of the milking. If at the beginning of the milking it was very thin, at the last it was much better and stronger, and it was impossible to say what genuine milk might be. He would recommend those who were in doubt about their milk to use their palates or their noses, or consult some friendly tom-cat, and in that way they would find out when milk was too old. In that way they would be able to tell whether the milk was good and fresh just as thoroughly, or perhaps more thoroughly, than by any chemical analysis. It was almost sickening to him that he should have to impose a penalty upon a poor woman for selling a pennyworth of pepper, and who got, perhaps a tenth part of that in profit, merely because she had been swindled by somebody who had put ground rice in the material.

Glasgow Notes.

The advent of milder weather is being marked by a rise in the sick-rate and a corresponding improvement in business. So far the depression has been almost unprecedented.

A large block of buildings now being erected in the centre of the city is to be occupied by a firm of "universal providers," and an extensive dispensing-department will be a leading feature of the establishment.

There is much satisfaction locally over the decision of the Court of Session Judges in the Steele Smith test-case, which establishes once for all the legal right of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to sue in Scotland under Section 17.

One of the newspapers has a paragraph on the somewhat stale subject of laudanum-drinking. The general experience is that the habit is less common than formerly, although cocainomania has replaced it to some extent. Indiscriminate prescribing has had much to do with the origin of these vices.

Two local vaccination stories are worth repeating. (1) Anxious Mother: "Be sure, doctor, that you use fresh calf-lymph for this wean. The stuff that you put into wee Jessie must have been taken from a warty calf, for her hands are all covered with warts." (2) Male Patient (aggressively): "I don't believe in vaccination." Physician (mildly): "Then why are you having yourself revaccinated?" M. P. (with a knowing leer): "Well, you see, if I am not revaccinated, and take smallpox, the hospital doctors will not care whether I die or not; but if I am revaccinated and take it, they'll fight like the devil to pull me through for the credit of their fetish."

Dundee Notes.

An effort is being made to get all shops closed earlier on Saturdays—at 10 P.M.—beginning March 1. Chemists are expected to do likewise.

Mr. D. H. Ferrier, chemist, 2 Hilltown, announces that he has assumed as partner his son, Mr. James P. Ferrier. The business will now be carried on under the firm-name of Ferrier & Son.

Mr. Charles O'Brien, jun., assistant with Mr. A. B. Anderson, chemist, has been presented by his fellow-employés and the Home of Peace Temperance Lodge with a handsome travelling-bag on the occasion of his leaving for a situation in Edinburgh.

The local papers will need some coaching before the B.P.C. visits the town. The following paragraph shows why:—

Scottish Chemists to Visit Dundee.—A deputation representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of Scotland waited on Lord Provost Hunter on Tuesday, and asked that some public notice should be taken of the visit of the Society to Dundee in August next. His Lordship stated that he would hold a reception of the delegates in the Art Galleries.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A Pharmacist Robbed.—M. Maupin, pharmacist, of the Rue de Saintorge, Paris, was robbed some time ago of about 240*l.* worth of jewellery and silverware. He suspected his servant-girl of the theft and dismissed her, at the same time placing the matter in the hands of the police. The girl protests that she is innocent, but has given information regarding a male friend of hers, whom she has denounced as the culprit.

Lille Exhibition.—An international exhibition will be held at Lille from May 1 to September 15 of this year. The usual products of industry, commerce, agriculture, and the fine arts will be admitted, the exhibitors being classed under two heads—(1) manufacturers or producers, and (2) merchants exhibiting products or commodities not of their own manufacture. Applications for space and further particulars may be obtained from Monsieur l'Administrateur, Délégué de l'Exposition Internationale, à Lille, France.

The Victor Hugo Centenary.—Wednesday, February 26, was the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, and Paris has been more or less *en fête*. There will be public illuminations until March 2. The attention of practically the whole of France has been turned to the place where the great French poet and patriot first saw the light, and pharmacists here

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are much interested to learn that the basement of the house in which he was born at Besançon, is now occupied by a pharmacy.

Pharmacy Students and the Military Law.—On the initiative of a provisional committee a meeting of pharmacy and medical students was held last Monday night in Paris. The object of the gathering was to protest against the law which obliges student to complete three years' military service, if at the age of 27 years they have not secured the diploma of pharmacist or doctor of medicine. As the law stands they perform twelve months' army service, generally in the medical or ambulance corps at about the age of 21, and then have to serve two years more in the active army if they are still unqualified at 27. A motion was put to the meeting and adopted, calling the attention of the university authorities to the fact that it is difficult for a student to get his diploma at the age-limit if he has commenced his professional studies a little late. Also that non-success at examinations is not always the result of want of assiduity. The hope was expressed that the present state of the law may be changed.

A Fatal Prescribing Error at Alger is reported. A doctor was called in to attend a baby girl, 3½ years old, who was attacked with influenza. He wrote a recipe for four suppositories of 25 centigrammes of cocaine to be used at intervals of twenty-four hours. The prescription was dispensed by a local pharmacist, who did not notice anything abnormal in the dose. Soon after the first application the child was taken with convulsions, and died a few hours later after much suffering. The doctor was called in too late to be of service, and could only admit that he had written "cocaine" instead of "quinine." The pharmacist is, to some extent, in fault, the rule here being that he ought not to make up any dose containing more than 10 centigrammes of cocaine without consulting the doctor who wrote the prescription. It is probable that both the physician and the pharmacist will be summoned by the child's parents on the charge of homicide by imprudence, with a claim for damages.

Ancient Literature.—Dr. Dorveaux, librarian at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has sent me a copy of his latest publication—an annotated reprint of the celebrated "Declaration des Abuz et Tromperies que font les Apoticaires," a quaint old work published at Tours in 1553 and translated into English in 1669 by Dr. Merrett, F.R.C.P., F.R.S, under the title of "A short view of the frauds and abuses committed by apothecaries, as well in relation to patients as physicians and of the only remedy thereof by physicians making their own medicines." The author of the original work was Sebastian Colin, a doctor of Poitiers, but the name of the author was given as Liset Benancio, an anagram on Colin's real name just as Rabelais published his first book under the anagram Alcofribas Nasier. An interesting biography of Sebastian Colin forms the preface to Dr. Dorveaux's work. We learn, among other details, that he was one of the leaders of the Protestants, numerous, as everyone knows, in this part of France at the time. (La Rochelle and its siege will at once occur to the memory.) Colin wrote three other books—one on fevers, and two (translated from Trallian's Greek works) on "Gout" and "The Plague." His sweeping attacks on apothecaries did not remain unanswered, for in 1557 Pierre Braillier (apothecary of Lyons) published a counterblast, entitled "Declaration of Abuses and Frauds of Doctors," and the same year the twin works (Colin's attack on apothecaries and Braillier's reply) were published in two neat 16mo. volumes by Thos. Mallard at Rouen. Then Jean Surrelh, doctor at St. Galmier, published an answer to Braillier. But Apothecary Braillier had the last word in his "Articulations on the Apology of Jean Surrelh," published in 1558 And so ended the curious but violent discussion. The explanatory and biographical notes of Dr. Dorveaux (who is probably one of the best living authorities on ancient pharmaceutical literature) give a special interest to this edition of a very curious work.

The Sale of Quinine at post-offices in India during 1901 shows a very appreciable increase, the demand having risen from 2,500 lbs. in 1899-1900, to 3,400 lbs. in 1900-1901.

South African News.

Foreign Diplomas in Cape Colony.

(Cablegram from Our Correspondent.)

Capetown, February 26, 9 p.m.:—On Monday the Government issued a notice in regard to the recognition of medical and dental diplomas granted by foreign Governments, Universities, or other foreign bodies. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and the Government has now decided that no holder of a foreign diploma will be registered for the practice of medicine or dentistry in Cape Colony, unless the country of origin recognises the equivalent British diplomas or degrees for registration therein. The Board of Pharmacy has taken up the matter as regards chemists' diplomas, and a decision may be expected shortly.

The Number of Persons licensed to practise as chemists and druggists in the Cape Colony is just over 300.

Mr. Walter Flint, chemist and druggist (Great Brit.), of Johannesburg, has been admitted to practise in the Orange River Colony as a chemist and druggist.

Contract.—The *Natal Government Gazette* announces the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Turner & Co. for the supply of medicines, drugs, &c, to the Natal Government Asylum during the year 1902.

Can't Make Up Their Minds.—The Cape Government has not yet confirmed or squashed the findings of the Colonial Medical Council in the matter of Dr. Scholtz, who attacked the local medical officer of health in the lay Press, and was charged with unprofessional conduct.

Plague-stricken Rats.—The medical officer of health for the Cape Colony has issued a memorandum in which he directs attention to the reappearance of plague in the peninsula. Numerous rats have been found in different parts of the capital dead from the scourge, and he warns the populace to be on their guard against the infection and a further outbreak

Cape Doctors.—The following persons have received licences to practise medicine in the Cape Colony:—William Wallace, M.B. (late of East Ham, London, England), Robert Ainslie Ross, M.B, M.R.C.S. (formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland), St. John Stanwell, M B, M R C.S. (late of Stamford, England), Lionel Virtue Tebbs, M.R C.S. (formerly of New Swindon, England).

Misappropriation Alleged.—Two prominent chemists' assistants gave evidence in the City Police Court, Cape Town, on February 4, against a clerk employed by the Yost Typewriter Agency, who, it is alleged, appropriated stock and sold it as his own. They had both purchased goods from the accused in the ordinary course of business, and had no reason to doubt the prisoner.

Resurrection Requested.—A Boer vrouw writes to a Malmesbury chemist as follows:—

Dear Mr. ——,—I write you the other day about my koks, and you send me a paper with something about poultry and horses. I can't read much engilish but some one said poultry is koks and hens I give my koks nothing but your power and now they is all dead what must I do now to make them live again you say your pouder make them lay much eggs and now they lay much dead please tell me what I must do and adres leter to Mrs. H. G——.

The Boer has evidently faith in the rooineke chemist.

Business Changes.—Mr. F. H. Carman has purchased the Mill Street Dispensary, Cape Town, and he will take over the business from Mr. J. G. Mocke on March 1.—Messrs. Hazell & Son, of Cape Town, are about to open a drug-store at Woodstock.—Mr. Armer, formerly of Wellington, Cape Colony, will open at Wynberg, Cape, presently.—Mr. S. C. Siverteen, Observatory, Cape, has acquired a corner site in that suburb near his old site, while other business changes are pending.—Messrs. K. James & Co. (the new Port Elizabeth firm of chemists, whose inception we noted in our issue of January 18, page 75) have removed from 19 Market Square to Castle Chambers, Market Square, Port Elizabeth.

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PASS ON THE BLAME.—With reference to the diphtheria-case mentioned last week (page 292) as having occurred at Woodstock, and the lack of medical assistance in connection therewith, the latest explanation is that the Government is responsible, and that the Somerset Hospital authorities did quite right in refusing cases of contagious diseases. The medical men are very indignant at the local newspapers calling the case a "medical scandal." The doctors point out that they do more work for nothing than the average reader has any idea of. One medico asks how it is that, when a person is found dead from starvation, the newspapers do not call it "a bakers' scandal."

NATAL TRADE.—The *Natal Government Gazette* gives the following quantities and values of apothecaries' wares, &c., imported into the Colony during the year ended December 31, 1901, the details in parentheses being those for the corresponding period in 1900:—Apothecaries' wares, 62,565*l.*; acetic acid, 1,427 gals., 360*l.*; medicinal preparations, 55 240*l.*; drugs (free), 15 202*l.*; gunpowder, 36,565 lbs., 1,574*l.* (5,793 lbs., 239*l.*); dynamite and blasting-compounds, 212 500 lbs., 7,350*l.* (64,000 lbs., 2,490*l.*); chicory, 1,312,717 lbs., 11 144*l.* (381,492 lbs., 2,586*l.*); condiments, 276,200 lbs., 6,755*l.*; extracts and essences, 33,619*l.*; ochre, Kaffir, 41,197 lbs., 165*l.*; painters' colours and pigments, 19,331*l.*; turpentine, 2,648*l.*; varnish, 3,465*l.* (the foregoing combined, 17,201*l.*); perfumery, 11,126*l.* (9,526*l.*); photo-ware, 20,697*l*; quicksilver, 305*l.* (1,556*l.*); saccharin, 1,592*l.*; salt (rock), 405 tons, 385*l* (121 tons, 101*l.*); saltpetre, 222*l.* (96*l.*); sheep-dip. 9.120*l.* (2,979*l.*); soaps (other than toilet), 9,861,988 lbs., 82,650*l.*; toilet, 10,527*l.* (toilet and other kinds, 4,776 416 lbs., 35 086*l.*); spices, 86,487 lbs., 2,758*l.* (456,120 lbs., 9,045*l*); spirit of wine, 88 gals., 107*l.* (94 gals., 38*l*); glucose, 111,425 lbs., 429*l.*; saccharin and molasses, 876,457 lbs., 4,075*l.*; tar, pitch, and asphalt, 5,434*l.* (1,567*l.*); vinegar (concentrated), 2,180 gals., 586*l.*

American Notes.

A MUNICIPAL DRUG-STORE.—Holyoke (New England) is about to try the experiment of a municipal drug-store, to be conducted in connection with the office of the city physician.

NEW LINSEED-OIL FACTORY.—It is reported that Mr. J. D. Daniels, formerly a director of the American Linseed Company, and until recently general manager of its Buffalo works, is about to erect one of the most complete establishments for the manufacture of linseed oil in the country at Cleveland, Ohio.

POISON CORK BILL.—Opponents of the Poison Cork Bill, which was recently discussed before the Senate Health Committee, are of the opinion that the Bill will be killed. Many pharmacists oppose the Bill, which would enforce the use of a certain cork that druggists say would be patented as soon as the measure passes.

A RICE MEMORIAL.—A subscription-list has been opened by the *American Druggist* for the erection of a suitable memorial over the grave of the late Dr. Charles Rice, Chairman of the Committee on the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. A similar movement has been started among the members of the U.S. Pharmacopœia Committee.

WINDOW-DISPLAY.—Large cardboard cases for window-use are becoming very popular for the advertisement of soaps and proprietaries. One of the neatest ideas in this line represents the back of a counter showing the shelves underneath well stocked with the remedy which is advertised. Across the top of the counter one sees a crowd of eager purchasers clamouring for the goods on the counter-shelves, which the drug-clerk (whose back is turned to the onlooker) is busily handing over to them.

BARRED FROM THE MAILS.—The Post Office Department at Washington, on January 28 issued a fraud order against the Empire Perfume Company of 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The concern is denied the use of the mails because it advertised to give jewellery away with orders for perfumes, and did not give the valuables. The Department at New York, has issued a fraud order denying the use of the mails to the Herba-Cura Company, 100 Maiden Lane, New York. The company offered a sewing machine to everyone selling eight boxes of cure-all pills. When the eight boxes had been sold and the machine was demanded, the company answered that the offer required the sale of 12 packages, each containing eight boxes.

AGAINST THE WORCESTER PLAN.—What is known in the States as the "Worcester plan" to stop price-cutting of proprietaries has received a set-back by the decision of Judge Ralston in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on January 31. The case was brought by Julius Garst, to recover $105 damages from a retail druggist, who sold five packages of pills made by Garst at 18c. each, when the price printed on the label was 25c. The plaintiff's claim was based on a notice pasted on each box to the effect that the pills should be sold at 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1. Judge Ralston held that the defendant never agreed to the terms of the notice. He merely took into his possession the boxes of pills, but had no contractural relations with the plaintiff. The case was dismissed.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," February* 19, 1902.)

"FOAMINE" (no claim for "Foam"); for soaps. By the Unique Soap and Chemical Company (Limited), 166 Manchester Road, Castleton. 242,400 and 242,401.

"HERMOSENE"; for a liquid cleaner. By H. Cox, 8 Richmond Mansions, Putney, S.W., and I. H. Isaacson, 33 South Audley Street, W. 242,510.

"BRI'BRON"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By W. B. Hinde, 81 Great Queen Street, W.C. 243,205.

Device (the essential particular); for Eau de Cologne. By J. M. Farina, Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz, Cologne. 242,352.

"MIRSAP"; for perfumed soap. By the Unique Soap and Chemical Company (Limited), 166 Manchester Road, Castleton. 242,402.

"CAPILLIPHOR" (no claim for "Capilli"); for a hair-preparation. By H. Schmid, c/o Mrs. Stark, 81 Talbot Road, W. 243,212.

Device of boar's head; for inks and stains in Class 50, polishes, blacking, &c. By D. G. Garner & Co., 1½ Gladstone Street, Leicester. 242,412.

"CAPSTAN"; for polishing-pastes. By H. I. L. Griffiths, 20 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. 242,975.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," February* 26, 1902.)

Picture of paddle-steamer; for photographic goods. By Ilford Limited, Ilford, E. 240,679.

Device of an egg on end; for manufacturing-chemicals. By Dr. O. Knöfler & Co., Strasse 12 am Verbindungs Kanal, Plötzensee, near Berlin. 242,281.

Device (the essential particular), the word "Diamond" not being claimed exclusively; for sensitised papers. By Emil Van Bosch, Tannenzapfen Passage, Strasburg, Alsace. 242,311.

"IMPERVITE"; for water-paint. By E. Jones & Co. (Limited), Markeaton Street, Derby. 243,175.

"PHOTABS"; for compressed photographic chemicals. By G. Houghton & Son, 88 High Holborn, W.C. 243,328.

Combination of devices and the word "Parrot" (the essential particulars, but the right of any owner of the word "Parrot" to use it, or its foreign equivalent, shall not be affected); for eucalyptus oil. By J. Bosisto & Co., Proprietary (Limited), 342 Little Flinders Street, Melbourne. 233,567.

"LAXINOIDS"; for a medicine. By Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, W. 242,314.

"PEPSIKOLA"; for chemicals. By the Laxakola Company, 45 Vesey Street, New York, U.S.A. 242,627.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, February 21, Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman) presiding. After the minutes had been read, Mr. David Storrar referred to

The Death of Mr. W. Martindale,

and spoke of him as one of the most distinguished ornaments of their profession. Patient, persevering, thorough, and a master of detail, Mr. Martindale was, he said, an ideal pharmacist, who rendered unique service to prescriber and dispenser alike. His name was a household word wherever British pharmacy was practised. To public work of many kinds he brought the same conscientious thoroughness and devotion to duty. He moved:—

That the Executive resolves to express in its minutes its sense of the great loss which pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society have sustained by the death of Mr. Wm. Martindale, and its sincere and heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement. A distinguished student, as well as an earnest and successful worker in pharmacy, Mr. Martindale freely placed at the disposal of his professional brethren the results of his research and experience as an examiner, member of Council, and President of the Society, he gave to it much hard, conscientious, and valuable work, and as a friend and colleague he was looked up to and respected for his upright and honourable character. The Pharmaceutical Society has never lost a truer and more devoted friend, and no name will be held longer in affectionate remembrance by its members than that of William Martindale.

The Chairman, in seconding the resolution, said he had known Mr. Martindale for the past twelve years, and the longer he knew him the better opinion he had of him. He felt his death acutely as a personal loss.

The resolution was adopted by those present standing up.

The Assistant-Secretary read the

Report of the General Purposes Committee,

from which it appeared that the Committee had received a report from the Committee of the Board of Examiners, consisting of Professor Bower, Dr. Dobbin, and Mr. James F. Tocher, regarding the Carnegie Trust, and the question of a University training for students of pharmacy. Accompanying the report there was a draft of the scheme, and explanatory statement providing a systematic course of instruction for the Minor qualifying examination of the Society, and a further course on the lines of the Major syllabus, and including a science degree to be called "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy."

The General Purposes Committee reported that they had considered

A Draft of Standing Orders

for the Executive, prepared by Mr. Anderson Russell. The Committee, while thanking Mr. Russell for the great pains he had taken in the matter, unanimously recommended that definite standing orders should not be enacted, but that Mr. Russell's object would be attained by the Chairman at the first meeting of the Executive after the annual election making a statement as to the general lines on which the business is conducted.

Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. Fisher seconded, that the report be remitted back to the Committee on the ground that there was no adequate time to discuss the matter at that meeting.

Mr. Spence moved, and Mr. Doig seconded, the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

On a vote being taken Mr. Spence's amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Aberdeen Members and the Ballot.

The Committee's report next referred to a communication received from certain members of the Society in Aberdeen, who appeared to be under the impression that the voting in the election of the Executive in 1901 had been so conducted as to disclose the way in which Aberdeen members had cast their votes in that election.

The Chairman having explained the facts to the committee, it was agreed to recommend the transmission of a reply to the effect that the Executive felt satisfied that the members who had addressed them on this subject would accept their assurance that in view of facts that were not in doubt, there was no ground whatever for any complaint, and that no member need have the slightest fear that anyone could ever know how his vote was cast.

The Executive agreed to adopt the course proposed.

The Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee.

The Committee also reported the celebration by the Branch of its jubilee, and the diamond jubilee of the Society.

The Assistant Secretary gave in the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of

Preliminary Examination Certificates

so far as it affects Scotland. It was to the effect that the committee had agreed to recommend the adoption by the Executive of the following resolution:

The Committee suggest that candidates possessing leaving certificates should be allowed to complete the examination by passing the remainder of the subjects under any of the examining bodies recognised by the Society, always providing that the six subjects have been passed at no more than two examinations.

Mr. Maben, in moving the adoption of the committee's recommendation, said the committee felt that they could not go into the whole question of the registration of pharmaceutical students in Scotland. The question was too wide, and it would raise other points which were *ultra vires*. They therefore restricted themselves to the original proposal, which was that students having two or more leaving-certificates should be allowed to take the additional certificates required for registration under any of the examining boards recognised by the Society, instead of being compelled to take them at one time and being required to take the four subjects again. They thought that unnecessary, and they asked the Executive to pass a resolution that these certificates should be accepted provided they were taken at not more than two examinations.

Mr. Fisher seconded the motion, and the resolution was adopted, and it was agreed to forward it to the Council.

Date of Annual Election

was fixed for June 20. At this point the Executive adjourned to meet again in the afternoon, when the question of the Carnegie Trust and pharmaceutical education came up. The Executive unanimously agreed to forward the scheme submitted by Mr. Tocher, and the information collected by him, to the Council for their information and consideration. In the meantime the Executive requested the General Purposes Committee to co-operate with Mr. Tocher, Professor Bower, and Dr. Dobbin in any necessary steps in furtherance and elaboration of the scheme.

The Annual Report.

The annual report to the Council was considered and approved.

The Status of the Scotch Board of Examiners.

Mr. Henry called attention to a report by the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, which dealt with questions remitted to them by the Council, including the question of certificates of the Scottish Education Department. He also reminded the Executive of a statement made by counsel for the Society in the case of Strachan. It seemed to him that a distinction was being made between the Board of Examiners for England and Wales and the Board of Examiners for Scotland, while the Pharmacy Act provided that the two Boards were equal. He proposed that some inquiry should be made into the matter. He brought the matter forward in a friendly way.

After some consultation, the Executive agreed to ask Mr. Storrar to draw attention to the matter at the next Council-meeting in London.

The meeting then terminated.

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Scottish Universities and Pharmceutical Education.

A DAY meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on Friday, February 21, at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Boa presiding, when Mr. JAMES F. TOCHER, F.I.C., Peterhead, read a paper on this subject. There was a large attendance, which included a number of assistants besides members.

After a brief introduction, in which he commended the Scottish Universities for their encouragement of education and their disposition to afford facilities for the instruction of those who desire to practice pharmacy, Mr. TOCHER spoke of the Pharmaceutical Society's past educational efforts, specially referring to the foundation of the School of Pharmacy in London in 1842. This school has given to pharmacy and the scientific world many distinguished men such as Schacht, Paul, Ince, Groves, P. W. Squire, Attfield, Holmes, Tilden, Carteighe, Martindale, Luff, and Greenish. Reference was next made to efforts since the forties to promote provincial pharmaceutical education, so far comparatively fruitless. In 1872 Professor Attfield advocated



MR. J. F. TOCHER.

A COMPULSORY CURRICULUM,

after which various attempts were made by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to establish such a curriculum, but without success. Meanwhile, Mr. Tocher pointed out, the increased stringency of the examinations has been the means of creating many schools of pharmacy where practically all students are equipped for examination—that, indeed, being the object of their foundation; and he was of opinion that there are abundant educational facilities for the student in the Metropolis and the chief cities in England and Scotland. Here arises the first issue. It may be very properly asked, said Mr. Tocher, whether there is any necessity for discussing a scheme of education like this when schools are so numerous, and when the proposed training is purely voluntary. Although compulsory education is no part of his scheme, it is a necessity. The schools do not exactly provide all that is contemplated in a curriculum of study, any more than the universities can at present. In the schools, the principals of which have not received anything like the credit they deserve, teachers have been doing their best to supply the demands of the student, and in that they have been conspicuously successful. These demands have arisen through the student being compelled by the State to undergo an examination, prior to registration, without the obvious concomitant. Mr. Tocher emphasised the fact that the teachers do not get a chance to do more than prepare the student for examination, the range they have to go over is too great, and he suggested that if chemistry and botany were taken at the universities so as to leave pharmaceutics to the teachers of pharmacy, it would be a great gain. These teachers should be recognised by the universities or appointed the university lecturers. Mr. Tocher proceeded to refer to

THE VALUE OF A UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

In the eyes of some this may be a Utopian dream, for the averred reasons that pharmaceutical students cannot afford to pay fees and spend the required time in a course of study, while the recompense to the pharmacists in after life, in the shape of position and means, is not worth it. He, therefore, considered the points bearing upon the proposal, and emphasised the fact that his object is to adapt the studies of men and women who go forward to, and pass the Minor examination, so that they may take advantage of the educational facilities of the Scottish universities, including the Carnegie Trust, with the view to proceeding to a degree in science in a department of pharmacy to be created. He pointed to Owens College, Manchester, as a notable example of what is being aimed at all over Great Britain, but which cannot, in his opinion, get full expression until the Pharmaceutical Council institutes, or has power to institute, one uniform system of education, in short, an adequate curriculum. The author then submitted the following

SYNOPSIS OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(1) To afford facilities to pharmaceutical students working towards the Minor (qualifying) examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to attend courses of lectures in botany, chemistry, physics, pharmaceutical materia medica and pharmacy, by including in such lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory-work, the instruction necessary to pass the said examination for registration as chemists and druggists, the legal qualification to practice as pharmacists.

(2) To institute lectureships in pharmaceutics (pharmaceutical materia medica and pharmacy) in each of the Scottish universities, and to include the annual payments necessary for such lecturers with demonstrators, in their application to the Carnegie Trust.

(3) To provide, where required, the necessary accommodation and equipment for each lecturer on pharmaceutics, and for pharmaceutical students desiring to get instruction in the courses before-mentioned.

(4) To institute a degree in pharmacy on lines similar to the science-degree in agriculture, engineering, &c., to be called "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy," to be open only to registered chemists and druggists.

(5) To recognise, where necessary, in such subjects as may be considered proper, and when applied for, schools and classes where proper instruction is given and competent teachers are employed, as qualifying or assisting to qualify for graduation in pharmacy, so that pharmaceutical students attending any such schools or classes, may be admitted to the privileges of the Carnegie Trust, Clause B, and so that such schools may participate in any benefits they may be entitled to under Clause A of said Trust.

The author then considered how the present university courses might be adapted to the requirements, and showed that there would be no difficulty in suiting the instruction in botany, chemistry, and physics to pharmaceutical requirements, while the practical chemistry would be divided between the present chemical department and the contemplated pharmaceutical one, the latter being better fitted to teach pharmaceutical assaying and the like. It is apparent that the whole scheme hinges on the second and third clauses, which are an invitation to the universities to institute lectureships in pharmaceutics, and to form a pharmaceutical department in each university under the wing of the professor of materia medica. The department would be a thoroughly equipped place where instruction could be given in—

1. The operations of galenical pharmacy, latest manufacturing processes, and general principles of pharmacy practically expounded.
2. Pharmaceutical assaying, in its widest sense.
3. Prescription-reading, posology, and dispensing, which would include the more modern forms of prescribing medicaments for public use.
4. Materia medica from the purely pharmaceutical side.
5. Pharmacy law, pharmaceutical bookkeeping, and the remaining branches.

Accommodation and equipment are also contemplated for scientific research. Mr. Tocher proceeded to quote from the conditions of the Carnegie Trust and from a letter he had received from the secretary of the Trust to show that students of pharmacy may receive the benefits of the trust if they accord with the conditions, viz :—

(1) Be over 16 years of age.

(2) Be of Scottish birth or extraction, or have given two years' attendance after the age of 14 at a school or institution under inspection of the Scotch Education Department.

(3) Be qualified by Preliminary examination under the ordinances of the Scottish Universities Commission and the regulations of the Joint Board of Examiners, to attend the classes for which payment of fees is claimed.

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It follows that a pharmaceutical student working towards the Minor examination could simply matriculate in the medical faculty; and the medical Preliminary examination—recognised both by the Pharmaceutical Society for its object and the Carnegie Trust for its special purpose—is exactly the examination required and indicated by the Trust secretary. Mr. Tocher then gave reasons for his belief that if his scheme is ever carried out the course of instruction will preferably be taken after apprenticeship, as is the custom on the Continent. He also discussed the details for granting the degree "Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy," showing that the existing University regulations for degrees in medicine, science, and law give the basis of procedure. While the degree would doubtless affect the Major diploma, it would not interfere with the chartered rights or statutory powers of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Society would have an influence in the Universities to the extent that practising pharmacists would be associated with University teachers in examining students for the degrees. He next outlined

A Minor and B.Sc. Pharm. Course.

First it should be noted the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations will go on just as though a university training and degree had never been heard of. An apprentice in Scotland, prior to entering or during his apprenticeship, will pass such an entrance examination as will entitle him to registration as an apprentice or student, and to the benefits of the Carnegie Trust—say the Medical or Science Preliminary. He attends his lectures in chemistry and botany, and takes the laboratory course. If the division of the Minor is accomplished, he can, at the end of his course, take the first division, consisting of the purely scientific subjects. During the first session he may, if he likes, also take physics and zoology, and complete his first Science examination, in which case he has taken his first step towards the degree. It should be mentioned that his physics will also include practical optics, so that he will be trained in the fundamental principles on which vision-testing is based. The Minor candidate, however, may elect instead to take the other subjects necessary for the Minor, in which case he will add materia medica and pharmacy to his previous subjects, but materia medica and pharmacy should preferably be taken in the second session. As a trial a year is tentatively proposed for the Minor course. Having passed the Minor examination the student may go on to the degree. If he does he must take four advanced courses in chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy, completing three years of study for the degree. In pharmacy he will have pharmaceutical assaying, preparation of galenicals, and general manufacturing processes; in materia medica, botany, and chemistry he will mainly cover the ground of the major syllabus. Having taken the seven necessary courses and fulfilled the other requirements, he is now eligible to enter for the final Science examination, and, if successful, is entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. He has now the advantage of being skilled in special departments, besides being a trained and competent pharmacist. He can go straight to the manufacturing laboratory with confidence; he can undertake special analytical work; or, upon finding a suitable opening in a retail business, his equipment and management of his pharmacy will secure recognition, and, no doubt, success. There are numberless posts that a B.Sc. Pharm. can occupy. He need not return to retail pharmacy at all. He is in the position of the pharmacist of the present day who takes the pure science degree, and is found at the top.

The degree of Doctor of Science was next referred to, Mr. Tocher mentioning the names of several pharmacists who have obtained it or its equivalent, some of them remaining in pharmacy, and he proceeded to speak about the condition of pharmacy in this country, comparing it with pharmacy in Germany and France, where compulsory curricula are in force. These curricula he outlined, and did not omit to call attention to the privileges of pharmacists in these countries which do not obtain with us. But it was not merely with the object of getting level with our continental *confrères* that he put forward the scheme. The rapid strides of medical and pharmaceutical science make it of paramount importance that, in keeping abreast in knowledge of present remedies and of the ever-increasing new ones, we should also take a more prominent part in their discovery and introduction. While acknowledging the good work done in this direction by commercial firms and by individual pharmacists, he urged that we must not leave

Research in a Sporadic Condition.

A degree in pharmacy will provide a training that will fit the graduate to direct all the manufacturing operations of a pharmaceutical laboratory; to act as an analyst or chemist in the chemical industries generally; to expand his business, if a retail pharmacist, and give him a higher standing; and to conduct research in the Universities, commercial laboratories, and elsewhere. It is no new proposal It is an old one. Jacob Bell proposed it in substance. Soubacht directly advocated it for a generation. It was the leading feature of Professor T. R. Fraser's able inaugural address to the North British Branch in 1889, when he advocated a University curriculum and diploma for pharmacists and pointed out the disadvantages of an examination entirely conducted by persons who had taken no part in educating the candidates. It is a degree which has been in existence for many years in the United States of America, and the establishment of pharmaceutical departments and the creation of lectureships in pharmacy in this country are not only practical proposals capable of swift realisation because of a great benefaction, but also desirable objects in themselves, in view of the relationship of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Universities to the state and to the public.

After the paper was read the meeting was adjourned for luncheon, and thereafter a full discussion on the general principle of the scheme was held; in this several University lecturers besides teachers of pharmacy and chemists took part. Cordial support was expressed by all present without exception, and ultimately it was agreed to adopt the proposal and recommend the scheme to the consideration of the Executive.

A Correspondent writes:—It was thought that the academic men who are in touch with pharmacy and the extra-mural teachers of pharmacy would provide some sport, but beyond a dig or two at each other, given and taken with good humour, the meeting was most harmonious. The discussion lasted for two hours and fifteen minutes, and the time was apportioned as follows:—Mr. J. L. Ewing, 5 minutes; Dr. Dobbin, 10; Dr. Sellars (assistant to Professor T. R Fraser), 13; Messrs. David Storrar, 4; J. Anderson Russell, 5; J. Lothian, 10; C. Kerr, 4; D. Gilmour, 5; D. B. Dott, 2; Hugh Marshall, D Sc, 6; T. Maben, 6; T. S Barrie, 4; J. W. Sutherland, 9; "A Student," 6; George Coull, D.Sc., 4; W. B. Cowie, 11; J. H. Fisher, 2; C. F. Henry, 5; D. McLaren, 1; James Jack, 2; W. Duncan, 2; and J. Nesbit, 2½. Mr. Tocher took seven minutes to reply.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W C., on February 20, Mr. G. Claridge Druce (President) in the chair. There were also present Dr. Attfield, Mr. G. D Beggs, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. L. Atkinson, Mr. E. White, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. E. S. Peck, and Mr. Hearn (Assistant Secretary).

A letter was read from Mr. Cummings respecting the date of the Dundee meeting, and it was agreed that it should be held on August 11 and following days.

Death of Mr. Martindale.

Dr. Attfield proposed:—

That the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference offer their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Martindale and family on the occasion of the lamented death of Mr. Wm. Martindale. He was President of the Conference at Cardiff in 1891 and at Liverpool in 1896, a frequent attendant at other annual meetings, and Chairman of the Reception Committee when the Conference met in London in 1900. The Year-books of the Conference contain many original researches in pharmacy by him. He was Chairman of its Formulary Committee from the commencement until quite recently. In every one of these positions he showed his unrivalled experience and knowledge of every department of pharmacy. The Committee feel that pharmacy has lost in him a brilliant and particularly accurate and conscientious scholar, and

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a loyal and active worker. Words fail the Committee in any attempt to convey to the widow and family their sense of William Martindale's all round worthiness, and to express adequately their deep sympathy.

Mr. G. D. Beggs, in seconding the resolution, stated that they in Ireland deeply deplored the death of Mr. Martindale, whose name was looked upon as a household word, and they felt that pharmacy as a body had sustained an irreparable loss.

Mr. W. A H. Naylor expressed the loss the Conference experienced in the death of Mr. Martindale. He felt that anyone who had had the privilege of working with him as he had during the last fifteen years, could not fail to be impressed with his extraordinary capacity for work. To be associated with him could not fail to act as a stimulus to younger men.

Mr. E. M. Holmes said that during the twenty-five years he had had the pleasure of his acquaintance Mr. Martindale had taken a sympathetic interest in the scientific work of the Museum, and had, whenever opportunity offered, contributed to its collections.

Mr. J. C. Umney wished to take the opportunity of recording his deep personal affection towards Mr. Martindale, dating from his apprenticeship at the New Cavendish Street Pharmacy.

The President also spoke very feelingly as to the esteem he always had for the late Mr. Martindale.

The Secretaries were instructed to convey this vote of condolence to Mrs. Martindale.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a sub-committee to revise

The Research List.

The President, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Professor Greenish, and the Hon. General Secretaries. On the suggestion of Mr. Naylor it was decided that a footnote be added to the Research List, drawing attention to the fact that a considerable sum of money was available for the purposes of research, and that applications from suitable workers were cordially invited.

Letters.

The Hon. General Secretaries stated they had received letters acknowledging with thanks their election as honorary members from Mr. C. R. Blackett (Melbourne), Professor Ladenberg (Breslau), Mr. T. H. Maiden (Sydney), Dr. David Prain (Calcutta), Professor Prescott (Ann Arbor, U.S.A)

Bristol in 1903.

A letter was read from Mr. E. F. Young, President of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Association, stating that, at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bristol pharmacists, it was unanimously carried that he be authorised to convey a very hearty invitation to the Conference to visit "our ancient city in the year 1903." It was unanimously resolved that the Executive Committee should cordially recommend the annual meeting to accept the kind invitation of Bristol, and the Secretaries were instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter in similar terms.

Fifteen gentlemen, having been duly nominated, were elected as members.

General Medical Council.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The members of the supreme medical body met at the offices of the Council in Oxford Street, London, on Tuesday afternoon, February 25, chiefly to consider a report of a special committee appointed on December 3, 1901, with reference to the curriculum of medical study, which has been jeopardised by the action of the Conjoint Board of England. Sir William Turner, K.C.B. (President) was in the chair, and the business began with the reception of new members—to wit, Professor D. W. Finlay, for the Aberdeen University; Principal J. Y. Mackay, Dundee, for the St. Andrews University; and Mr. George Jackson, a direct representative. Mr. George Brown and Dr. William Bruce were also received on their re-election. Then came

The Midwives Bill.

This was raised by a letter from the Privy Council, and a long debate ensued, in the main hostile to this Session's measure, and more or less on the old antagonistic lines, only relieved by the intervention of Sir John Williams, who has a soft side to certificated midwives, and who said that while the mortality in childbirth was shown by the Registrar-General's statistics to be 1 in 200, his own figures, for the certificated monthly nurses attached to certain institutions who attend lying-in out-patients, show that the mortality is only 1 in 1,000. There were calls, not loud but deep in scepticism, for some qualification of this statement, as it would never do to let it go abroad that the mortality when medical men attend is the higher, but Sir John merely repeated his statement with emphasis, and the other members reluctantly turned their attention to the motion proposed by Dr. Atthill disapproving of the Bill in its present form, and calling attention to the Council's resolutions of April, 1898. It was agreed to *nem. con.* On the motion of Mr. Victor Horsley, another resolution was passed to a similar effect, intended for Sir John Tuke to put in his pocket for the benefit of the Grand Committee on Law at St. Stephen's.

The Curriculum came next.

Dr. McVail was the chairman of the Committee, and he and the President had agreed upon a way to deal with the 60-page octavo report. So many pages were to be received and entered on the minutes—agreed after voluminous corrections. So many more were to be read and entered on the minutes—also agreed, Dr. McVail undertaking to do the reading in fifteen minutes, and taking twenty-five. Then a motion for the adoption of the report was to be discussed.

Two-thirds of the report was "narrative." Then came observations of the Committee which were directed to show that the Council has power to see that the qualifying bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act, 1858, impose adequate curricula, as well as examinations. Sections 18 and 21 of the 1858 Act were specified. This is the crux of the dispute with the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges. The latter have dispensed with the requirement that their candidates shall be registered medical students, and defy the Council's right to approve of the schools where the candidates get instruction in biology, chemistry, and physics. As the candidates may be examined on these subjects before beginning the medical studies proper, it looks as if the curriculum were reduced from five years to four. So the whole question was considered by the Committee, and in a series of "conclusions" it was shown that besides the Conjoint Board in England other sinners are—

The Conjoint Board in Scotland, because it allows those who have passed the English Conjoint *first* to go on to the Scotch *second*. Unwittingly or otherwise the same offence is thus committed.

The Society of Apothecaries, of London, does the same thing.

The University of Oxford prescribes practically no medical curriculum, nor registration as medical students.

The University of London does not require registration as medical students, and its curriculum covers eleven subjects only.

The University of Durham has also fallen into the conjoint board trap.

The Committee made nine "recommendations." The first, second, and third were assertions that the regulations of the first three bodies named above do not secure that the persons pursuing the specified courses possess the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession. The same was said in the fourth, fifth, and sixth recommendations about the Universities, and the seventh referred to communicating the resolutions to them with the view of improvement, while the eighth called upon the Scotch Universities to abrogate an ordinance which permits the curriculum to be taken in four years under certain circumstances. The ninth recommendation was to change the name of the Education Committee to Education and Curriculum Committee, and give it power to report annually.

A minority report of two clauses was appended. The second was "The Committee is of opinion that the powers claimed by the Council in this particular do not exist." Mr.

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Thomas Bryant (Royal College of Surgeons), and Dr. Norman Moore (Royal College of Physicians) were the authors of this quip.

The discussion on the subject started after tea, and was continued on Wednesday, when the motion for the adoption of the report to the end of "Conclusions" was adopted. The "Recommendations" were then considered, but their adoption was not pushed, and Dr. McVail ultimately moved that the Council should begin an inspection of all the examinations of the licensing bodies in chemistry, physics, and biology. The Council unanimously approved of this course, and it was resolved that the Council, under the powers granted by section 18 of the Medical Act, 1858, should require the examining board in England to furnish information on a list of specified questions regarding the courses of study in chemistry, physics, and biology to be gone through by candidates for the qualifications L.R.C.P. London and M.R.C.S England, in respect of each of the teaching institutions recognised by the Royal Colleges, but not approved by the Council.

Dr. Payne was elected to a vacant seat on the Executive Committee, which act closed the session.

Festivities.

Huddersfield Dinner.

The first annual dinner of the newly-formed Huddersfield Chemists' Association took place at the Queen's Hotel on February 23. Mr. R. G. Walshaw occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. Mr. R. Cuthbert proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Newsholme replied. To Mr. Glyn-Jones fell the task of proposing "The Local Association."

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The above Association held a "social evening" at 73 Newman Street on February 20, at which Mr. F. A. Rogers presided. Some excellent songs were rendered by Messrs. C. Morley, D. C. Jones, Victor Blin, A. Latreille, F. Pitt, Lewis, Easton and W. Garsed, and Mr. C. J. Strother gave a reading. Messrs. Britton and Parkin gave selections on the pianoforte, and acted as accompanists.

The president proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough.

Mr. Rogers, in replying, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be among his old friends once more. He was glad to find the Association in such a flourishing condition.

Three Towns' Junior Chemists' Association.

The members had their inaugural dinner at Day's Restaurant, Devonport, on Wednesday, February 19, Mr. A. Norman-Harris presiding. After the toast of "The King," Mr. Groombridge proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Ross replied. In a neat little speech Mr. E. Lovatt proposed the toast of "The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association, referring to the kind manner in which the senior members had received the revival of the junior section. Mr. Venn replied. The toast of "The Three Towns' Junior Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. Kilpatrick, and responded to by Mr. Lord. At this juncture several seniors, including the President (Mr. C. T. Weary), arrived. Mr. Weary was greeted with musical honours, and, in thanking the members for their hearty reception, said he considered it symbolic of the cordiality which exists between the members of the senior and junior sections. He briefly referred to the advantages to be obtained by reference to the library and museum at the rooms of the Association, and when the weather became milder invited the members to take tea with him and have a walk through Mount Edgcumbe Park, where they would find many plants of botanical interest. Mr. Groombridge proposed "The Visitors"; and Mr. Spear, in reply, said he trusted as great an interest would be taken in the educational meetings as had been shown in this their first dinner. Songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Weary, Spear, and other members.

Winter Session.

Chemists Meet at Hastings.

A meeting of the Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Castle Hotel, Hastings, on Friday evening, February 21, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rossiter. There were also present: Messrs John Smith, Edwards, C. R. Stedman, Sidney Smith, Vint, Ripley, Ewbank, Smith, Dawes, North, and Kemp (Hastings); Brisley (Bexhill); Price, Marchant, and Harmer (Eastbourne); Glyn-Jones, Nash, and Hickey (London). Our reporter sends us exactly 139 folios about the meeting, his zeal thus exceeding the space that we have to spare for all meetings during the past week. The proceedings began by the Chairman explaining that after several preliminary meetings this one had been arranged, and he welcomed them all, at the same time intimating apologies from Mr. Jameson and Mr. G. Richards (Hastings), Mr. Howell (Rye), and Mr. Perrett (Bexhill). He also had a letter from Mr. Beck, solicitor, of London, who formerly belonged to Hastings. The Chairman proceeded to state that just eighteen years ago they formed an association in Hastings, but it had not been long formed when their Chairman left the place, and in a comparatively short time they lost their Secretary and the Association collapsed. He referred to the greater difficulties that exist in the trade now, and which make co-operation amongst chemists a greater necessity. The present resuscitation was due to the new men in the town, especially Mr. John Smith and Mr. Stedman. He then introduced Mr. Glyn-Jones, speaking of the services he has rendered to pharmacy as the originator of the P.A.T.A., and as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then delivered a characteristic address. He told how he spent seven months as an assistant with Mr. Vint in Hastings; then spoke about

Organisation and Other Topics.

Before going to the meeting he was looking, he said, at the list published in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1895 of the number of local Chemists' Associations. He saw that they were then thirty-three, and, looking at the Diary for 1902, he found they were sixty-six. That showed that in seven years they had doubled the number of local Chemists' Associations throughout the country. He was told that he was the crank of organisation. He was rather proud of that. He thought they had suffered as chemists in time past from lack of organisation, and especially from lack of local organisation. He pointed out some of the advantages of local organisation, emphasising the fact that where there is no Association the chemists rarely speak to each other, and cannot be said to be on friendly terms; while those of Association towns are not only friendly, but help each other, manage to close earlier, and do many things for themselves and their craft which as separate units they would never dream of doing. He proved his statements by facts from his own experience in calling meetings in both kinds of towns; and so Mr. Glyn-Jones proceeded, amusing and interesting his audience to the extent of over 100 folios. Incidentally, he mentioned all the little Acts of Parliament that worry chemists (see The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1902, pages 269 to 286). There were other tit-bits in the address: one, for example, that "struck home" was about the "curiosity cupboard," whose contents mark the rise and fall of proprietary medicines prescribed by medical men. Mr. Glyn-Jones told how local Associations can reduce the cupboard to the smallest dimensions. Again, the members of local Associations can serve each other well by giving a hint about undesirable customers. It undoubtedly would be libellous if the Secretary of the Association sent round and said that Mr. So-and-so owed Mr. So-and-so such and such a sum; but Mr. Beck had told them that there was no fear whatever if the member sent to the Secretary and said that Mr. So-and-so owed him a certain amount and he could not get it. That would be entered in the black-book, which was available to any member of the Association. Next Mr. Glyn-Jones dealt with price-fixing, telling his hearers to be careful as to how they went about that, instancing Glasgow; then he showed how the Pharmaceutical Society had benefited by local organisation,

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and put in a little word for the P.A.T.A., deprecating the spirit which allows "the man down the street to pay the money and you to take the benefit." The audience were treated next to a pithy exposition of the Pharmacy Act, in the course of which the speaker said that they had not tried certain sections, but he hoped before long they would see the Act thoroughly tested in so far as it applied to company-pharmacy. He believed that fresh legislation was bound to come, whether from the drug-trade or from the Government he was not prepared to say—he did not know. He touched on the Poisons Committee, set going at the request of people who had a personal interest in free trade in poisons. If those gentlemen got what they wanted, a third part of the schedule, he thought they could say good-bye to any addition to the schedule of poisons confined to chemists. And so Mr. Glyn-Jones went on giving his opinion of men and things pharmaceutical, but mainly the latter, telling stories which made his listeners laugh. Here is one:—

A man has no right to mislead his customers. But if a man goes into his shop for an article like a little liver-pill, upon which he makes nothing, he is only doing his duty in putting before that customer another article which would suit him perhaps better, and certainly suit him (the seller) a great deal better. He was told by a proprietor that even that is dishonest. He said he had made the trade for little liver-pills, and every attempt to sell a bottle of any other little liver-pills was trading upon other people's advertisement. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) said: "Let us go back a little more. When you came over the water and started to advertise, do you suggest that you gave the people livers?" "No." "Did you give them bad livers?" "No." "Do you know that they had livers before you came over, and we gave them blue pills and black draughts, which did them good?" There was no answer to that.

Gently Mr. Glyn-Jones slid on to the C.D.A. (in which part the Acts of Parliament came in), and we follow his example as far as folio 100, which we take up *verbatim* and *literatim*, for it says "perhaps they (his hearers) could take a little more charitable view of the matter if the men were not working under the same conditions as themselves. He hoped that from that Association, without calling upon anybody to sink his individuality, they would derive all the benefits which were possible from that friendship, toleration, and *esprit de corps* of those fortunate enough to be engaged in the same calling." (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks to Mr. Glyn-Jones was proposed by Mr. JOHN SMITH [thirteen and a half folios chiefly on organisation], and concluding with the suggestion that the Pharmaceutical Society should hold its annual meeting when and where the British Pharmaceutical Conference meets [which, dear Mr. Smith, would violate the charter, line 130—ED.]. Mr. VINT seconded the motion, and spoke of the way that chemists are prosecuted. Mr. SIDNEY SMYTH followed him, twitting Mr. Glyn-Jones for his omission of a third-class of Pharmaceutical Society people. First, were those who belonged to it; second, those who did not—but Mr. Glyn-Jones did not mention those who had belonged to it, of whom he is one, for reasons which he stated.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and Mr. GLYN-JONES replied [eighteen folios], concluding by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Rossiter, alluding in terms of praise to his services. He was sure the Association had been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of a chairman.

The vote was seconded and carried, and Mr. ROSSITER made the practical reply of inviting all present to have refreshments with him, and thus ended a red-letter day for Hastings chemists.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

THE first annual general meeting of this Association was held on February 18 at the Victoria Temperance Hotel, Wakefield. Rules were adopted, and the following officials elected for the year. President, Mr. W. Pollard, Wakefield; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Maud, Pontefract; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Judge, Wakefield; and committee, Messrs. J. H. Chaplin, T. C. Whaley, A. Green, and C. W. Duffin. The future meetings of the Association will be held on the first Tuesday evening in the month.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the widow and family of the late Mr. Martindale.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society (Ireland).

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on February 19 at Belfast.

Mr. Robert Cambridge, J.P., presided. Mr. W. J. RANKIN (Hon. Secretary) read the report for the past year, which contained a summary of work done, and put forward the advantages of joining the Society.

The HON. TREASURER (Mr Samuel Gibson) then tendered his report, which showed a considerable balance in hand. Both reports were favourably received, and unanimously adopted.

The election of officers and committee was then proceeded with, the following being elected: President, Sir James Haslett, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas McMullan, Mr. William Jamison, Mr. John Watson, Mr. William Doig; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Gibson,; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Rankin; committee, Messrs. Samuel Acheson, Henry Beckhouse, James Brown, James D. Carse, Robert Cambridge, John Frackelton, W. J. Gibson, James Gillespie, Alex. R. Hogg, Samuel Hill, Robt. A. Jamison, William Lyttle, John McClement, J.P., John McConkey, Samuel McDowell, Thos. W. Reynolds, James Richardson, John H. Shaw, Samuel Suffern, Jacob Walsh, John Tosh.

Mr. W. J. Rankin and Mr. Samuel Gibson were specially thanked for their services to the Society during the past year.

CONSULTING DRUGGISTS.

Mr. GIBSON called the attention of the meeting to the discussion on consulting druggists at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. It was then stated that druggists were turning their shops into consulting-rooms with the assistance of doctors, and that druggists were so improving their shops in appearances that they were imitating their pharmaceutical brother. He considered it was not illegal for a druggist to let a portion of his premises to a doctor; neither was it a crime to neatly fit up and arrange his business premises. If the Council desired work to be done that would benefit the trade as a whole, the Poisons Act might be more efficiently administered. At present the law was very carelessly looked after: only the other day a hawker called at his establishment offering for sale a packet of poison to kill rats which he found on analysis contained oatmeal, sugar, and arsenic. The compound was being vended openly.

The CHAIRMAN considered the remarks made at the Council reflected credit on the druggists. It looked well if they were fitting up their shops in better style.

Mr. MCCONKEY asked if it was not a fact that doctors have complained that the pharmaceutical chemists prescribe largely and have consulting-rooms also.

Mr. W. J. GIBSON stated that some time back he had got prescriptions made up in a large number of the leading medical halls in the city by assistants and apprentices who were unqualified, and that although he had reported these to the Pharmaceutical Council and had sent them full proofs, they refused to prosecute.

PROPRIETARIES AND PRICES.

A long discussion took place on these matters, and it was reported that the committee were co-operating with a committee of the Grocers' Association with a view to fix better prices for many of the articles kept by both.

STATE OF THE REGISTER.

Mr. S. GIBSON stated that he had recently received the Pharmaceutical Calendar for 1902, and was surprised at the many incorrect addresses given in it, especially in the druggists' section. For instance, he had gone over this with the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Rankin), and had found that the addresses of some ninety of the registered druggists in the North alone were incorrect, and several of the men were dead, while the register of chemists and druggists contained the names of over twenty who to their knowledge were now deceased. The register of pharmaceutical chemists also contained a large number of incorrect addresses, but not so many as the others. It seemed to him that there was neglect somewhere. He intended to write to the Council on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that no doubt they could help the Pharmaceutical Society with some of the addresses of those

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in the North, but he believed that if a notice was published in The Chemist and Druggist with a list of names, it would have a good effect.

The Hon. Secretary said he had recently sent to the trade a programme of the Society's annual concert, and a large number were undelivered.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on February 25, to hear an address by Dr. Symes, who, at short notice, took the place of Mr. J. Harrison, of Sunderland. The President of the Society (Mr. Arthur Hanson) occupied the chair.

The Apprentices' Progress.

Dr. Symes said he proposed to deal with some of the features of the progress of a youth through his apprenticeship and assistantship. He felt there was some ground for complaint against the character of that general education which was a necessary preliminary to the pharmaceutical education. Whilst the richer classes and the poor were well provided for, there was great need of a better middle-class education at a reasonable charge. This should give the youth opportunity to produce a certificate of a reasonable general education before he entered upon his apprenticeship. If he produced this certificate and entered on his apprenticeship at the age of 16, he would come to his work with the habit of study unbroken, and that would be of great advantage to him. After that stage he thought it was a great misfortune that the Qualifying examination was not divided. (Hear, hear.) It was important to a youth that he should have something definite to look forward to at a reasonable time in advance, and for this reason it would be a great advantage if the student could take the first part of the Qualifying examination at the age of 19. If a youth knew he would not be examined until he was 21, there was a liability to break the continuity of the study, and that told against his chances of successful and complete work. His own opinion was that it did not need a new authority for them to divide the examination, but that it could be divided under the present by-laws. The Act directed the Pharmaceutical Society to conduct an examination, but did not state how that examination was to be conducted. In fact, at present the examination was in many cases divided by a few days. Although he knew of notable cases in which men had accomplished much without the assistance of a school of pharmacy, he recommended all to go to such a school, as he attached great value to systematic forms of study. In regard to the question of a curriculum, he thought that there were now a great number of good schools up and down the country which could be utilised if the time came when they were in a position to enforce such a measure. There was a tendency, however, in present discussions to mix up the questions of the division of the examination and the establishment of a curriculum, and he thought that this ought to be corrected, because whilst they were mixed their was danger of their being told that both were impossible under the present powers. He hoped in the future to see more students going in for the Major examination than one had been accustomed to see in the past. Proceeding to speak of the commencement in business, he regretted the modern tendency to go in for some experience at a store before a man commenced on his own account. That was simply feeding the enemy, and, though it might not appear to the young man in that light before he opened for himself, he would find afterwards that that was just the sort of thing which kept the shops of his most dangerous competitors going. Prices, like hours of labour, were largely influenced by the sort of neighbourhood in which chemists were placed, and, speaking generally, he thought that chemists did not attach all the value that they might to their time and experience and individuality. There were ways of treating these as legitimate reasons for extra charges, such as for the supply of articles in the night. A joiner using a shilling's-worth of wood and threepennyworth of nails at a job, was much better remunerated for his time than the qualified chemist was. His experience was that people were always willing to pay reasonably for any service when they understood the nature of the service. The appointment of the Poisons Committee he looked upon as a sign of degeneration on the part of the Government, who had appointed this committee at the instigation of a small number of persons who sought their own selfish benefit, only to see whether it was not possible to break down the barrier which prevented any huckster from selling poisons. There was no need for such a measure, because there were plenty of chemists within the reach of everybody. It might be, however, that they would yet be called upon to exert themselves in opposition to movements of that kind, and he trusted the Pharmaceutical Society would have the support of the Bradford Association.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Symes.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

The members of the Trade Section met on February 25 to discuss the recent raid made by the Inland Revenue authorities upon unstamped preparations retailed by chemists in the Three Towns. A committee was formed to discuss what steps should be taken to prevent the persecution to which members had been subjected. The committee were asked to communicate with all members whose labels had been considered liable to stamp duty, and the hon. solicitor is to be requested to express an opinion upon labels which are of a doubtful nature. The matter is to be carefully discussed before any action is taken.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Society.

A meeting was held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, February 26, Mr. Robert Drane presiding. The principal business was the consideration of the communication from the federated local pharmaceutical associations.

Mr. A. Hagon proposed the adoption of a compulsory curriculum, which Mr. W. R. Hopkins, of Barry, seconded, and the resolution was carried. The division of the Minor did not prove so keen a subject for no matured opinions on it were expressed, and the former resolution was rescinded, it being decided to defer consideration of the whole matter.

The President said a proposition had been made to them by the authorities of the South Wales University College with reference to the commencement of

Pharmacy Classes,

but he did not think it was workable. They were required to find twenty pupils desiring to study pharmacy in classes originated and conducted by the College, which of course meant real education, and not cramming. These classes would extend over a considerable period, and a fee would be charged of 15*l.* per annum, payable in advance. If they could not find twenty students, they would have to guarantee a sum equivalent to the fees received from that number. The question was, Could they do this? At Owens College, Manchester, they had only twelve students, and was it at all likely that they would be able to do better than this in South Wales? Already there were certain technical classes held in connection with the College, at which subjects were taught in which their assistants were concerned, and for his own part he thought that a very slight modification of them would render them sufficient for their purposes.

After some discussion, Mr. A. Hagon proposed that the matter be referred to the Educational Sub-Committee, which was seconded by Mr. R. Mumford, and carried.

Mr. R. Mumford was nominated for the office of Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Public and Poor Law Dispensers' Association.

A general meeting of the Association was held at the St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on February 26, at which Mr. W. Duff presided. The Chairman referred to the obligation the Association owed to the trade Press generally; and a vote was passed of condolence with the widow and family of the late Mr. Wm. Martindale. The President further stated that, at a meeting of the Executive Council, it had been decided, as a means of widening the scope of the Association, to compile a register of all dispensers working at public or poor-law institutions in the United Kingdom. He also intimated that it was intended

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to hold a smoking-concert on March 12, and that Mr. A. C. Wootton had consented to take the chair.

Mr. Welford then read a paper on

The Preparation and Preservation of Dispensing Solutions.

Normal solutions, said Mr. Welford, should be so prepared that, while containing a definite quantity of the salt, they admit of ready calculation, uniformity being better than mere concentration. He deprecated the practice of labelling these solutions "1 in 4," &c., and suggested that they should be designated as containing 5, 10, or 15 gr. of salt in each fluid drachm. Referring to the necessity of having a plentiful supply of distilled water, the speaker said he had been unable to find a small but efficient still that would deliver a constant supply at a reasonable cost, without occupying too much space. An important factor in making dispensing-solutions is, said Mr. Welford, to ascertain the temperature at which the greatest solubility can be obtained. The desired temperature is that which results in a normal temperature when all the salt is in solution. For instance, 20 oz. potassium bromide dissolved in 80 oz. distilled water causes a fall of temperature of at least 20° F. If the water is, say, 56° F., and the temperature of the laboratory 65°—the temperature falling 20° on the salt going into solution—a simple calculation will show that 4 oz. of cold water and 20 oz of boiling water, in which the bromide is dissolved, when filtered and made up to the required bulk will be practically a normal solution. It is not advisable to make these solutions in very large quantities, as decomposition and fungoid growths may appear. He had found this method satisfactory in all cases of soluble salts, and even in the case of sodium and potassium bicarbonate it may be safely used. In the case of volatile and sparingly soluble salts he had found the method advocated by Mr. Miller, that of tying up the salt in a muslin bag at the top of a drying bottle full of water, to give more satisfactory results. In the case of salts that do not cause any great fall in temperature during solution Mr. Welford recommended a temperature for the solvent of not more than 20° F. above normal Referring to the difficulty—when using large quantities of the salt—of converting ounces of avoirdupois into ounces apothecaries' weight, the speaker pointed out that it was far easier to correct the error in the solvent than in the salt, and urged the necessity of occasionally testing the solutions volumetrically. For solutions of scale-preparations Mr. Welford advocated the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin, for metallic salts a few minims of the corresponding acid, and for organic salts chloroform-water as a preservative. Mr. Welford showed an ingenious method of measuring quickly the required quantity of solution. Suppose, he said, the solution be 10 gr. to the dr., and 72 gr. were required, the nearest even measure would be 8 fl. dr., which would be 8 gr. too much. To the measure add, with a Hick's pipette, the equivalent, in distilled water, of 8 gr. of salt—viz, 48 m., and make up to 8 dr. with the solution. Dealing with centesimal solutions, the speaker pointed out that when, say liq. arsenicalis or liq. strych., is ordered it is generally in 3, 5, or 7m. doses. To measure accurately in an ordinary minim measure 18 or 36m. is impossible, and again the pipette comes in useful. If, however, 2 oz. of liq. arsenicalis is diluted with distilled water to measure 20 fl. oz, the doses would in every case be an even measure. Mr. Welford urged upon his hearers the great importance of working systematically and accurately in their dispensing.

An interesting discussion followed, some of Mr. Welford's methods being thought not practicable for general dispensing, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

A meeting of this Society was held in the Horshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on February 26, the President (Mr. C. E. Pickering) in the chair. The Chairman announced that owing to the inability of Mr. R. E. Wright to be present to deliver his address as announced, Mr. Cullwick had stepped into the gap, and at very short notice had prepared a paper on "Apprentices and Apprenticeship," which he read. Mr. Cullwick said the inducement held out to parents for their sons to be chemists is so small that it is most difficult to get an apprentice that will be any good. Discussing the question of how to improve the position of an apprentice, he thought the Pharmaceutical Society had made a great mistake in giving up the conduct of the Preliminary examination, because it gave the apprentice and the parents the idea that the successful candidate was enrolled on the books of the Pharmaceutical Society as a future chemist. The Preliminary examination should be altered, for at the present time the apprentice is taught no business methods, such as bookkeeping, &c. He is therefore handicapped in competition, and is not in a position to take his stand as a first-class trader. Mr. Cullwick's suggestions were that the Preliminary examination should be so altered to include bookkeeping and accounts, that modern languages should be omitted, and that the Minor examination should be divided so that the apprentice could pass some of the subjects during his apprenticeship and the remaining subjects after he had turned 21 years of age. He was likewise of opinion that it should be made compulsory for an apprentice to pass the Preliminary before being indentured.

Mr. Cullwick's views were unanimously endorsed, and a resolution was passed that he place those views before the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as a recommendation from the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

The Chairman afterwards announced that Mr. Gordon had resigned the secretaryship of the Society, and it appeared to be the feeling of the meeting that Mr. T. Patterson Holt, who acted as Assistant-Secretary of the Chemists' Assistants' Union, should be appointed in his stead.

Medical Gleanings.

Ethyl Chloride

is recommended by Dr. J. Mackie as an anæsthetic (by inhalation) in nasal surgery. The local action of ethyl chloride causes anæmia of the nasal passages, and so a practically bloodless operation results. The operator, however, needs to beware of violent hæmorrhage which may ensue when the anæm'a passes off.

Sweating Hands.

Dr. W. H. Brazil writes to the *British Medical Journal* that the following treatment for sweating hands yields gratifying results:—

Formalin.	...	...	...	...	℥ss.
Aq. rosæ ad	...	...	...	...	℥viij.

M. Ft. lotio.

Sig.: To be applied once or twice a day with a piece of lint and allowed to dry

A New Aid to Diagnosis.

Dr. Alexander Ogston describes in the *Lancet* a method he had devised of taking the freezing-point of the blood and secretions so that the data may be used as an aid to diagnosis. So long as the blood is healthy and has its effete constituents adequately eliminated it retains its normal freezing-point, −0·56° C., or within $\frac{1}{100}$° of that figure, varying from −0·55° to −0·57°, but if elimination becomes defective the freezing-point sinks to −0·58°, −0·60°, or even to −0·71°. Cryoscopy, it is thought, will be of service in indicating otherwise undetectable disease of the liver.

Carbolic Antidote.

Reasoning from the fact that caffeine is added to phenacetin to prevent respiratory and circulatory depression, Dr. G. A. Ferraby tried hypodermic injections of caffeine in a case of carbolic-acid poisoning. The patient, a young man, was deeply comatose and markedly cyanotic, but a hypodermic injection of 2½ gr. of caffeine dissolved in water with the aid of sodium salicylate improved his condition in about an hour. After another injection the patient recovered consciousness and was able to speak. The stomach had previously been washed out, but Dr. Ferraby thinks the caffeine had a considerable influence in combating the tonic effects of the phenol and cresols absorbed.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Tuberculosis Inquiry.

I understand that the Government intend to ask Parliament to vote about 14,000*l.* for the work of the Tuberculosis Commission.

The Medical Bill.

The Medical Acts (Extension) Bill was down for second reading on Friday, February 21, but supply occupied the whole time. The Bill now stands for March 11.

Cost of Preparing Government Lymph.

Some interesting particulars in regard to the National Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board are given in the Civil Service estimates, which have just been circulated amongst members. The cost of the establishment for the forthcoming year is put at 5,536*l.*, an increase of 1,046*l.*, but, in addition, there are incidental expenses which are estimated at 5,540*l.*, against 4,625*l.* for the year now ending. In connection with the laboratory for the supply of glycerinated lymph, the chief bacteriologist receives 600*l.* and two assistants receive 614*l.* between them. Two hundred pounds is put down as allowances for the vaccination of calves; 269*l.* for a clerk; 246*l.* for his assistants; 520*l.* for laboratory assistants; 117*l.* for laboratory boys; 16*l.* for cleaning; and 1,000*l.* for contingencies The incidental expenses contained in the estimate are made up as follows: purchase of tubes and other apparatus, 650*l.*; supply of calves, 1,600*l.*; keep of calves, 650*l.*; veterinary fees, 240*l.*; sundries, 400*l.*; and other contingencies, 2,000*l.*

Arsenical Poisoning Commission.

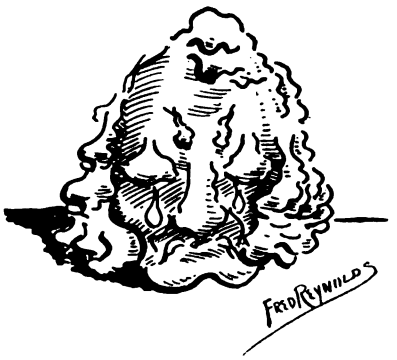
During the next financial year the Commission on Arsenical Poisoning will spend 600*l.* on scientific investigation. Since the Commission was appointed in February of last year, it has held eighteen public sittings, and examined fifty-one witnesses. *Ad interim* recommendations were made in July for action in respect of risk arising from poisoning by arsenic in beer, but in regard to other matters, chemical, medical, technical, and administrative, the Commission has found it necessary to seek for further evidence, and to institute chemical and other inquiries. The analysis of foods is one of the subjects that will be specially dealt with.

The Midwives Bill.

The measure to secure better training for midwives was the subject of a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 26. One curious feature was the cleavage of opinion on the subject amongst the medical members. Sir Michael Foster and Dr. Farquharson cordially supported the Bill, while Sir Walter Foster, Sir John Batty Tuke, and others offered strenuous opposition; but those who raised objections readily admitted that something required to be done to check the evil arising from the practice of unqualified and ignorant women. In the end the second reading of the Bill was agreed to without a division, and the Bill was sent to the Grand Committee on Law, where the details will be threshed out.

The Income-tax Adjustment Agency (Limited), 9 Poultry, London, E.C., wishes to remind chemists and druggists that many persons fail to recover income-tax overcharges through not lodging their claims in time. No claim for repayment of tax deducted from rents, dividends, annuities, &c., in respect of the year ended April 5, 1899, will be allowed unless they be lodged before April 5 next. Where the income has been received and tax paid, a claim can now be made for four years. The agency will advise any readers gratuitously whether they can make a claim for repayment of income-tax, on their sending full particulars of their incomes and a stamped addressed envelope.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Asafetida Lachrymosa.

As on the wharf I lie,
Distilling fragrance round,
Those cruel drug-men try
My probity to sound.

With murderous-looking blade
They cut, and hack, and hew;
They bang me with a spade,
And scan my fracture through.

Then Umney with his "ash"
Corroborates their fears;
Oh! why left I my "Bunder Abash"?
No wonder I'm in tears!

A NEW SHAVING-PASTE.

Mr. Edmund White recently published in the *St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette* an outline of a proposed scheme for applying aseptic principles to the barber's duties in the hospital. The scheme has proved very satisfactory in practice, but a shaving-brush capable of sterilisation was wanted to make the scheme complete. In the February number of the *St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette* Mr. White returns to the subject. He says: "A little consideration will show that in shaving it is necessary to support the hairs, so that the razor may cut through them transversely, and at the same time to moisten or lubricate the surface of the skin so that the outer layers of the epidermis may not be too freely removed. . . . Numerous trials were necessary in order to arrive at satisfactory results . . . and, finally, an emulsion of paraffin wax, melting at 55° C., was adopted. This was prepared with 25 per cent. of wax and 2 per cent. of tragacanth, the wax being melted and mixed with the tragacanth previously made into a mucilage with some of the water. The addition of a little stearin or lard renders the emulsification of the wax easier, for some reason which cannot readily be explained, while about 10 per cent. of alcohol makes the preparation more agreeable to use. The fatty odour of the preparation may be covered by the addition of a half to 1 per cent. of lavender oil, and the finished product then appears as a thick white cream. In use a small quantity is rubbed over the area to be shaved and the razor immediately applied. As the water in the emulsion evaporates, the particles of wax previously distributed in the emulsion become coherent and fill up the depressions in the surface of the skin from which the hairs arise, thus forming a mechanical support during the passage of the razor. The quantity required is very small, one ounce being sufficient for shaving the face about six times."—*The Lancet.*

Germany's Foreign Commerce in 1901.—According to the Imperial Bureau of Statistics the total bulk of German exports last year was 32,363,000 metric tons, a decrease of 318,252 tons as compared with 1900, but 1,960,000 tons more than the exports of 1899. But the important fact is that, notwithstanding the low prices at which some German merchandise was supposed to have been sold for export last year, the total value was 4,759,407,000m., a net increase of 6,806,600m. over the exports of 1900, and 390,998,000m. over those of 1899. This means simply that the proportion of valuable articles exported last year had increased rather than diminished. The increase lay principally in iron, machinery, chemicals, and colours.

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

We get what we deserve,

at all events in the way of legislation. It cannot be said that as a body tradesmen or their assistants have shown any desert worth mentioning of the early closing legislation which Lord Avebury has so patiently and persistently advocated for them. An immense majority of them are in favour of his measure. They would like to see it enacted. They do not mind signing a petition in support of it. That is all. When it is thrown out by a majority of noble lords, they are sorry, and pass on. Is that the way to get anything from Parliament? Ask the Irishmen, the dockers, the match-girls, the teetotalers, the anti-Church-rate, the anti-vaccination, and the anti-vivisection people. These classes have all been in desperate earnest, and Lord Hardwicke would not propound his banalities in reply to their arguments. He would be thinking of his windows.

Lord Avebury

would certainly have cornered the opposition and the Government more effectively if he had adopted the scheme of provisional orders which Lord Salisbury suggested, and which the Committee last year recommended. The Prime Minister was not perhaps actuated by a passionate desire to help forward Lord Avebury's proposals, but he formally agreed with the report of the Committee intimating that legislation was necessary, and indicated what he thought was the best method of procedure. Probably he honestly believed it would be wise to make the way of the early-closers difficult. That this would be the effect of his plan was no doubt the opinion of Lord Avebury; and at first I was glad that the author of the Bill had revolted. But it is wise to hold a candle to great men sometimes.

Sir Charles Dilke's Bill

has been referred to as the only present hope for legislative action in regard to shop hours now left. That we need not concern ourselves about. Sir C. Dilke's Bill is absurdly impracticable, and might have been introduced as a burlesque of Sir John Lubbock's. It applies to all trades, and all localities throughout the United Kingdom; fixes 10 P.M. as the latest hour at which any shop can ever be kept open, and that extent is only allowed once a week; 1 P.M., 7 P.M., and 9 P.M, are to be the latest closing hours on other days. The intelligence displayed in drafting the Bill may be gathered from the way in which the exemption in regard to the sale of medicines and medical or surgical appliances out of hours is provided for. They may only be thus sold in shops "kept open solely for the sale of such articles." This would bar nine-tenths of the drug shops of the country.

Analysts, Inspectors, and Magistrates

enjoy the sweet simplicity of the B.P. standard theory, and it is an expensive process to dislodge it from their minds. The burden of this duty is falling largely on the Chemists' Defence Association. The difficulty of maintaining the theory intact was well illustrated by the cases reported last week. "Not according to B.P." is an easy formula when the defendant submits without a word, and in such cases the Bench is duly shocked and administers the usual lecture. But the prosecution scratches its head when asked if starch, sugar, soft soap, turpentine, beeswax, sherry, lard, cotton wool, figs, prunes, india-rubber, and brandy must always be in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia description. The knot is generally cut by the reply that this must be so when the articles are sold by chemists; but the simplest minded magistrate is disposed to buck against this contention.

In the Matter of Beeswax

the Kent County Council adopted that method of construction in all its nakedness. They instructed their inspectors to buy beeswax from chemists only, because the article did not become a drug until the druggist had handled it. Then it was a drug, no matter what purpose it might be sold for, and must consequently satisfy the B.P. tests. The judgment of Mr. Justice Phillimore in the mercury-ointment case a year ago has encouraged this view, but even he did not commit himself to any sweeping assertion that the Pharmacopœia was an invariable standard. He only said it was at least *prima facie* evidence. In the equally authoritative White *v.* Bywater case the High Court insisted that even when such a preparation as tincture of opium is asked for evidence should be given that it is reasonable that the purchaser should expect to get the B.P. tincture. No pharmacist would deny the weight of the Pharmacopœia as evidence, but, if it is to be accepted as an invariable standard, he is justified in demanding that a new one shall be compiled as soon as possible, and that he shall have a voice in its compilation.

The Bradford Charms,

which Mr. C. C. Bell deciphered and wrote about in the Winter Number, consisted, according to him, of a good deal of gibberish. Tetragrammaton and hora and fiat were about the only intelligible words they contained. Now Mr. John Hobson Matthews, of the Town Hall, Cardiff, writes to *Notes and Queries* to say that two of the most hopeless looking words are fairly good Welsh. "Naadgras Dyradgras," if spelt "Na ad gras, Dyro dy ras,' would mean "Prevent not grace, give thy grace." The Romans called everybody outside their empire a barbarian; our classical scholars go one worse than that by ticketing words from the language nearest to their own, gibberish.

Lapis Infernalis

is a designation which ought to be cleared up. When Mr. Bell wrote about it on February 8 I was surprised that there was any doubt about its meaning. I always thought lapis infernalis was lunar caustic, nitrate of silver. Why I always thought so I cannot say. Most of our so-called knowledge has probably got into us, and is held in this vague manner. Mr. Bell gives evidence that the name has been frequently applied to caustic potash in this country, but I have found no foreign dictionary or reference-book which shows any doubt about its meaning nitrate of silver. In German "Höllenstein," which is an exact translation of lapis infernalis, is a common name for nitrate of silver. Both lunar caustic and lapis infernalis are alchemic terms, as Mr. J. P. Gilmour has pointed out; we know how the former acquired its designation, but I am not aware if any explanation of the origin of the latter has been given. The alchemists used the term lapis very lavishly. Blood they called lapis animalis. Then they had a lapis divinus, which was a fused compound of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, and alum, with a little camphor. Why that was called divine and the lunar caustic infernal is a pretty puzzle. But it is not difficult to guess how caustic potash usurped the reputation of the original owner of the title. A lapis infernalis mitigatus was introduced into medicine, some of the silver salt being supplanted by nitrate of potash. The apothecaries in the times of the Stuarts probably found it as advisable as it was economical to mitigate the lapis more and more, until at last they mitigated all the silver and nitrate out of the stick.

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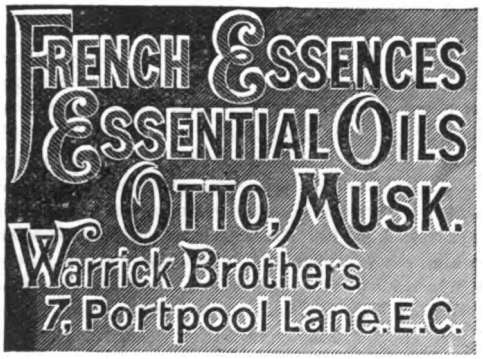
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Editorial Comments.

Section 17.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has never been eager to institute proceedings against anybody under Section 17 of the 1868 Pharmacy Act; indeed, the official list of important cases in superior Courts contains two decisions under the section, and the proceedings in both instances were instituted by individuals unconnected with the Society. In the case decided in the Edinburgh High Court last week, and now reported fully on page 348 the Society felt it necessary to contest the Glasgow Sheriff's ruling that the Registrar of the Society has no title to sue under the section, and three law Lords have decided that the Registrar has as much right as anybody else to take proceedings in Scotland, with the sanction of the Procurator-fiscal (Public Prosecutor), who has a sort of lien on actions of this kind in Scotland. The case has special interest in several directions, and we submit the points for the consideration of the trade generally. First it may be noted that during the past two years or so the Council of the Society has somewhat relaxed the ancient reserve in which Section 17 was regarded as a mere police affair. Prosecutions have been instituted in England and Scotland against chemists and druggists and medical practitioners for their failure to comply with the provisions of the section either as regards labelling or entering sales of Part 1 poisons in the poisons-book. The labelling-cases have chiefly been against chemists and druggists, and mainly for neglecting to put a specific address or the name of the seller upon the labels, while medical practitioners have neglected, as in Dr. Steele Smith's case (assuming the charge against him to

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be proved, which has yet to be done), to enter sales. The Council has apparently in all the cases endeavoured to establish a principle and, perhaps, to give a general warning, rather than to bring evildoers to justice. But now arises the second point, so forcibly emphasised by the Scotch court. Any individual has power to prosecute for offences of Section 17, but "the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society is the prosecutor in such cases intended by the Legislature [and] . . . the prosecutor according to the tone, meaning, and only legitimate reading of the Act is the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society." These are Lord Young's words, and although Lord Pearson would not go so far, nor, apparently the Lord Justice Clerk, it transpired in the course of the hearing that the Lord Advocate of Scotland is of the same opinion, Procurators-fiscal having been instructed to leave the enforcement of Section 17 to the Pharmaceutical Society. That being so, a considerable responsibility rests upon the Society, and it is difficult to see how it can, as at present constituted, properly carry it out. It may prosecute a member, such as Mr. Reece, here, or a doctor, like Dr. Steele Smith, there, but if it were to attempt to extend its energies to cover the ground of possible infringement it would soon find its organisation inadequate and its interests conflicting. Since the 1868 Act was entrusted to it, and especially during the past twenty years, the work of the Council of the Society has been steadily increasing on the public side, so that now the greater part of the work done by the Council is not directly connected with the Society as a private and voluntary body, but relates to the public safety and the statutory interests of registered chemists and druggists. The present condition of the Council, and the somewhat involved system of committee-working under which its business is done, leads, in view of the Section 17 responsibilities, to the suggestion, Has the time now arrived when the statutory functions of the Society, as represented by examinations, registration, and infringement of the Pharmacy Act, should be entrusted to a Board of Pharmacy distinct from the Pharmaceutical Society? That Board would not necessarily be a new name for the old article, for although representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society would be upon it, and the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation and premises might be utilised for its purposes, it should consist chiefly of direct representatives of chemists and druggists elected on the territorial basis, members nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society and others appointed by the Privy Council. Such an independent and official body, with no other interests to regard than the law which the members are called upon to administer, would have far greater influence in affairs of State than the Council of the Society, which so often has to meet the charge that it works in the interest of its members.

A Pharmacy Degree.

Mr. J. F. Tocher's scheme, for providing pharmaceutical students in Scotland with the opportunity of studying at the Universities under the benefits of the Carnegie Trust, demonstrates once more the superior position of Scotland in educational matters. The scheme has not been formulated without reference to the University authorities, who, indeed, seem desirous of providing pharmaceutical instruction. In that regard a distinct advance has been gained, such, indeed, as the late Mr. G. F. Schacht spent many years in striving to obtain, but never quite reached in actuality. Hitherto all efforts to secure University recognition for pharmacy have been, in the main, on paper, and although the University of London has established a department of pharmaceutics, the most sanguine pharmaceutical educationalist has not deceived himself into the belief that the University desired to give a helping hand to pharmacy. Owens College, an integral part of the Victoria University, has provided a pharmaceutical course, but no University degree or even University encouragement. These facts throw the significance of Mr. Tocher's successful efforts into relief. The material advantage which the Carnegie Trust gives to students resident in Scotland is of secondary importance elsewhere; in fact, the parts of Mr. Tocher's contribution of general incidence are the curriculum of study and the degree of science in pharmacy. Both are worthy of careful and favourable consideration. The curriculum is well thought out, and workable. Under it, existing schools of pharmacy and their teachers would be recognised, subject to their satisfying reasonable requirements. The degree would be a post-Minor one, open only to registered chemists and druggists, and it would in all likelihood supplant the Major. There is no reason that we can think of why chemists and druggists should not get a degree if they want it. Many have obtained degrees in the past, some of them remaining in pharmacy to its advantage. Others, having specialised along other than pharmaceutical lines in the graduating process, have gone elsewhere. If the specialising were confined to pharmacy there would be a better chance of keeping these superior men amongst us to do the higher class of work outlined by Mr. Tocher. Some zealous educationalists may fall into the mistake of urging that the scheme, or something like it, inclusive of a compulsory curriculum, should be applied to all who wish to qualify under the 1868 Act. Therein lies error. The object of the 1868 Act was not to provide highly-educated pharmacists (which was done by the 1852 Act) but men of a lower grade, and there are many reasons for saying that if the Pharmacy Acts qualifications are levelled up to a uniform grade, the natural force of circumstances will create a lower one, and probably not a Pharmaceutical Society qualification at all. Those who advocate higher education with its concomitants are apt to forget the public's requirements, and so far as the retail drug-trade is concerned the greater proportion of it does not call for a University education or degree, but for "a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification" (to quote the words of the 1868 Act) granted on "examination such as is provided under the Pharmacy Act [1852] for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as an assistant." The Major examination provides ample scope for exercise upon it of compulsory curriculum ideas and the like, which are out of place in regard to the Minor certificate.

Glasgow Doctors' Shops.

Under a sensational heading "a special correspondent contributed an article to the *Glasgow Evening Times* of February 18, which has given rise to a lengthy correspondence. The article was superficial and misleading, and appears to have been based largely on statements made by medical men "who have large connections in working-class districts." It contained such misstatements as these:—"The Pharmaceutical Society are prosecuting every doctor who has not a qualified assistant in charge of his shop during his absence"; and "If the unqualified dispenser employed by a medical man is fined for selling a scheduled poison, the Medical Council strikes his name off the Register." One of the practitioners interviewed was quite a magazine of misinformation. For example, he said accidental poisonings are not more frequent where unqualified dispensers are employed, because qualified men are as liable to blunder. Again, "unqualified doctors' unqualified dispensers are more experienced than chemists' assistants, for they have usually served five years with a chemist, or are medical students

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who have had much more systematic and effective instruction in materia medica and therapeutics than qualified chemists.' It is "pure cant" this man continues, for the Pharmaceutical Society to pretend that in insisting upon the qualification of the assistant it is seeking the protection of the public. The doctor keeps open shop, not because it is a source of income, but rather to supply the public with cheap advice and medicine. Another obliging medico "practically corroborated these views," but went off at a tangent to denounce the abuse of the free-dispensary system, and the loss it inflicts on struggling practitioners. The concluding part of the article dealt with assistants' grievances, which are represented as consisting chiefly in the increased stringency of the examinations, and the expense of class and examination fees. The article has provoked a brisk but not very instructive discussion. "Chemist" advises those who imagine that there are still fabulous trade-profits, to study the wills of deceased chemists in The Chemist and Druggist. "Only a Pharmaceutical Chemist" disproves the assertion about the superior efficiency of doctors' dispensers, and pricks the bubble of the doctor's shop as a benevolent institution, as does "Doctor and Chemist Too," who points out that although a patient gets advice and medicine for 2*s*. 6*d*. the first time, he may go on indefinitely paying that amount for repeats of the medicine alone. "Non Patent" makes capital of the fact that few chemists employ qualified assistants, but gets out of his depth in the reckless untruth that "the Pharmaceutical Society makes no effort to capture any of its members whose unregistered assistants or apprentices sell poisons." Other correspondents, including Mr. J. P. Gilmour, are continuing the discussion, and after all is over, we daresay, the doctors' shops will still be there and each side will be convinced of its right.

DRUGGING RACERS.

In the course of a lecture delivered at Newcastle last week, Professor Oliver, M.D., stated that not only is the intemperate use of alcohol one of the social vices of to-day, but the tendency to the self-administration of drugs in excess is increasing. People are resorting more and more to taking, on their own initiative, antipyrin to relieve headache, chloral and sulphonal to induce sleep, bitters to whet the appetite, pills to stimulate the liver, and other drugs to give staying power and temporary strength to the individual. This practice he condemns, but he says further that the administration of stimulants and pick-me-ups is not confined to the human race alone. Dogs and horses are frequently dosed with brandy and champagne before racing, and it is rumoured that cocaine also is employed. The deleterious effect of these things upon the constitution of man is eventually as marked in the decay of the animal, and he urged the racing public to so express its opinion as to put an end to what is not only a disgraceful trick, but a practice alike ruinous to the constitution of the horses and destructive of much that is best in horse-racing.

CELLULOID DANGER.

It should not be forgotten that celluloid articles are liable to take fire when exposed to a high temperature. This refers especially to badly-manufactured celluloid, and considering the almost universal employment of celluloid it is surprising that accidents do not more frequently happen. In the *Lancet* of February 22, Mr. C. V. Boys is mentioned by Professor Ogston as advising that smouldering celluloid should be sharply blown upon, and not squeezed in the hand as instinct at first suggests. Inventors have for some time been trying to discover something which, added to celluloid during manufacture, would render it incombustible, but with little success so far. This problem is one which chemists might usefully experiment to solve.

"SCIENCE AND EDUCATION."

This is the title of M. Berthelot's latest book, in which he has gathered together speeches and articles prepared by him for special audiences and readers. The author gives his views on the direction of human societies by science, also concerning the part at once conservative and evolutionist it plays in things moral, political, and economical. He especially insists on science being regarded as the base of morality and devotion. Its *rôle* as a necessity for popular education is also shown, which he considers extends to the material and spiritual order of things, the sole regulators of all activity. M. Bertholot also gives interesting summaries of the work of J. Bertrand, the mathematician, and Milne Edwards, the zoologist; of J. Decaisne and Naudin, the botanists; Brown-Séquard, the physiologist; and Mallard the mineralogist—all treating of problems relative to the origin and stability of animal and vegetable species and other questions of high scientific philosophy.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT APPARATUS.

The cure of cutaneous affections by means of ultra-violet light is becoming popular, and doctors are exercising their ingenuity as to the production of the light in a convenient way. At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Medico-chirurgical Society Dr. Turner exhibited an apparatus of the kind. Acting on a suggestion of Mr. Leslie Miller he had been comparing the ultra-violet radiation of a Tesla spark-gap with that of an arc light. His apparatus resembled that used by Dr. Hugh Walsham of London and Dr. Görl of Nuremburg, and consisted essentially of an induction-coil, a condenser, and a spark-gap of two or three electrodes. The ultra-violet radiation of this spark, as tested in his laboratory, was found to be of a higher order than that of an arc lamp, while the heat radiation is almost negligible. Owing to this latter property the light can be brought within an inch or within two inches of the skin with very greatly increased effect. After a number of experiments as to relative transparency and convenience Dr. Turner preferred to use pure rock salt as a compressing agent. The clinical results obtained had been remarkable, an exposure of only two and a half minutes being sufficient to produce a marked beneficial effect.

BUNKUM'S LATEST.

The facetious references which Mr. Drane made to the Cardiff Chemists' Association (*C. & D.*, February 8, page 227) were probably not taken seriously by our readers, but the substratum of truth is thicker than we thought at the time. Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement of "Elixir of Life" in a weekly publication, in which announcement is made of a "marvellous elixir of life discovered by a famous doctor-scientist that cures every known ailment." The next headline states that "wonderful cures are effected that seem like miracles performed—the secret of long life of olden times revived." The remedy was discovered "after years of patient study and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science." The catalogue of complaints which "are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvellous" includes rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder-troubles (these all disappear "as by magic"), and such simple things as partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, consumption, gout, scrofula, and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It is only fair to add that the remedy is not a British one; the free samples are to be sent from America. It may be that some cute Yankee has hit upon this dodge for compiling a directory of the most ignorant and simple people in Great Britain.

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ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has submitted to the Superior Council a new regulation for the schools of pharmacy. The suggestions are that the course of instruction will last four years. During the first two years general chemistry, botany, experimental physics, mineralogy, analyses, and microscopical analysis of drugs will be taught. In the last two years pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology, and materia medica must be undertaken, while one year of practical pharmacy must be followed in an authorised hospital. Before going up for the examination for diploma in pharmacy, the candidate must pass in six subjects, general chemistry, physics, toxicology, materia medica botany, and pharmaceutical chemistry. The professional examination includes qualitative analysis and an oral discussion. To obtain the Laureate of chemistry and pharmacy another year's study is required, with zoology and geology as additional subjects. The Laureate examination comprises chemical analysis, the analysis or preparation of two pharmaceutical products, recognition of medicinal plants and drugs, an original Laureate essay, and an oral discussion of at least one hour. This regulation is meeting with great opposition in Italy, and it is said to be likely to hasten the ruin of pharmacy, instead of bettering its condition.

THERAPEUTIC LITERATURE.

Mr. J. D. Brown, librarian of the Finsbury Public Libraries, contributes an amusing paper to the *Library World* on the therapeutic uses of books. He divides therapeutic books into four classes:—

1. Books which may be used as agents for the specific mental disturbances, such as, for example, those which induce the condition known as the "Hump," or by such fanciful and pet names as the "Pip," the "Blues," or the "Sulks."
2. Books which have a curative value in cases of general physical debility, sometimes aptly indicated by such expressive phrases as "Out of sorts," "Run down," "Seedy," the "Horrors," &c.
3. Books which possess valuable therapeutic properties in cases of specific maladies like toothache, corns, water-brash, or flatulence.
4. Books which can be used as anodynes or stimulants for particular mental or psychological conditions.

Some of the best narcotics are furnished in the lists of "Best Books" drawn up by Lord Avebury and other professional "tasters," whose lists include such books as Plutarch's Lives, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Browning's "Poetical Works," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The Encyclopædia Britannica is also recommended, but it is important to use the ninth edition, as some of the earlier editions are really interesting. "Obiter Dicta" is an excellent cure for a cold in the head; although Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" from 1870 to 1901, read in bed, is even more effective. Smallpox is an awkward disease to treat successfully by means of therapeutic literature, but it is quite certain that if a patient succeeds in reading through Baring-Gould's "Lives of the Saints" he will be out of danger before he reaches December 31 in the calendar.

For toothache there is only one effective cure. This is a dose of "Pickwick," taken as follows:—Procure a small-type edition of the "Pickwick Papers," a large tumbler of hot and strong whisky and water, a comfortable armchair, and carefully assimilate these ingredients before a bright fire. The patient will probably be quite oblivious of his toothache before Mr. Pickwick gets as far as Rochester.

This is a certain cure.

A Good Gift.—It was announced at a meeting of the United Breweries Company, Copenhagen, last week, that the Queen of England has accepted 1,000 bottles of the Crown malt-extract for distribution among the invalid soldiers in South Africa. Each bottle is inscribed "A gift from her Majesty, with best wishes for speedy recovery."

Trade Notes.

St. Jacob's Oil.—In the announcement in our advertising pages last week referring to St. Jacob's Oil, the price of the 1*s.* 1½*d.* size was wrongly given; it should be 10*s.* 9*d.* per dozen. The correct prices are given this week.

The executors of late Mr. William Martindale intimate that the business at 10 New Cavendish Street, W., in all its branches, will be conducted by his son, Mr. W. Harrison Martindale, Ph.D., pharmaceutical chemist, who for seven years has taken part in the management.

Daisy (Limited) have organised a series of competitions for prizes of 100*l*, in which "the chemist" will share to the extent of 25*l*. We have seen proofs of the scheme as it is graphically described in our advertisement section, and advise our subscribers not to miss the pages. Daisy painting-books are to be the basis of the awards.

Beecham's Pills.—An article on the leading "proprietary" in *Science Siftings* attracted our attention, and the following is the part of it that most interests our readers:—

We have examined this special medicament, and find it contains carefully selected carminative, bitter, and purgative principles of vegetable origin. We have also perused some of the advertising literature associated with it, and even in view of the advertisement-writer's usual illustrative method we find nothing which cannot be substantiated.

Advertising Manualettes for Chemists.—Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, label and general printers, London and Exeter, are bringing out a series of manualettes (16 pages and a cover) for distribution by chemists to their customers. The first one is entitled "Hints on Chemical Cleaning," and has been compiled for Messrs. Townsend by Mr. A. C. Wootton. It deals with cleaning furniture, plate, ornaments and clothes, disinfection and notes on the chemicals employed. This is a particularly seasonable pamphlet and the publishers will send a copy to any of our subscribers who may apply to them at Little Queen Street, Exeter. Particulars as to the terms will be supplied, but we may state that the manualettes are sold in quantities from 250 upwards.

The Risk of Smallpox is forcibly illustrated by Messrs Charles Letts & Co., 3 Royal Exchange, London, E C, who issue a vest-pocket note-book, railway-ticket case, and card-case at 1*s.*, and letter-wallet at 2*s.*, all made of leather and each containing a General Accident Assurance Corporation's coupon for 100*l* to anyone who dies of smallpox, or a weekly allowance during illness of five weeks. As the articles are good value at the selling-price, one is almost forced to the conclusion that the risk of taking smallpox is trifling, but Messrs. Letts tell us that they have contracted with the Company for a million coupons, and they take the greatest risk, for doctors may take advantage of the offer, in fact, there is no limitation as to individuals. The idea has caught on, for two City stationers between them are selling nearly 4,000 a week.

The managing directors of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit and London, have, with the approval of the stock-holders, just carried out a project under which four thousand $25 shares of the stock in the company, the market price of which is $70 per share, have been offered to branch managers, superintendents, foremen, and other departmental chiefs, who have been fifteen or more years in the service of the house, at $55 per share. This price is based on inventory valuation, on actual inventoried assets, such as manufactured stock, buildings, real estate, machinery, fixtures, and the like; it does not embrace any consideration for reputation, goodwill, established business relations, future prospects, or present profit-earning power. Provision is made for such veterans as have not the necessary funds available, whereby the house offers to arrange with one of the financial institutions of Detroit for loans at 5 per cent. Much satisfaction has been expressed by the participators, who consider that it means copartnership purchased on extremely generous terms, while the management reasons that a great house is simply the sum of its executive units and that its managers, with a stake in the house, will work their best for its good.

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Legal Reports.

Pharmacy Act (1868).

Prosecution under Section 17.

We briefly reported last week that the Justiciary Appeal Court of Scotland had decided that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society has power to prosecute offences under Section 17. The case arose through Dr. Steele Smith, of Glasgow, objecting before Sheriff Fyfe there to the Registrar's title to sue him under the section for selling Fellows's syrup without entering the sale in the poison-book. The Sheriff sustained the objection because he had ruled to that effect in 1895. (See *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1004.) The High Court has now sent the case back to the Sheriff for proof, but we give below the gist of the legal argument, which is of special interest because it shows Lord Young in the guise of what we may for briefness call "the chemist's friend." On an occasion several years ago (now historic) he appeared to be quite the opposite of that. The Judges on the Bench on February 20 were the Lord Chief Justice Clerk (Sir John H. A. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.), Lord Young, and Lord Pearson. The counsel were Mr. Edward T. Salveson, K.C., and Mr. T. B. Morison (for the Society), and Mr. McRobert for Dr. Steele Smith.

Mr. Morison opened the case, arguing that the Registrar is entitled to prosecute under Section 17 on two grounds—first, that the statute authorises him, and, second, he has an interest to recover penalties apart from express statutory title, and if he do so, as here, with the concurrence of the Procurator-fiscal, that of itself is sufficient to give him a title to prosecute. He referred to the penal provisions of Section 15, in that connection explaining that regulations regarding keeping and selling poisons are (1) those made by the Pharmaceutical Society, and (2) those provided by the Act in Section 17. He held that the way in which the words "made in pursuance of this Act" in Section 15 ought to be construed as giving right to recover all penalties for offences, either for breaches of the regulations made by the statute itself, or for breaches of the regulations made by the Society under the Act. And the reason why the penalty was repeated in Section 17 was in order that there might be an additional penalty of 10*l.* provided for a second offence.

In answer to Lord Young, Mr. Morison said the Registrar was a statutory officer of a statutory body, and he had not only an interest but a public duty to prosecute.

Mr. McRobert submitted that the Sheriff was right in dismissing the complaint under Section 4 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, where no special provision is made for the recovery of penalties they may be sued for by the Procurator-fiscal of the jurisdiction.

Lord Young said the question here was not whether the Procurator-fiscal might have sued, but whether this other official might.

Mr. McRobert replied that the Registrar had neither an interest nor a title to sue. The Registrar's power as to the first fifteen sections was defined by reference to the 1852 Act, and offence under them was that of an outsider, infringing the privileges and rights of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Lord Justice Clerk pointed out that in Section 15 it is declared an offence to fail "to conform with any regulations as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Act," and Section 17 was one of them.

Mr. McRobert said that was not a provision made in pursuance of the Act.

The Lord Justice Clerk said it was a provision made in pursuance of the Act, of which Section 15 was a part.

Mr. McRobert said it must be some regulation made in pursuance of the Act, and not part of the Act itself.

Lord Young: A regulation made in pursuance of the Act is to be more favourably received than a regulation made by the Act?

Mr. McRobert replied that the Society could not make such regulations as those in Section 17.

Lord Young: You do not regard the provision as made in the public interest. It is just a provision, is it, for offences against the Society?

Mr. McRobert replied that Section 15 was partly in the public interest and partly in the interest of the Society, but Section 17 was wholly in the public interest.

Lord Young asked how a contravention of Section 17 was prosecuted in England.

Mr. McRobert said he did not know. He understood this was the first of the kind in Scotland. This was a case against a duly qualified medical practitioner, not against a chemist, and he understood there had not been such a thing heard of as a prosecution against a doctor.

Lord Young said that was not his question. Such a thing as a contravention of the 17th section must have been heard of in England, and if the person making the contravention was liable, by whom was such prosecution made in England?

Mr. McRobert said the law of prosecution was different in England from that of Scotland.

Lord Young: Very likely; but who is bound to act as prosecutor?

Mr. McRobert said he did not know the statutory law of England.

Lord Young: You don't know it. There is a private prosecutor, probably?

The Lord Justice Clerk: Lord Young is not asking as to the statutory law, but as to a matter of fact. In prosecutions under this Act, who has been the prosecutor in England?

Mr McRobert said he did not know, but the law on the point was different from the law in Scotland. There was a provision for prosecuting in Scotland.

Lord Young: I think you will find that was made for England too.

Mr. McRobert said that under Section 17 there were many cases with which the Phamaceutical Society had nothing to do at all, and that was the reason why their Registrar had not been given the power to prosecute.

Lord Young said if his question could have been answered that the Registrar was the prosecutor for contraventions of this Act in England, that would indicate that the Pharmaceutical Society had to do with it in the discharge of their duty to the public.

Mr. McRobert: I say the prosecutor in England is not the Registrar.

Lord Young: You do not know.

Mr. McRobert: And if the duty be upon any person at all it would be upon a person having an interest, and that would be the Society and not the Registrar. He read the preamble of the Act, and pointed out that that referred to the first fifteen sections, and that Section 17 had nothing to do with the Registrar.

Lord Young: But it has something to do with the public interest and the public safety, for which alone this statute exists.

The Lord Justice Clerk said he did not follow counsel when he said Section 17 had nothing to with it. Section 17 was an elaborate statement in regard to the matter referred to in Section 15, namely, sale of poisons.

Mr. McRobert said it included all chemists, and they were under the Pharmacy Act.

The Lord Justice Clerk said if he looked at Section 15 it referred to anybody, whether a licensed chemist or not, "who shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons."

Mr. McRobert pointed out that Section 16 made the first fifteen sections inapplicable to apothecaries, and Section 1 of the 1869 Act does the same for medical practitioners. This case was against a legally qualified practitioner who has passed an examination in pharmacy.

Lord Young: He is not subject to Section 17.

Mr. McRobert: No.

Lord Young: Then if he transgresses it he is subject to a penalty?

Mr. McRobert: I admit that.

Lord Young: Can you suggest anybody who is more suited as prosecutor in such a charge than the Registrar?

Mr. McRobert: I think he is a most unfit person.

Lord Young: Can you suggest anybody more fit?

Mr. McRobert: The Procurator-fiscal.

Lord Young: Of the Police Court?

Mr. McRobert: Of the Sheriff Court. What had the Registrar to do with cases like the present? Why he more than the Registrar of any other society? Why not the Registrar of the medical profession?

Lord Young: Or an officer of the Royal Academy. He has just as much to do with prosecutions for selling poisons to members of the public as the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Lord Pearson: The Registrar of the General Medical Council.

Mr. McRobert: And there are the officers under the Food and Drugs Act. Why not one of these?

Lord Young asked if it would make it better in the interest of the party prosecuting, that the prosecutor should be the Registrar of the General Medical Council rather than of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. McRoberts said he could not say, for it would cut both ways. His argument was that it would not be appropriate for the officer of a medical society to prosecute its own members for doing a wrongous act, and in the same way it would not be proper that an officer of the Pharmaceutical Society should prosecute one of its members for selling poisons. He submitted that the Sheriff-substitute was right and that the proper person to prosecute was the Procurator-fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

Mr. Salvesen replied on behalf of the appellant. He said this

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was a question of some importance. He understood the Public Prosecutor of Scotland declined to take up cases of this kind.

Lord Young: I am not surprised.

Mr. Salvesen: Holding that it is the duty of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to prosecute. Of course, if their Lordships decided that he had no title to prosecute, it would be the duty of the Procurator-fiscal to do so.

Lord Young: All the Procurators-fiscal in Scotland, I understand, take that sensible view.

Mr. Salvesen: They have been instructed to take that view.

Lord Young: By the head authorities?

Mr. Salvesen: By the Lord Advocate until it has been decided that no other can do so.

The Lord Justice Clerk pointed out that all that was not part of the stated case. The question was whether the Act applied on the facts stated in this case.

Lord Young (to counsel): You merely made the observation to show that the question here is one of some importance?

Mr. Salvesen: That is the only reason why I made that remark. Counsel went on to give his interpretations of the sections of the statute and to cite cases bearing out his view.

Lord Young: If any one not a chemist sells poison he is liable to the penalty. However experienced the chemist may be, if he violates the provisions in Clause 17 by selling to a person he does not know without inquiring and without making a register of what he has sold, he is equally open to prosecution, and the question is whether there is one prosecutor for the one and another prosecutor for the other. There are ridiculous statutes, no doubt, but you could not imagine one more ridiculous than that.

Mr. Salvesen said it was just what he was going to point out, and he submitted it was not a conclusion the Court would readily reach, there being no express exclusion of the Registrar to prosecute under Section 17. He thought the words in Section 15 might be quite well read literally and technically, and construed so as to apply to the regulations made in pursuance of the Act. He then referred to the power of a private prosecutor to prosecute, and he stated that he had inquired into the practice in England. He was told that only a fortnight or three weeks ago there was a case in Portsmouth in which a Mr. White, of the Timothy White Drug Company, was convicted of an offence under Section 17 at the instance of the Registrar, and no objection was raised. There had been a number of such cases in England. On the other hand he found a prosecution under Section 17 in England by the Inspector of Police, who went in and bought a packet containing poison, the regulations not having been complied with in connection with that sale; so that there were both ways of doing it in England.

Mr. McRobert having replied to Mr. Salvesen's argument,

The Court unanimously sustained the appeal, recalled the Sheriff-Substitute's judgment, and remitted to him to proceed with the case. Lord Young, who gave the leading opinion, said that when he read the case cursorily before coming to Court it appeared to him to be one in which the learned Sheriff-Substitute had fallen into error on the legal question. He could not for a moment imagine that it occurred to the Sheriff that in any interest he had to consider the Procurator-fiscal, who had been prohibited from prosecuting in this case, would be a safer prosecutor in the public interest and in the interest of the party accused than the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. But he (the Sheriff) was of opinion, upon such consideration as he could give the case in a summary trial, that the argument, which was addressed to them as being addressed to him, was technically sustainable, and that the proper legal course was to hold that the Crown authorities had misdirected the Procurator-fiscal not to prosecute in this case because the legitimate prosecutor and the prosecutor plainly intended by the statute without any reference to any very critical examination of words was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. It struck him that that conclusion—not in reason and good sense and the legitimate public interest, but upon such technical considerations as were put before them—was erroneous. Having heard the argument upon both sides distinctly enough stated, he was very clearly of opinion that his impression was right. In short, his impression had been hardened into an opinion and judgment that the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society was the prosecutor in such cases intended by the Legislature and recognised, as they were told, as such, so far as the information on the other side went, by the Courts in England. Persons who committed a breach of Section 17 as well as of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act were liable to be prosecuted and subjected to the penalties under the respective sections, and the proper prosecutor, although he was not named as the prosecutor under Section 17, but the prosecutor according to the true meaning and only legitimate reading of the Act, was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society; and no better prosecutor in the interests of the party accused and of the public to have such contravention repressed could be taken. There was no objection there. He had no doubt they would find on inquiry in England that the practice soon after the Act came into operation was in accordance with what was done at Portsmouth the other day without any objection. That was in accordance with the English view of the Procurator-fiscal in such a case. He thought the Registrar was the proper prosecutor in such cases, and that the judgment of the Sheriff to the contrary should be reversed, answering the question in the stated case accordingly, and remitting to the Sheriff to proceed on that view.

Lord Pearson assumed in this case that the Procurator-fiscal would have had a perfectly good title to prosecute because the statute in its preamble made it perfectly clear that it was dealing with a matter of public interest—the sale of poisons. But it was quite another question whether he alone had authority, and that was the question raised by this stated case. He thought that if the question depended on Section 15 of the Act it would be very doubtful whether the procedure there set out had any application to prosecutions of this nature, because he thought Mr. McRobert had made good his point that the procedure under Section 17 with which they were now engaged was different, and he rather thought exclusive of the procedure contemplated under the first fifteen sections of the Act. But under Section 17 itself there was no express suggestion, and, as he thought, no implication in the statute that the Procurator-fiscal was to be the only prosecutor, and, therefore, without considering the question upon the general principle whether this was not a case where anyone interested or representing a recognised body which was interested in the matter on hand was not entitled to prosecute if he got the concurrence of the Procurator-fiscal, as had been done here, and, assuming that to be so, that view resulted in this, that, while other persons than the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society would have a title to prosecute under Section 17 an officer of any recognised Society having interest in the matter on hand would have an interest and title to complain of a contravention of that section. On that ground he thought the question put must be answered in the affirmative.

The Lord Justice Clerk said if their Lordships were agreed he had no vote, but he might state that he concurred in the result at which their Lordships had arrived. He did not think this Act was very happily expressed in regard to Section 17, and that was probably what had led to that discussion. But he concurred in what had fallen from their Lordships as to the question of interest. One observation he would like to make was that it was mentioned, if he caught properly what was said, that the Crown's instructions to Procurators-fiscal were not to institute these prosecutions because the officer representing the Crown thought they were the work of the Registrar. He did not suppose for a moment that that meant any suggestion that the Procurators-fiscal of Scotland could not prosecute for this offence. He was quite clear that they could prosecute for this offence if it was thought proper to do so. If there was any neglect or any special reason in any particular case for not initiating a prosecution it would be perfectly open for the Procurator-fiscal to institute a case as representing the public interest in his own name.

Mr. Salvesen intimated that he had been instructed not to ask for expenses.

High Court Cases.

Incandescent Mantles.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday (February 21), the case of Welsbach Incandescent Gas-light Company (Limited) *v* the United Chemical-works and the Voelker Company were mentioned to the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Astbury, K.C., for the defendants in both cases, stated that the actions were two years old, and he asked his Lordship to direct that the two actions should be tried together. The Lord Chief Justice said he could not do that. Mr. Astbury continued to address the Court on the merits of

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the case; and Mr. A. J. Walter followed for the Welsbach Company. The Lord Chief Justice said he had his own view about these cases, and thought that both parties had been trying to delay the other, decided that the Voelker case would be put on the list the same day as the Chemical-works case. If it could be tried then, well and good; it would be for the Judge before whom the cases came to decide that.

Golden Remedies.

In the Chancery Division on February 20, the action of Tyrrell *v.* the Golden Remedies & Gems of Health Company (Limited) came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. Counsel, on behalf of the debenture-holders, asked the Court to appoint a receiver and manager of the company, which consented to the application. The plaintiff was holder of three debentures of 50*l.* each, and default had been made in payment of interest. The total amount of debentures issued was seven of 50*l.* each issued July, 1900, and no interest had been paid since January, 1901. It was in evidence that the company was still carrying on business, and the plaintiff desired a receiver and manager because the property charged by his debentures included the goodwill of the business. The Judge declined to appoint a manager on the evidence before him, but consented to appoint a receiver.

Ext. Belladon. for Conf. Sennæ.

On February 21, in the Dublin High Court of Justice, before Master Courtenay and a jury of six, a case was heard in which Mary Jane Crinion sued F. W. Brittain, pharmaceutical chemist, Drogheda, for damages for negligence in supplying her with extract of belladonna for confection of senna, in consequence of which, she alleged, her health had been permanently injured. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that on July 11 Miss Crinion, who was in the habit of taking confection of senna, sent to one of the defendant's establishments in Drogheda for twopennyworth, and was supplied by an assistant with extract of beladonna. Plaintiff took about 120 gr. of the extract. The most appalling results followed. Her eyes began to swim, she lost consciousness, and became practically blind. The box had been sent back to the defendant, and he sent down an emetic and two doctors, who worked with a stomach-pump all night. The plaintiff's life was saved; but, as the result, the plaintiff now suffered from heart-disease. The plaintiff was called to prove this statement, and while under examination counsel conferred. Mr. O'Shaughnessy then announced that, as a result, the jury would not be further troubled with the case. It was admitted that this was an accident, and the conduct of the defendant in getting two doctors to sit up all night (as the result of which the plaintiff's life was saved) was highly creditable to him. What counsel had agreed on was that damages should be fixed at 200*l.*, with 60*l.* costs. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for the above amount.

Accident-insurance Claim.

Before the Master of the Rolls, Dublin, on February 19, the action to recover 1,000*l.* from the Ocean Accident Insurance Company, on account of an accident policy which the late Mr. W. B. Murray, chemist, Stephen's Green, Dublin, had effected with the company, was brought to a finish. Mr. Murray fell downstairs in his shop on the night of July 18 last, and died on July 20. It appeared that Mr. Murray was able to ride a bicycle after the accident, and the defendant company contended that death was not attributable to the accident. Conflicting medical evidence was given on the matter; but the Master of the Rolls held that the death arose from the accident, and the plaintiffs—who were the representatives of the deceased—were entitled to succeed. He also allowed the plaintiffs their costs.

Olive Oil from Bari.

At the Nisi Prius Court, Liverpool Assizes, on February 24, before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, sued the Cunard Steamship Company to recover damages in respect to a parcel of olive oil shipped on the defendant company's ship *Veria*, carried from Bari, near Brindisi, to Liverpool. The defendant company admitted the damage, but relied on the terms of the bill of lading as protecting them from liability. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Pickford, K.C., and Mr. Leslie Scott, the defendant company's counsel being Mr. Horridge, K.C., and Mr. Hyslop Maxwell.

Mr. Pickford explained that the oil had been shipped at Bari, and was stowed in the 'tween-decks in a position where it would be liable to feel any heat in the atmosphere. After taking in the oil at Bari the vessel proceeded up the Adriatic, calling at a variety of ports, and then went to Constantinople. The length of the voyage was thus enormously increased, and unless it were found that they were entitled to do that under the deviation clause of the bill of lading the defendants were responsible for the damage to the oil by heat. According to the bill of lading the vessel was to proceed to her port of destination, just going to any port or ports in the Black Sea, the Levant, Adriatic, Mediterranean, Egypt, Africa, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, or Great Britain, for the purpose of trading, in any order or rotation, without the same being deemed a deviation. Here there was no suggestion that the vessel was going to Constantinople before returning to England.

A member of the plaintiff firm gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Pickford's statement, and, in cross-examination, was asked whether he could name a single instance of a vessel proceeding straight from Bari to Liverpool, but said he had not gone into that.

Mr. John Barr, assistant general manager of the defendant company, in his thirty years' experience did not know of the Cunard boats sailing direct between Bari and Liverpool. Out of more than seventy Mediterranean voyages by the ships during the past three years, upwards of half were by Constantinople, Alexandria, or Odessa.

The jury, on this information, found it was customary to deviate in this way.

Mr. Pickford submitted that this was a finding which could not stand.

His Lordship said he certainly expected to hear "No" as the answer as to whether it was customary. Having heard counsel at some length on the disputed point of law, his Lordship reserved judgment.

Claim against a Doctor.

On February 25 in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Grantham, an action was heard in which a nurse, Miss Charlotte Francis Forsythe, sought to recover damages from Dr. William Thomas Law, her medical attendant, for negligence. Sir Edward Clarke, for the plaintiff, alleged that Dr. Law had for a number of years administered or negligently given her the opportunity of administering to herself morphine, cocaine, and chloral until, at the beginning of the year, she lost her reason, and had suffered considerable pecuniary loss in consequence. He (Sir E. Clarke) used the term "administered, or gave her opportunity to administer to herself," for the reason that these drugs could only be obtained upon a medical man's prescription, and they had these prescriptions under which large quantities were obtained.

Mr. Justice Grantham asked if it was assumed that if a doctor prescribed morphine in the first instance, and a patient day after day got the prescription made up again, that the doctor was responsible.

Sir E. Clarke said he should say so with this reservation—that it could not have been unknown to him, for he saw the plaintiff every day, and must have seen the condition she was in.

The plaintiff's evidence was to the effect that she had more than once appealed to defendant to stop the morphine treatment as it would make a drivelling idiot of her, but defendant said nothing could be done.

Mr. F. Rogers, chemist, 327 Oxford Street, said that during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 he had supplied medicines to Miss Forsythe and Miss Ward (plaintiff's partner). He had made up prescriptions signed by Dr. Law for the plaintiff which contained drugs of various kinds, including chloroform, cocaine, bromidia, and morphine, and pills containing arsenic, belladonna, and opium. In cross-examination witness said that from the prescriptions it was obvious that Dr. Law was varying his treatment. He knew the disease known as spasmodic asthma, but could not say whether morphine was a recognised treatment.

The mere fact of a standard dose for certain drugs appearing in the British Pharmacopœia was no indication

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for particular patients. When plaintiff was at Bath witness received a prescription relating to a hypodermic injection, which he made up and sent to Miss Forsythe. Subsequently plaintiff wrote asking for a further supply of morphine, and stated that she had been very ill, and that it was indeed wonderful that a person who had gone through such fearful agony could possibly live.

His Lordship: I find an item in the account called "cigarettes." Which of the ladies smoked? (Laughter.)

Witness: There is no indication, but they were asthma cigarettes, my lord.

Mr. Frederick William Gamble, representing Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, chemists, produced prescriptions of Dr. Law's which referred to solutions of cocaine, belladonna, &c. Dr. Law called for some of the medicines and took them away with him. Others were sent to the plaintiff's address. The strength of the cocaine solution was 7 per cent, which was quite an ordinary strength. Cocaine solution is used as a spray for asthma. Syrup of chloral was supplied seventeen times in three months. It was probably used as a sleeping-draught.

Mr. Middleton Hughes, chemist, Fulham Road, said he had supplied a quantity of morphine to Miss Forsythe and Dr. Law. Plaintiff obtained the morphine without the intervention of Dr. Law. There would be little difficulty in Miss Forsythe obtaining morphine, seeing she was connected with a nursing-home. The strength of the morphine sent to Dr. Law was gradually reduced.

Mr. William George Burge, chemist, Paddington, said he made up prescriptions of Dr. Law's, which consisted of chloral and bromide. A servant always came for the mixture and paid cash. He was under the impression that it was for Dr. Law.

Mr. Bourdas, of the firm of Bradley & Bourdas, said that in January, 1901, they supplied chloroform, chloral, cocaine solution, bromide, and morphine to Dr. Law at 119 Warwick Street.

Dr. Savage, a specialist in mental diseases, said when he was called in to plaintiff he saw she was suffering from some form of poisoning, and she said she had taken morphine. Her condition had improved since the morphine had been stopped. It was a dangerous practice to give morphine in spasmodic asthma. The hearing was then adjourned.

Wednesday's proceedings consisted of the examination of more witnesses on behalf of plaintiff, most of whom spoke of the frequent administration of morphine. One of the medical witnesses spoke of a 1-in-10 injection as double the strength of the Pharmacopœia, and worked out a quantity of 4 oz. a month as sufficient for twenty strong injections a day. The case was again adjourned.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SALE OF METHYLATED LINIMENT.

IN the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Friday morning, February 21, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walton heard an application by Mr. MacMorran, K.C., on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) for a rule *nisi* to show why Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Clerkenwell Magistrate, should not state a case to enable the company to appeal against the Magistrate's conviction for selling methylated liniment of soap. (See *C. & D.*, December 14, 1901, page 954.) Mr. MacMorran handed in an affidavit of Mr. F. W. Beck, solicitor, in which the facts of the case were stated, and the magistrate's certificate stating the grounds upon which he had refused to state a case for the appeal as the points raised were frivolous namely, (1) that Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) were not responsible for the sale of the liniment because at the time the sale was effected, although the company were taking the profits, the business had not legally been transferred to the company, and therefore that the Day Company (from whom the business was bought) were legally the sellers of the liniment; and (2) that the solicitor for the defence had tried to get the magistrate to hear evidence as to prejudice, and that there was a standard apart from the British Pharmacopœia, but the magistrate declined to hear it.

The Lord Chief Justice: We had that question of the standard raised before us in a marmalade case, had we not?

Mr. MacMorran: Yes, my Lord. Afterwards the magistrate on hearing a similar case decided to admit part of the evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice: Showing that he had a doubt about it.

Mr. MacMorran: Apparently, but the solicitor was not prepared to reopen it then, more than a month having elapsed since the magistrate had given his decision in the case of the present appellants.

The Lord Chief Justice: Way was there such a delay?

Mr. MacMorran did not know.

The Lord Chief Justice: You may have your rule Mr. MacMorran.

As the matter now stands, Mr. D'Eyncourt will have the opportunity of submitting his affidavit to the Court to show why the rule should not be made absolute, in other words that the case should not be reopened.

FALSE WARRANTY.

IN the same court on February 25 the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell gave their decision in the case of Whitaker *v.* Pomfret Brothers, which was stated by the Magistrates of Haslingden, Lancashire, raising the question whether a prosecution for false warranty under the 1899 Act, Section 20, Subsection 6, had been brought within the time specified by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, Section 11 (11 and 12 Vic., c. 43). It appeared that the respondents were charged with giving a false warranty in respect of pepper sold by them as genuine white pepper, whereas the same contained not less than 10 per cent. of pepper-husks. The pepper had been sold by a retail grocer in Haslingden on May 16, 1901, who purchased from the respondents with a written warranty. The grocer was summoned, and the action was dismissed under the provisions of Section 25 of the 1875 Act. Upon the hearing of the information against the respondents it was contended that the offence (if any) was committed on November 20, 1900, when the warranty was given, and that the information, having been laid on July 6, 1901 (more than six months after November 20, 1900), was not within the time specified in Section 11 of 11 and 12 Vict., c. 43. This was the point which their Lordships now decided in the affirmative, the Lord Chief Justice saying that he could not help feeling regret that these proceedings must fail, and it seemed to him that it must be put right by the Legislature. He contrasted the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, Section 11, with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1899, Section 19, and 1875, Section 20, and said if proceedings were to be taken more than six months after the written warranty there must be an amending Act. The other learned Judges concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

MILK-BLENDED BUTTER.

THE same Court on Wednesday decided a case stated, *re* the action Pearks, Gunston & Tee (Limited) *v.* Houghton, by the Justices of Richmond, Surrey, raising a question as to the sufficiency of certain notices in reference to milk-blended butter within the meaning of Section 8 of the 1875 Act. Mr. Asquith, K.C., for the plaintiff company, showed that the butter was sold in a shop solely devoted to the sale of milk-blended butter; that a notice to the effect that the butter contained water above the legal limit was exposed in the shop; and that the butter was wrapped in paper having a notice to the same effect. The respondent deposed that he did not see the notice until the purchase was completed, and the questions for the Court were (1) whether the inside wrapper was a sufficient notice by label within Section 8; (2) whether there was sufficient notice otherwise than by label; and (3) whether there was any evidence of fraud. The Lord Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the company, but, he said, if it should turn out that there were various classes of butter in the establishment, and that this was merely butter at a certain price, a different effect had to be given to the notice put up in the shop. He was not satisfied that if the case had been made out as an offence under Section 6 the inner label would have protected the appellants. As to the question of prejudice, he remarked that it was good law and good sense that, when a man was told that what he was buying was butter blended with something else, he was not entitled to say that he was prejudiced because he thought he was buying butter not blended. He could see no evidence of fraud.

The other Judges concurred.

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SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

At Bishop Auckland Police Court last week, Bridget Buck, grocer, Coundon, was fined 8*s.* 6*d.*, including costs, for selling 6 oz. of spirit of nitrous ether which was 52 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Defendant said she had only been in business twelve months, and the spirit was part of the stock and trade purchased from her predecessor. It was the first time she had handled the bottle when she sold to the inspector.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Worship Street Police Court on February 21, Thomas Brown, chemist, of 80 Bath Street, City Road, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which on analysis was found to be deficient 55·5 per cent. in camphor. Mr. F. W. Beck, for the defence, said the article was sold as received from the manufacturers, who invoiced it as "B.P.," but it was also explained that owing to the oil having to be heated to dissolve the camphor evaporation had taken place. A fine of 20*s.* and 33*s.* 6*d.* costs was imposed.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

At Dudley Police Court on February 19 the adjourned summons against Alfred Edward Hughes and Daniel Birchall, charging them with selling adulterated self-raising flour (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 203) was concluded. The certificate of the Somerset House analysis stated that in 1 lb. of the mixture there was contained 45 gr. of cream of tartar (equivalent to 36 gr. of tartaric acid, *sic*) and 24 gr. of sodium bicarbonate. Mixed in water and freed from carbonic acid the sample had only a slight acidity, less in amount than was shown in ordinary flour. They were, therefore, of opinion that the sample did not contain tartaric acid or cream of tartar in greater quantity than was necessary for neutralising the sodium bicarbonate, but that, on the contrary, the sodium bicarbonate was slightly in excess. The Bench thereupon dismissed the case, but disallowed costs to the defendants.

Companies Act, 1900.

REGISTRATION OF DIRECTORS.

At Huddersfield on February 25, the Colne Vale Dryealtery Manufacturing Company, Golcar, were summoned for having failed to send a register of the directors of the company to the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies. On behalf of the Board of Trade it was stated that the defendant company only sent their annual summary, which was not a register according to the Act, and they had rendered themselves liable to penalties amounting to at least 700*l.* A fine of 10*l.* was imposed.

Trade Law.

Assistant Breaking Engagement.—A wholesale and retail grocer sued an assistant at Chesterfield County Court, on February 14, for 2*l.* damages sustained through defendant leaving work without notice. Defendant had been sued before the Magistrates, but they had no jurisdiction, as a grocer's assistant is not included in the Employers and Workmen Acts, and the case was dismissed. The facts were that defendant wished to leave just before Christmas, without notice, but his employer would not allow him to go, so defendant tendered him (the employer) a week's wages in lieu of notice and left. The question before Judge Smyly, K.C., was whether defendant was entitled, by tendering a week's wages, to give up his work at a moment's notice. The contract with regard to notice—a week to be given on either side—was admitted; but Judge Smyly considered the case one of the most important he had ever had, and adjourned it to look up authorities on the subject.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re HERBERT HENRY PRESBURY, 73 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E., Pharmaceutical Chemist, trading as Moody & Catterns.—This debtor has petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court, and on the application of his solicitor the usual receiving-order, together with an order of adjudication, was made against his estate by Mr. Registrar Brougham. The liabilities and assets are roughly estimated at 250*l.* and 100*l.* respectively.

Re REGINALD BETTS, Chemist and Druggist, lately trading at the Market Hill, Framlingham, but whose present address is unknown.—The following are creditors in this failure:—Moore & Sons, London, 99*l.*; Kodak (Limited), London, 10*l.*; Consolidated Petroleum Company, London, 19*l.*; Baron & Co., London, 11*l.*

Re GEORGE SAMUEL WRIGHT (lately trading as Wright & Co.), 1A Bentley Road, Kingsland, late Merchant and Drysalter.

THE receiving order in this case was made upon the petition of a creditor, and the statutory first meeting was held on February 26, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. Debtor has filed a statement of his affairs, showing liabilities 374*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and assets *nil*. The only creditor was the petitioner, Mr. A. J. Hutton, of Lordship Road, N.W., for 374*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The debtor submitted no proposal to the creditor, and the matter remained in the hands of the Official Receiver for administration.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Skipp, C., and **Mardon, F. W.,** under the style of Skipp & Mardon, Bishops Stortford, Herts, dentists.

Treatt, R. C., and **Samuelson, P.,** under the style of R. C. Treatt & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., essential-oil merchants.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Jones, John Edward, Llanrng, Carnarvonshire, drug-dealer and grocer.

Presbury, Herbert Henry (carrying on business as Moody & Catterns), Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E., and Church Street, Camberwell, S.E., pharmaceutical chemist.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Loten, William Lowson, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Balchin, Edward Samuel, Gosport, Hants, chemist—bankrupt before the signing of this order, to consent to judgment being entered against him by the Official Receiver for the sum of 45*l.* (see *C. & D.*, December 21, page 1005), being part of the balance of his debts provable in the bankruptcy, which is not satisfied at the date of this order. Bankrupt's discharge to be suspended until the said sum of 45*l.* has been paid to the Official Receiver, such payment to be made within a year. (The said sum of 45*l.* was paid to the Official Receiver on December 14, 1901.)

New Companies & Company News.

EBBERZINE AND PASS-COBA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the proprietary medicines or preparations known as "Ebberzine" and "Pass-Cora," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—Mrs. E. C. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss C. M. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss B. M. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; Miss E. W. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex; E. C. Smith, Midhurst, Sussex, M.R.C.V.S.; R. Borland, 10 Dudley Place, Maida Hill West, clerk; and W. Bulport, 89 Blendel Street, Battersea, S.W., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

ABERDEEN COMB WORKS (LIMITED).—The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for 1901.

UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors recommend the payment of the preference dividend in full, carrying forward 35,000*l.* The sum of 50,000*l.* will be placed to reserve. This includes 60,166*l.* brought forward from last year.

PARIS MEDICINE-COMPANY (INCORPORATED).—At the annual meeting of stockholders held at Paris, Tenn., recently, the reports showed the largest year's business on record by $70,000. A quarterly dividend of 45 per cent.

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was declared. The following officers were elected:—Directors, Messrs. E. W. Grove, A. H. Duncan, O. C. Barton, A. H. Lankford, and F. L. Seely. Mr. Grove is president, Mr. Duncan, vice-president, and Mr. Seely, secretary. Mr. Grove was a druggist of Paris at a time the company was organised. A citizen of Paris recently sold shares that cost him £2,500 for £5,000.

LEVER BROTHERS (LIMITED).—The report for the past year shows a balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account of 297,770*l.*, which includes 18,784*l.* brought forward. A dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum requires 178,590*l.*, and the balance carried forward to next account is 19,180*l.*

A. MILLAR & CO. (LIMITED).—At the ordinary general meeting of this company, held in Dublin on February 20, Mr. William Millar presiding, the report and statement of accounts for the year ended November 30, 1901, showing net profits (including balance brought forward) amounting to 12,812*l.*, were received and adopted. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference, and 9 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares were passed, 750*l.* added to the reserve fund, and 2,873*l.* carried forward. The Chairman reported increased business in the face of adverse conditions, and the erection of a new store costing 2,000*l.* Mr. R. C. Millar, C.E., has been elected a director in place of Lord Kinsale, retired.

KEMBALL, BISHOP & CO. (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that the trading account, for the year, shows a profit of 16,069*l.* From this amount the directors have placed 230*l.* to leaseholds depreciation account, 500*l.* to plant and machinery depreciation account and 1,534*l.* to reserve account. The balance remaining amounts to 13,804*l.*, and in accordance with the terms of purchase, 12,632*l* is due to the vendors, being the proportion of profits from January 1 to December 1, 1901, leaving 1,172*l.* From this latter amount has to be deducted income-tax, interest on purchase money from December 1 to date of completion, directors' fees, &c. After providing for these items, 755*l.* is carried forward. The directors are pleased to say they are commencing the new year under favourable conditions, and the volume of business, so far as the company is concerned, is being fully maintained.

SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on February 25 at the Company's works, Limehouse, E. There was a numerous attendance, including several ladies, and after a short inspection of a section of the extensive premises, the meeting was held in the principal warehouse. Mr. C. T. Kingsett, chairman of the Company, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, February 15, page 272), said the past year had not been a good one commercially; they had had to pay higher prices for the materials and articles required in their processes. Tins and bottles had been extremely expensive, and they had had such adverse conditions as the death of the late Queen, the war in South Africa, and an increased income-tax to contend against. The health of the country had been exceptionally good and much against their trade, and every man who had a small quantity of creosote or a barrel of tar, thought himself competent to set up as a manufacturer of disinfectants, with the result that they had very severe competition to cope with. Notwithstanding all these untoward cries he was able to congratulate them on the fact that their trade had been maintained quite up to previous years. The profits from the American branch had been larger than in any preceding year. During the year there had been expended on works and the purchase of grounds, 12,578*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Last year the sum expended to the time of the annual meeting was 11,805*l.* 1*s.*, so that during the year they had charged themselves with a further expenditure of 773*l.* They had now acquired the freehold of their premises in which their principal works were carried on in Limehouse, and fine works they were. It was in contemplation to purchase further premises and land adjoining these works with a front on the Limehouse canal, and gradually to transfer the whole of the works from Bethnal Green to Limehouse. The Chairman then dealt at some length with the fact that the market-price of the shares was not what they should stand at. The past year had been a very prejudicial one for industrial concerns of all kinds, and owing to the deaths of two or three shareholders their holdings had been sent to enforced sale on an unwilling market, and this had tended to depreciate the price of the shares. However that might be he advised shareholders to stick to their holdings and to increase them, as he had done, whenever they had the chance. Mr. R. M. Cunningham seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and alluding to the depreciated market-price of the Company's shares, said that even Consols had fallen. The motion was carried and the dividends declared. Mr. Zingler was re-elected a director, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Business Changes.

MR. J. LEE JONES, chemist and druggist, has bought the branch-business of Mr. J. A. Jones, chemist and druggist, Albany Road, Cardiff.

MR. A. COLLENETTE, F.C.S., of 11 Commercial Arcade, Guernsey, has sold his business to Mr. W. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, Guernsey.

MR. A. RHEAD, pharmaceutical chemist, has recently acquired the business of the late Mr. J. E. Plumb, at 2 Hamstead Road, Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham.

OWING to the rebuilding of their premises Messrs. Gregory & Sons, chemists, have removed from 76 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, to temporary premises on the other side of the street.

MESSRS. L. W. INGHAM & CO. (the principal being from Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited), Regent Street, London, W.), announce that they are about to open a high-class drug business at Ormonde Buildings, High Street, Epsom.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & SONS, photographic apparatus makers, Blackheath, S.E., have moved into their new premises, Camera House, St. Bride Street, E.C., where communications should be addressed in future.

THE business at 23 Bayswater Terrace, Bayswater Road, W., which has been acquired by Messrs. Cadrones (Limited), and transferred to 4 Queens Road, Bayswater, is the old established and well-known concern carried on for many years by Messrs. W. C. Jones & Co., chemists and druggists.

MESSRS. JOHN HEPWORTH & CO., horticultural chemists, Loughborough, have purchased the business formerly carried on at Loughborough, by Messrs. W. F. Charles & Co. Mr. W. F. Charles will in future confine his attention to the manufacture of the perfumery specialities with which his name is associated.

Recent Wills.

ANGIOR.—The will of Mr. John Angior, pharmaceutical chemist, 39 Oriel Road, Bootle, who died on August 5 at Standishgate House, Wigan, has been proved by his executors, Thomas Matthews Angior, surgeon and son of the testator, and Mary Elizabeth Angior, spinster, the daughter. The gross estate is valued at 1,778*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personalty 168*l.* 14*s.*

CROSFIELD. — Mr. John Crosfield, of Waltonlea, Walton Superior, Chester, chairman of Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), of Bank Quay, Warrington, who died on December 26 last, left personal estate of the net value of 127,682*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and the gross value of the whole of the estate is 155,490*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The executors are his sons, Arthur Henry Crosfield, of Barroaman, Hoylake, and Joseph John Crosfield, of Netherdale, Frodsham, directors of Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), and Mr. Thomas Joseph Ridgway, of Warrington, solicitor. After making several bequests to relatives, the late Mr. Crosfield bequeathed to his wife the use and enjoyment of Waltonlea and its furniture, and the income of his residuary estate, which, subject to her interest, is to be in trust for his son, George Rowlandson Crosfield, and his daughters, Constance Eleanor and Aileen Harriet, and Gertrude Hudson Crosfield.

GILBERT.—The will of the late Sir Joseph Henry Gilbert, F.R.S., Harpenden, Herts, has been proved, the gross amount of the estate being 4,781*l.* 19*s*

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Personalities.

Mr. William Soulby Nurse, chemist and druggist, Eye, Suffolk, has been elected one of the borough elective auditors.

Mr. E. G. R Watson, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Beccles School Board for the third time.

Mr. James Woodhead, manufacturing chemist, Slaithwaite, has been elected a member of the Slaithwaite School Board.

The ninety-first annual meeting of the Falmouth Misericordia Society, held on February 24, was presided over by Mr. F. J. Wilmer, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Abraham Taylor, chemist and druggist, Morley, has been elected to fill a vacancy in the representation of the north ward in the Morley Town Council.

Mr. W. T. Owbridge, chemist and druggist, Hull, manufacturer of Owbridge's Lung Tonic, has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the East Riding County Council.

It is stated that the Unionist Candidate for Parliamentary honours at Wakefield, will be Mr. E. Allen Brotherton of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., chemical manufacturers, Wakefield.

Mr. G. A. Wilson (of Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., wholesale druggists, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony), returned by the s.s. *Kinfauns* last Saturday after a pleasant two months' holiday at home.

Mr. G. J. Cutcliffe, chemist and druggist, presided over a meeting at Dawlish, on February 20, for the purpose of forming an East Devon Branch of the Anti-vivisection Society He was supported by Dr. Walter Hadwin, of Gloucester, who was formerly a chemist at Highbridge, Som.

Dr. Bertram Prentice, chief of the Salford Royal Technical Institute, has obtained the degree of D Sc. of Edinburgh University for his thesis on the constitution of some antipyrin derivatives, and also for previous research in organic chemistry. Dr. Prentice is a son of Mr. John Prentice, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

Mr. Henry Pechey, chemist and druggist, Camperdown, Yarmouth, was on February 21 returned as one of the borough elective auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. Pechey has held this office for several years, and it is a testimony to the manner in which he has performed his responsible public duties that his return is never challenged.

Mr. E. W. Pollard, B.Sc. Lond, pharmaceutical chemist, having been appointed by the Ryde Science and Art Council teacher of electricity and magnetism subject to the approval of the Board of Education, the Board has registered him as qualified to teach the following subjects:—Mathematics (stages 1 and 2); sound, light, and heat; magnetism and electricity; theoretical and practical organic chemistry; theoretical and practical inorganic chemistry; human physiology; biology; zoology; botany and hygiene. Mr. E. W. Pollard is younger brother of Mr. A. F. Pollard, M.A. Oxon, F.R.Hist.Soc., late assistant-editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," the author of a monograph on Henry VIII., of which the prospectus has just been issued by Messrs. Goupil & Co. They are the sons of Alderman Henry H. Pollard, J.P., of Ryde, Divisional Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society for the Isle of Wight.

Dr. John Rutherford Gilmour, F.R.C.P. Edin., has been appointed by the West Riding County Council Medical Superintendent of the new private asylum erected in the beautiful grounds of Scabbor Park at a cost of over 100,000*l*. The appointment carries with it a salary of 500*l*., with house. Dr. Gilmour had some experience in his father's pharmacy at 11 Elm Road, Edinburgh, while he was studying medicine at the University there. He graduated M.B., C.M. in 1894 with honours, and later took his M.D., also with honours. He for some time was assistant to Professor T. R. Fraser in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and latterly has been acting as senior assistant-surgeon at the Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries, one of the most advanced and rational asylums for the insane in the world. The *Yorkshire Post* remarks of the appointment:—"In Dr. Gilmour the General Asylums Committee have secured a man who will not only bring to his new duties a ripe experience, but the highest qualifications, combined with a sympathetic nature."

Marriage.

Rhead—Topham.—On February 20, at Christ Church, Fenton, Staffs, Alfred Rhead, Ph.C., Soho Hill, Birmingham, to Emmie, only daughter of Mr. James Topham, engineer, Albert Road, Fenton.

Deaths.

Adams.—At Weston-super-Mare, on February 14, Mr. Hugh Adams, chemist and druggist. Aged 76.

Buck.—At Middlesborough, on February 20, Mr. Thomas Buck, chemist and druggist. Aged 63. The deceased went to Middlesborough from London twenty-seven years ago, and took over the business of his uncle, Mr. L. C. S. Smith, who was a chemist and druggist in East Street. He leaves a widow and two children.

Eagle-Trescot.—On February 21, at 39 High Street, Gosport, Mr. James Robert Eagle-Trescot, chemist and dentist. Aged 56.

Eccles.—The death took place last week of Mr. Henry Eccles, chemist and druggist, of 9 Westborough, Scarborough, at the age of 70. He had not been well for some time, but attended to business till the day before he died. Mr. Eccles was unmarried, and it is stated that he has left property worth 10,000*l*. He was a bachelor, and succeeded to the business of his father, Mr. Samuel Eccles. After his death two bags of gold, weighing about eight stone, were found in his house, while the copper coins amounted in value to about 50*l*. His brother, John Eccles, a Liverpool dock-labourer, inherits the fortune, as no will has been found.

Green.—On February 23, at Henley-on-Thames, Mary Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of George Turton Green. Aged 30.

Harvey.—At Penzance, on February 20, Mr. Joseph Smith Harvey, chemist and druggist, of Market Jew Street. Aged 71. The Harvey family has carried on business as chemist in Penzance since 1777. Mr. Harvey did not take active part in public affairs, but was for thirty-six years treasurer of the Queen of the West Court of Foresters, of which he was one of the founders. He had also been an Oddfellow for many years.

Harwood.—On February 15, at 92 Clarence Street, Bolton, Mr. Ebenezer Green Harwood, chemist and druggist. Aged 70. Mr. Harwood was a native of Little Lever, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. G. La French, chemist and druggist, Cheapside, Bolton. After acting as assistant at Worcester and Aigburth, he returned to Bolton, and started business on his own account in Cheapside. Since 1871 he had been actively associated with the public life of the town. In that year he entered the Town Council, and in 1874 he was elevated to the aldermanic Bench. He was twice Mayor (in 1882 and 1883), and in 1885 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough.

Mackenzie.—On February 8, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh. Aged 40.

Radam.—At New York, on February 3, Mr. William Radam, manufacturer and inventor of Radam's microbe-killer. He was a native of Germany, and went to America at the age of 22, settling in Austin, Tex. Death was due to heart-disease.

Taylor.—At Leeds, very suddenly, on February 23, Mr. George Taylor, chemist and druggist, and for many years dispenser at the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children.

Voelcker.—On February 24, at Laregan, Penzance, Emil Frederick, youngest son of the late Dr. Augustus Voelcker, F.R.S. Aged 37. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, March 1, at 3 P.M.

Wilding.—On February 25, at Liverpool Road, Birkdale Southport, Mr. Geo. Jas. Wilding, chemist and druggist. Mr. Wilding died very suddenly from heart-disease, after cycling. His wife predeceased him only a few months ago, and two children are left orphans.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Fixing Medicine stamps.

SIR,—Since December 6, 1901, I have been engaged in endeavouring to get a definite pronouncement in regard to the Inland Revenue authorities' expressed intention of enforcing that clause of the Stamp Act relating to the manner in which the stamp is required to be affixed on dutiable medicines so that the contents of box, bottle, package, &c, cannot be withdrawn without destroying the stamp. Obviously, if this intention were to be rigorously enforced it would be a very serious source of trouble to every retailer of proprietary medicines. After a prolonged correspondence with the Board, adducing every available argument to show that the revenue could scarcely be prejudiced by the existing methods, I received on January 18 what I had to assume was the Board's ultimatum, as follows:—

SIR,—I have to refer you to the letter addressed to you from this department on the 6th ult., on the subject of the requirement of the law with regard to the affixing medicine-labels, and to state that the Board can only add that the regulations in this matter must be complied with in future. Yours, &c.,
THE SECRETARY.

My reply will practically explain the situation:—

January 20, 1902.

SIR,—In regard to the very important decision you convey to me as to affixing medicine-labels, I find myself in a dilemma it is impossible to escape. I fully recognise the difficulty the Board must necessarily have in administering an Act which came into existence when the number of proprietary medicines was very small, and foreign ones unknown. The gigantic proportions the sale of dutiable medicines has in recent years attained could not possibly have been contemplated; the whole conditions are revolutionised, both in regard to the articles themselves and the elaborate and varied methods of packing in cartons, &c. Hence, although it may be quite possible for me to stamp my own preparations in accordance with the requirements of the law, I nevertheless can have no control over a very large percentage of goods (not my own) which are carelessly and improperly stamped, yet for the sale of which I must logically be responsible. May I suggest, as a means of arriving at some *modus vivendi*, that an opportunity be granted of submitting for the inspection of the Board examples demonstrating the difficulty. I beg to assure you I am anxious to comply with every legal requirement, if it can be shown I can do so. Yours, &c.,

The Board consenting to my request, I, in company with Mr. Carteighe, as representing the Pharmaceutical Society, had an opportunity of submitting for inspection a varied selection of proprietaries stamped in various manners, and also of demonstrating that in some methods specifically approved by the Board the stamp was more readily detached than in other examples condemned. My colleague (Mr. Carteighe) very forcibly suggested that the prominence of the stamp was, in his opinion, a decided advantage to the revenue, on the ground that the public generally were disposed to consider it implied some guarantee. After a long interview the question was deferred for further consideration, and on February 18 the following letter was received:—

February 18, 1902.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 20th ult., and to your recent attendance at this office, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that they have given the question of the mode of affixing the duty-label to medicines their most careful consideration, with the result that, in view of the facts adduced by you and your colleague, they feel that they are justified in not rigidly enforcing a literal compliance with the provisions of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 150.

It must, of course, be understood that if this concession be found dangerous to the revenue, it will be withdrawn.

Yours, &c.,
THE SECRETARY.

I should like to add that the greatest courtesy and consideration was extended to our representations, and it was made clear that the Board exercise great discrimination and moderation in administering an extremely difficult Act. As the Act of George III. is in itself an amending Act, one might consider it a not inappropriate time to get it further amended in one or two particulars which press severely on a vast number of pharmacists who find themselves to their cost unconsciously transgressing.

Yours faithfully.
LEO ATKINSON.

285 Brockley Road, S E., February 25.

A Cascara Label.

SIR,—For the benefit of my brother chemists I shall be glad if you will be good enough to insert in your next issue a copy of the enclosed label "as being liable to stamp-duty." The liability arises from "It is largely prescribed for chronic constipation." Being a simple preparation of the B.P., and not claiming it as a special preparation, or prepared only by myself, I was ignorant that I was within the law, and had to pay a small penalty. I am of the impression that it is a stock label of one of our best medical printers, hence my asking your assistance to make it known.

Yours faithfully,
Plymouth, February 25. JAMES MAURICE.

The label is as follows:—

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus purshianus*).—Medicinal properties: Laxative and aperient; it is largely prescribed for chronic constipation. Dose: From fifteen drops up to one teaspoonful, in water, before breakfast.—James Maurice (late Vicary), family and dispensing chemist, 34 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Glasgow "Patent" Prices.

SIR,—I am glad Mr. J. D. Sutherland has denied the note by a Glasgow correspondent which appeared in your issue of February 15, and am equally glad that the chemists of the second city in the kingdom have stood so nobly and honourably together on this most important question. The chemists here agreed a year ago to raise the price of patents, &c., and anyone breaking through their obligation was liable to a penalty of 10*l*. The signing-form was legally drawn up, and, as far as I know, no one has transgressed. Other towns round about are following on the same lines, and he must be a very stupid chemist indeed if he objects to a good few pounds being added to his pocket every year. If all the chemists in a town are agreeable, it hurts no one. Trusting chemists in all towns will follow,

I am, yours faithfully,
ANDREW NAYSMITH,
Arbroath, February 25. Local Secretary.

P.S.—In Arbroath we observe the Wednesday half-holiday, closing from 2 till 6, and some give their assistants and apprentices a whole day once a month. This, I think, is a good arrangement, and makes the young men look after their masters' interests all the more.—A. N.

SIR,—With reference to above I send herewith three typewritten sheets of advanced "Patent" Prices left at my shop last autumn by a representative from the most prominent cutters in town. The price-list of this firm is scattered broadcast, and contains the usual exaggerated statements whereby the druggist is held up, by inference, to be a most exorbitant trader borne out by the usual comparative scale of charges exhibited. So far as I am aware no meeting of the trade was called, and this was in most cases the only overture made upon the question. Considering the source of this movement can it be wondered at if the whole affair is regarded with suspicion and the supporters of it as probable dupes? The case is more difficult where a family business is transacted, and where the usual idea of cut prices (fostered by the stores), operates against the local dealer, however, keen he may make his charges. There is an old saw: "When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be," but the probability of the remainder of the rhyme coming true must always be borne in mind.

Yours very truly,
Ibrox, Glasgow, February 24. ARTHUR MCKELLAR.

Previous to the receipt of Mr. Sutherland's letter, printed on page 317 of our last issue, we had received a similar denial from another retailer interested in the promotion of

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the protective scheme. We therefore instituted inquiries, and the appended is the report received:—

The 112 firms who are said to have signed the agreement may represent the total of 180 druggists' shops in Glasgow and its suburbs; but there seems to be a discrepancy here. In any case, only a few of the 170 doctors' shops are covered by the agreement, and in the bulk of non-adhering surgeries patents are being sold at the old cutting-prices. Mr. Sutherland's statement that there were only three refusals to sign does not tally with my personal knowledge of the facts. In the Govanhill district alone there were two refusals, so that the agreement has never run there at all. In Ibrox there was one refusal, and consequently the agreement was aborted. In the Gorbals district there were two refusals, with similar consequences, and originally there were refusals in the east-end and N.W. districts of the city, but some of these have been "negotiated" by the use of threats of prosecution to certain of the recusants who have their branch shops managed by unqualified assistants. As to the agreement being loyally carried out by the signatories to it, I may state that in my own district every signatory has broken it, and the same holds good for Ibrox and the greater part of the south side. In the centre of the city the big firms who set up the movement in their own interest are making an effort to enforce list-prices, but already there are signs of wavering. The list does not contain the staple saleable patents—*e.g.*, Beecham's pills.

X-ray Dermatitis.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the high authority quoted on page 309 of your last issue, I am quite certain that *x*-ray dermatitis is not caused by violet light, neither is violet light a constituent of *x*-rays. It is necessary in the treatment of rodent ulcer, lupus, superfluous hair, &c., to cautiously, and at distant intervals of time, to work up to the development of dermatitis. I have often thus intentionally produced this effect with tubes which do not give out violet light. In fact, a spectroscopic examination of a modern *x*-ray tube when working, fails to show any violet light. I find I can produce dermatitis about as easily through bandages as without any covering, also through thick black hair which would stop violet light from reaching the skin, if such existed. Moreover, Professor Elihu Thompson years ago produced dermatitis after passing the *x* rays through two thicknesses of aluminium foil. The fact is, wherever you can send *x*-rays at all, there you can produce this effect; all users of *x*-rays should bear this in mind, and not rely on the use of any so-called protective covering. In all my private and public practice of radiography, I have only had two cases of unintentional dermatitis—these were both in the early days, when we all had to teach ourselves by experience. One case was produced during the extraction of a bullet from the hand, by operating directly with the fluorescent screen—this, which, I think, was the first operation of its kind, was successfully performed in my laboratory—the operation lasted about twenty minutes, during which the patient was under chloroform. The patient's hand developed dermatitis about a week after the operation. A curious point in this case is that both sides of the hand peeled, although only the back of the hand was subjected to *x*-rays. Although the operating surgeon's hands were exposed all the time, he did not suffer at all. My other case was dermatitis of my own hand, the result of showing my bones to about 300 people at the conclusion of my lecture. My trouble became evident eight days after exposure, and lasted about three weeks. I found zinc-ointment and goulard-water useful applications. Since that occasion I have always invited people to see their own bones, which, I find, pleases them much better, and causes no inconvenience to anyone. I am now trying to produce dermatitis on my own skin by the *x*-light from radium. The rays given off by this new element have, relatively, more penetrative power for metals than the ordinary *x*-rays. If I succeed I will communicate the result.

156 Clapham Road, S.W. F. H. Glew.

"W. H. B." Wax.

Sir,—We notice the report in your last issue of a beeswax prosecution case at Deal in which some beeswax branded "W. H. B." was stated to contain 30 per cent. of paraffin wax. As this brand, "W. H. B.," is usually taken to apply to the wax of Messrs. W. H. Bowdlear & Co., of Boston, U.S.A., which we ourselves supply amongst other waxes, and which we buy under a strict guarantee of purity, we tested our stock this morning for paraffin wax and found it contains no trace. We were led to do this in consequence of several letters received from our customers in reference to the case in question. We are also in correspondence with Messrs. Bowdlear on the subject, and some communication from them will probably be received within the next few weeks. We send this letter in fairness to Messrs. Bowdlear, and in order to allay any mistrust in the minds of a large number of retailers who handle the "W. H. B." wax of Messrs. Bowdlear & Co. Your faithfully,

York, February 25. Raimes & Co.

About Actinomycosis.

Sir,—When you stated in your review of "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine" that it contained the only account of actinomycosis in English I was reminded that even Homer sometimes nods, for even amongst my own books I find fairly full accounts of the subject in the "Encyclopædia Medica," in Allbutt's "Dictionary of Medicine," and in the "Twentieth Century Practice."

Yours faithfully,

F.F.P.S. (159/40.)

Mr. Boot on Company-trading.

Sir,—"Xrayser" (in your issue of February 22, page 305) does not do justice to shareholders, or at least to our shareholders. Incidentally we might say that the dividends our shareholders draw do not give 12 per cent. on the amount they invested, for the shares were all allotted at such substantial premiums that about 7 per cent. would fully represent the return on their investment. But "Xrayser" lends support to the expression of opinion that they are never satisfied, and if they got 20 per cent. they would complain that with more economical management they should have thirty. The inference would naturally be that our shareholders are quite indifferent to my projects respecting the managers. I have stated them over and over again at open shareholders' meetings of Boots' Cash Chemists (Eastern, Limited), and far from any expression of dissatisfaction the shareholders themselves have from time to time placed sums to the credit of a Branch Managers Provident Fund, amounting to about 6,000*l*. As to the wide question of half-a-dozen capitalists, including Lipton, Boot, Lilley & Skinner, and others, monopolising retail-trading, does not "Xrayser" forget that these names only stand for tens of thousands of small capitalists, and, far from monopolising the retail, spread a more general financial interest in it, in our own company's case amounting to nearly 5,000 shareholders? "Xrayser" speaks as though if it had not been for the action of ours and similar companies, every one of our managers might be in business for himself. Surely this is not a fair argument, seeing that Hodders, of Bristol, and other qualified chemists in Leicester, Portsmouth, and other towns, cut prices to the last farthing against their brother-chemists, altogether apart from any company-trading. They, chemists as they were themselves, gave very little chance for young chemists in these towns to start in business and gain a comfortable independency. Yours faithfully.

Nottingham, February 26 Jesse Boot.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

139/73. *R. H.* (*C. & D.*, February 8, page 276).—We are indebted to several correspondents for calling our attention to the fact that many limited companies issue to their shareholders duplicate dividend warrants to the following effect:—

This duplicate will be accepted by the Board of Inland Revenue as evidence that the tax has been paid by the company, and shareholders not liable to pay income-tax may claim to have the amount paid refunded.

It is customary (but not necessary) to hold the warrants for three years, when the Board refund the money on application.

155/35. *M. P. S.*—Dropping your subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society does not affect your name on the

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register of chemists and druggists or your rights under the Pharmacy Act. The Society has never taken proceedings against non-members who use the letters "M.P.S.," but it has in respect to the description "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society."

156/9. *Ajax.*—Carbolic jelly, not being a liquid preparation of carbolic acid, is not a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act.

155/71. *Ping Pong.*—An unqualified retailer who uses the description "manufacturing chemist and photographic dealer" infringes the Pharmacy Act in respect to the illegal use of the word chemist.

148/31. *A. Cheater.*—The payment which you receive for the dispenser is the rate for a qualified man, and the governors have good ground for complaint. You have not however, infringed the Pharmacy Act.

152/19. *Ixia* (Glasgow) asks: What restrictions (if any) are there on assistants holding the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, starting business in Cape Colony and Natal? [None. Such persons are registered in either colony on production of their certificate and proof of identity.]

152/39. *Equity.*—Strike the average remuneration per week received by the assistant while with you (allowing 15s. per week for board and lodging), and pay him four weeks, inclusive of part of the time he has served.

154/63. *Jelly.*—The whole label is registered, but the exclusive right to the use of the title has not been, and cannot be, claimed.

154/16. *F. T. G.*—The law as to saccharin so far as this country is concerned is sufficiently explained in the High Court case of infringement reported last week. Please read it, and if you want more advice give us particulars, and do not write in a cryptic style.

149/19. *J. T. A.*—If A, an unqualified man, and B, a registered chemist and druggist, trade as A & B, chemists and druggists, A infringes the Pharmacy Act by assuming the title "chemist and druggist." The fact that he has no interest in the business does not alter the question. You will find "Pharmaceutical Formulas" all that you require for pharmaceutical specialities.

58/7. *A Subscriber* sent us a few weeks ago several labels, amongst which were three which we suggested should be submitted to Somerset House. They have now been returned marked "not liable." They are as follows:—

Cold and Chill Mixture.—Treatment: First take a dose of the mixture, then put the feet in hot water just before going to bed; at the same time cover the body with a blanket. Take a basinful of hot gruel, and continue the mixture every four hours. Dose: For adults, two tablespoonfuls, to be taken every three or four hours, in half a wine-glass of water.

Red-cross Embrocation.—It may be safely used as a general liniment where the skin is not broken. Directions: The part affected to be bathed with warm water, and rubbed with the embrocation night and morning.

Blood Purifier.—Clears the skin, eradicates all impurities from the blood, is an excellent spring and autumn medicine. Dose: For an adult, one tablespoonful in a little warm water, three times a day; for children, one or two teaspoonfuls.

The second label has in addition the figure of a cross in red ink. The decision in regard to this label is peculiar, because some time ago the Board of Inland Revenue declared the word "Diamond" as a prefix and a figure thereof rendered a cough-tablet liable to duty. Why a cross should not be liable we cannot explain.

160/28. *J. H. W.*—Your skin-and-blood purifier label does not make the preparation liable to duty.

159/44. *Legatee.*—If the solicitors have overpaid the legatees, and can produce reasonable proof that they have done so, the legatees must refund the money.

160/36. *Antifebrin.*—Assuming that the conditions of your employment were as stated, your employer was not justified in dismissing you without notice, and you can claim salary in lieu of a week's notice, and probably compensation for the incidental expenses to which you were put owing to your summary ejection; but there would perhaps be a counterclaim by your employer in respect to the missing money, for which you were personally responsible.

160/30. *X. Y. Z.*—Your label for the skin preparation is liable on account of it being recommended "for chilblains." Chapped hands, chapped lips, and roughness of the skin are not considered to be maladies. You should remove the references to chilblains and "redness of the skin," as well as "sore hands." Observe, however, that as the preparation has hitherto been sold stamped, the Board of Inland Revenue may prevent you from removing the stamp. See particulars under Class 4, *C. & D.* Diary, page 281.

160/12. *D. L.*—(1) This label is on the border-line, because "the Manchester" is in the nature of a trade-mark name. Submit the label to the Board of Inland Revenue for opinion. (2) Submit the tonic-elixir label also. The expression "nerve restorer" is doubtful. (3) The fever-mixture label is not liable. (4 and 5) The cough-mixture labels are liable because the directions state that they are to be taken "when the cough is troublesome." (6) The cough lozenges are liable for the same reason. (7) The corn plasters have a trade-mark name, and are said to be "solvent." They must therefore be stamped. (8) This is said to be "for toothache," therefore it is liable.

160/34. *Sauve qui peut.*—(1) Your labels are all free from liability. Dandruff is not considered to be an ailment. We have not received a copy of the handbill referred to in your letter. (2) Sales of compound syrup of hypophosphites containing strychnine must be entered in the poison-book and labelled "Poison," or you may treat each sale as a dispensing transaction under Section 17, and enter it in the prescription-book with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, and the ingredients of the syrup.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

154/19. *Omega.*—(1) Electroplating-solutions:—

Copper.—

Copper sulphate	2 lbs.
Sulphuric acid	4 oz.
Water	1 gal.

Silver.—

Silver nitrate...	21 oz.
Potassium cyanide	4 oz.
Water	q.s.

Dissolve the silver nitrate in 2 pints of distilled water, and the potassium cyanide in 2 pints, and add the cyanide solution to the silver solution until the precipitate at first formed is re-dissolved. Make up to a gallon. Half an ounce of carbon bisulphide is added if bright plating is desired. The strength of silver may vary from two to four ounces.

Gold.—Proceed as in making the silver-bath, but employ gold chloride. The strength of the finished bath may vary from a ½ to 1 oz. of gold.

(2) Leclanché and bichromate batteries are useless for electroplating except it is desired to use them for a few moments at a time. The Bunsen and Daniell cells are very suitable, or accumulators may be used. Dynamos are used by professional electroplaters.

154/45. *A. L. W.*—Blue Cohosh, or caulophyllum, is the rhizome and roots of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, N.O. *Berberidaceæ*. The resinoid caulophyllin is considered to represent the active principle of the drug, but a glucoside called leontin is also mentioned by Lloyd. Mr. Lewis Ough's paper on caulophyllin appeared in the *C. & D.*, July 30, 1898, page 183. The dose of caulophyllin is 2 to 4 gr.

59/38. *W. R. H.*—The article on the spectacle-trade in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, is the best

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guide to a chemist taking up the business. Particulars of the Spectacle Makers' examinations can be had from Colonel Davies Sewell, 11 Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

154/48. *Chess.*—**Glycerin for Laundries**—The glycerin of starch to which you refer is a medicinal product used for making ointments, and is not used for laundry-purposes. The proportion of glycerin employed in starching is 1 to 2 oz. for each pound of dry starch, the same quantity of borax going with it. It is the borax that gives the polish, but the glycerin seems to prevent the linen from acquiring that board-like stiffness which is so objectionable, while in the case of curtains and napery the same advantage is secured. Laundresses imagine that glycerin is a starch-glaze, and it would be futile to endeavour to persuade them to the contrary.

149/36. *C. P. B.*—**The Neuralgia Powder** consists of 10 gr. of ammonium chloride. As a pure drug no medicine stamp is required when it is sold by chemists.

138/58. *Medicine.*—**The Liniment** can be imitated by mixing camphorated oil (1) liquid ammonia (1) laudanum (½).

152/25. *Cocain.*—The analysis you wish us to do cannot possibly be of any general interest.

152/43. *E. R.*—We cannot undertake to pass an opinion as to the merits of the American quack medicines you send.

136/29. *P. B.*—**Baking-powder.**—This is a mixture of cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, and rice flour. You will see from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the proper proportion of the ingredients.

145/50. *Mizpah.*—**Plate Powder.**—The basis of the samples you send is a natural earth of the nature of kieselguhr mixed with calcium carbonate and rouge. Kieselguhr specially levigated to free it from grit must be used in making this preparation.

137/49 (*A. L.*) and 113/67 (*P. E. P.*)—Your inquiries are not of general interest, as you give insufficient particulars.

149/39. *W. N.*—The special **Headache Powder** consists of phenacetin, 8 gr.

111/13. *A. M.*—(1) **The Eye Ointment** consists of boric acid and yellow vaseline in the proportion of about 20 gr. to the ounce. (2) The brass-cleaning liquid we cannot identify.

151/63. *Surgeon.*—You should advertise your want in the coloured supplement. There are several mechanical dentists who give lessons in dentistry.

148/37. *Reg.* **Ext. Croci fluid.** is made with 60 per cent. alcohol on the model of ext. cocæ liq. B.P.

149/69. *Salol.*—(1) Oil of anise is said to be attractive to rats if added to the bait. (2) **Treatment of Constipation.** Read the article on this subject in "Disease and Remedies."

149/54. *Dulcified.*—(1) **Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol** is spirit of ether. (2) The directions for using Bull's optometer are not contained in any book to which we have access. The optician from whom you obtained the instrument would doubtless give you the necessary instructions.

140/33. *Hibernia.*—(1) It is some years since we published a method of making soap so we repeat it in an abbreviated form the directions given in the *C. & D.* 1880. **Hard Soap.** Take 10 lb. 98 per cent. caustic soda (in powder), and put in a jar with 4½ gallons of water, stir once or twice, and let it get cold. Weigh out 75 lb. of clean grease, tallow or oil, and if a solid fat is used melt at a temp. not exceeding 100° F. Pour the lye (the caustic soda solution) slowly into the melted fat or oil in a small stream, stirring with a flat wooden stirrer, and continue stirring gently until the lye and fat are combined, and of a honey-like appearance. The time taken for combination varies from fifteen to twenty minutes, but be careful not to stir too long. When the mixing is completed pour the liquid soap into a mould, which may be any square box, previously wetting the sides to prevent the soap sticking. Wrap the box up in old blankets or put in a warm place until next day, when the box will contain a block of 130 lb. of soap, which can afterwards be cut up into bars with a wire. **Soft Soap.**—Take 20 lb. of pure caustic potash, and put it into a jar with 3½ gal. of water, stir once or twice, and allow it to become quite cold. Place in any convenient vessel 8¾ gal. of olive or cotton-seed oil, pour the potash lye into the oil, and leave the mixture for a day as in making hard soap, but stir after a day and leave for a few more days. The product, which improves on keeping, may turn out to be alkaline in which case the quantity of oil needs increasing. (2) **Enamel Collodion.** For this the official flexile collodion answers well if care be taken that it is not too thick.

107/53. *J. P. P.*—You could put up powders containing a small dose of potassium chlorate as a fever powder, but it is most inadvisable for a chemist to profess to sell "a safe and simple remedy for scarlet fever, measles, and other eruptive maladies."

131/7. *Emulsion* (Budapest).—**Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.**—You do not mention whether amongst the numerous formulas you have tried has been the egg emulsion in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" page 481, which is excellent. When making in an emulsifier observe the directions given of replacing part of the water by lime water to start the process.

118/71. *A. A. S.* (*N. S. W.*).—The paste black and tan Boot Polishes are, as you surmise, composed of ceresine and turpentine perfumed with oil of mirbane. The proportions appear to be two of ceresine to four of turpentine, but this can be ascertained by experiment, for which you have greater facilities than we have. The colour of the black paste is apparently aniline black.

136/15. *S. W. B.*—**Worm Powder** for dog, without santonin or calomel. This is composed of sodium acetate, sodium hydrate, ammonium carbonate, and salt, but the compound is a patent.

116/45. *J. W.*—We do not know of any method of making skins transparent.

118/31. *P. M.* (Bombay).—The following is the composition of the Condition-powders for Horses you send:—

	(1)
Potassium nitrate	8 oz.
Powdered gentian	8 oz.
Black antimony	8 oz.
Powdered liquorice	8 oz.
Powdered anise	4 oz.
Powdered fennel	4 oz.
Powdered caraway	2 oz.

Mix.

	(2)
Sodium chloride	4 oz.
Ground linseed	4 oz.
Powdered resin	2 oz.
Powdered fœnugreek	1 oz.
Powdered ginger	½ oz.
Powdered anise	1 oz.
Iron sesquioxide	2 oz.

Mix.

The dose of either powder is one tablespoonful night and morning.

135/43. *Oxon.*—**Application for Ringworm in Horses**—This is a mixture of oil of turpentine (2), dark heavy petroleum oil (1), and oil of origanum (½). The quantities are indicated by the bracketed figures.

*** *We are again compelled to hold over many letters and replies to correspondents.*

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

161/71. Maker of the "Challenge" tincture-press.

161/40. Makers of felt (for chest-protectors) and Turkey towelling (for bath gloves).

161/45. What is "inflammation-drops" (a West Country remedy for cold), or, if proprietary, where obtainable?

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 27.

THE business tone remains much as previously reported, there being little animation in drugs and chemicals, and few alterations. The German makers of lithia carbonate and citrate have advanced their quotations slightly, and in carbonate of bismuth there has been a drop of 1*d.* owing to "outside" competition. Practically no business has been done in quinine pending the cinchona-auctions, but prices are steady. In auction fair supplies of Seychelles and Mauritius vanilla sold at irregular prices, with a good demand, and at the quarterly cinnamon-sales there was a decline. Essential oils of lemon, bergamot, and orange are all tending easier; and peppermint is very dull. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, crude	Cumin-seed	Arsenic	Bismuth carb.
Condurango	Wax (Jap., c.i.f)	Oil, bergamot	Cinnamon
Lithia carb.		Oil, cocoanut	Ginger (Cochin)
Lithia citrate		Oil, linseed	
		Oil, orange	
		Pimento	
		Spermaceti	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 20 to 26, inclusive:—Acetate of lime, 1,628 bags; acid, citric, 24; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 53, (@ Bordeaux) 9; antimony (@ Smyrna) 801 bags, (@ Hamburg) 280; argol (Span.), 34; "balsams" (@ Hamburg), 4; balsam copaiba (@ Maranham), 6; bismuth ore (@ Antofagasta), 32 sks.; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg) 142 cks., (@ Antwerp) 50; buchu, 15; cardamoms, 13; caraway-seed, 275; cascarilla, 4; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 230 brls., (Fr.) 50 cks.; chamomiles, 8; chillies (Jap.) 339, (@ Hamburg) 85; cinchona (@ Calicut) 137 bales, (@ Mollendo) 135; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 494 cks.; citronella oil, 20 cs. 29 pps.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 13; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 122, and 100 *in tr.* (@ Bergen) 84; coriander-seed, 342 bgs.; cream of tartar, 78; drugs (@ Hamburg), 13 bls.; essential oils (@ Messina) 38, (@ Smyrna) 30 cs.; fenugreek-seed, 1,505; galls (@ Kobe) 24, (Chin.) 19; ginger (@ Hong-Kong) 300, (@ Jamaica) 53, (Jap.) 200; gum arabic (E.I.), 25; honey (Jam.), 6; jaborandi, 32; lemongrass oil (@ Cochin) 5, (@ Galle) 6; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 10 pps.; lime-juice (@ Halifax) 7 hhds, (W.I.) 12 cks. 11 pns.; mastich, 5; matico (@ W.C. S. America), 43; musk (@ Colombo), 1 box; mustard oil (@ Calcutta), 10; myrrh (@ Hamburg), 46; nux vomica (@ Calicut), 5; olive oil (@ Malaga), 60; opium (@ Smyrna) 147, (@ Salonica) 20; pepper (@ Havre) 37, (@ Singapore) 519; peppermint oil (Jap.), 20; phosphorus, 10; pimento (@ Havre), 70; pot. bicarb., 13; pot. bichrom., 13; pot. carb., 12; pot. cyanide, 300 cs.; pot. permang., 40; quinine (@ Amst.), 5; saffron, 1 cs.; sal ammoniac, 49; sandalwood, 295; shellac (@ Calcutta) 205, button lac 100; soda ash (@ New York), 504 brls.; soda crystals (@ Antwerp), 100 bgs. 34 kgs.; tamarinds (E.I.), 150 brls.; tartar (Span.) 11, (@ Rotterdam) 14; turmeric (@ Cochin), 110 bgs.; vanilla (@ Port Louis) 24 cs., (@ Auckland) 8 pkgs.; wax, bees' (Span.), 11; wax, Carnauba, 503; wax, Japanese, 25; wine-lees (@ Spain) 523 bgs., (@ Palermo) 400 bgs., (@ Messina) 376, (@ Alicante) 289, (@ Bordeaux) 26, (Ital.) 10.

Heavy Chemicals.

The volume of business passing in the heavy-chemical market does not show any great variation. For the most part the general tone is certainly rather quiet, but, nevertheless, there is a fairly steady and constant demand on home account, and matters are scarcely so bad as might be supposed from various reports. Export business is looking up a bit, and very shortly this department ought to be much busier. Values, generally speaking, show very little fluctuation.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are, perhaps, a shade quieter, and not moving so briskly. Other main products, however, are in fairly good request, and steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is dull, but prices are maintained, and do not appreciably differ from the figures last quoted.

LINSEED AND COTTON-SEED CAKES in good all-round demand, with prices very firm. Linseed cakes, 95-per cent. pure, 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Oil cakes, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Cotton cakes, firsts, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and seconds, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

BENZOLS are quiet, and have declined in value: 90-per-cent, 9½*d.*; and 50-per-cent., 8¼*d.* to 8½*d.* per gal.

SULPHOCYANIDES.—Dull, at unchanged rates. Potassium, 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb. Barium, 95-per-cent., 4*d.* per lb.; and potassium, 6*d.* per lb.

ZINC SALTS.—In about average request, and without change in value. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

RECOVERED SULPHUR continues to move well, and maintains a very firm tone at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bags.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In steady request, at 11*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are in better request, and steady at late rates. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, in bags. Carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Unchanged, at 39*s.* and 37*s.* per cwt. for firsts and seconds respectively.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 26.

CASTOR OIL.—There is almost an entire absence of fresh features in the castor-oil market. Good seconds Calcutta is still quoted at 3 1/16*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb., and first-pressure French can still be bought at 2 15/16*d.* to 3*d.*; second-pressure, 2⅞*d.* per lb. In the forward positions the Calcutta market has taken a slightly firmer tone, and French is still maintained at the higher figures recently quoted.

ARSENIC.—Powdered white is somewhat easier, some holders being willing to accept 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, net.

AFRICAN GINGER has become decidedly firmer, and 35*s.* is now asked for new crop, and to arrive 32*s.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—There is no quotable change in the value of Soudan descriptions, which have been selling in small parcels at prices ranging from 35*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt. A small sale of Ghezirah is reported at 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

SULPHATE OF COPPER remains in a normal condition, the value hovering round 20*l.* per ton.

QUILLAIA-BARK is firmly held by importers at 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* per ton.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders are firm in their views at 65*s.* per cwt. for the small remaining stock, and say that no more can come forward this season.

BEESWAX.—A sale of Peruvian, 20 sacks yellow to grey, is reported at 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. A parcel of Chilian realised 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

GALLS.—Fine Persian blues are held for 65*s.* per cwt.

CHILLIES (Sierra Leone).—Forty bags new crop at auction realised 45*s.* per cwt.

SPERMACETI.—For Chilian refined 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. has been paid in small lots, and 41 bags crude have changed hands at 71*s.* per cwt.

JABORANDI.—About 30 bales have arrived, and will be offered at auction.

CARNAUBA-WAX has a downward tendency owing to arrivals. Fair to good yellow is scarce, and wanted.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 25.

Business in general is quiet here, and our drug-market shows very little business.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet, and lower; spot is quoted 350m. to 340m., and forward 330m. to 325m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is more freely offered, and lower at 12½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is quiet; makers are asking 435m. per 100 kilos., and second-hand holders will take 10m. less. A good spring demand will probably improve the position of this article.

CONDURANGO, for spot delivery, is firmly held at 110m. per 100 kilos., and 107½m. to arrive.

ERGOT is firm, at 330m. for good Spanish, and 325m. per 100 kilos. for Russian.

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Ipecacuanha is quiet, and slow of sale, at 22m. for Rio and 11m. to 10½m. per kilo. for Cartagena.

Menthol is quiet, at 30m. per kilo., and new arrivals rather depress the market.

Quinine is firm, at 39m. per kilo.

Star Aniseed is firmer, on account of higher prices from China; spot value is 130m. per 100 kilos.

Spermaceti comes very firm from America at 240m., but spot delivery can be had at 235m. per 100 kilos.

Wormseed is stronger again, owing to scarcity; green is quoted 90m., and brown 65m. per 100 kilos.

Shellac shows only small stocks here. The value of TN is 25m. per 100 kilos.

Oils (Fixed).—Castor oil is advancing, and shows an improved demand, while stocks are very small here; first pressing is quoted 55½m. per 100 kilos. for barrels on the spot. Cod-liver is very firm, with non-congealing oil quoted 75m. per barrel. Linseed is also firm, but quiet.

Oils (Essential) show no material change in values.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 18.

Business continues good, and there is little to disturb market values.

Balsams.—Copaiba is active. Supplies of inferior crude are obtainable at 34c. per lb., but 36c. to 39c. is asked for the better grades of Central American. Tolu has declined, and is offering at 26c. to 29c.

Buchu-leaves.—Short are plentiful, and the market is easy with quotations nominal. The spot market is almost bare of the long variety, small parcels of which are held at $1 upwards.

Cubebs are dull; 9½c. will buy.

Damiana-leaves are higher at 15c., and the Western market is reported still higher. Supplies are scarce.

Ergot.—Russian is easy and quotations a little lower at 38c. to 40c. Spanish is obtainable at the same figures.

Ipecacuanha is almost neglected, and values are easy. Rio is nominally unchanged at $2.50, and Cartagena at $1.42½, but these figures could doubtless be shaded.

Jalap is fairly steady at 12c. to 13c., and considerable sales are reported for export.

Opium is quiet at $2.95 to $3 for case lots.

Quinine is in good demand, and a firmer feeling is evident, but prices remain unchanged.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican is quiet at 7c. to 7½c. per lb., and Honduras at 28c. to 32c.

London Markets.

Acid, Tartaric.—English is firm at from 11½*d.* to 11⅝*d.* per lb., and foreign (crystals or powder) is obtainable at 10½*d.*

Aloes.—For Socotrine aloes in kegs 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been paid for stiff pasty for export. Curaçao aloes in gourds is scarce, there being nothing in the warehouse, and for good liver in boxes 30*s.* is wanted.

Arrowroot.—It is reported that a syndicate has been formed in St. Vincent among the growers of arrowroot, with the idea of obtaining more remunerative prices than those prevailing for some years past. At auction fine St. Vincent was bought in at 2½*d.* per lb, Queensland at 1⅝*d.*, and Bermuda at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Benzoin.—There has been a fair demand for Sumatra benzoin at from 6*l.* per cwt. and upwards. A quantity of Palembang ex auctions has also been sold at from 41*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* for good seconds.

The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been:—

——	Great Britain	Continent	U.S.A.
1901	1,799	2,756	233
1900	1,295	2,793	41
1899	1,779	1,616	51
1898	918	1,133	—
1897	909	1,620	—
1896	3,619	897	—

Bismuth.—The official price of carbonate has been reduced 1*d.* per lb. owing to "outside" competition.

Buchu.—After the auction last week, further business was done, including good green round leaf at 8*d.*, and slightly yellow and stalky at 7½*d.*

Camphor.—Refined has been in steady demand this week, at unchanged rates. Higher prices are asked for crude Japanese—viz., 157*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.—and pressed is quoted 177*s.* 6*d.*

Cinnamon.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday, and consisted of 1,311 bales. There was good competition, and 1,100 bales sold, but at a decline of 1*d.* per lb. on fine and ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. on good and ordinary qualities, as compared with the prices obtained last November. The following are the results:—

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Superior	1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*	10*d.* to 11*d.*
Good ...	10½*d.* to 11*d.*	9½*d.* to 10*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*
Fair ...	9½*d.* to 10*d.*	8½*d.* to 9*d.*	8*d.* to 8½*d.*	7½*d.*

Bold clean chips sold at 3⅛*d.* to 3⅝*d.* per lb., being rather dearer; but ordinary small dusty were bought in at 2¾*d.* per lb.

Condurango is scarce and higher, at 65*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Elemi.—Ten cases are due to arrive shortly. Fine white is obtainable at 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Ergot.—There is a fair spot inquiry, but little business. Russian has sold at 1*s.* 5⅝*d.* per lb. c.i.f. The spot price for Spanish is 1*s.* 7⅝*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, and to arrive 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* is quoted, the inside figure being for ton lots.

Guarana.—A little is obtainable at 3*s.* per lb., the article remaining scarce.

Ipecacuanha.—After the auction last week further business was done in Cartagena description, including grey root at 4*s* 4*d.* per lb., and fair at 4*s.* 6*d.* Several holders of Cartagena root are now asking higher prices, as there has been a better demand for the United States of late. Rio is moving off slowly, and for selected bales 10*s.* 5*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* is asked.

Lithia Salts.—The German makers have advanced carbonate and citrate 4*d.* and 3*d.* per lb. respectively, and now quote carbonate at 6*s.* 8*d.* for small wholesale quantities, and 6*s.* 3*d.* for 2-cwt. lots. Citrate in crystals is 4*s.* 9*d.* for 2-cwt lots up to 5*s.*, according to quantity. Powder is 6*d.* extra, but makers are not offering.

Oil, Bergamot, is easier, agents quoting from 7*s.* to 7*s.* 2*d.* per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

Oil, Camphor.—For light white oil, which is scarce, 34*s.* per cwt. was paid last week.

Oil, Cod-liver.—The London market is still tending upwards in sympathy with Norway, and although 90*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., is now talked of as the nominal figure for new oil, business has been done at 80*s.* to 81*s.*, c.i.f., but most agents ask from 85*s* upwards. Old oil is reported to have sold at 72*s.* 6*d* per barrel. Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 22 that the weather has been very stormy this week, and the fishing has been considerably hindered, so that the prospects are not encouraging at present The supplies of new oil so far are strictly limited, and practically nothing is obtainable at his last quotation of 75*s* per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,111 barrels, against 978½ barrels at the same time last year.

Oil, Lemon.—Quotations keep on the easy side, well-known makes offering at from 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 7½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

Oil, Orange.—Prices is about 4*d.* to 6*d.* lower, agents quoting from 5*s.* 5*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Oil, Peppermint, of all descriptions is quiet. American HGH is quoted 8*s.* 10½*d.* to 9*s.* according to holder, H & P 8*s.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*, JBH "First Premium" 7*s.* 3*d.*, and "Pure" 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb. spot.

Oils, Fixed.—*Linseed* quiet and easier, 31*s.* 6*d.* being quoted for barrels, spot. *Rape* steady, at 28*s.* 3*d* for refined on the spot, and Ravison 25*s.* *Cocoanut* is easier, at 33*s.* 6*d.* spot, and 37*s.* for Cochin. *Cottonseed* quiet, at 24*s.* 3*d.* to 25*s.*

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per cwt. for refined. Lagos *Palm* is unchanged, at 27*s.* per cwt.

OPIUM is unchanged.

SMYRNA, February 14.—Some of the large holders having made slight concessions, owing to want of money, a good business has been done, amounting to about 220 cases of mostly new and old current talequale, at from 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f About 170 cases were for American account, 30 for England, and 15 for the Continent. Of the above quantity, 15 per cent. consisted of old crop, which obtained a higher price. The market closed firm with buyers. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,067 cases, against 3,869 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21.—Only 8 cases have changed hands this week at 7*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and the market closes quiet with sellers, but no buyers. The crop-prospects continue favourable, and the last months of winter look like passing away without any change in the weather, and thus help to establish a record mild winter.

QUICKSILVER is steady at 8*l* 15*s* per bottle from importers, and the same figure in second hands.

The *Revista Minera*, of Madrid, reports that the production of quicksilver from the Almaden Mines in Spain for the year 1901 was 22,775 flasks. In 1900 the output was 30,612 flasks, so that there was a decrease of 7,837 flasks, or 25·6 per cent., last year.

QUININE.—Another very quiet week has passed, and little or no interest has been shown in the speculative market, probably owing to the Amsterdam auctions to-day. Prices have been barely steady, and the small business done includes March delivery at 1*s.* 1⅛*d.*, and August at 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week comprise 23 bales grey Jamaica, and 6 native red. After the auction last week 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid for sound grey Jamaica.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* very slow at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Coriander* quiet at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco. *Cumin* firm and rather dearer for Morocco at 23*s.* per cwt., but Malta sells slowly at 33*s.* per cwt. *Canary* steady at 37*s.* to 37*s* 6*d.* per quarter for Turkish on the spot, and at 35*s.* c.i.f. terms. *Linseed* maintains its price at 59*s.* to 60*s.* per quarter. *Fenugreek* neglected; 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is the quotation. *Caraways* quiet at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair Dutch.

SENEGA is firmly held at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., net.

SHELLAC.—The spot demand has been slow, and quotations are practically unchanged, consumers buying sparingly. The value of fine second orange TN is 121*s.* to 122*s.* per cwt. In the speculative market, prices are easier, the sales including March delivery at 120*s.* 6*d.*, May at 123*s.*, and June 123*s.* to 123*s.* 6*d.* In auction 227 cases were offered, of which about 100 sold at steady prices, including 90 cases good reddish second orange, rather cakey, at 121*s.*; fair red cakey to blocky, at 118*s.*; and 6 cases broken AC Garnet at 117*s.*, cash.

SPERMACETI.—Foreign is rather easier at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. or 1*s.* 0½*d.* for fifty-case lots.

SPICES.—The dull tone of this market still continues, buyers showing little disposition to purchase. At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was lower, a parcel of new-crop washed rough being sold at 39*s.* to 41*s.* per cwt.; good bright boldish Calicut was bought in at 48*s.* per cwt. Jamaica, in good supply, met with no demand, only a few unimportant lots, dull lean at 37*s.*, middling dull at 41*s.* 6*d.*, and middling washed at 45*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* rather firmer; barely fair quality was bought in at 4*d.* per lb. The quotation for March–May delivery is 3⅞*d.*, and for June–August 4*d.* per lb. Fair Penang sold at 7*d.*, and good at 8½*d.* per lb. Ordinary stalky Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 35*s* per cwt. Fine long red picked Japan were also withdrawn, no bid being made. *Pimento* easier; a fair proportion sold at 2⅝*d.* per lb. for common, and at 2¾*d.* for ordinary, fair quality being bought in at 2⅞*d.* per lb. *Mace* was bought in at 1*s* 8*d.* per lb. for middling red Penang. *Pepper* very quiet, but unchanged. Penang black was bought in at 5¾*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and greyish Alleppy at 5¼*d.* Singapore is quoted at 5 1/16*d.* per lb. for spot and arrival. Singapore white was bought in at 10⅛*d.* per lb. for good fair.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 560 tins mostly Seychelles were offered, of which the bulk sold at irregular prices, fine long beans being about 1*s.* per lb. dearer, good long being full up, and very long 1*s.* easier, while foxy and brown were unchanged. The following were some of the prices paid: Fair to good chocolate Seychelles and Mauritius 7½ to 8½ inch, 20*s.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*; 7 to 8 inch, 17*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; 6½ to 7 inch, 13*s.* to 15*s.*; 5 to 6 inch, 8*s.* to 12*s.*; and common brown and foxy 2*s.* to 9*s.* per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—The exports from St. Domingo during 1900 amounted to 317,000 lbs. against 268,000 lbs. in 1899, 409,000 lbs. in 1898, and 379,000 lbs. in 1897.

WAX, JAPANESE.—For good pale squares 34*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per cwt. is asked on the spot, and for arrival 33*s.* c.i.f. is quoted, which is firmer.

WAX, PARAFFIN.—Refined is quoted 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*, and crude 1¾*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.

Cablegrams.

AMSTERDAM, February 26:—At the auctions of cinchona-bark held here to-day 8,467 packages were offered, weighing 755,959 kilos., and containing 36,901 kilos. (1,290,000 oz.) quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity, 8,046 packages were sold at an average unit of 7.95c. per ½ kilo., against 7.45c. paid at the auction on January 23. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 9,053 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 5,650 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 9,146 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 5,639 kilos., and various buyers, 4,917 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 3¾c. to 74½c. per ½ kilo.; and druggists' bark from 8¼c. to 61¼c. per ½ kilo.

* * * *

NEW YORK, February 27:—Business here is fairly good. Opium is dull of sale at $2.95 per lb. Senega is higher at 54c. per lb. Golden seal (hydrastis canadensis) is easier at 48c. per lb. American bleached beeswax is strong at 30c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is advancing, and $23 per barrel is now asked. Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower at $1 35 per lb., and lithia has declined to $1.35.

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HAMBURG:—Business here is quiet. Lycopodium and castor oil are both firm. Condurango is higher at 110m. per 100 kilos.

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BERGEN, February 27, 11 A.M.:—The fishing so far shows poor results, and the general quotation is now 76*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The total catch of cod up to date amounts to 3,164,000, against 3,851,000 at the corresponding date of last year. This is expected to yield 2,038 barrels, against 3,910 barrels last year.

New Works for Cheshire.

Negotiations for the sale of a site at Broken Cross, Northwich, to Messrs. Gossage & Sons, of Widnes, and other Lancashire manufacturers, was finally completed on February 19. As previously mentioned, the land, which contains brine and has a frontage to the railway and the Shropshire Union Canal, is intended for manufacturing-purposes. It has been reported that a large chemical-works will be built, but in some quarters it is stated that glycerin and soap manufacture is intended.

American Sulphate of Copper for Greece.

In confirming his recent telegram to the American Government announcing that a United States firm had been awarded the contract to supply 500 tons of sulphate of copper to the Currant Bank of Greece, Consul Jackson, of Patras, says that in all seven bids were received, representing British, American, German, and Belgian firms. The bid of the successful American company ($45,015 for the 500 tons, c.i.f. Patras) was $5.84 per ton lower than that of the nearest competitor. When the results of the bids were made public the following day, negotiations for 300 additional tons were begun by private firms, and in the opinion of the Consul the United States will capture this year a larger percentage of the Greek market for this product—a market worth, at a low estimate, 90,000*l.* The Consul adds that the success of the American offer was wholly unexpected by the European companies, several of which were of the belief that their prices had been cut so close as to render competition improbable. In fact, the American product was not considered at all, on account of the exacting conditions governing the contract, and the high transatlantic freight rates.

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Italian Tartaric Materials.

The exports of tartaric materials from the Italian Continent from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, were as follows:—

Articles	To	Quantity	Total	Value
		Tons	Tons	£
1. Half-refined tartar	United Kingdom ...	154		
	United States of America	5		
	Germany	323		
	France	121		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	244		
			847	49,000
2. Vinaccia argols ...	United Kingdom	200		
	United States of America	755		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	1,372		
			2,327	123,000
3. Crude argols ...	United Kingdom ...	27		
	United States of America	1,637		
	Germany	185		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	361		
			2,210	94,000
4. Wine lees... ...	United States of America	188		
	Austria-Hungary, &c.	1,616		
			1,804	26,000
	Total		7,188	292,000

Chinese Cassia Lignea.

A warning to German traders has recently come from China The export-houses at Canton, both Chinese and European, have complained a good deal with regard to two principal articles of export—viz., cassia lignea and bristles. The sales in both these articles are on condition that good average of the season is shipped from China. Now it has been said that during the last two years, for example, at Hamburg, nearly every shipment of the said articles has been found unsatisfactory, and has been arbitrated on. This has, of course, given great trouble to the agents of Chinese exporters, and if there is not found a remedy it is expected that the German markets will lose the business altogether in favour of Trieste.

Junior Pharmacy ball.—The twenty-first annual ball was held at the Portman Rooms on February 26, and in spite of the bad weather the attendance proved a record one, some 360 being present. Mr. W. Warren presided over the supper, and proposed "Success to the Ball" and "The Ladies" in his own inimitable way. Mr. Percival Trick replied, thanking those who had seconded his efforts in making the affair a success. The arrangements, which were perfect in every way, were in the hands of Mr. C. W. Martin and Mr. R. T. Cassie. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) provided the ladies with perfumes, sprays, and cachous, and Mortlake Mann's band supplied the music.

Swindon Sweet-nitre Case.—At Swindon Police Court on Thursday, February 27, Mr. Daniels, chemist, was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act with selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only 0·85 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. Mr. Withy defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. Dr. Dyer gave evidence that he received the sample in a well-fitting stoppered bottle properly secured. He said the oftener a bottle was opened the less ethyl nitrite would remain. He admitted that slight decomposition would occur even when sweet spirit of nitre was kept stoppered up in full bottles. Chemists should store it in small bottles, but even in those some change in the ethyl nitrite would go on. The 10 per cent. of water in the spirit would in course of time change the ethyl nitrite if improperly stored. He agreed with Professor Dunstan and Mr. Allen that it was prone to decompose. Mr. Withy asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the analyst had omitted to state in his certificate that the article was liable to decomposition. The Magistrates declined. Mr. Martin Priest and Mr. Johnston were then examined, and gave details of experiments they had conducted, proving the extreme rapidity with which sweet spirit of nitre decomposes. They stated they knew of no substance in the B.P. more liable to decomposition, and drew an analogy between it and milk in that respect. Mr. Johnston, in reply to Mr. Bevir (for the prosecution), said he would not sell a spirit of that strength if ordered in a prescription, but would if the order was an ordinary commercial one. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1*l.* and costs, saying they were satisfied no fraud was intended.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Tuesday, March 4

Meeting of pharmacists at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 3 P.M., to consider the form of a memorial to the late William Martindale.

Wednesday, March 5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council meeting.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Social evening, when Prof. Collie will give a lantern lecture on the "Lofoden Islands."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. E. P. Edwards on "Sound Signals."

Young Chemists' Association (Working-men's Club), Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 P.M. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge will read a paper on "The Pharmacist as a Professional Man."

Thursday, March 6.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Exhibition evening and a short paper by Dr. B. Blacker on "Localisation."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Papers will be read.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Paper by Prof. J. Norman Collie on "Phosphorescence."

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"The Slow Oxidation of Methane at Low Temperatures," by W. A. Bone and R. V. Wheeler; 'Isomeric Additive Compounds of Dibenzylketone and Deoxybenzoin with Benzal-p-toluidine, m-Nitrobenzalaniline and Benzal-m-nitraniline," Part III., by F. E. Francis; "Mesoxalic semi-aldehyde," by H. J. H. Fenton and J. H. Ryffel; "m-Nitrobenzoylcamphor," by M. O. Forster and F. M. G. Micklethwait; "Picrimidothiocarbonic esters," by J. C. Crocker.

Friday, March 7.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Prof. H. Becquerel on "Radio-active Bodies."

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.—The first annual dinner will be held at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on March 12. Tickets—Gentlemen, 5*s.* each, ladies, 4*s.*, or double, 8*s.* 6*d.*, may be had from Mr. C. E. Pickering, 97 High Street, Marylebone; Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavender Hill; and Y. R. Patterson Holt, 2 Belgrave Street, Argyle Square, S.W.

The dinner of past and present students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, will be held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, on March 10, at 9 P.M. Tickets 3*s.* each, may be had at the College.

Public and Poor Law Dispensers' Association.—Second annual smoking-concert at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on March 12, at 8 P.M. Tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from Mr. H. T. Samuel, 7A Grand Parade, Archway Road, N.

The Bradford Charms.

Mr. John Hobson Matthews, Cardiff, writes to *Notes and Queries* in reference to the old charms which Mr. C. C. Bell commented on in the Winter Number of the *C. & D.* as follows:—

"Naadgrass Dyradgrass" seems to be Welsh. If I am correct in this surmise, the proper spelling would be "Na ad gras, Dyro dy ras," and the meaning, "Prevent not grace, give Thy grace." Unless "C. C. B." is quite sure of his reading, I would suggest as more probable "Na ad dy rass, Dyw dy rass" for "Na ad dy ras, Duw dy ras" (Prevent not Thy grace; God Thy grace). Both these supplications, but especially the latter, are well known as bardic metres. Mediæval charms of this kind, made up of phrases from Latin and Greek liturgies, interspersed with Welsh words, were common in the Principality right down to the early part of the nineteenth century. The most usual form had its origin in an ancient prayer attributed to St. Augustine of Hippo, which appears in a MS. French Book of Hours of the early fifteenth century in my possession.

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LINES FOR ADVERTISERS.

The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"
Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.
It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods
In the Britains beyond the sea.
Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:
Japanese trade is worth looking after.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.
The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.
We have correspondents there who look after our interests.
Business men should make the most of the alliance.
So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned
The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

Summary.

THE latest store-prices are quoted on p. 365.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NOVELTIES are described (p. 399).

B.Sc. PHARM. has made a Scotch rhymster break into song. It is on p. 367.

FURTHER notes on the treatment of diseases of poultry are printed on p. 392.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS is the latest analytical fad, but it is likely to be dropped (p. 381).

OUR CAPE CORRESPONDENT reports on the condition of trade in South Africa (p. 368).

USEFUL HINTS to retail chemists as to advertising in local newspapers are given on p. 402.

A DELIGHTFUL burlesque of recent newspaper articles on drugging will be found on p. 393.

MR. GLYN-JONES seems to be shaping as the antagonist of Mr. Tocher's university education scheme for pharmacists (p. 372).

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION has failed in an action at Dundee, where the Sheriff made some quite caustic remarks (p. 380).

QUACK MEDICINES are vexing the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, if we may judge from his speech at Blackburn last week (p. 377).

SOME CORRESPONDENCE in regard to the use of the Royal Arms by unprivileged tradesmen, and remarks on the law of the matter, are printed on p. 387.

THE DISPENSARIES COMMITTEE of the Pharmaceutical Council has submitted an interim report, which shows that matters are in a fairly satisfactory condition (p. 371).

MR. E. J. PARRY communicates some exceptionally interesting analytical details, which show that pure otto of rose is not so rare a commercial article as some people suppose (p. 390).

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL has employed experts to report on the activity of disinfectants in killing pathogenic micro-organisms. An abstract of their report is given on p. 365.

COMPANY-PHARMACY LEGISLATION would be welcomed by a section of the House of Commons this Session. Our Parliamentary representative has gathered some information about the matter (p. 404).

AT A MEETING OF PHARMACISTS in Bloomsbury Square on Tuesday, it was resolved to institute a memorial to the late Mr. W. Martindale. We report the meeting on p. 373, and make some suggestions on p. 387.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMNS are heavy this week, and include the names of Messrs. J. Booth (Tiverton), E. Brown (Leeds), T. Cochrane (Falkirk), R. Cresswell and E. A. Kirby, M.D. (London). See p. 404.

THE manufacturers of vaseline have appealed against the Lower Court decision to remove the word "Vaseline" from the Trade-marks Register. Other important cases are reported in our Legal section, beginning p. 378.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SEASON, so far as resumed business is concerned, is now commencing. "Photographic Camerist" contributes useful notes (p. 395), and some novelties are described by "Our Town Traveller" (p. 397).

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, J.P., L.C.C., has been co-opted a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, in succession to the late Mr. Martindale (p. 370). A timely sketch portrait by Mr. Reynolds, with appropriate verses, appears on p. 384.

CORONER BRAXTON HICKS declares that he will speak out in regard to the use of proprietary medicines. Winslow's syrup is the last subject of attack. He has also succeeded in persuading a jury to change a verdict of death from misadventure to suicide (p. 365).

MR. DOBBS has had a liberal hearing before the Newcastle Magistrates, but his forensic entanglements did not prevent them fining a firm of florists, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, for the sale of a nicotine insecticide. The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society was the prosecutor (p. 381).

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS have again been dull and uninteresting, with few changes in value. The reported completion of the monopoly in Japanese camphor has led to an advance in crude, and refined will probably follow. Quinine has slightly improved. Higher prices are asked for liquorice-root, ergot, and gamboge. Sulphate of ammonia and benzols are tending downwards. The drug auctions are reported on p. 412.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Guardians of Poplar Union invite tenders by March 14 for the annual supply of drugs.

The Deal authorities are not to appeal in the beeswax-case, reported in the *C. & D.* of February 22.

The Inland Revenue authorities have been very active in Bristol and district, and many cases of liable labels have been dropped upon.

The East Ham School Board has accepted the tender of Mr. Knights Dack, chemist, 93 Plashet Grove, East Ham, for the supply of disinfectants.

Messrs. Sturton Brothers, chemists, Cambridge, have received the contract of the Chesterton Board of Guardians for the supply of quinine and cod-liver oil.

Mr. Otto Hehner, the public analyst for the Isle of Wight, reports that of twenty-five samples submitted to him in the last quarter of 1901, all but one (milk) were genuine.

At the jubilee celebrations at Owens College, Manchester, on March 12, Dr. Oliver Lodge, Professor Lapworth, and Dr. W. A. Tilden are to receive the honorary degree of D Sc.

The Drouet Institute is the subject of a special article in this week's *Truth* which chemists and druggists, who are asked regarding the Drouet treatment for deafness should refer to.

Mr. Seyler, the Glamorgan county analyst, examined last quarter samples of Friar's balsam, camphorated oil, spirit of nitre, paregoric, cream of tartar, and Gregory's powder, all of which were genuine.

At the welcome given to Dr. Gore, the new Bishop of Worcester, at the Council House on February 27, there were observed many pharmacists, amongst them Mr. J. Freeman, of Birmingham.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. William Owen Jones, chemist and druggist, Much Wenlock (Salop) should send them into Messrs. Lawton Warnes & Sons, solicitors, Eye, Suffolk, by March 25.

On Friday, February 28, the students of the Imperial College of Pharmacy, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Davis, visited the Mint, and saw not only the process of "making money" from its inception, but the striking of the African and Coronation medals in silver.

A public meeting was held at Birkenhead on February 25 to protest against the action of the Birkenhead Coroner in refusing to accept a death-certificate from Mr. Arthur Pleavin, M.D., U.S.A., who has practised in Birkenhead for eighteen years.

On March 1, Mr. W. Daybell, an assistant in the shop of Mr. William Fletcher, chemist and druggist, Bath Street, Ilkeston, was opening a bottle of acid when a quantity flew in his face. Oil was immediately applied, and it is believed that this prompt action prevented any serious results.

To commemorate the acquisition of the Coliseum, Leeds, for business-purposes, Taylors' Drug Company (Limited) on March 1 entertained a large number of their customers to a musical evening. During the proceedings a collection was made on behalf of the medical charities of the city, 7*l.* being realised.

A large store of honey has been discovered in the roof of Strawberry Hall, at Tydd St. Mary. Two swarms of bees had hived there for sixteen years, and the proprietor several times offered the honey to anyone who would shift the bees and make the roof good again. This task has been accomplished by a builder, who removed 280 lbs. of honey.

Football.

Metros *v.* Square.—This match, the last of the competition for the inter-pharmacy cup, was played on March 1 at Shepherd's Bush, and aroused keen interest. The first half closed without either side scoring, but in the second half the Metros made a spurt, and won by four goals to nil.

The New Broom's Sweepings.

The public analyst for the City of London (Dr. F. Teed) in his latest report states that during the last three months 518 samples of food and drugs were purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 39 cases were reported against. Milk continues to be one of the chief articles of food adulterated, while in several cases so-called butter has been found to be pure margarine. In one sample of almond oil there was 100 per cent. of oil other than almond. Two samples of mercury-ointment were discovered to be adulterated to the extent of 70 and 60 per cent. respectively. The public analyst recommends a continuance of energetic measures against offenders, with a view to a further reduction of the percentage of adulteration in the City.

Disinfecting-experiments by the London County Council.

At the weekly meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday, Drs. Klein, Houston, and Gordon reported that, with a view to ascertaining the value of various disinfectants under the ordinary conditions of their use in dwelling-houses, they had experimented with carbolic acid, permanganate of soda, bleaching-powder, corrosive sublimate, formalin, and sulphurous-acid gas. Seven kinds of microbes were experimented with, organisms representative of enteric fever, diphtheria, cholera, and tuberculosis being included. Four different sorts of material, in ordinary practice requiring to be disinfected—namely, cloth, unvarnished or unpainted wood, linen, and wall-paper—were chosen. To them, microbes, distributed in broth, in milk, or in melted gelatin, were liberally applied, and the charged materials were then exposed to the various disinfectants. It was found that both the gaseous disinfectants, formalin and sulphurous acid, failed in the case of wood and cloth charged with spores. In one experiment even the little-resistent bacillus typhosus, exposed on wood or cloth, was not destroyed by formalin, but the reporters raise the question as to whether the result was due to some fault in the experiment. This organism was, however, destroyed under like circumstances by sulphurous acid. Formalin vapour, on the other hand, showed to greater advantage than sulphurous acid in the case of tubercular sputum dried on linen and paper. As regards fluid disinfectants, corrosive sublimate, 1 in 1,000, with twenty-four hours' exposure, destroyed all microbes, including the spores of anthrax and the tubercle bacilli; carbolic acid in 5-per-cent. solution, with twenty-four hours' exposure, failed to destroy anthrax-spores, but was efficacious for all others. In the case of Condy's fluid, one teaspoonful to a pint with twenty-four hours' exposure gave a negative result; when used in five times that strength it was still practically of negative value; bleaching-powder, generally speaking, only destroyed the less-resistant forms of microbes, though in the case of anthrax-spores on paper and on linen this material proved more effective than carbolic acid. The bacillus diphtheriæ was killed by formalin and sulphur dioxide. The vibrio of cholera was in each experiment destroyed by all the disinfectants except Condy's fluid and bleaching-powder. The bacilli pyocyaneus and staphylococcus aureus were acted upon in much the same way. Anthrax-spores were only destroyed with certainty by perchloride of mercury. For tubercle bacilli, carbolic acid and perchloride of mercury were the only disinfectants efficacious on each occasion.

Birmingham Notes.

The Birmingham General Dispensary report records a deficit, for the first time, on the year's accounts of 203*l.*

A largely growing district with no chemist is a novelty in this age of competition and overcrowding. Such, however, may be seen in the healthy residential district of Northfield.

The Birmingham Skin Hospital authorities have purchased an expensive electrical apparatus for the treatment of skin-diseases, and have equipped the hospital for the treatment of lupus, cancer of the skin, and kindred complaints. The

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x-rays and the Finsen apparatus have been worked with gratifying effect.

A lady friend, in response to a knock at the front door, found a young well-dressed lady offering boxes of "So-and-So's" tooth-powder, 1*s.* per box, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for three. In order to get rid of her visitor the housewife said she would purchase some when her stock was finished, but was promptly told that it could not be obtained at the shops, but only through the caller.

A Stirchley resident complains in the local press that, in answer to an advertisement promising large gains in one's spare time, his stamped envelope came back with a demand for 1*s.* In reply to the sum sent he received three recipes—one for a "whisker stimulant," the second for an "infallible cure of corns and warts," and the third for a laundry-glaze secret. He was to advertise them in the local press and sell the recipes.

Under the title of "Eau de Birmingham," an inspired article appeared in the *Mail* of Monday, in which it was shown to complete satisfaction that perfume is a disease-preventative. Mr. Barnett (of the firm of Barnett & Co., Bristol Street), in an interview stated that the greater part of eau de Cologne is made in this country from spirit produced in Norway, and the bottles are of French origin, the public being satisfied if the label has a foreign appearance.

The Birmingham General Dispensary Committee announce that they are prepared to receive a limited number of pupils at their various establishments (Union Street, Highgate, and Ladywood, &c.) for instruction in dispensing. Candidates must have passed a preliminary examination acceptable by the Pharmaceutical Society, before entering upon their three-years' term of service. Premium 30*l.* Small salary after the first year's service. This is not an advertisement, but is printed to show the tendency of the times.

At the last Chemical Club meeting, Dr. Price, of the Chemical Department, University, discoursed upon some new facts about peroxide of hydrogen. He had some of great purity, strength 30 per cent., from Merck, which cost 2*l.* 10*s.* per kilo., by weight or 100 volumes. With it he had determined the action of colloidal solutions of metals in the presence of acids and alkalies. A solution of colloidal-platinum iodide was shown containing 3 milligrammes of of metal to 30 c.c. of water. It has a dark-brown colour, and is produced by the action of the electric arc under water containing platinum chloride. It seems to possess bactericidal power in the presence of hydrogen peroxide.

Store-prices.

Amongst the alterations in the price-circular of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) for March we note that invalid bovril (2 oz. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 4 oz. 2*s.*) and 3-gr. quinine-tabloids (1*s.* 8*d.* per bottle of 100) have been added to stock. The prices advanced include:—

Bynin, from 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; Byno-hypophosphites, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; A. & H. cod-liver oil, from 1*s.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 3*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.*; eucalyptus oil (Kangaroo brand), from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per bottle; Coleby's expectorant balsam, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per bottle; Allenbury feeders, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* each; A. & H. malted food (No. 3), from 9½*d.* and 1*s.* 7*d* to 10*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* per tin; gutta-percha tissue, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per oz.; tabellæ saccharinæ (A & H), from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle; St. Jacobs oil, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle; Boehm's soaps, from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per box; tonga, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per bottle; vapo-cresoline, from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per bottle; vinolia Premier dentifrice, from 3½*d.* and 6*d.* to 4*d.* and 8*d.* per box.

The Army and Navy Stores' Circular for this month does not show any alterations in prices that have not already been noted. Fell's patent automatic disinfector (2*s.* 3*d.*) and the Stormont Murphy curative chest-protectors (single 2*s.* 1*d.*, double 3*s.* 6*d*, and large 5*s.* 3*d.* each) are among the recent additions.

The Crown Colonies at the Imperial Institute.

Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, presided on Tuesday afternoon at the first of a series of six lectures and demonstrations which are being given at the Institute by Mr. R. Hedger Wallace, formerly of the Victorian Agricultural Department, on "The Commercial Products and Agricultural Resources of the Crown Colonies." In his introductory remarks the Chairman stated that the Institute contains magnificent collections of products, illustrative of the natural resources of the colonies, and it is hoped that by lectures and demonstrations such as these the interest and utility of the collections to the general public will be much increased. Following each lecture Mr. Wallace intends to give a demonstration in the particular court containing the products of the colony described.

A Pencil Through a Boy's Head.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Carmarthen. About three and a half years ago a lad named Philip Reynold Daniel whilst at school commenced to tickle his right ear with a small bit of lead pencil, which slipped from his fingers and entered the organ. The boy became alarmed, and in endeavouring to extract the pencil pushed it completely out of sight. He was sent first to one doctor and then another, both of whom pooh-poohed the idea of a lead pencil being lodged in the boy's cranium. Serious developments ensued, the boy became quite deaf in the right ear, and twelve months afterwards one side of his nose became choked. Then the right ear seemed to improve, and irritation commenced in the left ear. Six weeks ago the pain became so excruciating that the boy consulted his uncle, Mr. P. R. Lewis, chemist, who advised the mother to poultice the ear two or three times a day. Last Friday the boy felt something near the orifice of his left ear, and immediately went to his uncle, who, with the aid of a small electric lamp, extracted the two halves of a bit of lead pencil ⅜ inch long. There was, however, no sign of the lead itself. Another poultice was applied, with the result that the lead also came into sight and was extracted.

Hicks on Winslow.

Coroner Braxton Hicks held an inquest last week regarding the death of Alice Thurley, aged 19 months, the daughter of a licensed victualler. The little one had been ailing, and her mother gave her Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup and Steedman's powders. By the time Dr. Yeo was called in the baby had died in a fit, and the doctor stated in evidence that death was due to heart failure, brought on by acute pneumonia. He considered morphine a bad thing to give a child in that condition. Before this the mother gave evidence, and while doing so the Coroner (who had sent his officer to a chemist to borrow a bottle of Winslow's syrup) made a running and very free commentary upon the label and circular, and told the jury that the syrup contained morphine, and had to be labelled "Poison," but this was done in small letters which could hardly be seen. The Coroner then read the directions for administering the medicine, and said if anyone ever took the trouble to read all this through they would see it was "all rot." Turning to the witness, the Coroner said he did not blame her, but the people who advised her to use the syrup. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and added that they thought these medicines which contained poison should be marked in red ink. The Coroner said he would keep pegging away about medicines of that sort till something was done. He saw a member of the Press present, and he hoped he would have pluck enough to put it in the paper, and that the paper would have pluck enough to insert it.

The Unfeeling Coroner.

At Lambeth on March 3, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry with reference to the death of Isabella Swinton Guthrie, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital from the effects of poison. Mrs. Lena Spurgeon, wife of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, said Miss Guthrie was her cousin. She lived with witness, who on February 26 found her lying across her bed dressed and quite unconscious. She observed a bottle of vapo-cresoline freshly uncorked, with a corkscrew beside it. The bottle was labelled "Vapo-cresoline. Caution: Poison if taken internally." The substance was intended for use as vapour in cases of whooping-cough and other infectious complaints and was prepared in New York. The witness was not aware that her cousin possessed such a thing, and she certainly had

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no use for it. She was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she died the next day. Mr. T. W. Paterson, house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, said that the *post-mortem* examination revealed considerable recent irritation of the trachea, which was compatible with the inhalation of vapocresoline. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure. The Coroner: Is that the verdict of you all, gentlemen? Do you think anybody could have taken so much of this by mistake? It is not a question of sentiment; you must restrain your sympathy with the relatives, for you are in a Court of law. The jury then returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

Wants Rousing.

A Leeds chemist complains of the lack of energy on the part of the Leeds Chemists' Association. "They appear," he says, "to be in a chronic state of somnolence." With the exception of "high tea" on one occasion last autumn, he declares that the members have never foregathered on any single occasion. It cannot be, he thinks, that they are so absorbed in amassing fortunes that they are unable to give an occasional evening to social indulgence. Rather, he suggests, is it "a morbid and recluse-like condition" which has seized upon them. He points out that Dewsbury, Halifax, Bradford, and Huddersfield have all done something in the direction of social intercourse, and asks why Leeds, by far the most important centre of them all, should be so lackadaisical in the matter.

A Chemist's Death.

An inquest was held on March 4, at Halifax, on the body of Mr. Thos. Topham chemist and druggist. The widow said he had been in the habit of taking chloral for sleeplessness. On the day preceding his death he made up some prescriptions, but seemed easily excited and fainted, and witness gave him some quinine. He retired to rest as usual that night, and dosed off eventually to sleep. She was awakened by his stertorous breathing, and sent for Dr. Oakley, but her husband died before the doctor arrived. Dr. Oakley said he was first called in to the deceased on January 16. He was then suffering from poisoning by morphia and chloralhydrate. It took him ten hours to bring deceased round, and he attended him from that time until his death. His vitality had got very low. When witness reached deceased's house on March 2 he found that deceased had been dead a few minutes. His hands were clenched, his head thrown back, and the body quite rigid. He had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found a quantity of bitter fluid in the stomach. The appearances all pointed to strychnine-poisoning, but he could find no distinct traces of the strychnine in the stomach. He thought strychnine was taken in solution. The jury found that the deceased died from strychnine-poisoning, but as to how or by whom it was administered there was no evidence to show.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report nine fatalities from poisoning have been recorded. Carbolic acid was taken by a Merthyr girl, and also by a Preston woman, with fatal results. A Manchester woman died from an overdose of chlorodyne—a sedative she had been in the habit of taking regularly. Dr. Nield Cooper, of Accrington, died from an overdose of laudanum, following a drinking-bout; while a "medical assistant," named Davies, poisoned himself at Somers Town by an overdose of morphine. The strychnine poisoning of Mr. Topham is alluded to above. Inquests have been held at Preston and at Cramlington on children who have died after eating sweets. In each case the *post-mortems* revealed considerable irritation of the stomach and the absence of ptomaines. At Preston the jury recommended the abolition of the sale of tin-ware in confectionery. A Liverpool report reaches us announcing the death of the Rev. Alexander McKinney, formerly vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool, who destroyed himself by an overdose of cream of tartar (!), of which he was particularly fond.

Colour Tests.—"That white cow," said the waggish farmer, "is the one that gives milk." "Ah!" exclaimed the city girl, "and those brown ones, I suppose, give Bovril!"

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. J. Corcoran, registered druggist, has opened a retail drug-store at Aungier Street, Dublin.

Why should Ireland Wait?

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., Dublin, has written to the *Irish Times* an urgent appeal for a consumptive sanatorium in the city. In England, he says, every enlightened municipality is dealing with the phthisis problem, and it is the plain duty of the Dublin Corporation to erect such a sanatorium now that there is ground to be had practically free of charge.

Doctor's Downfall.

At the Longford Assizes on March 5, Judge Fitzgibbon sentenced Dr. John Flanagan, late dispensary doctor of Ballinalee, to twelve months' imprisonment for throwing nitric acid on his servant-boy in November last. The four months the prisoner had spent in gaol are to be deducted, and the judge held out hopes that if the injured boy were compensated the sentence would be substantially reduced.

Herbal Medicines.

A case against three members of the "Lillian American Herbal Association," who are charged with obtaining money under false pretences, occupied the Magistrate of the Ennis Petty Sessions Court for several days last week. Witnesses gave evidence of having been supplied with medicine by either George, Emily, or Mabel Lillian, and a police-witness said he found quite a dispensary at the rooms occupied by the prisoners at the Imperial Hotel, Galway. A fee-book was also found, showing that money had flowed freely into the Lillian coffers. Dr. George Harris, surgeon of the County Infirmary, Ennis, said he sold a number of the bottles found among the Lillian effects, and they all contained poisons, and should only be dispensed by properly licensed persons. One of the cough-mixtures contained poison in small quantity. Some of the bottles bore the label of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast; and one that of Kiloh & Co., Cork. The Magistrate returned the prisoners for trial to the Assizes.

Contracts Open.

The following Boards of Guardians invite tenders for medicines and medicinal and surgical appliances:—North Dublin (workhouse, auxiliaries, and dispensaries), March 19; Dunshaughlin (workhouse and several dispensaries) March 11; Kilkeel (workhouse and several dispensaries), March 10.

Laudanum in Ireland.

At the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians on March 1, Dr. Moore said that he was never in any community in which the people used laudanum and poisoned children as they did there. He had endeavoured to discourage the practice, which he regarded as a curse to the district. Mrs. Greer (Guardian) asked why laudanum was not sold as a poison in this country, as it was in Scotland? She was standing at a chemist's counter when a child of tender years came in to purchase the drug. She asked the chemist why he sold laudanum to a child, and his reply was that if he refused to do so he would turn away four hundred customers a year. Dr. Moore said that the children of Lurgan district were starved by laudanum-druggirg in two ways. It starved children by keeping them sleepy, when they required less food, and it starved them by preventing digestion. This chronic evil contributed to the smallness of stature which they saw around them every day, and he had always felt strongly on the subject. The Guardians took no action in the matter.

Faith.—Towne: "Do I understand you to say that Spencer's case was really a faith cure?" Browne: "Yes; you see the doctor and the druggist both trusted him."

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Scotch News.

Glasgow Notes.

The correspondence on "The Doctor's Shop" article continues somewhat languidly.

An English traveller who is new to Scotland complains that the medicos North of the Tweed are much smarter business men than their English brethren. He is surprised to find that the Scotch men higgle about prices, and ascribes this to so many of them being shopkeepers.

Mr. Tocher's scheme for the university training of students of pharmacy, if not received with any great enthusiasm in local circles, has not excited active opposition. Those who are hunting in vain for apprentices fear that the adoption of the scheme would make that species of game even scarcer than it is now. But the prevailing disposition is to give Mr. Tocher's weighty proposals the careful and critical consideration which they undoubtedly deserve.

At a meeting of licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow held on February 27, to discuss the action of the General Medical Council in issuing the recent edict regarding the sale of scheduled poisons, Dr. L. Burgess, who presided, said it was the kind of thing that was done by trades-unions and American trusts. It practically made it so dangerous for them that a few had got rid of their shops, and more would be very glad to do so. Chemists were by no means inclined to stop prescribing; they said they had a right to do so. Equally the licentiates at present had the right to dispense. Why should they be interfered with by the chemists trying to get a law to prevent their prescribing? He affirmed that all that is required in the ordinary doctor's dispensing could be learned in a fortnight. It was resolved that the action of the Council was a serious infringement of the rights in pharmacy held by licentiates under their diploma, and that steps be taken to represent to the General Medical Council the effects of the edict upon the medical practice of the Glasgow district, and to defend the system of open surgeries. Some very unkindly things were said at the meeting regarding the Pharmaceutical Society.

Turpentine in Veterinary Practice.

At a meeting of the Scottish Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Society held in Edinburgh on February 23, Mr. Andrew Boyd, Melrose, read a paper on "Turpentine as an Antiseptic," in the course of which he stated that turpentine was one of the best antiseptics, especially in cases of parturition. Turpentine was not only a splendid antiseptic, but was stimulating and healing. He recommended a mixture of 5 oz. of turpentine, 1½ oz. of chloroform, and 1 quart of olive or salad oil for general use. Professor Duff-Dunbar, of New Veterinary College, then read some notes on the administration of styptics and medicines for the arrestment of bleeding.

Not Enamoured.

Mr. Tocher's suggestion for a pharmaceutical degree does not seem to have been universally accepted. "One who was present at the meeting" thus poetically warbles:—

We're all keen on education
  Pharmaceutical, you know,
And but for procrastination
  We'd have had it long ago;
It's been mooted (and hooted) for many a year,
  But at last it has come to stay.
With a triennial 'varsity course, so I hear,
  Ev'ry chemist who goes for it may
    Take a B.Sc.

Chorus:

Now, boys! less of that noise!
  We're in dead earnest, I tell you, now.
People there are who'll be sure to scoff; sneer and cough; say it's "off."
  My word! won't we be heard
When we're profess'nal men.
  B.Sc.—you and me,
Life will be worth living then.

We turned up on Friday morning.
  (What an era-marking day!)
We all thought the day was dawning
  For good trade and better pay.
'Twas a well-thought-out, well-brought-out, sober scheme.
  Our hearts in our breasts beat high.
Things may not just be what they oftentimes seem,
  So we might in the sweet by the bye
    All be B.Sc.

Chorus.

After lunch we talked it over,
  But the point most speaker's missed.
There are some who live in clover,
  And forget the pharmacist.
Whatever we please (high degrees), can't quite thrive
  By *Science* and *Culture*, I say?
Nine-tenths must be *tradesmen*, to keep them alive,
  And will be for many a day
    E'en though B.Sc.

Chorus:

Well meant, very well meant,
  Jolly good thing for the few who win.
All very fine for the men with tin—
  Three years in, takes some tin.
Why, now, make such a row?
  Minor's enough for me.
I, for one (and not I alone)
  Am not struck with that B.Sc.

Our contributor's sentiments are more pertinent than his rhythm. It is stated that the whole number of men and women who could possibly take up the curriculum would not give the four Universities sixty more students per annum.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE is announced for Friday March 7, at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, organised by the Association of Pharmacy Students in aid of the Society's funds. The names of Sarah Bernhardt, Réjane, Paul Mounet, and a number of other leading artists are down on the attractive programme.

THE PATENT-MEDICINE TRADE.—The Pharmacie Centrale de France, which is one of the leading firms of French wholesale chemists, announces that from March 15 next it will debit all specialities (patent medicines) at net prices. The reason for this is, that of late years so many makers of specialities here have modified their prices and conditions of sale by introducing combinations for refunding premiums or by system of tickets. The Pharmacie Centrale undertakes to collect the premiums for their customers.

THE CARNOT AND CHIRIS FAMILIES will (as reported in the *C. & D.* some weeks ago) shortly become more closely united, as M. Chiris, jun., is to wed Mdlle. Cunisset Carnot. M. Chiris is the brother of Mme. Ernest and François Carnot, so that the future Mme. Chiris will become her uncle's sister-in-law, and her husband will become his brother-in-law's nephew. His sisters will also become their brother's aunts. The Chiris family are largely connected with the essential-oil and perfumery industry at Grasse.

FORK-SWALLOWING.—An interesting operation was performed at Limoges on Tuesday of last week, when a fork was removed from the stomach of a travelling pedlar. According to the *Temps*, the patient, who suffered from a disease of the larynx, was recommended to scratch the interior of the throat for it. He used a fork for the purpose, and inadvertently swallowed it. He at once went to the hospital, where it was ascertained by the radioscope that the fork was in his stomach point upwards. Dr. Chenieux, Director of the School of Medicine at Limoges, performed the operation, which only took a few minutes, and the patient is going on well.

RESPONSIBILITY OF REGISTRY OFFICES.—A case of some public interest has just been decided in Paris in connection with the engagement of servants. A dentist engaged a housemaid through the intermediary of a registry office. The girl was supplied with what is known as excellent

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references, and entered on her duties in due course, but only to disappear two days later, after having "annexed" everything she could lay hands on, including a certain amount of gold used for dental purposes. The dentist thereupon sued the proprietor of the registry office for the loss sustained, and has been accorded 5,000f. (200*l*.) as damages. The judgment sets forth that as registry offices enjoy a privilege or monopoly in France, they ought to make some investigation regarding the servants for whom they seek situations. Had this precaution been taken in the present instance, the fraudulent nature of the certificates would have been at once apparent.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LILLE is announced to open in May next, and to last five months. It is under the patronage of the Municipality of the town, and will be divided into four principal sections—*i.e.*, commerce, industry, science, and fine arts. These will be divided into eighteen groups. Industrial chemistry is No. 14, and comprises "Materials and processes of the Chemical Arts"; "Chemical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary products"; "Perfumery, essences, soaps, and dentifrices"; also other less direct branches of the chemical trade. The usual awards of medals and diplomas will be made. The Committee of Honour of the Exhibition includes Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille; M. Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris; M. Combemale, Doyen of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Lille, and the President of the Syndicat of Pharmacists of the North of France. Lille has a claim to being the largest industrial centre of France.

VICTOR HUGO EMBROCATION.—The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo has led to the publication of a number of anecdotes in connection with the great poet, and the following has its origin in Marseilles. A chemist of that town obtained from Victor Hugo permission to make use of his name for an embrocation, and the labels and bottles were already ordered when he found that a competitor was preparing a similar preparation under the poet's name. Legal proceedings were commenced, but things came to a deadlock as the competitor had also in his possession a letter authorising him to use Hugo's name. As they could not arrive at an understanding the two chemists decided to go to Paris in order to get him to act the *rôle* of Solomon. The poet received them courteously, and questioned the rival chemists narrowly. Finally he turned to one and said, "You must make an embrocation for human beings"; and then to the other, "You must make one for animals." It is only fair to add that neither preparation appears to be known at the present day.

South African News.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathews & Co., of Cape Town, have acquired the business at Claremont lately carried on by Mr. F. W. C. Thomas.

MR. D. H. DAVIES has landed at the Cape to take up his duties as representative of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, in succession to Mr. R. A. Richardson, who has retired.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL, SONS & CO., of Cape Town, have given up their business in that city. Messrs. W. H. Lear & Co., of Cape Town, will in future act as that firm's indent agents in South Africa.

STORE THEFTS.—The pharmacists and wholesale houses at the Cape are martyrs to shop-lifters and thieves, and while it is very rarely that the shop-lifter is caught, now and again the store-thief finds himself in charge for robbing his employer or inciting others to do so. On February 9 a European named Felix Bean was before Mr. W. D. Lotter, A.R.M., Cape Town, on a charge of stealing razors, which he sold to one Samuel Hermann, a second-hand dealer, for 2*s*. each. The wholesale price of the razors proved to be 5*s*. 6*d*. The accused pleaded guilty, and told the Magistrate that they were the property of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., in whose employ he had been as a mill-assistant. Mr. D. K. Petersen said the prisoner was a very good man, and he felt very sorry for him. His firm carried razors like those produced in stock, but of course he could not identify them A fine of 2*l*., with the alternative of fourteen days with hard labour, was imposed.

A WATER-FAMINE.—The question of water-supply is now serious in Cape Town, writes our correspondent, under date February 12, and there seems to be no prospect of rain. In the city itself sea-water is being supplied to the populace for culinary purposes from the street hydrants, while the manufacturing and photographic departments of the wholesale drug-houses and pharmacies are at a standstill for want of water. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., with characteristic energy, have commenced boring operations underneath their headquarters in Adderley Street, and will overcome the difficulty that way. The contract is 2*l*. 10*s*. per foot till water is found. The breweries in Cape Town are not so fortunate as their neighbours in the more immediate suburbs, who own springs and other sources of supply of their own and are inconvenienced in consequence. Unless rain falls shortly they will require to take drastic measures to find the necessary liquid to keep their businesses going.

TRANSVAAL BUSINESS.—The return of the refugees to the Rand will give an impetus to trade there, but the benefit to be derived therefrom goes at present mainly to Natal, as it is through Durban that importations are taking place in the first instance, while the more immediate needs of Johannesburg druggists are filled either by the local wholesale houses or those in Natal. Bloemfontein demands, which pass through the Cape Colony, have been heavy of late, and some good shipments of druggists' supplies have been made from both Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, but large consignments are still stored at the coast waiting the necessary permit to forward. The additional calls on coast houses, coupled with increased facilities of transport with other colonial centres, are all very welcome, since they show that events are now moving in the right direction, however slowly, and that a continued improvement may reasonably be looked for.

TRANSVAAL CUSTOMS RETURNS.—The Director of Customs, Pretoria, has favoured us with statistics showing the value of the following goods imported into the Transvaal for the quarter ending December 31, 1901:—

	£		£
Acetic acid and vinegar	1,035	Oil:—	
Apothecaryware:—		Castor...	632
Chemicals	26,274	Cocoanut	169
Cyanide potassium ...	3,659	Lard	368
Quicksilver	840	Lamp	6,358
Sulphuric acid ...	104	Linseed	838
Acids (other kinds) ...	583	Machine	4,184
Confectionery	12,869	Sweet	1,410
Glass:—		Other kinds	594
Bottles	2,412	Sheep dip	252
Other kinds	3,471	Soap:—.	
Honey	498	Common	9,224
Hops	3,361	Perfumed and toilet	3,843
Mineral waters	474	Spirit (perfumed) ...	2,907
		Turpentine	572

The above returns do ot include Government or other free importations known as "public stores." [Compare with statistics in our issue of January 25, p. 160.]

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—Whatever opinion the drug and allied export trades at home entertain as a whole regarding the situation in general and the immediate possibilities of trade in South Africa, there can be little doubt, says our correspondent, that the year opens with increased business facilities, and that a considerable improvement has taken place all round. Preparations go to show that a gradual resumption of trade relations between the five states comprising British South Africa may be looked forward to with confidence. The best indications of this fact is the slow but sure up-grade of wholesale trade at coast centres, those connected with the drug-trade having no cause to complain as to the volume of business coming their way, but the perplexity of forwarding arrangements both by sea and land continues, despite the efforts of the transport companies and merchants. It should not be understood from this that the whole country is rapidly approaching normal conditions, for such is not by any means the case. Those who should know declare that the war may go on for an indefinite period yet. From past experience it would be better, perhaps, to keep such a possibility well in mind, as hitherto the disregard of hard facts, together with the

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raising of false hopes, brought retribution in the shape of bitter disappointments to the home exporter and South African importer alike. The change for the better in the Cape Colony has been in evidence since the Cape Government took the defence of its borders and the administration of martial law into its own hands. The Colonial Government is at least practical, and some impossible personages who held equally impossible appointments have had to find other means of occupying their time since the new order of things. I do not suppose that there is a merchant of any standing in Cape Town—certainly not in the drug-trade—who is not anxiously awaiting the time, war finished or not, when the Cape Government will again take full charge of colonial affairs, as it has been very evident that the average British officer fails signally to appreciate the business man and the position in which he is placed, and what the business man thinks of the lack of consideration extended would not look well in print.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Danish Pharmacopœia.—A new edition of this work is now being prepared.

The German Apotheker Verein (Pharmaceutical Society) has now 3,334 ordinary, 21 extraordinary, 15 honorary, and 3 corresponding members.

New Botanical Gardens at Dahlen, near Berlin, are to be opened in June, 1904. The Curator (Privy Councillor Engler) is taking up his residence there in April of this year.

Dutch Women in Pharmacy.—A meeting of women pharmaceutical assistants was recently held at Amsterdam for the purpose of discussing the formation of a union of their own, but the Dutch Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association want the ladies to throw in their lot with them—naturally.

Appreciation.—The pharmacists of the province of Barcelona have placed in the new meeting-room of the College of Pharmacists of that town a commemorative plate in honour of Dr. Angelo Pulido y Fernandez, the Director-general of the Board of Health, who has done much towards bettering the condition of pharmacy in Spain.

Imitation of British Trade-marks.—Instances have been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade of effective assistance recently rendered by British consuls to importers of British goods into Turkey and China, the trade-marks on which were being imitated. As the imitation of British trade-marks is a common practice, the Board call the attention of manufacturers to the desirability of bringing cases of this kind to the notice of the consuls, who are always prepared to help with their advice, backed by action, if necessary.

Pumice-stone Industry in Italy.—There are about 200 pumice-stone quarries in the north-west part of the island of Lipari, but most of them are worked only from May to October, quite two-thirds being idle during the winter months. At the time of the greatest activity 800 workmen are employed, including 100 women. The pumice stone is sold to merchants who sort it, according to colour, weight and size, and then send it to Lipari, where it is cleaned and polished for market. There are fifteen grades of pumice stone recognised in the market.

Belgian Tariff Alterations.—A Belgian decree has been issued exempting certain essences and essential oils from customs duty on importation into Belgium. The following are included in the list:—Vegetable essences of the natural essential oils of bitter almonds, bergamot, cananga (ylang-ylang), lemons and their varieties, geranium, orris, jasmine, lemongrass, orange and its varieties, marjoram, sandalwood, sassafras, tuberose, and saffron, and perfumed unguents imported in receptacles of at least 10 kilos.

Brazil Imports Analysed.—The Board of Trade are informed that under a clause in the Brazilian Budget Law for the present year, all imported beverages and foodstuffs, without exception, must before clearance through the Customs be officially analysed. All such goods found to contain ingredients likely to be injurious to health—*e.g.*, boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of inferior quality, and sulphuric and other free mineral acids, &c.—in whatever quantity, will be condemned, the consignees being required to re-export the goods or submit to their destruction by the authorities. In addition, when re-exportation is not effected, the consignee will be fined. The operation of this enactment has already led to the condemnation of consignments of spirits and aërated waters, as well as foodstuffs.

A Commercial Bureau Wanted.—East Indian journals are taking up the cry for the establishment of a Commercial Department in connection with the Government. A writer in *Capital* states that "Even Russia is getting ahead of us in this matter. At St. Petersburg an Information Bureau of Trade and Commerce with Eastern Asia has been called into existence, and its branch establishments will be in Calcutta, Bombay, and other Indian ports immediately. The Russian Government are determined to give every assistance in their power to their own import and export merchants to extend their foreign trade on larger and more concerted lines than has hitherto been possible.

Wholesale Perfumers Meet.—The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States held its annual meeting in New York this month, when Mr. James E. Davis, of Detroit (President), furnished a report on the progress of the last year and the present conditions of business. Reports were also made by various standing committees, among them being the committee on legislation, of which Mr. Henry Dalley, of New York, is chairman. The proposed reciprocity treaty with France proved to be one of the main subjects discussed, since it contains a provision reducing the duty on manufactured perfumes 10 per cent. Mr. R. A. Hudnut, of New York, is chairman of the committee on importations and under-valuations. To this committee was referred a report from Mr. Dalley in which he called attention to the total valuation of perfumes and toilet imports in 1899, the figures being £500,000, mostly merchandise from France. He said one New York house representing a Parisian concern sold £400,000 worth of goods, and there were several other selling agents, known to do about an equal business. While these prices include the duty and profit of selling agents, he believed that, allowing every reasonable margin, there is clear proof of under-valuation in the Customs.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY.

The Annual General Meeting was held at 30 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Monday, March 3. Professor J. Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S. the President, delivered an address, dealing with the work of the year. He said the roll of members had been increased by thirty-six, making a total of 1,040 Fellows and Associates at present on the register, while there are 130 students recognised by the Council of the Institute. He remarked on the higher percentage of passes in the recent examinations, which he considered pointed to the fact that the thoroughness of the examinations is more fully realised by those preparing for them. He also mentioned the establishment of an examination in biological chemistry, by means of which the Council hope to encourage analytical chemists to pursue the study of bacteriology, and thus be able to deal with chemical work involving bacteriological knowledge. He called attention to the fact that the Institute held an examination in Ireland in July last, and that the Council hope in future to arrange for a regular examining centre in Dublin. During the past year the Council have ceased to recognise the junior, second class, and lower grade professional Preliminary examinations of various examining bodies, and they have now under reconsideration the subjects which shall be compulsory to persons intending to proceed to the examinations of the Institute. The Council also reported to the members that during the past year they had addressed to the Local Government Board, and to various county and borough authorities, communications with reference to the combination of the two appointments of medical officer of health and public analyst. The Council hold the opinion that under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, it is intended that the M.O.H. and P.A. should be two distinct persons, inasmuch as the medical officer is one of those officers empowered by the Act to submit suspected samples for analysis.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first business of the Council, which met on Wednesday was to elect Mr. R. A Robinson a councillor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Martindale Grants amounting to 43*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, and it was announced that the executors of the late Mr. E. M. Burden have sent a legacy of 100*l.* to the Fund. The Library Committee's report was presented in the usual skeleton form, and Mr. Gifford and Mr. Wootton again complained of the lack of information contained in the report. The President and other councillors explained that it is not advisable to make everything that transpires at the committee-meeting public, and Mr. Glyn-Jones reminded his fellow-councillors that the minute-books are open for their inspection. An interim report of the Dispensers' Committee was presented, showing that in the 716 institutions reviewed resident qualified dispensers, local chemists and druggists or medical men conduct the dispensing in 527 cases, a result which is much better than was anticipated when the committee was appointed. Mr. Wootton asked what had been done in the Army-compounder question, that being one of the principal reasons for appointing the committee. He was informed that the matter has not been overlooked, and that the committee are ready to hear evidence from dispensers who have returned from South Africa. The scheme formulated in Scotland for a university degree in pharmacy in connection with grants from the Carnegie Trust for poorer students was briefly explained by Mr. Storrar, and referred to the Library Committee. Mr. Glyn-Jones took exception to some reports he had received about the scheme, as certain passages implied that the universities had been approached officially. An assurance was given that the Society has not been compromised in any way.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 5, at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The meeting, called for 11 o'clock, began at 11.30. There were present the President (Mr. G. W. T. Newsholme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the President announced that he had received letters of apology for absence from Mr. Harrison and Mr. Park.

The Late Mr. Martindale.

A letter had also been received from Mrs. Martindale thanking the Council for the vote of sympathy passed at the previous meeting. The Wakefield Chemists' Association also sent to the Council a copy of a vote of sympathy the Association had passed on the death of Mr. Martindale.

Co-opting a Councillor.

Mr. Walter Hills moved a resolution that Mr. Richard Atkinson Robinson, 195 Brompton Road, S.W., be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Martindale. It was quite unnecessary for him (the speaker) to introduce Mr. Robinson, who was so well known in pharmacy. He was exceedingly loyal to the Society, had exceptional powers of debate, and an intimate personal acquaintance with many official persons. The inclusion of Mr. Robinson's name would add considerable weight to the Council.

Mr. Corder seconded the motion, and as no other name was brought forward the President put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Elections.

An unstated number of members and student-associates were elected to the Society, and nine persons were restored to their former position in the Society.

Money Matters.

The report of the Finance Committee was read. It shows balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account	1,739	3	11
Benevolent Fund account	483	9	2
Donation account	217	15	0
Orphan Fund account	321	7	3

and submitted for payment 2,568*l.* 9*s.* 4*d*, made up of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Journal	756	16	8
Salaries and annuities	715	8	4
Current expenses	600	0	0
Register and calendar	318	11	0
Taxes	184	4	6
Sundries	65	8	10

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report, mentioned that the executors of the late Mr. E. M. Burden, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., had sent the Benevolent Fund a legacy of 100*l.* Mr. Burden had contributed liberally to the Benevolent Fund during his life, and the legacy was characteristic of his life-long loyalty to the Society.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay the Bell scholars the second moiety of their scholarships.

Charity.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which,

The Vice-President said the applications for assistance had been smaller than usual, but grants of 20*l.*, 13*l.*, and 10*l.* were made to deserving cases.

The report was adopted.

Meagre Reports.

The report of the Library, Museum and House Committee was read. It mentioned that the attendances at the Society's libraries and museums had been published. One student was permitted to postpone his course of study in the Society's school till next term. The proposals of the Cardiff Association that the Society guarantee the University College of South Wales against loss in case it conducts a pharmacy course, were not recommended. A letter from Mr. Gifford, complaining of the inadequacy of the Library Committee's reports, was received, and a reply given that the work is chiefly administrative, consisting of conferences with the staff and other matters which it was not advisable to make public. The Editor, Advertising-agent, and Secretary conferred together in accordance with a scheme for conducting the *Journal*.

The committee, sitting afterwards as a Research Committee, received reports from Professors Collie and Greenish.

Dr. Symes said, in reference to the special number of the *Journal* published at the latter part of February, that it was originally designed with a view of helping the Benevolent Fund, and used to contain a list of subscribers under the various towns. That method, he believed, stimulated subscriptions, and besides, at present a chemist has no means of knowing, except he buys the Calendar, who are the subscribers in his own district. The *Journal* might have failed in that purpose, but he would like to know why the original intention had been departed from.

Mr. Gifford was sorry he could not express his satisfaction at the reply of the Library Committee to his letter. Surely the resources of the Committee were not so exhausted that they could not give some information in the report. He was quite unable to gather anything from it. Either the report said too much or too little; for instance, there was a meeting to consider some scheme in connection with the *Journal*, but no idea given of what the scheme was. It was also stated that Professors Collie and Greenish reported; surely the report could go a little further and give some information.

Mr. Carteighe: The reports are verbal; perhaps Mr. Gifford is under some misapprehension about them.

The President said it was many years since the special

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number of the *Journal* gave the list of subscribers to the Benevolent Fund. It was before his presidency.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the idea was dropped because it was found that the cost of the paper and printing was very considerable. There were also postage difficulties, which made the number a failure, and loss of money. It must be remembered also that another purpose of the number was the rectification of the register, which part of the scheme still went on.

Dr. SYMES was sorry to hear that the scheme was a failure, as he was largely responsible for the special number. He accepted Mr. Carteighe's explanation, but he could not help thinking that the subscriptions had very much increased; they had double the amount of money now to what they had.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: They have increased since we discontinued the number.

Dr. SYMES: Well, we get money from somewhere. I have no wish to force the matter on the Committee if they are satisfied that there is no useful purpose in publishing the names of the subscribers.

Mr. WALTER HILLS was sorry Mr. Gifford was not satisfied with the paragraph dealing with his complaint. If there is anything of importance involving any departure from precedence it is always stated.

Mr. WOOTTON said he could not help supporting in some respects what Mr. Gifford had said. There must be many matters of great importance which could be made public, but it seemed that the Committee had decided not to give the members any information. In the Welsh case, for instance, he should think the Cardiff chemists would like to know the reasons why the application was refused, and he saw no reason why they should not be given. Was there nothing worth telling the members after the interview with Professors Collie and Greenish? He thought the members who were paying for the research work had a right to know.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he was responsible for the report being circulated amongst the members. There were, however, many things it was not advisable to make public. He had every sympathy with those Councillors who required more information, but less now than he had before the President's statement at the last meeting that any member was at liberty at any time to see the minute-book of any committee.

Mr. GIFFORD looked at it from the point of view of the members of the Society, who had a right to information as to the conduct of the Society.

The TREASURER said the committee sat for five or six hours, and the report would be a long one, even if boiled down to the most concentrated form. He thought the Council should show confidence in the committee, which often dealt with the most delicate matters. The report seemed to him a very fair one, but to give the reasons for refusing the guarantee in the Cardiff case would be unwise, and not to the interest of the Society.

Mr. COOPER said the committee kept nothing back which they thought should be made public.

Mr. TAYLOR was surprised that any member should have had any doubt as to his right to inspect the minute-books. The Council acted as the safeguard of the Society, and if any question arose on which he could not get information he should not hesitate to bring it before the Council.

The PRESIDENT, replying to the remarks of the critics, reminded Dr. Symes that the publication of the subscribers' names to the Benevolent Fund cut both ways. A man, seeing his fellow-chemists subscribing one or two guineas, and not being able to give a like amount, probably did not give at all. The fund had increased owing to the greater personal interest of the Society's officers throughout the country. In reply to Mr. Gifford, he would like to ask him if he would carry out his principle of making public the work of the General Purposes Committee? He would like also to remind Mr. Wootton that the work of the research laboratory was published periodically, and it would be useless and taking up a deal of time to give it in the committee's reports. The special number of the *Journal* would, he thought, be a success.

PUBLIC DISPENSING.

The PRESIDENT then announced that the Committee appointed to consider the conditions upon which dispensing is carried out in the public institutions of Great Britain had presented an interim report. The report had been delayed through no fault of the Committee.

The SECRETARY then read the report, which showed that the Committee had reviewed the dispensing-arrangements of 716 institutions. These were divided into two classes: (1) those cases where dispensers are appointed, and (2) cases in which dispensers are not appointed. In the first class there were 381 institutions, employing 214 dispensers with the Pharmacy Act qualification, 37 with the Apothecaries' Hall certificate, 20 Army compounders, and in 110 cases the dispenser had no qualification. The Pharmacy Act qualified dispensers were thus 59·16 per cent. Of the institutions where dispensers were not appointed, in 211 cases the dispensing was done under the superintendence of the medical man, and in 102 cases by local chemists and druggists. In 22 cases the information received was insufficient to include in the statistics. The result of the inquiries show that in 527 cases the dispensing is done either by qualified dispensers, local chemists and druggists, or medical men, which leads to the impression that public authorities are fully aware of the responsibility of the position of the dispensers in the institutions under their control. There is a class of institution, however, in which the safety of the public in the matter of qualified dispensing is not apparently of much importance.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Council would be pleased to hear that the dispensing at public institutions was done in rather a better way than was anticipated. The dispensing in 75 per cent. of the public institutions was controlled by qualified men. There was no doubt the inquiry would do good by setting some of the public bodies to consider the question of qualified dispensers in the same way that the circular sent out by the Local Government Board to local authorities on the supply of carbolic acid had called attention to the poisons regulations. The inquiry was responsible for some good already, and he had no doubt it would result in putting public dispensing on a better basis.

Mr. SOUTHALL: There may be many institutions which have not reported.

Mr. GLYN-JONES explained that the list was compiled from information received from the divisional secretaries. He had been struck by the large amount of efficient help the Society had received from the divisional secretaries in this inquiry. He had thought that public dispensing was not so well done as it had turned out to be. Mr. Glyn-Jones also mentioned that the 110 institutions where unqualified dispensers were employed were not what some people would call public institutions. He hoped the report would show those responsible for public institutions that it was advisable to employ qualified dispensers.

Mr. WOOTTON said when the inquiry was instituted one of the reasons was the unsatisfactory state of dispensing in the Army. No mention was made in the report of anything connected with the Army. He did not know whether it had been thought advisable to get evidence from the Army compounders who have returned from the war.

The PRESIDENT: The matter has not been lost sight of. Perhaps Mr. Carteighe will explain what he did in the matter.

Mr. CARTEIGHE explained that it was found that the committee of the War Office which was sitting to inquire into the medical organisation of the Army was only a temporary one, and dealt with surgical and medical matters solely. A complete committee would be sitting later, and it was probable that with a proper amount of courtesy and argument the Dispensing Committee might be able to impress it with the importance of having dispensing done by qualified persons. He was afraid the committee would not sit till the conclusion of the Boer war, but hoped the Society would be able to impress upon it that Army compounders are not the safest persons to intrust with the dispensing for the Army.

Mr. WOOTTON: There are many young men in the country who have returned from South Africa who could give the committee information.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We are prepared to see them and put ourselves in touch with them, but I do not think it advisable to do it in a public manner.

Mr. CROSS said it was hardly the time to debate the subject, as the report was only an interim one. He was

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glad things were not so bad as they thought they were at the time the committee was appointed. It would be easier to correct the little there was to correct.

The Vice-President thanked the Council for looking over the delay in producing the report, and also the divisional secretaries for sending in the necessary information. Amongst the unqualified dispensers were some good old servants of Boards of Guardians who could not be dismissed. That class of person would in course of time die out, and so the number of unqualified dispensers would be lessened.

Mr. Walter Hills informally thanked the Vice-President and Mr. Glyn-Jones for the amount of work they had done.

The Treasurer said it was not possible to forecast what the action of the Council would be when the final report was presented; but in the meantime the members could bring their personal influence to bear when an election of a dispenser took place in their district. A little gentle pressure could do a good deal in influencing the appointment of a qualified dispenser.

The President, in putting the report, mentioned that there are more than 716 institutions in the country where medicines are dispensed, but that number only had been investigated.

Mr. R. Mumford was appointed Divisional Secretary for Cardiff.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Society was fixed for Wednesday, May 28, at noon, and the Library Committee was charged with the duty of preparing the annual report.

The Poisons Committee.

Mr. Harrison, the deputy clerk of the Privy Council, notified to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that Mr. Walter Hills had been appointed a member of the Poisons Committee in place of the late Mr. Martindale.

Education in Scotland.

Mr. Rutherford Hill, the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland, sent a communication from the Executive of the North British Branch in reference to the Preliminary examination certificates, in which it was suggested that candidates possessing Leaving certificates should be allowed to complete the examination by passing the remainder of the subjects under any of the examining bodies recognised by the Society. The letter went on to say that the resolution was agreed to by the Executive, and ordered to be sent to the Council.

Mr. Storrar: I do not think it should be said it was agreed to.

[The reply was not made public, as the Council at this stage went into committee.]

The communication was referred to the Library Committee.

Another letter from the same source referred to the discussion on pharmaceutical education and the Carnegie trust, which took place on February 21 in Edinburgh. The meeting at which the discussion took place approved of Mr. Tocher's idea, and submitted it to the Council. A General Purposes Committee had been in the meantime empowered to take further steps to elaborate the scheme.

This was also referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Storrar said he would like to see the question discussed by the Council as soon as possible, but recognised the wisdom of remitting it first to a committee. He would like, however, to say a word or two in explanation of the scheme. Last year a large sum of money was put at the disposal of the Scottish Universities by Mr. Carnegie, and the question came before the North British Branch as to whether pharmaceutical students could not obtain some of the advantages of the scheme. It was found that the fund would not benefit students who were not connected with one of the universities A committee then considered how pharmacy students could be brought under the scheme, and reported that if such a scheme as the one laid before the Council could be carried out, many of the universities were willing to give every assistance. That report was submitted to the Council last year. The next stage was the meeting of a fortnight ago, when Mr. Tocher made an elaborate statement on the subject, and, without expressing any opinion on the matter it was placed before the Society. Nothing had been done to commit the Society. The chief points they had considered were (1) to provide for the teaching of pharmacy in the universities, or extra-mural schools under the control of the universities; (2) to institute a degree in pharmacy; (3) to secure the benefits of the Carnegie trust for the poorer students. The discussion to obtain these objects had been conducted with perfect loyalty to the Council, and he had not heard any objections to them from that source. Outside the Council there had been several objections. It was stated that the Executive had taken upon itself a little more power than it ought to do in making such an inquiry. Now, he thought it was a distinct advantage to have such a body as the Executive, which could discuss questions without in any way committing the Council. Another objection was that the degree would interfere with the position of Major men. There was a good deal in that, but he would like to point out that the Society did not exist for the Major men. If a degree was an advantage to the Society and to pharmacy, that was sufficient reason for bringing it forward. Strong objection had also been taken that it would bring about an emigration of Scotch bachelors of pharmacy to the South. Well, perhaps that would not altogether be a disadvantage. (Laughter.) If Scotchmen could cross the Tweed from their side he would remind the Council that it could be crossed from the other side as well. He had read a report of a meeting at Manchester, in which a wish was expressed to have a curriculum and degree at the English Universities, as well as in Scotland. Mr. Storrar hoped the discussion would be first on the general question as to whether it was advisable to arrange for pharmaceutical education to be given in Universities, and then on the details. The details would have to be fixed by the Universities, and he took it that as they paid the piper they had a right to call the tune. The thanks of the Society were due to the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble to draw up the scheme, and for his own part he thought it was exceedingly desirable that the Society should be connected with the Universities.

Mr. Glyn-Jones was glad the scheme was to be sent to a committee, as it would then be thoroughly discussed. He did not see that giving assistance to the poorer students was sufficient reason for setting up a degree in pharmacy. His mind was relieved to hear Mr. Storrar say that nothing had been done to commit the Society. He would point out, however, that one of the pamphlets which had been sent to the Council, and which bore no mark of its origin, certainly implied official sanction of the scheme. It seemed a serious thing to imply that a suggestion to allow an outside body to set up pharmacy examinations had been officially approved of. He noticed a remark that it had been desired that universities should be asked to conduct the examinations in botany and chemistry for the Qualifying examination. He (the speaker) had never heard such an expression of opinion by the Council, and would like to know where it emanated from. He had an open mind as to the desirability of obtaining assistance for the poorer students, but when asked to set up a degree in pharmacy to attain that end it was a weighty matter. He had no hesitation in saying that no such degree was desirable in pharmacy. He was perfectly satisfied with the hall-mark the Society gave as the result of the Minor or Major examination. Another statement made in the pamphlet was that pharmacy should be learnt from the principal whilst the young man was an apprentice, and that then a curriculum of botany and chemistry would be taken. He always understood the Society had contended that botany and chemistry were the groundwork upon which a knowledge of pharmacy was to be built. He trusted the scheme would not, in the meantime, be further elaborated, as was suggested; it seemed at present perfect. As far as he could make out, the scheme had already been placed before the universities, whereas the Council had been assured that it was quite in an embryonic stage.

Mr. Storrar: I think it is quite clear that nothing can be done officially without the consent of the Society.

The President: As the matter is to go to a committee, I really ought not to have allowed it to be discussed; but perhaps Mr. Glyn-Jones will make another speech to the committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Storrar's name was added to the Library Committee.

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as it was thought advisable to have his views placed before the committee.

This terminated the public business.

MARTINDALE MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of pharmacists was held in the Council Chamber, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on March 4, for the purpose of considering what form the proposed memorial to the late William Martindale should take. There were present the President (G. W. T. Newsholme), Vice-President (C. B. Allen), Treasurer (S. R. Atkins), Secretary (R. Bremridge), and Messrs. I. Bourdas, E. N. Butt, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, O. Corder, A. C. Flack, S. Frost, R. L. Gifford, A. E. Goodall, W. F. Gulliver, W. L. Howie, J. Humphrey, T. Maben, Peter MacEwan, A. E. Marsh, W. A. H. Naylor, W. J. I. Philp, D. Storrar, C. Symes, G. S. Taylor, J. C. Umney, W. P. Want, W. Warren, S. J. Weston, S. W. Woolley, and A. C Wootton.

The PRESIDENT explained the object of the meeting, and invited suggestions as to the form the memorial should take, mentioning at the same time that it was desirable that the money required should be contributed in small amounts from a large number of subscribers rather than that large sums should be given by few individuals.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN suggested that a replica of the very fine bust of Mr. Martindale which was exhibited in the Royal Academy be obtained. He knew that Mr. Martindale had a high opinion of the bust as a portrait, and, moreover, the sculptor, Mr. Taubman, was on the register of chemists and druggists. He suggested this as the basis of a memorial.

Mr. G. S TAYLOR said, from conversation he had recently had, Mrs Martindale would, he knew, be glad to lend the bust for reproduction. Personally he would like to see both a portrait and a bust, and Mr. Taubman had named a portrait-painter in a neighbouring studio with whom he would be pleased to collaborate.

Mr. CARTEIGHE thought the suggestion for a bust was good. There would be a great difficulty for an artist who did not know Mr. Martindale to convey the life and geniality which were so characteristic of him, and moreover a portrait from a photograph is not a work of art.

Mr. G. S. TAYLOR mentioned that the cost of a replica of the Taubman bust would be about 150*l.*

Mr. CARTEIGHE then moved a resolution that it was desirable that steps be taken to procure a bust in marble of the late Mr. William Martindale, to be placed in the Society's house, which motion Mr. MACEWAN seconded.

Mr. J. C. UMNEY next made the suggestion that the second Council medal be renamed the Martindale pharmacy medal, and that a fund to provide a gift of books on pharmacy to the winner of the medal be started.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it would require 200*l.* to provide for 5*l.* gift of books yearly, and the die of a medal would run to 40*l.* or 50*l.* It rather depended on the amount received in subscriptions as to what supplementary form the memorial could take. It was desirable that the subscriptions be quite voluntary.

Mr. G. S. TAYLOR asked if Mr. Carteighe would consent to be treasurer to the fund if an appeal were issued, and Mr. CARTEIGHE replied that he would.

The PRESIDENT thought they should put away any thought of a scholarship, as that involved too much money. (Mr. CARTEIGHE, interposing, put the amount at 3,000*l.*) They might, however, supplement an existing scholarship, such as the Redwood, but there were objections to coupling two names in a scholarship.

Mr. CARTEIGHE took it that there would be a large number of subscribers, but the amounts realised might not be large.

The VICE-PRESIDENT did not think the resolution bound them to the bust alone; he rather liked the suggestion put forward by Mr. Umney. He thought a sum of 500*l.* would be raised, which would enable them to do something beside providing a bust.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the resolution did not fetter them to do nothing else than provide a bust.

Mr. UMNEY gave his reason for preferring a medal, as being presented annually it would keep the memory of Mr. Martindale green.

Mr. MARSH asked if medical men could contribute to the fund as well as chemists.

The PRESIDENT replied that he saw no objection to asking medical men to subscribe.

Mr. HOWIE thought they should first provide the bust, and after that something such as a scholarship to hand down to posterity.

Mr. MACEWAN reminded the meeting that all the present scholarships except the Jacob Bell were practically failures.

Mr. ATKINS thought the memorial depended largely on the amount of money raised. He would suggest that a bust be first obtained, and after that, if funds permitted, books could be provided for successful students. These books, with Mr. Martindale's name upon them, would be an excellent method of perpetuating his memory.

Mr. BOURDAS raised the question of the limit to be put on subscriptions, and suggested that the amount from each person do not exceed 2*l.* 2*s.*

The motion was then supplemented in accordance with these expressed wishes so that it read as follows:—

With the view of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Martindale, a past-President of this Society, it is desirable that steps be taken to procure a bust of our late deceased friend, to be placed in the House of this Society, and, in the event of the response being satisfactory, a medal or some other encouragement for the advancement of pharmacy be provided, the exact nature of which shall be determined at a subsequent meeting of subscribers.

Mr. WOOTTON thought they ought not to limit the material of the bust to marble; it might perhaps be desirable to have it in bronze.

Mr. BUTT thought a bronze bust would not cost so much as a marble one, and proceeded to speak of the way metal busts are made. The resolution in its amended form was put and carried unanimously.

It was next decided that subscriptions should not exceed 2*l.* 2*s.* from each person.

The following were then appointed the committee:—

President, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.
Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Allen.

Atkins, S. R.	Howie, W. L.
Boa, Peter	Naylor, W. A. H.
Bremridge, R.	Philp, W. J. I.
Carteighe, M.	Storrar, D.
Cooper, A.	Taylor, G. S.
Gulliver, W. F.	Umney, J. C.

Mr. Carteighe was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Taylor Secretary.

A subscription-list was then opened as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. T. W. Newsholme	2	2	0	W. L. Howie	2	2	0
S. R. Atkins	2	2	0	Albert Cooper ...	1	1	0
Chas. B Allen ...	2	2	0	A. J. Bullen Cooper...	1	1	0
W. J. Ignatius Philp	2	2	0	H. Creemer Cooper ...	1	1	0
W. Fred. Gulliver ...	2	2	0	E. R. Marsh	1	1	0
Charles Umney ...	2	2	0	I. Bourdas	2	2	0
John C. Umney ...	2	2	0	I. Bourdas, jun. ...	2	2	0
H. C. Wright... ...	2	2	0	M. Carteighe	2	2	0
Ernest A. Umney ...	1	1	0	E. N. Butt	2	2	0
W. A. H. Naylor ...	2	2	0	A. C. Wootton ...	1	1	0
John Humphrey ...	1	1	0	George S. Taylor ...	1	1	0
Peter MacEwan ...	1	1	0	Dr. C. Symes	1	1	0
Thos. Maben	1	1	0	W. S. Glyn-Jones ...	1	1	0
W. Philip Want ...	2	2	0	R. Bremridge... ...	2	2	0
S. J. Weston	1	1	0	Proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST	2	2	0
Wm. Warren	2	2	0				
D. Storrar	1	1	0				

Further subscriptions will be announced weekly or as often as is necessary. They may be sent to

Mr. GEORGE S. TAYLOR,
Hampden House, London, N.W.

Cheques and postal-orders should be made payable to "Michael Carteighe."

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, 92 Victoria Street, W., has published an English translation of the catalogue of apparatus and appliances for experiments with animals issued by F. and M. Lautenschlager, Berlin. It is a gruesome business which makes one's flesh creep, and its publication is intended, as the Hon. Stephen Coleridge says, to show "that anything is better than that such things should be."

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Winter Session.

Society of Chemical Industry.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING was held on February 26 at University College, Nottingham, Dr. Stanley Kipping, F.R.S., being in the chair, when Mr. WILTON P. RIX, late manager of Doulton's Lambeth Art Pottery, read a paper on

INSOLUBLE LEAD FRITS AND GLAZES.

The author dealt at the outset with the action of the Home Office in regard to its efforts to stamp out plumbism from the pottery industry. The amount of lead-poisoning, although decreasing, is still considered to be more than is warranted in the interests of the operatives. Dr. T. E. Thorpe was instructed by the Home Office to take up the research, with the result that he recommended that all lead should be used in the fritted form, and enunciated the principle to be observed in compounding such frits in the following terms:—

Providing the ratio obtained by dividing the sum of equivalent percentages of acidic oxides, calculated as SiO_2, into the sum of equivalent percentages of basic oxides, calculated as PbO, does not exceed two, the amount of lead dissolved by 0·25 per cent. of HCl seldom exceeds 2 per cent. calculated on 100 parts of the frit.

This test was intended to represent the action of the gastric-juice upon the lead particles inhaled by the workers.

Bearing in mind that lead is introduced in the glaze chiefly on account of its great fusibility, high refractive power, great fluidity, ready combination in compound silicate, as well as the beauty of its effect in coloured glazes, the importance that the lead contents in insoluble frits should be kept as high as possible will be understood. Now the lead content of soft Majolica and some other glazes often exceeds 65 per cent., but the highest content of lead present in any frit with solubility below 2 per cent. is 64 per cent. On the other hand, the lead content of earthenware glazes ranges only from 10 per cent. to about 22 per cent., and in china glazes from 2 per cent. to 21 per cent. In these cases, therefore, the use of insoluble frits, so far as lead contents are concerned, is an easy matter. Discussing the properties that demand attention, the author pointed out that the increase of certain bases added to the viscous character of a frit, the most important being alumina and lime.

In the preparation of frits from lead monoxide, as both monosilicates and bisilicates are extremely fluid and exercise a corrosive action on the brickwork, special precautions have to be taken in the construction of the furnaces. Mr. Rix said that in no case in which the formulæ in use can be converted from raw to fritted lead has he found any difficulty in producing ware equal to that made with the raw glazes. The paper was illustrated by an extensive exhibit, amongst which were specimens of Derby china prepared with the new glazes, and which lacked none of the excellence for which this ware is noted.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. P. H. MELLOR, G. J. WARD, R. M. CAVEN, J. GOLDING, and the CHAIRMAN took part. Mr. RIX, in his reply, said the cause of glaze shelling off was just the opposite of the cracking of the glaze which he had explained. It was in both cases a question of the difference in the coefficient of expansion between the material of the ware and the glaze. In regard to alumina, it generally played the part of a base; but there were certain mixtures containing aluminate of cobalt forming a light blue, where it took the place of an acid. He regarded alumina as occupying a midway or neutral position, and so considered it in his calculations. There is no doubt, however, that alumina increases the fusion-point. At the same time, two glazes may have an identical fusion-point, and yet the one may be fluid and the other viscous, the two properties not being necessarily related. The CHAIRMAN said that, after listening to Mr. Rix's reply, the importance of the subject was made even clearer than when listening to the facts in detail. A hearty vote of thanks to the author terminated the proceedings.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

AT the meeting held on February 26, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair, Mr. PETER BOA delivered a lecture on "Fishes and Flowers in Liddlesdale," which was illustrated by a fine series of lantern-slides. Mr. J. W. PLENDERLEITH then told the meeting "How the Minor Examination is conducted" at 36 York Place, Edinburgh.

Optical Society.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., on February 27. The report of the Council, which was presented at the meeting by Mr. W. Salt (Hon. Secretary), showed that at the end of 1901 there were 227 members, a slight decrease on the preceding year. Reference was made to the optical standards, and educational committees appointed by the Society, and whose reports are expected soon. An information bureau has been established for the benefit of members, and it is intended to publish extracts from the bureau record-book under the title of "Notes and Queries." The accounts of the Society were also presented, showing a balance of 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to carry forward to the accumulated fund. The subscription-income for 1901 was 175*l.* 7*s.*

The report was adopted by the meeting, after which the election of officers and councillors took place. Mr. Chas. Hyatt-Woolf was elected President, and Mr. James Aitchison Honorary Treasurer, the office of Honorary Secretary being vacant. The retiring President (Mr. W. A. Dixey) and other officers were thanked for their services during the past year, and the new President took the vacant chair for the rest of the meeting. Mr. D. MARKS called attention to the accommodation provided at the meetings of the Society, and after an interesting discussion it was referred to the Council to consider whether it is adequate for the requirements of the Society. The PRESIDENT expressed the opinion that the time has arrived when the Society might have rooms of its own.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of the above Association was held on February 27. Mr. NORWOOD opened a discussion on

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE CHEMIST.

That the chemist is classed socially as a tradesman and not as a professional man is, he thought, beyond dispute, but his education entitles him to be the social equal of the clergyman, lawyer, doctor, or veterinary surgeon. This raised the question, What is the difference between a profession and a trade? which Mr. Norwood could not answer. The mere buying and selling of goods, whether across a counter or elsewhere, does not define a trade any more than the exercise of skill and knowledge constitutes a profession. Self-advertisement, he thought, has an inverse ratio influence on the social status of the individual. The speaker then went on to ask, How is it that the chemist of to-day is not regarded with the same respect as his predecessors? Can it be possible that his position in the social scale becomes lower as his term of apprenticeship shortens? Originally of seven years' duration, each decade sees a tendency to shorten the years of apprenticeship, and the youth of to-day also expects to draw a salary, and generally to place himself on the same level as the grocer's boy. For this unhappy state of affairs the master is to blame, as he looks upon his apprentice as a source of cheap labour. Drug companies also, Mr. Norwood thought, contribute to the social detriment of the chemist. Messrs. TOMBLIN, WOOD, BILLINGTON, MATHEW, NASH, and WALKER joined in the discussion.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the Association was held at the Royal Institution on February 27, Mr. T. F. Abraham (Vice-President) in the chair.

A vote of sympathy was passed with Mrs. Martindale and family in the recent sad bereavement they had suffered by the death of Mr. Wm. Martindale, all the speakers referring

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in the highest terms to Mr. Martindale's valuable contributions to pharmacy, his considerate attitude towards the junior members of the profession, and his unfailing courtesy and kindness of heart.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH exhibited a new resin, extracted from indiarubber in one of the processes of purification. He said that he had little or no information to give concerning the article, as the individuals who had given it to him were very reticent with regard to its method of production. He simply showed it as a matter of curiosity and of probable future interest.

A sample of *Cassia auriculata* was also shown by Mr. Wardleworth. It evidently used to be of some commercial interest, as it was referred to by Bentley in one of the earliest editions of his book. It was there stated that it was used as a dyeing material, and sometimes in medicine for producing the same effect as jiquirity seeds in ophthalmic practice. This specimen attracted considerable attention, and Mr. P. H. MARSDEN said that he had, from an old sample of Alexandrian senna-leaves in the collection of the University College, picked out some seeds which were in every way identical with the sample shown. Mr. Wardleworth said that he was not aware that cassia auriculata was used to any extent as an adulterant nowadays.

A specimen which attracted general attention was the *Piper ribisioides*—a spurious cubeb which had come under the attention of the exhibitor during the past few months. It was a most subtle adulterant of the genuine article, and might very easily be accepted as the true description, from which, however, it differed in many respects.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM wished to know if the sample shown had given a different reaction from the genuine description according to the B.P. test, because he was under the impression that cubebs of differing ages gave different reactions when the acid test was applied. He believed that a sample of cubebs about which he was doubtful some years ago, and which gave an unsatisfactory acid reaction, would afterwards test correctly in consequence of the changes which had taken place owing to the maturing of the fruit.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH stated that the result of the acid test in connection with the spurious cubebs had given a very distinct brown reaction instead of the crimson indicated by the B.P., and, furthermore, that when Mr. J. H. E. Evans had distilled a small parcel of the spurious kind the resulting oil had been entirely different in every respect from the true oil of cubebs.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY said it might interest Mr. Abraham to know that he had in his possession cubebs of widely-differing ages which all gave the correct acid test, and he therefore thought that very little reliance was to be placed upon the theory of differing ages.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH promised to give further particulars of the spurious fruit at an early date, as he was now engaged upon fuller microscopic examination of the true and spurious berries.

Mr. PROSPER H. MARSDEN then read his paper on

X-RAY WORK IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL,

in which particulars were given of some of the many interesting cases which he had radiographed in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Reference was made to the great value of the *x*-rays in diagnosing the position and extent of fractures, it being the practice at the Liverpool Infirmary to radiograph the limb if swelling or inflammation exist, so as to minimise the pain of examination to the patient. The *x*-rays are also useful in diagnosing diseases of the bones. The most difficult cases to radiograph are those in which the pelvis is concerned, but there is reason to hope that soon it will be possible to get satisfactory negatives of the most deeply-seated organs of the body.

The lecture was illustrated by a full series of lantern-slides, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Marsden.

Leeds and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on February 28 at the Church Institute, Leeds, when a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy, Radiography, and Tesla's High-tension Currents" was delivered by the PRESIDENT (Mr. F. W. Branson, F.I.C.). The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Worfolk, of Ilkley, and there was a large attendance, including a number of ladies. After explaining at some length, with lantern illustrations, the difference between the waves of sound and light in the ether of space, the lecturer went on to describe the Hertzian waves, and their use in wireless telegraphy. Each phase of the subject was demonstrated by experiments with electrical and other apparatus. The lecture was listened to with keen attention throughout, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Branson.

Reading Chemists' Association.

THE Association met on February 27 at Reading College, to listen to an interesting paper by Mr. F. F. A. Tunbridge on

THE CHEMIST AS A MECHANIC,

With the inclusion in a chemist's business of side-lines, it is becoming, he said, more a necessity that the chemist should possess mechanical skill. He had come across a statement that a chemist should be able to do anything from driving a nail to building a boat, but without going so far as the latter there is a good deal of truth underlying the idea. The chemical laboratory affords a certain amount of mechanical training: fitting-up tubes with corks, and mastering the art of glass-blowing, take up much of the student's time. The fitting-up of the elaborate apparatus required in the complicated operations included in the Major syllabus forms a splendid means of training one's mechanical ingenuity and constructive ability. When the examination-period has passed, there are many opportunities of exercising mechanical skill. In the photographic department, for instance, it is needful to understand the working and adjustment of cameras so as to be able to reload or repair them when brought in. In the repairing department it is really wonderful what can be accomplished with the aid of a glue-pot, a few small screws, and a fair amount of patience. It is a distinct advantage to a photographic chemist to be able to adjust a camera-shutter; shutters often jamb, and usually at most inconvenient times. If enlarging and printing work is undertaken, it comes much cheaper to make the many conveniences and improvements than if they were purchased. A friend of his at Canterbury who makes meteorological observations has constructed his own sunshine-recorder, anemometer, and rain-gauge. The apparatus is very simple in design, but extremely accurate. With a supply of valves and washers and a pair of small-nosed pliers a leaky seltzogene can be repaired much quicker than if it has to be sent to London. If the thread on the head or collar of the seltzogene is worn so that the screw does not bite it cannot be repaired at home, and if sent to Town the cost of repairing and the carriage would cost nearly as much as a new seltzogene. Hot-water bottles with leaky stoppers, enemas with the valves gone wrong, spray-producers and chloride-of-ammonium inhalers out of order, and electrical-apparatus are other things which a chemist should be able to repair—all these examples are apart from the many cases in which the working-appliances of the chemist need doctoring up, which are numerous. Mr. Tunbridge finished by exhorting his hearers not to be afraid to charge for their services in repairing apparatus for customers. Some chemists are much too diffident about the matter; it is not good business to charge simply the cost of the material.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Association was held on February 27, the President (Mr. J. W. Peck) being in the chair. The subject was the best

SYSTEMATIC METHODS FOR THE PHARMACIST.

Mr. PECK thought in order to succeed it was necessary to be conscientious, and that the man who used common-sense methods succeeded best. He deprecated the practice of making the front-counter a gossiping-place, and said chemists should be careful about their personal appearance. Accuracy was an essential to success, and another point put forward by Mr. Peck was that there should be one price for

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everything, and that every prescription should bear a private mark indicating the price paid.

Mr. Tweedy made similar remarks, and added that the pharmacist should be patriarchal-looking, and assume, at any rate, the appearance of knowledge.

Mr. Matthews divided the subject into two divisions—methods used behind the scenes and methods of treating customers—and urged that a pharmacist should make as many pharmaceutical preparations as possible.

Mr. Franklin advocated more reciprocity amongst chemists in buying, so that they might get better terms.

Mr. Ffoulkes pointed out that practical methods of business must be adapted to suit the requirements of different environments.

Mr. Frost remarked that where local Associations existed combined buying could often be practised.

Mr. Lownsbrough referred to dispensing methods, and asked what was the best plan to adopt to ensure that the patient got the correct dose? Bottles, he pointed out, varied very much in size, and, as a rule, the patient got no two doses alike.

Mr. Latreille also spoke, and the President, replying, said the best system to employ in dispensing was to use an unmarked bottle, and make up the medicine in a stoppered measure. If the bottle was not of the right capacity it would be discovered at once when filling from the stoppered measure.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held on February 28, Mr. W. McKinnell in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr F. Cowdery) reported that he invited the ten or twelve chemists who signified their approval of the proposal to unite with the Federation at a special meeting, but only three of them replied to his invitation.

Mr. Ashford hoped that the Association would not give the matter up, as it was very important that the chemists of Northamptonshire should be federated. It was resolved to hold the annual dinner on March 20, and the annual meeting on April 4.

Mr. Flinton Harris asked whether the Association could not take steps in promoting early-closing among the chemists of Northampton, so that they would have the opportunity of obtaining a little recreation.

The Chairman suggested that the subject be discussed at the next meeting.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held on March 3. Mr. Phillips (President) presided over a good number of members. It was decided that the Association become affiliated with the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations; after which Mr. Gibson opened a discussion on

The Apprenticeship question,

which, he said, is very much in evidence at the present time. He knew it is difficult to get hold of the right sort of youths as apprentices, and this he put down to the present system of education, where too much or too little is taught in their schools, and there is a want of groundwork or foundation on which to build by hard work and energy a superstructure that will do credit to the apprentice and his instructors. The Minor presents difficulties to some assistants which appear to be insurmountable; but Mr. Gibson believed that the dread of the Minor would be done away with if the examination were divided and a compulsory curriculum were imposed. The curriculum would not do everything, but would do as much as anything to raise the status of the chemist.

Mr. Phillips agreed with Mr. Gibson's remarks, especially that the raising of the Minor should have been taken with a curriculum. The students could attend local technical schools, as a large amount of the work required for the Minor is taken there.

Several other members supported Mr. Gibson's remarks.

Festivities.

Huddersfield Diners.

As briefly mentioned last week, the inaugural dinner of the Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association was held on February 26 at the Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield. Mr. R C. Walshaw (the President of the Association) presided, and was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, F. W. Branson (Leeds), Silson (Bradford), Dixon (Halifax), Rhodes (Dewsbury), Fox (Sheffield), Judge (Wakefield), and about thirty members of the Huddersfield Society.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. R. Cuthbert (Huddersfield), the oldest member of the craft in Huddersfield, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." Speaking as one who took over a business at the age of 19½, two years before the passing of the Pharmacy Act in 1868, he urged upon the young men of to-day the importance of undergoing a much more systematic course of study than was possible under the circumstances of his day. Mr. Cuthbert also referred to the late Mr. Wm. Martindale as an exceptional example of the great capacity which the pharmacist might bring to bear upon affairs.

Mr. Newsholme, in his reply, spoke of the death of Mr. Martindale. A kinder-hearted man, he said, never lived, and his services to pharmacists would be remembered by members of the craft all over the world. Mr. Newsholme then referred to his connection with Huddersfield, where he served his apprenticeship, observing that he passed his Preliminary examination in Mr. Fell's back shop—(laughter)—and worked very hard in that town for seven years. The work of those days for the apprentice was not very nice for one who had left a good school with the idea that he intended to be a gentleman; but he did not think, after all, that the young men of to-day would be any worse off for a little of the hard work of those times. He agreed with Mr. Cuthbert in putting emphasis on the true professional side of pharmacy, and to that end hoped that a better spirit would be cultivated than there was at the present time. They were bound to put education in the front rank, and the chemists of the country ought to be thankful to the Council of the Society for giving prominence to that matter. It was the whole basis of the various Pharmacy Acts, and the only basis possible for the increased prosperity of the craft. Referring to the Poisons Committee, he said it was unreasonable to ask that poisons should be sold by any grocer or seedsman, for then an uneducated man could sell a packet of weed-killer which contained enough poison to kill a thousand men. It might be necessary presently to ask for the assistance of the chemists of the country in resisting such absurd proposals.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, in proposing "The Huddersfield Chemists Association," said the President had told them that night of what might become an imminent danger. The Poisons Committee was the outcome of a desire on the part of certain people to have a freer sale of poisons. He was glad to say that he did not fear the committee, because he would like to see the whole question of pharmacy fought out in the House of Commons, and believed that the result would be a distinct gain for pharmacists. Anything in the way of legislation that could be done for pharmacists in this country must necessarily be done through the Pharmaceutical Society, and he was glad that the number of local associations had doubled during the last ten years, because he regarded them as valuable auxiliaries to the Society. Mr. S. Stephens responded. "Kindred Associations" was honoured on the proposition of Mr. J. W. B. Johnston, of Huddersfield, and responded to by Mr. F. W. Branson, of Leeds, and Mr. Rhodes, of Mirfield. "The Visitors" were honoured on the proposition of the President, and Mr. Silson responded.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

The annual dinner of this Association took place at the White Bull, Blackburn, on Thursday, February 27, and was largely attended. After the tables had been cleared, the President (Mr. T. Critchley) occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, President, and Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical

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Society, Mr. G. S. Woolley (Manchester), Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (Liverpool), Mr. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn), Councillor R. Shorrock (Darwen), Mr. G. F. Merson (Newcastle), Dr. Ballantyne (Darwen), Dr. Aitken (Blackburn), and others. Apologies were read by Mr. G. B. Pickworth (Hon. Secretary) from Alderman Gibson (Manchester), Mr. G. Rymer Young, Mr. T. Stanley (Accrington), and others.

The loyal toasts having been given with musical honours, Mr. G. S. Woolley submitted "The Pharmaceutical Society" in an appreciative speech, in which he dealt with the progress of the Society, and especially with the progress of pharmacy through the influence of the educational methods promulgated by the founders of the Society and their successors He attributed the adverse conditions following upon the Companies Act to circumstances which could not be foreseen by the framers of the Pharmacy Act, and said they looked to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to do their utmost to improve their position. He was quite certain that every member of that Council, being engaged in business, just as they were, was quite alive to the unsatisfactory state of things and was doing his best to alleviate their position. But they could not leave everything to the Council, which should receive all possible support from the trade. Mr. Woolley also paid a tribute to Mr. Newsholme for his work as President, saying they were all very proud to see the way he had conducted the business of the Council.

Mr. Newsholme, in the course of his reply, referred in good spirit to the critics of the Council, of whom he had once been one himself, like Mr. Lord Gifford, who, now that he had got inside the tabernacle, had not said as much as before he joined the Council, but he was doing his duty. Speaking of the condition of the craft, Mr. Newsholme considered a good deal of the retrogression is due to the manner in which chemists and druggists lend themselves to the distribution of quack medicines (Hear, hear.) They had a good, an excellent name, and they should keep it, but he could not forget that the pharmacist's good name was lent to the distribution of many of those wretched things advertised for the cure of all female complaints. If they were to make any progress they must have pure pharmacy. They could not all exist on that, but there were other ways in which they could get a living than by the lending of their names to some of those wretched things. He briefly alluded to members of Parliament saying that the Society does not represent the whole trade, and is a trade union, and spoke of the Poisons Committee, remarking that he did not think it desirable there should be a third schedule. He was satisfied that it was sufficiently easy for the public to obtain poisons. Out of the 16,000 chemists in the country they could get sufficient people to sell those acids and poisons without the slightest public inconvenience. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon the Privy Council to say whether it was not desirable that many dangerous acids and poisons, such as arsenic, should not also be put upon that third schedule, and, if contained in packages properly labelled, sold by anybody. That was a very absurd proposal, and he did not think the committee would recommend it, for if such a thing became law the Pharmacy Act would be useless altogether. He believed the Legislature had found out that for the public safety all those things must be sold by chemists. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. B Allen also responded, his remarks being upon the Benevolent Fund chiefly; and as to the cloud through which the craft is now passing he said it would emerge out of the shadows, although the business might be differentiated.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford gave the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Edwd. Evans, jun., responding in the briefest speech of the evening. Messrs. Aspinall and Turver submitted the toast of "The Medical Profession." Dr. Ballantyne, in replying, expressed the hope that dispensing might be handed over to chemists, and wished that the Legislature before long would enable doctors to send their prescriptions to the chemists, who should exercise the right which undoubtedly was theirs. But, on the other hand, he believed it would be desirable to take away from chemists minor surgery, teeth drawing, and treatment of wounds, and send such cases to the medical men. Dr. Aitken also briefly replied.

Mr. G. F. Merson, Secretary to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, proposed the toast of "The N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association." He said the Association had left the Federation on the ground that the latter was not justifying its existence. It was only an act of courtesy that the Association should tell the Federation where it erred, what were its shortcomings, and give some indication of the lines upon which they thought it should go. Councillor Shorrock (Darwen) briefly replied, as also did Mr. Pickworth, the Hon. Secretary.

During the evening quartettes were given by Messrs. J. Berry, G. Butterworth, W. E. Beckett, and A. Higham; and songs by Mr. J. Isherwood Shorrock and Mr. W. E. Beckett. Mr. J. Hindle was the accompanist.

IRISH REUNION.

The annual social reunion of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland took place on February 27, at the Whitehall Buildings, Belfast. Tea took place first, the tables being presided over by Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Gibson, Miss S. Gibson, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Frackleton, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Hogg, and Mrs. Rankin. An adjournment was then made to the large hall, where a capital programme of music was gone through. Mr. Gibson acted as chairman in the absence of Sir James Haslett, who was unable to leave his parliamentary duties in London. Messrs. W. J. Gibson, J. Frackelton, R. A. Jameson, and W. J. Rankin were responsible for the arrangements and success of the evening.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1d., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," February* 26, 1902.)

"PASTERINE"; for medicines. By P. F. Richmond, 150 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W. 243,996.

Sketch of St. Olaf; for raw and boiled linseed oil and varnishes, &c. By Tolhurst & Sons, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E. 239,309 and 239,312.

Device (the essential particular) of a fireman's helmet; for scientific and optical instruments and apparatus. By the May-Oatway Fire Appliances (Limited), 53 New Broad Street, E.C. 242,143.

"FEDERATION"; for scientific instruments. By A. K. Forman & Co., 93 Hope Street, Glasgow. 243,649.

"HEAROPHONE"; for an electrical ear-trumpet. By P. Holmes, Kynance Woodvale, Forest Hill, S.E. 242,562.

"HA-MA"; for poultry food. By Nina Mayer, 1 Shaftesbury Street, Fordingbridge, Salisbury. 241,802.

"VERBONA"; for confectionery. By E. Bone & Co., West Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne. 242,397.

"FRUITOSE" (no claim for "Fruit"); for goods in Class 42. By S. M. Freeman, 7 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 242,855.

"MILKLIM" (no claim for "Milk"); for food-substances. By J. C. Freud, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 243,051.

"ICENE" (no claim for "Ice"); for sugar. By the Bakers' Supply (Limited), St. Phillip's Bridge, Bristol. 243,088.

Combination of devices and the word "Geisha" (the essential particulars), for a perfume; device (the essential particular), for a toilet-soap; and "IODORIS"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 239,733; 242,181; and 243,505.

"EONIA"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By J. and E. Atkinson (Limited), 24 Old Bond Street, W. 243,504.

"SOROSIS"; for a leather dressing. By A. E. Little & Co., 70 Blake Street, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A. 241,888.

"BRITEALINE" (no claim for "Bright"); for plate-powder. By the "Strebore" Manufacturing Company, 28 New Road, Brighton. 243,022.

"JUPITER"; for floor and metal polishes. By H. Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, Bermondsey, S.E. 243,530.

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Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Incandescent Mantles.—In the King's Bench Division on March 1, Mr. Justice Darling had before him sixty motions for judgment by the Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company (Limited), claiming injunctions against traders in various parts of the United Kingdom for infringement of the 1893 patent. His Lordship granted in each case a perpetual injunction, with damages and costs.

Carriage of Olive Oil.—Mr. Justice Wills has now given his decision in the case Evans *v.* Cunard Steamship Company, fully reported last week. He said that after the most careful consideration, and giving the fullest effect to the House of Lords' decision, Glynn *v.* Margetson, the defendants were entitled to have judgment. Taking the bill of lading in a business sense, with the knowledge that the voyage was a coasting one, and that there was no such thing as a direct homeward voyage, it was the only route without making perfectly exceptional arrangements. His Lordship accordingly gave judgment for defendants, with costs.

Cases in the City Court.—Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., is introducing a new practice at the City of London Court, which will be very far-reaching and affect many business-houses in the Metropolis and the country. When disputes arise in connection with country orders to London firms actions are generally brought in the above court. This prevents many small tradesmen in the country coming to town because of the expense, and the wholesale houses frequently get a "walk-over." The Judge thinks such cases ought to go to the tribunal in the tradesman's own district, and is talking of disallowing the costs where plaintiffs bring actions in London which ought to be brought in the provinces.

Liability for Goods on Approval.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on March 1, Mr. Justice Kennedy heard the case of Bevington and Morris *v.* J. R. Dale & Co. (Limited), which raised the point whether a person who accepts goods on approval, in the event of their being "burgled" whilst in his possession, is liable to the consigner for the invoice price. The goods in question were valuable furs, and it was contended for the plaintiffs that there is a well-known custom in the trade that the party ordering goods to be delivered on approval is liable to the party of whom he ordered them for any loss or injury occurring to them whilst in his hands, before he has signified his approval of them; while for the defence it was argued that negligence had to be proved before liability could be established. Mr. Justice Kennedy upheld the former view, giving judgment for 180*l.*, with costs.

"Dangerous Purposes."—A rent case (Stevenson *v.* Rochlitz) was decided by Mr. Justice Walton and a jury in the King's Bench Division on March 1. It was an action to recover rent of premises in Glasshouse Street, Regent Street. Defendant admitted that the rent was due, but claimed damages for breach of covenant, alleging that plaintiff let the basement to Dr. Arzt, who there prepared samples of dyes, which he was sending out for the purpose of advertising "Sunset Dye." On February 8, 1901, complaints were made by the defendant about bad smells coming from the basement. This was traced, said defendant, to naphtha. On February 12 a fire broke out in the basement, completely destroying the premises occupied by the defendant's tenants. The defendant counterclaimed for 85*l.*, loss of sub-letting rentals caused by the fire, and also damages for the expenses she had been put to in taking new premises. Dr. Arzt's version was that the fire was caused by an accident in lighting a heating-stove, and was not due to any of his experiments. He denied that he kept benzine or naphtha. The jury found that the premises were not used for dangerous purposes, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the claim and counterclaim.

High Court Cases.

Sale of a Business.

The case of Messrs. J. McLaughlin and R. Allen against Dr. Henry Taaffe came before the Vice-Chancellor, in the Dublin Chancery Division, on March 1. It was an action to enforce performance of an agreement entered into between the plaintiffs and Dr. Henry Taaffe, pharmaceutical chemist, Waterloo Place, Londonderry, for the purchase of the defendant's premises, goodwill, and stock-in-trade.

Mr. Matheson, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the agreement was dated October 22, 1901, by which the defendant's interest was to be purchased for 825*l.*, and the stock was to be taken at a valuation, but the defendant had declined to carry out the agreement. He had, however, since signed a consent for judgment to be entered against him, so that his Lordship would not be troubled with the hearing of the action. Counsel now asked that a decree be granted for specific performance, with costs. His clients had agreed to take over the stock and fittings at the wholesale market price of the day when plaintiffs took possession, and to pay 400*l.* down. The Vice-Chancellor made the order, and directed an inquiry as to the value of the stock in-trade.

Mr. Todd, for defendant, said his client had been told by two friends that he had sold the premises too cheap, which caused him to tear up the agreement, but it was still in such a condition that it could be read.

The Claim against a Doctor.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court on February 28, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the hearing was concluded, after occupying four days, of the action brought by Miss C. Forsythe, a nurse, to recover damages from Dr. W. T. Law, of Weymouth Street, for alleged negligent treatment, consisting in administering to her, or negligently allowing her to administer to herself, excessive doses of morphine, cocaine, and chloral. The defence was a denial of negligence, and Sir Douglas Powell and other medical specialists on behalf of the defendant testified that plaintiff had an exceptional asthma and the treatment was not unreasonable. It transpired that defendant had not charged the plaintiff for his services, and after hearing the defendant's own evidence the jury intimated that their minds were made up. Counsel for the plaintiff having addressed the Court, the jury found for the defendant, for whom judgment was entered, with costs. Mr. Justice Grantham added that there was not the slightest justification for a charge made by counsel for the plaintiff against the defendant, that he had got up a mock consultation with another doctor.

The "Vaseline" Trade-mark.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cozens-Hardy) was on Friday (February 28), Saturday (March 1), and Monday (March 3) occupied with the arguments in the case of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated, of New York, an appeal by the company from an order of Mr. Justice Buckley directing the trade-mark "Vaseline" to be struck off the register. Mr. Astbury, K.C., with whom was Mr. Walker, appeared in support of the appeal, and said the position was a somewhat curious one. The trade-mark "Vaseline" was probably one of the best known in Europe, and it had been on the register for very many years in several countries. A short time ago a Mr. E. T. Pearson applied to register the word "Vasogen," but the Comptroller would not register it without the consent of the Chesebrough Company, and, of course, they would not consent. Then Mr. Pearson applied to Mr. Justice Buckley by way of appeal from the Comptroller, and moved to rectify the register by having removed therefrom the trade-mark "Vaseline," his contention being that the mark was not, within the meaning of Section 10 of the 1875 Act, a special and distinctive word used as a trade-mark before the passing of the Act. Mr. Justice Buckley held that the word "Vaseline" could not be registered as a trade-mark, the authorities showing that in order to make an old mark a distinctive word within the section, it must be distinctive in the sense that it referred to the manufacture of the article, and not to the article itself. In the present case he held that the word "Vaseline" applied to the article, and was not a distinctive word. He therefore directed the register to be rectified by the removal of the word "Vaseline," but at the same time he held that "Vasogen" was also not a word which could be registered as a trade-mark. Mr. Pearson did not appeal from that part of the order by which the learned Judge held that "Vasogen" could not be registered, so that he had now no *locus standi*, and the question was one simply between the Chesebrough Company and the law officers. Pearson having failed to obtain registration of "Vasogen," he was now interested in the question whether "Vaseline" should be retained on the register only as a member of the public. Their Lordships, he was sure, would appreciate that the matter was of very great importance to his clients, and the question they would have to decide, so far as the

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question of law was concerned, was one which had been discussed in a number of cases, but with respect of which there had been no actual decision. The learned judge in the Court below based his judgment in a great measure upon the point that Mr. Chesebrough, who was the originator of this particular method of making petroleum jelly, took out a number of patents, one in 1865 in this country, one in America in 1872, and another subsequently in this country; and that in the American patent Chesebrough stated that the substance he made by the operation described he called "Vaseline." Mr. Justice Buckley therefore came to the conclusion that that was the name of a patented article, and that the patentee could not use it as a trade-mark after the expiration of his patent. "Vaseline" was one of the best known trade-marks in the world. It had been on the register for thirty years, and no one could be hurt by his clients telling the trade that vaseline was their preparation. He felt sure their Lordships would not, unless driven to it, deprive the appellants of a valuable property acquired by years of industry.

Mr. Moulton, K.C., for the respondent Pearson, argued that a man could not claim the monopoly in the name of a thing if he had once made the word the name of the substance which he prepared. He submitted that "Vaseline" as a trade-mark could not stand, and that it ought never to have got on to the register.

Mr. Astbury replied on the whole case, and in the result their Lordships reserved judgment.

DR. LEONARD'S WILL.

IN the Chancery Division, Dublin, on March 3, before the Master of the Rolls, the case of the will of the late Dr. John Leonard, apothecary, North Earl Street, Dublin, came on for hearing. The late Dr. Leonard left assets valued at over 21,000*l.* He had four sisters, of two of whom he had heard nothing for years, and he left legacies to all four, and also to his brother in London. Two sisters predeceased him. One sister went to Sydney, Australia, and another to Buenos Ayres, South America. It was believed these two were alive, but there was no certain knowledge as to where they now were. The Master of the Rolls made an order for the administration of the estate, limited to an inquiry as to who were the legatees under the will. He directed the plaintiff to lodge 20,000*l.* in Court, and to first pay an admitted claim of 2,000*l.*

County Court Cases.

A NEW TRIAL.

AT the Romford County Court on February 22, before Judge Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Gowen, solicitor, Romford, applied for a new trial in the case of Ryan *v.* Whitelock, which was an action by the plaintiff, Dr. Ryan, to recover the sum of 50*l.*, paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, Mr. H. W. Whitelock, chemist and druggist, Romford (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 204), for the purposes of a chemist's business opened by them at Chadwell Heath. Mr. Gowen contended that the weight of evidence as well as the Judge's summing-up were in favour of the defendant, whilst some of the plaintiff's evidence was uncorroborated, but that of the defendant was supported up to the hilt. Mr. Ellis, barrister, opposed the application, but Judge Atkinson granted a new trial, reserving the whole question of costs.

A COD-LIVER OIL DISPUTE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on Friday, February 28, before Mr. Bosanquet, K.C., the Common Serjeant, and a jury, Mr. Hans Borregaard, trading as H. Borregaard & Co., importers, 16 Water Lane, E.C., sued Mr. H. Rubeck, essential-oil merchant, of Mark Lane, to recover the sum of 19*l.* 19*s.*, being the price of seven barrels of cod-liver oil sold and delivered. Mr. Barrett was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. Read for the defendant. It appeared from counsel's statement that in October last year the plaintiff had eight barrels of cod-liver oil lying at Brewer's Quay, which he wished to sell to defendant. He said the parcel was one manufacture—J.R.H. brand, and it was agreed to draw only one sample. This was done by Joseph Barber & Co., Brewer's Quay, and the sample was forwarded to the defendants, who agreed to buy at 57*s.* per barrel cash, less 2½ per cent. discount. On October 24 the defendant sent an order for one barrel of the oil. This was delivered, together with a statement requesting payment to be made in fourteen days. There was also a note to the effect that all claims in respect of the goods were to be made within three days from the date of invoice, otherwise they would not be allowed. The defendant appeared quite satisfied with the barrel of cod-liver oil, and a further order was given for the remaining seven barrels at the same price. The sale was effected upon the same terms and conditions, and an invoice was made out for 19*l.* 19*s.* The defendant afterwards inquired whether the plaintiff had any more of the cod-liver oil, and was told that he had not and did not expect to have any. On October 29 a cheque was sent by the defendant for 2*l.* 17*s.*, the price of the first barrel of oil. On November 18 the plaintiff wrote requesting a remittance for the seven barrels of oil. After the defendant, however, had kept the oil for twenty-one days, the question was first raised that the bulk of the oil was not according to sample (the contract stipulating three days).

The plaintiff gave evidence corroborative of counsel's statement. In cross-examination he said he had obtained the cod-liver oil from a friend who had received it from Norway. It was of Holmboe's manufacture.

For the defence Mr. Thomas J. Wise, manager to the defendant, said he remembered the plaintiff calling and saying he had a parcel of cod-liver oil which he wished to dispose of. Upon asking what oil it was, the plaintiff said it was of Messrs. J. R. Holmboe's manufacture. He (witness) said they were agents for Messrs. Holmboe, and therefore they could not handle the plaintiff's oil for their own account. The plaintiff said he did not wish Messrs. Holmboe to know that he was selling their oil, that he knew nothing about cod-liver oil, and that the parcel had come into his hands as he wished to close up an account. He asked witness what the value of the article was, and he replied if the oil was of Holmboe's manufacture, and was his finest oil, which was what they dealt in for medicinal purposes, the value was about 60*s* London terms, which was fourteen days prompt, 2½ per cent. discount. The plaintiff asked them to sell the oil, and witness replied that they had that morning received two inquiries for cod liver oil from two wholesale druggists, who wanted the oil on the spot. In order to sell he told the plaintiff he must have samples to send to customers. The plaintiff agreed to send a sample, and one afterwards came. He had said that if the barrels of cod-liver oil differed a sample would be required from each, but if it was one parcel of Holmboe's oil one sample would be sufficient. He got the sample, and after dividing into two bottles he despatched them to Messrs. Johnson, druggists, of Liverpool, and to Messrs. Hodder, of Bristol. Messrs. Johnson ordered one barrel of the oil, and that was the first barrel cleared on October 25. Over that there was no complaint and no dispute. That was the barrel from which the sample was evidently drawn. Messrs. Hodder got the other seven barrels, and when they received them they wrote complaining of the oil. Within half an hour of the complaint reaching Mr. Rubeck the plaintiff was informed by telephone of it. He replied that he had sold the defendant the oil, and he must pay for it. To this he (witness) replied that the oil had been sold by sample, and if the bulk was not in accordance with the sample they could not leave their customer in the lurch. It was not true, as alleged by the plaintiff, that the complaint was made only after payment was asked for. The oil was not fit for human consumption, being too strong. It was a low-grade oil, value from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per barrel. Not one of the samples taken by the Free Trade Wharf people was identical with the sample upon which he had bought. In cross-examination the witness said the plaintiff was informed that the oil would be sent to Free Trade Wharf and lie there at his disposal, as it was of no use for medicinal purposes. The plaintiff said he should decline to take delivery of the oil. Mr. Thomas Johnson, delivery foreman, Free Trade Wharf, proved the receipt of the oil there — the only consignment which they had. The barrels were dirty, and the marks on some could not be discerned. Four, he believed, were marked J.R.H. Mr. Otto Rubeck said he had compared samples drawn from the seven barrels with the sample upon which the oil was bought and they were not identical. Had they carried out the contract with Messrs. Hodder they would have made

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1*l.* 1*s.* profit. They now counterclaimed for loss of profit and for cost of carriage to and from Bristol amounting to 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Edmund Carpenter, managing director of Henry Hodder & Co., Bristol, stated in evidence that the oil was not fit for human consumption. Mr. Walter Stanley Phillips (Jenkin & Phillips, 14 Mincing Lane) said he had compared the samples of the bulk of the oil with the original sample, and none of them were equal to the original.

The jury, in answer to questions put to them by Mr. Bosanquet, found that there was a sale by sample; that the bulk of the oil was substantially inferior to the sample; and that the defendant rejected the oil in due time. Upon those findings a verdict was entered for the defendant upon the claim and counterclaim for the sum of 2*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The Common Serjeant said of course the oil now belonged to the plaintiff.

Chemists' Labels.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on March 5, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.) and a jury, an action was brought by Fell & Briant, colour-printers, Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate Street, against Marion, James & Ker (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Hackney, to recover 23*l.* 5*s.* (subsequently reduced to 19*s.* 15*s* 6*d.*) for printing coloured labels. The defendants pleaded that the labels were inferior to sample, were worthless, and that they refused to accept and returned the same. Mr. Israel Davies was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lewis Thomas for the defendants. It appeared that for some two years past the plaintiffs had been executing colour-printing for the defendants. In November a question arose about a credit, and the plaintiffs not having received payments for certain accounts, instructed their solicitors to apply for payment. That, according to the plaintiffs' case, gave rise to ill-feeling, which, it was said, culminated on November 27 or 28 in the rejection of certain labels, which were the subject of the present action. The evidence of Mr. John Mundy, manager to the plaintiffs, and other witnesses showed that estimates for printing perfume-labels, neck-labels, and hair-dye labels were given by the plaintiffs in October. The hair-dye labels were sent in on November 21, and on November 27 the perfume-labels with the neck-labels were sent in. On that day the defendants wrote stating that they would not think of accepting the perfume-labels with neck-bands, as they were not up to the sketch, "that they were most common, and a disgrace for any firm to send out." Plaintiffs contended that they were a full and proper compliance with the order, and brought this action to recover the price. Mr. Mundy, in cross-examination, denied that he had to submit a proof; no proof was mentioned. Mr. T. Grimsdall, lithographer, stated that the hair-dye labels were quite up to sample, and the perfume-labels were good. Mr. Thomas Johnson, a lithographic printer, gave evidence to the same effect. Mr. James, a director of the defendant company, stated that it was material to the trade in introducing the line to a new customer, that the labels should be perfectly attractive. After the first sale the contents of the bottle would sell on its merits. Mr. J. G. Ker, director of the defendant company, said he gave the order for the perfume-labels and asked for a proof, emphasising the need of good quality, because the goods were a Christmas line. The labels delivered were not up to sample. The Recorder told the jury that if the labels were not up to sample, they should return a verdict for the defendants. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for 19*l* 15*s.* 6*d.* The Recorder, on the application of Mr. Davies, certified for costs between 20*l.* and 50*l.*, on the ground that the case was of importance to a particular class of persons.

The Saccharin Patents.

On March 5, Sheriff Campbell Smith, of Dundee, issued an interlocutor in an action at the instance of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited), Queen Victoria Street, London, against Max Paulsen, merchant, Commercial Street, Dundee, to interdict the defender from selling, or dealing, or using in any way saccharin or any compound having the properties of saccharin, or which is manufactured and produced by the processes used in its manufacture and production, and from selling, using, or dealing in the same. They also sought an interim interdict, and sued for 500*l.* as damages sustained by them. His Lordship dismissed the action with expenses to defender, stating that if the article sold by defender was real and true saccharin, how could it be proved that it was not produced by the pursuers themselves? They produced it to sell, and could they be sure where every pound they produced went to? He did not think freedom of sale, still less freedom of chemical experiment, could be stopped by such an interdict, still less could the use of saccharin be so stopped. If the defender at a tea-party in his own or a friend's house were to put a tabloid or pill of saccharin in his tea to give him an excuse for making wry faces and sneering at it, he would violate the interdict sought, and perhaps require to go to prison for breaking it. He (the Sheriff) could not grant an interdict of such vagueness and involving the possibility of such extravagant consequences.

A Bedstead Transaction.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on March 4, Robert Thompson Randell, furniture dealer, 523 Holloway Road, sued Max Schliephak, stated to be a chemist, 44 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, to recover the sum of 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, in respect of two bedsteads supplied. Defendant had paid 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* into court. Plaintiff's case was that the bedsteads were of the latest design, and the price agreed upon 3*l.* 3*s.* each bedstead. After hearing both sides and examining a bedstead, the judge took the plaintiff's view of the transaction; verdict accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Liniment of Soap.

At Bow Street Police Court on February 28, Arthur B. Spinks, trading as a chemist at Theobald's Road, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham to an adjourned summons charging him with selling liniment of soap containing 40 per cent. of methylated spirit.

Mr. F. W. Beck (who defended on behalf of the C.D.A.) said the point he wished to raise was whether it was right to set up the British Pharmacopœia as the sole standard for articles of this kind. The essence of the offence with which the defendant was charged was that he had sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. He proposed to show that the same kind of article had been sold without question for the past fifty years. He contended that there had been no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser. It was well known that methylated spirit was used in liniment of soap. And he proposed to show that the article sold in this case was as good as liniment in which rectified spirit was used. To that end he called Dr. Arthur Mickle, late of Commercial Road, E., who was of opinion that soap-liniment made with methylated spirit was as good as that in which rectified spirit was used.

In cross-examination by Mr. Walford (for the prosecution) the witness said that when a doctor wrote a prescription he expected it to be made up in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. He did not think that in this case there had been any offence. He had no idea why methylated spirit was objected to.

Mr. Walford: Do you think a chemist should be prosecuted for selling beeswax which does not come up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia? Do they think it is wrong?

Witness: They may know they are liable to be brought before the Court, but they cannot think they are doing wrong.

Other evidence of a similar character having been given, the case was adjourned until Monday. On that day the solicitors and witnesses were in attendance, but owing to the pressure of other business the case was again adjourned.

The hearing of the case was resumed on March 5, when Mr. Glyn-Jones, called for the defence, said methylated soap-liniment was a domestic remedy, and was sold freely. It was a well recognised practice to use methylated spirit in soap-liniment. In this case 2*d.* an oz. had been charged for the liniment, and that would be sufficient to indicate the nature of the article. There would be more profit on liniment made with rectified spirit at 4*d.* an oz. than on liniment made with methylated spirit at 2*d.* an oz. Cross-examined by Mr Walford, witness said in the majority of instances the British Pharmacopœia was the standard for domestic remedies, but there were many exceptions, and soap-liniment

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was one of them. His experience taught him that when an article was wanted in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia it was asked for, or the letters "B.P." were used. Methylated liniment cost 9*d.* a lb., and the rectified 2*s.* 8*d.* a lb. If a doctor ordered liniment of soap he usually supplied that made with rectified spirit. Mr. George Peter Pond, chemist and druggist, 68 Fleet Street, E.C.; Mr. John Butterworth, pharmaceutical chemist, 21 Walworth Road, S.E.; Mr. F. W Truman, chemist, 71 Old Kent Road, S.E., Mr. W. Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. David Whyte, chemist, Borough High Street, gave evidence to the same effect. The combined trade experience of these witnesses was 180 years, Messrs. Pond, Butterworth, and Truman alone having each about forty years' experience in pharmacy. Mr. Marsham said he would like time to consider his decision, and adjourned the summons *sine die*.

Camphorated Oil.

At the Kettering Police Court on March 5, Wm. Collyer, grocer, Geddington, was fined 10*s.* and 6*s.* costs for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, camphorated oil which did not contain sufficient camphor, and was made with cotton-seed oil.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

At Swindon, on February 27, John Povey, trading as a chemist at Bishopstone, was fined 1*l.*, and 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which, according to the analysis of Dr. Bernard Dyer, was deficient in ethyl nitrite.

Vinegar of Squills.

At the Highgate Petty Sessions, on March 5, Joseph Reed, chemist and druggist, 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, was summoned by Mr. A. L. Bridge under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling to his prejudice vinegar of squills which was deficient in quality by being 38 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Mr. F. W. Beck represented the defendant, but owing to the illness of Mr. Edward Bevan, the county analyst, the case was adjourned *sine die*.

At Tottenham Police Court on Thursday (6th inst.), Eugene McSweeney, chemist, of 433 Green Lanes, Tottenham, was summoned by Arthur Siddall Bridge, inspector of the Middlesex County Council, for selling vinegar of squills which was deficient to the extent of 60 per cent. in acetic acid. The certificate of the county analyst read as follows:—

> I am of opinion that it is deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 60 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained only 1·56 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas it should have contained at least 4·2 per cent.

Mr. Bridge applied for the adjournment of the case owing to the illness of the analyst (Mr. Bevan). He mentioned that a similar summons was adjourned last week for the same reason, and said that possibly owing to the lapse of time the sample left with the defendant would undergo such a change that it might result in the proceedings having to be withdrawn. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Xl-All Insecticide.

At the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Police Court on March 3, Ernest and Moses Jenkinson, trading as M. Jenkinson & Sons, florists, Newcastle, were summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling a poisonous vegetable alkaloid—viz., nicotine, without labelling it as poison as required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. J. E. Moxon (Stoke) prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and the defendants were represented by Mr. T. G. Dobbs (Worcester), and Mr. T. B. Sproston (Newcastle).

For the prosecutors John Morgan, gardener to Mr. A. Bullock, The Cedars, Quarry Avenue, Stoke-on-Trent, proved the purchase of Xl-All insecticide from defendants, which was supplied in a brandy-bottle without any label (except that of the brandy). On January 23 a man, named Thomas Bullock, was working in the garden, and he, by mistake, drank some of the insecticide, and was taken to the infirmary.

Frank Mann, Albert Street, Newcastle, in the employ of the defendants, gave evidence of the sale of the compound, but said he did not know it was poison.

Mr. Dobbs read a label which the witness said was received with each tin of this preparation. The label set forth that there was some danger of injury to the operator unless the hands were covered, and recommended rubber gloves if the fluid was used for dipping. Spraying was, however, recommended as not affecting the operator. Re-examined, he thought the dilution should be in the proportion of about four spoonfuls to a gallon of water, but he was not sure.

Mr. G. H. H. Mansfield, acting house-physician at the Infirmary at the time of the occurrence, stated that when brought there on January 23 Bullock was in a dying state, and expired in two or three minutes. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to heart failure, caused by the taking of some poison. He ascertained that the poison was nicotine. He tested the insecticide. It gave the tests characteristic of nicotine so pronouncedly that he judged there was a considerable percentage of nicotine in the compound. Nicotine was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. Two drops had been known to kill, but he made only a qualitative and not a quantitative test of the preparation, and could not give the percentage of the nicotine which it contained. He thought, however, that less than 1 oz. of the preparation would cause death. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dobbs then addressed the Bench at length for the defence. He first raised technical objection to the competency of Mr. Harry Moon to prosecute in the case. According to a decision of the Judiciary Appeal Court of Scotland the proper person to prosecute under the Pharmacy Act, 1858, was the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. He contended that the prosecution was not valid because the Registrar himself was not the prosecutor.

In reply to the Magistrates' Clerk, Mr. Moon, who was instructing Mr. Moxon, said he was a clerk in the office of the Registrar.

The Chairman (Mr. Hardeman): You prosecute on behalf of the Registrar?

Mr. Moon: Yes, sir.

Mr. Dobbs said the question was not raised now for the first time, for there had been a good deal of doubt and difficulty about it. He did not desire to press this objection unduly, but he wished the Bench to note it, and then, in view of the very contradictory character of the Act, after hearing other points which he should bring before them, he should ask the Bench whether they ought not to give the defendants the benefit of any doubt which there might be in their mind.

The Chairman: If we are asked to give a decision on the point raised, we can decide that the prosecution is represented properly.

Mr. Dobbs, proceeding, said the Bench had to decide a question of a very technical character, and they had to decide it under a penal Act, which must be strictly construed. To show that the Act of 1868 was one which had been many times adversely commented on in rather adverse criticism, especially he called their attention to the words of Lord Watson, in the well-known case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* London and Provincial Supply Association. Lord Watson said: "It is impossible to disguise the fact that this statute is characterised by great ambiguity, and I would almost go to the length of saying confusion, of language." The House of Lords did not consider this Act well drawn, and they had a great difficulty over it In that particular case they had to decide who was the seller within the meaning of Section 15. That section was one under which a person could be sued to recover a penalty for selling a poison within the meaning of the Act, and it was a very strange thing, but under Section 15 it had been held in many cases that the seller was the person who actually controlled the sale, and if the prosecution had been brought under that section the defendants could not have been held liable for the acts of their servant. He quoted in support of his contention the case of Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Wheeldon. Dealing with Clause 17 he quoted the case of Templeman *v.* Trafford, and was inclined to think that possibly the defendants in the present case might similarly be held liable for the acts of their servant. Mr. Dobbs then discussed what the words of Section 17 mean. He called special attention to the preamble of the Act, saying

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that the intention of the Act was to make chemists and druggists the only persons who should handle poisons when they were required for medicinal or therapeutic use, as distinct from articles for trade-purposes. If they found that this insecticide was a poison within the meaning of the Act it would be equivalent to saying that paint which contained arsenic was a poison within the meaning of the Act, and therefore could not be sold by an oil and colour man or an ironmonger. In tobacco there was from 5 to 6 per cent. of nicotine. Nicotine being a vegetable alkaloid, they must prohibit the sale of tobacco by any but chemists and druggists, as being a poison within the Act, if they held that to be the case in regard to insecticide. He contended that this was not a poison which should only be sold by chemists and druggists, and if they found that chemists were not the only persons who could sell it there was no need for it to be labelled poison, or with the name of the article, or the name and address of the seller. If they had to put the name of the article on, what were they to put in this case? Which was the ingredient, the actual poison, to be mentioned on the label? What were they to label paint? Arsenic, lead, or what? If the Act meant that, the whole condition of trade would be upset. No person could sell soap, or flypapers, or cosmetics, or innumerable other things, because each one of them contained a certain amount of poison, and if dissolved and taken in sufficient quantity would cause, possibly, death to the individual.

The Chairman (Mr. C. H. Hardeman): You may on that principle include green tea. It is a poison; but as people have drunk it for seventy or eighty years it is a slow one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dobbs, continuing, said the whole of the tradesmen in some form or other would be hit by this Act so interpreted. He asked them to consider very seriously the position. He said that a poison within the Act should be an article that is sold in a pure and simple form. If nicotine had been sold as nicotine in pure form, then it would have been poison within the meaning of the Act. But as it was sold it was for a trade-purpose, and was of the most practical utility to horticulturists. If he had to go and buy insecticide from a chemist, the chemist would not be able to advise him as to the most advantageous way to use it, because he was not a horticulturist. He contended that the Legislature never contemplated that a thing of this kind would come within the Act.

Mr. Trigger (a Magistrate) mentioned vermin-killer, which contained strychnine, but

Mr. Dobbs said that was specially mentioned and provided for in the Act. He admitted that there was utter carelessness on the part of the salesman in putting such a fluid into a brandy-bottle. But even supposing that the French found that it was a poison within the meaning of the Act, he argued that the quantity of nicotine was so infinitesimal that it should not be mentioned as a poison. He quoted the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Delve, which, he claimed, showed that the prosecution were bound to prove the relative quantity of poison. The manufacturer of the insecticide was one of the largest manufacturers of poisons in the world, and he should call him to state what the percentage of nicotine was. If the Bench found against him it would place traders in a most difficult position.

Mr. Sproston said that in the last case referred to by Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Findlay, for the prosecution, agreed that it did not matter in what quantity the poison was present in the compound, and that the fact that there was one of the scheduled poisons in it was sufficient The Judges held that it was not sufficient, and that the quantity must be proved, and the prosecution failed on that ground. That was precisely the case in this instance. The quantity of nicotine in the insecticide had not been proved, and he contended the prosecution must fail on that ground.

William George Griffin, F.I.C., manufacturing chemist, Battersea, called for the defence, said he was the manufacturer of the insecticide, which was known as "Xl-All." It contained exactly 4 per cent. of nicotine, and it was due to that nicotine that it was so useful in destroying insect life. In a strong tobacco there was about 5 to 6 per cent. of nicotine. It was sold by florists and horticulturists all over the kingdom and on the Continent, and had never been labelled poison. Chemists sold it in the same way. He had never known of an accident arising from it.

Mr. Moxon: Were you a witness in a case of Wrench's?—Yes.

And there was a compound of the same kind mentioned there. What was the percentage of nicotine in that?—More like 40 or 50 than 4.

How much tobacco was used in the manufacture of that?—I cannot answer that.

How much tobacco is used in this "Xl-All"?—Ten pounds per gallon.

Do you advertise 20 lbs. of the strongest tobacco?—I am not aware of that.

In further cross-examination the witness admitted that a label produced was used on tins of "Xl-All" by the person for whom he manufactured it.

Mr. Moxon quoted from the label: "Many times stronger in pure nicotine than the strongest tobacco-juice made. Each gallon contains the pure extract of about 20-lbs. weight of strong tobacco." Mr Moxon added: I am putting it to you that this label is either a fraud on the public or it is true. If it is true, what percentage of nicotine does it contain?—I have said 4 per cent.

If this gallon contains the extract of 20 lbs. of strong tobacco, how much nicotine does it contain?—I can tell you no more than that it contains 4 per cent. of nicotine.

The Chairman said the Bench were unanimous that the offence had been proved, and had decided to fine the defendants 2*l.* and costs, not to exceed 3*l.* 3*s.* They were quite aware of the importance of the case, and it would, to some extent, produce a revolution in the trade in these poisons. But it was very important that poisons should not be sold without proper precautions for the protection of the public.

Mr. Dobbs asked the Bench to state a case for a higher Court, and the Bench agreed to do so.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Notice is issued by the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, that on March 18 a public sitting of the Court will be held to investigate the affairs of Mr. Edward P. Murray, druggist, Arran Quay Dublin, who on February 20 was adjudged a bankrupt.

Re Rogers Brothers, Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Brokers.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on March 5, Mr. E B. Rogers and Mr. H. N. E. Rogers were further examined publicly in bankruptcy, and the examination was ordered to be concluded.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Priestley, Joshua Stogdell, 1188 Latimer Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, drug vendor. Trustee, Walter Lund, 55 Tyrrel Street, Bradford, accountant. Dated, February 21; filed, February 25. Liabilities unsecured, 95*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 100*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Hirst, Brook & Hirst, Leeds	24	0	0
Savage, J. & Co., Bradford	24	0	0

Waddington, John William, Hungerford, chemist and dentist. Trustee, Arthur W. Neate, Speenhamland, Newbury, auctioneer. Dated, February 26; filed, March 3. Secured creditors, 2*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 357*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 157*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Astley, H., D'O., W., Hungerford ...	150	0	0
Baiss Brothers & Co. (Limited), London	11	0	0
Barker, R. H., Hungerford	14	0	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London (estd.)	15	0	0
Hickman & Metcalf, Newbury	14	0	0
Maw, Sons & Sons, London	13	0	0
Schweppes (Limited), Bristol	14	0	0
Bankers' Claims	19	0	0

The British Consul at Ssumao (China) wishes to draw the attention of all British manufacturers having dealings with the Far East to the exhibition that is to be held at Hanoi during 1902. Every facility will be offered by the promoters to intending exhibitors, and it is hoped to make the exhibition thoroughly representative of the Far East.

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Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Lewis, L. A., Noyes A. J., and **Monnickendam, F. C.,** under the style of Ducant & Co, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C., and Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, W.C., wholesale perfumers and manufacturers of toilet preparations.

Metcalfe, T. E., and **Smith E.,** under the style of Metcalfe & Smith, Halifax, Yorkshire, wholesale druggists.

Wilson, H. C., and **Meagher, W. T.,** West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, E., medical practitioners.

New Companies & Company News.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a company of the same name (incorporated in 1875 and now in liquidation), and to carry on the business of paint, enamel, distemper, and varnish manufacturers, dealers in drugs, chemicals, &c.

W. FURSE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire the business of oil, grease, and tallow merchants, &c, carried on by Thomas Ball and William F. Ball, both of Dudley Street, Cardiff, and to carry on that business, as well as that of manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, &c.

INTERNATIONAL OIL AND STORAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any petroleum or oil-bearing lands, and to carry on the business of winning, dealing in, and refining, petroleum and other oils. The first directors are W. Peterson, D. Davies, W. J. Stephens, and F. W. G. Snook.

ENGLISH PETROLEUM TRUST OF GALICIA (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.* in 1*l* shares. Objects: To acquire any petroleum or oil-bearing lands in Austria or elsewhere, to sink wells for petroleum, and to carry on the business of dealers in and refiners of petroleum and mineral oils, &c. Registered office, Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.

STELFOX (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. Stelfox, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in scientific and industrial apparatus, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. J. Jones, J. C. Thresh, and E. J. Sidebotham. Registered office, 12 Coupland Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

PIONEER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and contractors for the sale, purchase, and supply of electrical novelties, motors, photographic apparatus, manufacturers of elastic or web braces or suspenders, &c. The first directors are E. B. Koopman and W. T. Smedley. Registered office, 18–19 Great Windmill Street, W.

ARCHIBALD EADIE & Co. (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 40,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of Archibald Eadie & Co., paint and colour manufacturers, of Glasgow, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of white lead, paints, colours, cements, varnishes, tallow, grease, and other similar substances, oil boilers and refiners, resin distillers, manufacturing chemists, general merchants, &c. Registered office, 54 Cook Street, Glasgow.

ALLIANCE ROLL-FILM CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in roll or continuous films for photography, cameras adapted for such films, and all kinds of papers, chemicals, apparatus and appliances for use in connection therewith. No initial public issue. Every member for the time being shall be a director unless he refuse within six months of becoming a member. A corporation, being a member of the company, may nominate not more than three directors, but only one such may vote at any meeting. In case of joint holders, only first on list who is present at meeting may vote. Registered office, Gwydir Chambers, 104 High Holborn, W.C.

W. SMITH & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by W. F. Smith at 24 High Street, Abingdon, Berks, and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, herbalists, perfumers, oil and colour men, Italian warehousemen, storekeepers, manufacturers of photographic, optical, surgical, dental, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. F. Smith, Bedwell Place, Abingdon, chemist; A. W. Franklin, 23 High Street, Abingdon, chemist's manager; Mrs. E. M. Franklin, 23 High Street, Abingdon; W. T. B. Arnold, 40 Bath Street, Abingdon, chemist and druggist; Mrs. Z. Mulcock, 44 Bath Street, Abingdon; G. F. Ivey, 44 Bath Street, Abingdon, accountant; and C. F. Franklin, 80 St. Anne's Road, Rotherham, grocer's assistant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 23 High Street, Abingdon, Berks.

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS (LIMITED).—Mr. Arthur H. Crosfield has been appointed chairman of this company, and Mr. Joseph John Crosfield deputy-chairman.

ANGLO-FRENCH QUICKSILVER AND MINING CONCESSION (Kwei-Chau Province) of China (Limited).—The report for the year ended August 31, 1901, states that political troubles being now ended considerable progress has been made, and the reports of the Company's general manager in China continue to be most encouraging. Operations have been in progress at the Dah Siao Tung, Siao Gao Tung, and Dah Gwa Chun, three of the Company's principal mines at Wen Shan Chiang. In order to meet the expenditure for current charges and further development the directors made a call of 5*s.* per share on the preference shares.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED).—The sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, N.W., on February 25, Mr. W. B. Fordham, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year 1901, the Chairman said that (comparing the previous accounts) the stock is less by over 4,000*l.*, and the Company has fewer creditors and more debtors. There is more available cash, and during the past year 1,000*l.* had been paid off on mortgage account. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; a final dividend of 6 per cent. for the second half of 1901 was declared (making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent. for the year), and 1,500*l.* was voted to the directors for their services. Mr. W. B. Fordham was re-elected a director, and the auditor was re-appointed.

ALFRED BIRD & SONS (LIMITED).—Mr. Alfred F. Bird presided at the annual meeting of this company, held at Birmingham on February 27. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, February 22, page 300), reviewed the progress of the business since its establishment in 1837. During all that time it had held a leading position in the trade, and possessed valuable freehold properties in Birmingham and London free from encumbrance. The enormous development of the business was shown by the fact that while the year 1899 gave an increase of 166 per cent. over 1892, the increase in 1901 over 1892 was 275 per cent. Before declaring the amount of profits in the balance-sheet, the directors had taken advantage of their powers to establish an internal reserve of a very substantial amount. The continued expansion of the business necessitated a considerable extension of the works. It was intended to pull down four of the least important of the sixteen retail-shops in Dritend, together with certain obsolete buildings in the rear, and build offices and additions to the works.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD have at last relented in favour of giving adequate remuneration to Mr. Colbeck, one of the dispensers to the Holborn Board of Guardians. But it is only half-hearted. Instead of assenting to a permanent increase of salary, they have given sanction to a gratuity of 10*l.*

AN INNOCENT SPECIMEN of the medical-student tribe walked into a druggist's shop a few days ago and signified a desire for "2 oz. of syrup of Virginian prunes." The druggist was totally lost until the student remembered that prescriptions were usually written in Latin, and so he said "syrupus pruni Virginianæ."

WHICH BOND STREET CHEMIST?—According to the recent report of the Ladies' Commission on the Concentration Camps:—"The organisation of the hospitals and the provision of 'medical comforts' are the features which reflect the greatest credit on the administrations which are responsible, and on the medical and nursing staffs as a whole. The dispensaries are well stocked, and the supply of all kinds of invalid food and stimulants is practically unlimited. In one camp, which was in no way exceptional in this respect, the dispenser said: 'I have been for many years an assistant in one of the leading chemists in Bond Street, and I should not be ashamed to compare my stock with his.'" "The dispenser" may stand for Mr. W. H. Kerr, who has a position of that kind in South Africa.

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Scientific Progress.

Genuine Liquorice-juice.—Van Rijn has examined a number of samples of genuine liquorice-juice (*Pharm. Weekblad*, 1902, 64), and gives the following as the limits for eight selected samples:—Water = 15·3 to 20·8; ash = 4·0 to 6·3; glycyrrhizin in the dried juice = 6 to 15 per cent.; soluble in water = 21 to 31 per cent.

A New Vanillin Compound.—By condensing vanillin with benzaldehyde in the presence of zinc chloride, Rogoro (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1902, 3) has obtained a new body which he terms benzo divanillin. This compound has the formula $C_6H_5.CH.(C_8H_7O_2)_2(OH)_2$, and forms microscopic crystals melting at 222°. It has the usual characteristics of an aldehyde.

A New Celluloid Patent.—According to Zuhl and Eisemann (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 115) the employment of camphor as a solvent for nitrocellulose, which has never yet been satisfactorily substituted by anything else, is obviated by the employment of the phosphoric acid esters of phenols and naphthols. Those specially recommended are the phosphoric esters of ordinary phenol, cresol, and naphthol. The resulting celluloid is free from odour, and any oils such as castor oil to improve the plasticity may be worked in in the usual manner.

Cytisine.—Freund (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1901, 1154) publishes his latest results dealing with the constitution of the alkaloid cytisine. By heating it with hydriodic acid he obtains a new alkaloid of the formula $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$, and a compound of the formula $C_{11}H_{11}NO$. This body on oxidation yields an acid melting at over 350°. It also yields a nitro-derivative melting at 275°. A series of compounds of both decomposition products has been prepared, which on further investigation are expected to throw great light on the ultimate constitution of the original alkaloid.

A New Reaction for Aldehydes.—Rimini (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 79) gives the details of a very delicate new reaction for aldehydes, by which even the smallest traces may be detected. A solution of the aldehyde in alcoholic potash is heated with Piloty's hydroxylamin-phenyl sulphonic acid. This results in the formation of benzyl-sulphonic acid and a hydroxamic acid containing the aldehyde residue. The latter compound can easily be separated, and yields an intense red-violet colour with traces of iron chloride. This reaction is claimed to be of great use in the detection of aldehydes.

Ibogine.—This compound has recently been fully investigated by Haler and Heckel (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 55). It is the active principle of a plant indigenous to the Congo. The alkaloid exists in the root-bark, the leaves and the stem-bark. It has the formula $C_{26}H_{32}N_2O_2$. It forms white crystals melting at 152° sharply, and is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in most organic solvents. It is slightly lævorotatory, to the extent of −12·9°. The bark of the twigs contains another crystalline compound, melting at 206°, which has not been further investigated.

New Essential Oils.—Haensel, in the current issue of his *Berichte*, gives the following details of three new essential oils:—The flowers of *Althæa officinalis* gave on distillation 0·024 per cent. of an oil of a dark colour melting at 36°, of a bitter taste and acid reaction. Small white crystals were separated from the oil but have not been examined. *Marrubium album* and *M. nigrum* both yield essential oils, the former having a sp. gr. of 0·9414, the latter, 0·934. They are both concrete, melting at 16° to 17°. A crystalline compound melting at 190° to 195° was isolated from each of them. The dried flowers of *Achilla millefolium* gave 0·485 per cent. of essential oil. It is an oil of sp. gr. 0·9165, slightly lævorotatory in dilute alcoholic solution, and solidifying to a fatty consistence by cooling to −20°. It appears to resemble chamomile oil in properties, and to contain the characteristic blue compound present in that oil.

Iodine Value of Oils.—Of the modifications of that already very satisfactory analytical process, the determination of the iodine value of fatty oils by Hübl's method, there have been many which show no advantage over the original, whilst most are of considerably less value. The latest is that of a writer in the *Pharm. Central.*, who proposes to employ iodine bromide in acetic acid solution. It is claimed that the results can be obtained by an absorption of fifteen minutes, with as great accuracy as by the long absorption of Hübl's process. No experimental results of value are quoted, and there appears no reason to expect that this modification will prove more satisfactory than the many others which have been proposed.

Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide by Light.—At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Mr. R. F. D'Arcy gave an account of experiment showing that dilute solutions of hydrogen peroxide are rapidly affected by exposure to sunshine. Experiments were chiefly made with aqueous solutions containing 4 per cent. of "20 vol." H_2O_2. Exposure of such a solution in a flask to the sunshine of five days in June resulted in the decomposition of about three-quarters of the hydrogen peroxide. In open dishes it is more rapidly decomposed, and the effect in this case is not dependent (at any rate, to any considerable extent) on the evaporation taking place simultaneously. It is not a temperature effect and the author is of opinion that the decomposition by light is a possible source of production of positive and negative ions in the atmosphere. A detailed account is to be found in the *Phil. Mag.*, January, 1902.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Co-opted.

"You are new, Brother Richard," the Registrar said,
"And you're slightly outspoken and bold;
So if you are honoured do *not* lose your head,
But remember to do as you're told."

"Your very kind words I will never forget,"
The J.P. replied, overcome;
"And if by perplexity I should be met,
I'll come for advice—or be dumb."

"You are new," spoke the Oracle, biting his quill,
"But you follow in orthodox ways,
And if you but promise to utter no ill,
I'll give you a column of praise."

"Your kindness is touching," the Alderman sobbed,
"Of its worth I am cognisant quite;
And of your good will I shall never be robbed,
For your wisdom will keep me all right."

"You are new," said the Ancient One, crossing his hands,
"And your deeds have ne'er given me pain;
So if you are good and obey my commands,
You'll perhaps get a badge and a chain."

"I was reared where the sprats and the mackerels skip,"
The Spring Gardens Magnate replied,
"And to be the Commander of Pharmacy's ship,
Would fill me with feverish pride."

The Story is told that a rather fascinating young lady went into a drug-store to purchase a bath sponge. When the young clerk pranced up to inquire her wants she became "rattled," and asked for a sponge bath. The clerk immediately fainted, and has not yet entirely recovered from the shock.—*N. W. Druggist.*

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

The Carnegie Trust

provides a vast sum for the benefit of Scottish students. The interest on two millions sterling is to be spent annually in improving the facilities of the Universities of Scotland, and in aiding their graduates by the payment of their fees so far as the trustees may deem the cases suitable. Whether this gorgeous endowment will realise the intentions of the giver is very doubtful. Mr. Carnegie's idea was, I fancy, a grand one. He wanted his nation to get the benefits of those great education foundations. He wanted especially those who were to be engaged in commercial pursuits to taste the banquet of culture, and he thought two millions would suffice to open the doors of these institutions to multitudes of men and women who would otherwise merely toil through a dreary life. But the money will have to be handled by examinationmongers, who think education can be measured by percentages of marks. They have resolved that no one is to get the benefit of Mr. Carnegie's munificence without passing one of the higher entrance examinations. The result will be that a certain lot of doctors, lawyers, and clergymen will get cheap teaching, and that is about all.

Scotch Pharmacists

could hardly look on unconcerned while the interest on these two millions was being distributed. They would have been culpably negligent if they had not sought to secure some advantage from it for those who are to come after them. This I suppose was the genesis of the scheme which Mr. Tocher unfolded to the chemists of the North British Branch last week. It is a most carefully thought out plan, and was very ably presented. It is impossible to be sanguine in regard to its adoption by the Scotch universities, and though it looks pretty on paper I am not sure that anybody would be much the better for if it came into operation. There is already excellent provision elsewhere for those who want to learn what is necessary for their Qualifying examination. For the few who want higher education in pharmacy there are abundant opportunities for study, and for those who would like a degree the B.Sc. is available, and it is a distinct advantage that the studies necessary for that examination are a little outside the trade groove. We all know that there is not a field in pharmacy for many of Mr. Tocher's B.Sc. Pharms. To the vast majority of chemists and druggists the title and the training for it would prove rather an encumbrance than a help. There remains the one advantage of a free curriculum. I suppose that must be regarded as an advantage, but it is not quite certain that Mr. Carnegie's millions would be wisely employed in giving young Scotchmen something to lean against, while young Englishmen are learning to stand upright in their own strength; but this at any rate is a Scotch question exclusively, and it would be worse than mean for English authorities to grudge the benefit merely because they have not a similar opportunity.

Mr. Boot's View of Pharmacy

is so imperial that I am not surprised to find that he has failed to appreciate my parochial objection to the development of the system, for which his and other companies are responsible, of controlling hundreds of retail businesses in various parts of the country. That he misapprehends the point is evident from the irrelevancy of his reply Put in other words it is this: Messrs. Boot's companies are said to own some 250 chemists' businesses; Lipton (Limited) run perhaps twice as many provision-shops; the same method is followed by a dozen other companies; gradually the independent tradesmen of our towns are being displaced by these company-shopkeepers, who figure in our towns as mere names without personalities, and are represented by a continually changing personality practically without a name. In times past the unpaid but honourable municipal work of the locality was largely done by the tradesmen I have referred to; they became churchwardens, overseers, guardians, councillors, mayors. They also did a large part of the religious and philanthropic work of their respective towns. I want to know whether these towns are going to be as well off when for these workers a drilled army of dependent employés is substituted; when for men striving to secure a position we have managers on fixed wages, and whose duty it is to remit their surplus profit weekly to headquarters a hundred miles away. Mr. Boot says I forget that his company has some 5,000 shareholders. How that fact concerns the discussion I do not know, and it is Mr. Boot's allusion to it that convinces me that he does not see the point.

Recent Cases

under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act have frequently shown how unwise it is to submit to conviction without making a vigorous fight. But the application in the High Court in the methylated soap-liniment case last week suggests that for ordinary pockets there are limits to the obstinacy with which defences can be conducted. In this instance the Magistrate refused to hear certain evidence and convicted, refusing to state a case. Counsel asked for a rule to compel him to state one, and this was granted. The Magistrate may now obey, but most likely he will appear by other counsel in support of his refusal. The Court may then agree with him, or may remit the case, instructing him to hear the evidence. He may then convict again, and this may be followed by another appeal. I think I would prefer a slight stain on my character to all this costly procedure.

Dr. Symes at Bradford

"regretted the modern tendency to go in for some experience at a store before a man commenced on his own account. That was simply feeding the enemy." It is not long ago since conscientious employers thought it policy to decline the services of assistants who had been in "stores." I know some of the same men who now ask eagerly of applicants, "Have you had any store experience?" and look on an affirmative reply as a recommendation. Store methods are pretty well understood by this time, and experience of them may not be so useful now as it was. But it cannot be denied that "the enemy" has taught us things which were not to be learned at the historic houses, and the old Latin proverb, "Fas est ab hoste docere," will justify itself once more. It is by the aid of chemists who have studied at the stores as well as at the Square that we shall win back our inheritance.

A Certain Union

had invited tenders for drugs and sundries, and it was stipulated that the drugs should be obtained from the Apothecaries' Hall. A chemist who had received the invitation pointed out to the Clerk that a condition that drugs should be of Pharmacopœia quality would be as satisfactory for the Union, and would facilitate tendering. Thereupon the Clerk sent out the following note:—"With reference to the form of contract for the supply of drugs, &c., to the ——— Union posted to you yesterday, I have to inform you that the qualities of goods and materials to be supplied under the contract are those specified in the current price-list of the British Pharmacopœia, and not as stated in Clause 3 of the form." This was from a lawyer, who, I daresay, would quite confidently assure a court of justice that the law required all beeswax and carbonate of soda sold by chemists to be in accordance with the B.P. standard, just as if he knew all about it.

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Editorial Comments.

The Photographic Season.

THE session period in the photographic world will soon give place to season trade, and if the mild weather of the last few days continue photographic chemists will be busy before Easter. In expectation we have recommenced our photographic notes, and we also describe some leading novelties that are now to be had. The increase in the number of photographic chemists within the last few years has been phenomenal, and there is as yet no sign that photography is decreasing in popularity. A recent census of the drug-trade has shown us that the number of chemists who sell photographic goods has more than doubled since 1893. This is particularly gratifying to us, who have long advocated the adoption of scientific side-lines by chemists, our contention being that the chemist and druggist is by his education and training the best tradesman to sell scientific apparatus. From several quarters we learn that there is some anxiety to know what the effect of the recent restrictive policy of the Kodak Company will be on the photographic business. So far it appears to have exercised a beneficial effect on the wholesale trade, and the competition to supply "free" cameras and films is resulting in some really good articles

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being put on the market. New developing agents are still being introduced, coal-tar being the *alma mater* of the latest—edinol—as it has been of so many predecessors. The manufacture of these developers is mostly covered by patents, their constitution being disclosed in the published specifications. There is a tendency, however, to run developers of secret composition, which the trade should not encourage. Experience of the proprietary-medicine trade is sufficient to remind chemists of the length to which such business can be pushed, but apart altogether from the ethics of the question, the fact should be borne in mind that a developer of secret composition may lead to as much worry as a reagent whose identity is unknown. We see no reason why such old stagers amongst developers as quinol or catechol should be mixed with sodium sulphite or similar chemicals, and offered under fancy names as something new. However excellent these secret developers may be they are not favourable to photographic progress, and to chemists and druggists they are inimical in so far as they ignore their ability to advise customers and degrade them to the position of mere handlers of sealed packages. Our observations during the past few weeks in endeavouring to ascertain what may be the chief features of the 1902 season lead us to the conclusion that the proprietary tendency in developers is a thing to be reckoned with; we do not mean developing solutions, but the serving up of old things in a new dress gorgeously described. "Fakes" Americans call them, and these are the object of this warning note.

A Martindale Memorial.

AT a meeting in the Pharmaceutical Society's house on Tuesday it was resolved, in the most cordial manner, to perpetuate the memory of the late William Martindale by placing in the Society's house a replica of the bust of Mr. Martindale which was exhibited in the Royal Academy last year. It is hoped that the funds received will permit the replica to be made of marble, and may also suffice to institute an annual award of a medal or prize of books to be given as a recognition of work done for the advancement of pharmacy. Mr. Martindale was a man who not only worked well himself for the advancement of pharmacy, but he was always urging others to do the same, and nothing could be more appropriate, therefore, than that the tribute by his friends in all parts of the British Empire should perpetuate this characteristic of his—encouragement of pharmaceutical progress. It is also fitting that his portrait should be placed in the house which was the nidus of his pharmaceutical life, where he spent the best years of his service to pharmacy, and where so many of his predecessors in the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society live still in portraiture. For the combined memorial of bust and prize it is estimated that a sum of about 600*l.* will be required, and it is hoped that chemists and druggists in all parts of the Empire will contribute sums from two shillings to two guineas—the latter being the maximum. We believe there will not be two opinions as to the appropriateness of this memorial, especially that a periodical prize to be awarded to young pharmacists should be an integral part of it. Mr. Martindale was ever young in his pharmaceutical work, and it is fitting that his memorial should be made an incentive to those entering upon their larger career in pharmacy. We have in the Hanbury medal an international recognition for those who have distinguished themselves in pharmacological research, and in the Pereira medal an award to students of all-round merit, but nothing to bestow upon those who are exceptionally proficient in pharmacy pure and simple. The Martindale prize might be reserved for this, but there may be some difficulty in finding a basis for the award. It was suggested at the meeting that the Council's silver medal might be supplemented annually by a selection of books to form the Martindale prize. This is an eminently simple plan, but it would confine the prize to Major men, who nowadays are not required to show greater knowledge of theoretical and practical pharmacy than Minor men. We think some encouragement of the latter is called for, and that the Martindale prize might start the recognition. A plan of selection could be found in the Minor examination results which group the successful men, we understand, into at least two classes, first and second. All who pass in the first class with the highest possibles in dispensing and pharmacy might be made eligible to compete for the prize, the examination to be a written one in dispensing and pharmacy. The whole question of the form that the memorial, supplementary to the bust, should take was not discussed fully at Tuesday's meeting, it being felt that it must be left open until the extent of the subscription-list is known. As this journal is received by an exceptionally large number of chemists in the British colonies and India we may state that subscriptions from all are specially invited, and no doubt there are pharmacists in India, Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and the West Indies who will take steps to ensure that their *confrères* participate in the memorial. At home the Presidents of local Associations will doubtless do the same, so that the memorial may be in the widest sense a tribute by British pharmacists, as it should be.

Use of the Royal Arms.

CHEMISTS and druggists, like other tradesmen, occasionally use the Royal Arms, chiefly on their stationery, especially prescription-envelopes, and, as far as we are aware, such use has never been challenged. Indeed, as was pointed out in our Winter Issue, the use of the Arms without the sanction of the King or any member of the Royal Family, is not expressly prohibited, but the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, Section 103, provides as follows:—

> Any person who, without the authority of his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal Arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, *in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade*, business, calling, or profession *by or under such authority as aforesaid*, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20*l.*

In our issue of January 18 we informed a correspondent that anyone may use the Royal Arms for purposes of trade, but not the words "by appointment" in association therewith, unless the appointment has actually been received. This has been taken exception to by the "Incorporated Association of her Majesty's and other Royal Warrant Holders (Limited)," from which, on February 7, we received the following letter:—

> DEAR SIR,—I am desired by one of your subscribers to ask you to correct an error which appeared in your issue of January 18 last, page 91, Legal Queries 116/89 *re* Royal Arms. I beg to inform you that no one may use the Royal Arms for trade or other purposes without a warrant or written permission from one of the Royal Departments, under a penalty of 20*l.* Copy of Act enclosed. Yours faithfully,
>
> S. K. HOLMAN
> (Secretary of the Association).

The "Act enclosed" was the section above referred to, and we pointed out in reply that the section does not expressly prohibit the use of the Royal Arms, except when used in such a manner as to lead persons to believe that the user is carrying on business by or under the authority of the King

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or any of the Royal Family, and we asked for a more precise statement for publication in regard to the Association's claim. To this the Secretary replied on February 19 as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I handed your letter of the 8th inst. (*re* use of Royal Arms) to the Lord Chamberlain, and am desired by his Lordship to inform you "that only those firms holding warrants of appointment to his Majesty (or other members of the Royal Family) have the right to this privilege." I can only repeat what I stated in my former letter, that the "opinion" you have obtained is absolutely incorrect. I can quote you numerous cases in the police courts and an appeal case, in which the users of the Royal Arms, for trade purposes, without appointments, have been fined.

Yours faithfully,
S. K. Holman.

Since then we have received a full copy of the Lord Chamberlain's letter, which we subjoin:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, S.W.,
February 15, 1902.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry concerning the right to use the Royal Arms, I am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to inform you that only those firms holding warrants of appointment to his Majesty have the right to this privilege. These warrants are now only granted to tradesmen who actually and habitually supply the King.

His Lordship desires me to add that the only exception which has been made to this rule is in the case of firms who held warrants of appointment to her late Majesty, and who have not been re-appointed to the King, his Majesty having commanded that they may be permitted to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," retaining the right to the use of the Royal Arms.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Arthur Ellis.
M. Genl.

The Secretary, Warrant-holders' Association.

It appears from this that the Lord Chamberlain goes further than the Patents, &c., Act, above quoted, and it is but fair to say that the cases which have been decided by the Courts (one on appeal) support the Lord Chamberlain's view. A number of tradesmen have, at the instance of the Association, been fined for exhibiting the Royal Arms on their business premises, and the appeal case was in respect to a coaldealer who used the Arms on his letter-heading, with words signifying that he had been a contractor to the Government. In all these cases it was held that the Arms were used in contravention of the Act, and it is here that we cannot get a satisfactory statement from the Association. It will be generally conceded that when a tradesmen exhibits the Royal Arms on his premises, especially in a neighbourhood where Royal tradesmen are fairly numerous, he violates the Act; but there are many trading conditions in which the Arms are used for decorative purposes, as in the case cited, or on the cover of the British Pharmacopœia, and we notice that the incorporated Association itself uses the Royal Arms on its letter-paper—though not a Royal tradesman. Such conditions appear to be legitimate use of the Arms. While, therefore, we are bound to admit as a fact that only persons holding Royal Warrants have the royal privilege of using the Royal Arms for the purposes of trade, we must point out that the Patents, &c., Act, indicates the lines along which those who have not this privilege may use the Arms.

Oil of Ylang-Ylang.

The acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States of America has naturally led the Government to investigate the condition of various industries carried on in the Archipelago, with the idea of ultimately concentrating the trade into American channels. The distillation of essential oils, which has flourished from time immemorial in the Philippines, was one of the first to attract attention, and at the instance of several American houses, an official report on the ylang-ylang oil industry has been compiled. Hitherto supplies for the United States have come through Germany and France, those countries having had practically a monopoly of the trade, but no doubt the Americans will now make an effort to obtain supplies direct. It may be a difficult matter, as the distillation of the oil is principally done by Germans, and the bulk of the output is contracted for by German houses. Indeed, the industry was first conducted by Germans in the island of Luzon in the early sixties of last century, but it was not until 1878, when it was first exhibited at Paris, that the oil became widely known. The ylang-ylang tree (*Cananga odorata*, Hooker, or *Unonia odoratissima*), common to many localities south of Manila, is found chiefly in the well-populated provinces, where it thrives best. It is propagated by planting seedlings or cuttings about twenty feet apart each way, when they grow rapidly in almost any soil. The first flowers appear in the third year and in the eighth year. A tree yields as high as 100 lbs. The blossom grows in every month of the year, but the greatest yield is from July to December. The petals are subjected to the simplest form of distillation, and the best quality of oil is as clear as distilled water and fragrant, while the second quality is yellowish and somewhat empyrumatic. About 75 lbs. of flowers yield 1 lb. of oil; flowers are worth from 8*s.* to 15*s.* gold per lb., and the cost of manufacturing is about $4 per lb. There are flowering groves in many parts of South Luzon and the Visayan Islands, but the vicinity of Manila is also well adapted to the growth of this tree. Naturally the Spanish-American war greatly interfered with the industry, but as affairs have been practically settled for some months past, we understand that distillation has been taken up on the same scale as before. Last year there was a great scarcity of fine ylang-ylang oil on the European markets, with an abundance of medium and cheaper qualities. There is little sale for the oil on this market, but occasionally direct shipments of small quantities from Manila are sent to London and offered in public auction. Although Java produces ylang-ylang oil in small quantities, it has not the commercial importance of Manila oil, which is much sought after by soap-makers and perfumers.

TRADE INFORMATION.

The Board of Trade desire to suggest to our readers that British manufacturers and traders who wish to obtain any special information relating to trade in foreign countries should, before addressing his Majesty's Consular officers, make inquiry at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50 Parliament Street, S.W. By taking this course much delay is avoided in cases in which the Intelligence Branch is already in possession of the required information, while in other cases steps are at once taken to forward the questions to the proper quarter.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

An influenza epidemic has been raging for the past few weeks, as doubtless many pharmacists are aware to their advantage—and some, perhaps, to their cost. The number of deaths in London directly attributed to influenza rose in the week ending February 22 to 107, the three preceding weeks showing an increase of 26, 40, and 51 respectively. The disease appears to be prevalent in a mild form; a brief febrile stage being followed by a subnormal temperature and a slow and depressed pulse. These symptoms are often accompanied or followed by pneumonia of a rapidly fatal type, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, heart or brain affections, and gastric and hepatic disturbances. The mortality-rate is not yet excessive, and shows considerable signs of diminution. The usual crop of specifics and pre-

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ventives are forthcoming, and amongst them we note a letter to the lay Press from Mr. W. W. Green (of Messrs. Brookes & Green, drug and produce brokers, of Mincing Lane, E.C.), who suggests that not only should the merits of quinine be more insisted upon as an antidote and preventive in this malady, but that its employment would materially assist in checking the progress of the smallpox epidemic. Commenting on this letter the *Financial Times* unkindly suggests that the writer may be more interested in a rise in the price of quinine than in its value as a remedy.

AFRIDI WAX-CLOTH.

Dr. Geo. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products in India, contributes an interesting article on "Afridi wax-cloth and the chief oil-ingredient in its manufacture" to the *Agricultural Ledger* No. 12. The Afridi wax-cloth, a kind of raised colour-painting on cotton fabrics, has been from time immemorial a well-known product of certain workshops n Peshawur, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay. The manufacture of the wax had all along been a trade-secret, but, as Dr. Watt relates, during a visit to one of the manufacturer's shops, "I picked up a few seeds, and recognising them as the seeds of *Carthamus oxylcantha*, I affirmed that the *roghan* (wax) of which they spoke was mysteriously made from these seeds. This seemed to so startle the manufacturers that they resolved to show me the entire process." From this incident Dr. Watt was able to affirm that the wax was made from wild-safflower oil. The method of preparation is to boil the oil—expressed from the seeds by cold pressure—for twelve hours, and then throw the heated fluid into shallow pans of cold water. Under this treatment it swells up into a thick, jelly-like substance, which is the *roghan* of commerce. Before being applied to the cloth, it is mixed with some mineral colour and drawn out into fine threads on a pointed style with which the pattern is traced.

THE ITALIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

The second edition of the Italian Pharmacopœia is in contemplation, and the compilers have decided to make some important modifications. In the new book the method of preparing such chemicals as citric acid, iodoform, &c., which no pharmacist himself prepares, will be omitted, but the analytical standard of purity will be raised. The preparation of such substances as benzoate and salicylate of bismuth, caffeine, &c., which are difficult to obtain pure and stable, will be given, and, following the example of the British Pharmacopœia, the number of galenical formulas will be increased. Thus a uniform dispensing of prescriptions will be ensured, and specialities will be barred. A table of poison-antidotes will be added, and a table of incompatibles and dangerous mixtures. The new edition will contain a general method for the preparation and titration of fluid extracts, and will make obligatory the use of a model pill-excipient in cases where none is mentioned in the prescription. The maximum doses for hypodermic injections will be given, as well as a method for the sterilisation of solutions for hypodermic use Formulas for veterinary use are to be added, and an official method for the analysis of surgical dressings. The Pharmacopœia will give the exact chemical composition of the official essential oils, from which the aromatic waters will be distilled, in a fixed percentage. The preparation and methods of analysing various modern remedies will be indicated, and several formulas, such as that for Fowler's solution, will be modified and perfected in view of modern scientific research.

DEAR SUGAR.

The Sugar Conference which has just concluded its sittings in Brussels was initiated by our Government for the purpose of securing the abolition of sugar-bounties. Success has so far attended this effort that the representatives of the bounty-paying countries have agreed to the no-bounty principle, and should any country break this agreement our Government will impose a duty on importation into this country equivalent to the bounty granted by the exporting country. Thus our Government has in effect left no stone unturned to ensure that we at home shall pay more for our sugar. Of course, this is to give the West Indian sugar-planters and home refiners a better chance to compete with their foreign rivals, but it is just as well to know what we may pay for our patriotism. Last year we imported 21½ million cwt. of refined sugar, all from the Continent, at a value of over 13,000,000*l.*, and 13½ million cwt. of unrefined sugar, of which about one-thirteenth was from British possessions. Of the total value of sugar-imports (almost twenty millions sterling) not 1,000,000*l.* worth was from our colonies and India. A 5-per-cent. increase in the price means a million a year to us, but the increase will be far more than that, while the scheme re-introduces the protective principle into our national finances. Continental countries who enjoy the protective system pay 50 per cent. more for their sugar than we do, and if the difference is merely divided we shall have to pay 5,000,000*l.* a year more for what we use. Happily, Parliament and the foreign Legislatures have to ratify the Convention before it is signed; and by all appearances that will not be so easily accomplished.

PHARMACEUTICAL LANDMARKS.

Dr. Fraenkel, writing to the *Apoth. Zeit.*, says that of the 630 remedies contained in the new German Pharmacopœia only seven are designated by proper names. These are Blaud, Dover, Fowler, Haller, Hoffmann, Koch, and Riverius. Robert Koch, the only one of these living, a Privy Councillor of Berlin, was born on December 11, 1843, in Clausthal. Twenty years ago he discovered the tuberculosis bacillus, and in 1890 he published his now famous treatise on tuberculine. The preparation which is described as Tuberculinum Kochi in the Pharmacopœia has not, however, fulfilled the anticipations which were expected of it. Blaud, who has given his name to the famous iron pill, was a French doctor. He was born in 1744, at Nîmes, and died at Beaucaire in 1858, at the age of 84. It is not known whether the attainment of this age was due to the use of his pills. Thomas Dover, after whom the Dover's powder is named, was a London doctor, and died in 1741, whilst Thomas Fowler was born in York on January 22, 1736, and died on July 22, 1801. He, like so many doctors and pharmacologists who have become famous, began life as a pharmacist. The use of arsenic in medicine in the form of the well-known Fowler's solution is due to him. Albrecht von Haller was born on October 16, 1708, at Berne, and died December 12, 1777. He gave his name to the Haller's acid elixir. He was famous as anatomist, physiologist, botanist, and poet. He took special interest in botany, and laid out the Botanical Gardens, Göttingen, after having accepted the professorship at the Göttingen University in 1776. Friedrich Hoffmann, after whom Hoffmann's elixir is named, was born on February 19, 1630, at Halle. At the age of 18 he went to Jena to study medicine, and in 1685 settled as a doctor in Minden, Westphalia. He became popular, and rose to be one of the most celebrated doctors of his time. When the Halle University was founded in 1693 he was appointed professor of medicine, and was afterwards appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to Friedrich I. He died at his birthplace on November 12, 1742. In regard to Riverius, it is not known for certain who the discoverer of Riverius's draught was, but according to Hager it was Riverius, who died at Montpellier in 1655.

MEDICINES to the value of 3,692*l.* were exported from Foochow in 1900 against 3,186*l.* in 1899.

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Otto of Rose.

By E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

OTTO OF ROSE, like most expensive oriental products, has always been and still is liable to gross adulteration, but too frequently statements are made, innocently or from interested motives, that this adulteration is universal. The most recent utterance on the point is by one whose *bonâ fides* is above suspicion, and whose authority as an expert in materia medica gives anything that he says great weight—I mean Mr. E. M. Holmes. In a paper read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 10, 1901, Mr. Holmes appears to consider that otto of rose cannot, for practical purposes be got pure. As I was not present at the meeting, I do not wish to read into the paper more than the author intended to imply; but it seems clear that he considers adulteration of otto to be practically universal, and that the Bulgarians are alone responsible for it. That adulteration is extensively practised has been acknowledged by all, and I have emphasised the difficulties in the way of investigation of the oil on account of this fact in my book on "The Chemistry of Essential oils" (page 288–290). Since those pages were written, however, I have had repeated opportunities of examining a very large number of samples obtained from various districts in the Balkans, and from different sources (many being from those who had no interest in the industry), and from the information obtained I have come deliberately to the conclusion that adulteration is considerably less than has usually been considered. The fact should not be lost sight of, that, as in the case of adulteration of oil of lemon (which practice is carried on to an enormous extent in *this* country, and which we always credit the Sicilians with) a considerable amount of "reducing" of otto of rose is done in England. Formerly, when the exportation of otto was almost entirely in the hands of the Turkish merchants, they were the chief if not the only sinners, and the less honest amongst the producers followed their example; but as the trade got more and more into the hands of the producers, the quality of the otto improved generally, so that to-day one can obtain pure otto of rose in quantity if one cares to pay a fair price for it, or one can obtain adulterated otto, just as one obtains adulterated or pure lavender, spike and thyme oils from the South of France. In both cases it is a matter of the firm one buys from and the price one pays.

Mr. Holmes quoted Mr. Daniel Hanbury in support of his contention. I shall not comment on this, except by quoting that other great authority Dr. Pereira, who (Vol. II., part II., page 294 published in 1839) says, "as far as my observation extends, the attar (of rose) found in the shops of London is very pure." I merely quote this to show that archaic references need not necessarily refer to modern conditions.

I notice that Mr. Holmes does not consider that otto from the white rose can be odorous. I have taken particular care to verify the source of the sample which I examined and reported on in this journal (July 28, 1900), and have no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed. Indeed it is difficult to see how an odourless otto can be obtained, or any stearoptene at all without an odorous "elæoptene" along with it. Mr. Holmes considers that the white rose is used because it yields more stearoptene for adulteration purposes. I take exception to this inference, because the white rose flourishes far better than the red in some districts, and is systematically distilled with the red rose in variable quantity. Why should the white rose product be regarded as an adulteration because it yields a few per cent. more stearoptene? Is all the German otto adulterated because it contains twice as great an amount of valueless and odourless constituents as the Bulgarian?

I need not refer to the numerous statements which have been made from time to time regarding the purity of Bulgarian otto, many of them being from obviously interested sources, but one statement which has been made with authority is sufficiently remarkable to require either very substantial justification or very stringent criticism. On page 434 of the English translation of that most valuable work by Gildemeister and Hoffmann, we find the following:—

> The enormous difference between the Bulgarian and German distillates is very striking, and not to be explained by mere reference to climatic differences. Rather startling is also the fact that Bulgarian manufacturers have repeatedly exhibited as especially fine products oils that agreed closely with the German distillate in odour, congealing-point, and stearoptene-content. On the other hand, the oil which is obtained by distilling 2,500 kilos. of roses with 1 kilo. of geraniol cannot be distinguished from the Bulgarian oil of commerce.

To this paragraph I think two very strong criticisms may be applied. The first deals with the effect of climate on the product, and here Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are entirely at variance with the statements quoted. According to Gildemeister and Hoffmann, an oil distilled in Leipzig had a sp. gr. of 0·8727, and optical rotation +0° 49′. This oil was distilled from *Rosa centifolia*. The same authorities then mention two French oils examined by so well-known a chemist as Dupont, and undoubtedly pure. Although these oils were distilled from *R. centifolia*, their sp. gr. were 0·8825 and 0·8407, and their optical rotations −6° 45′ and −8° 3′. Now Schimmel & Co., in the April-May, 1901, issue of their semi-annual report, give the figures for a number of samples examined in their own laboratory, of which two were Miltitz distilled oils, one being distilled in the presence of their own expert in Bulgaria, and another was obtained by him from a reliable merchant in his neighbourhood—and two were commercial samples. The latter two I omit and compare the others. The two German oils had sp. gr. 0·8372 and 0·8304 at 30°; the admittedly pure Bulgarian samples had sp. gr. at 25° of 0·8331, and 0·8314; the optical rotation of the German samples was in both cases under −1°, but in the Bulgarian samples was over −2° 30′; and the stearoptene content was 28·5 per cent. and 39·9 per cent. in the German, and 18·5 per cent. and 20·5 per cent. in the Bulgarian samples. I think these figures published by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are in direct contradiction to the inference drawn by Gildemeister and Hoffmann.

The second point to which I would draw attention, is the statement that Bulgarian manufacturers have repeatedly exhibited oils closely resembling German otto as especially fine products. Apart from the fact that the figures published by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are against the likelihood that Bulgarian manufacturers would add 10 to 20 per cent. of stearoptene to the natural product to *improve* it for exhibition purposes, it would be necessary (according to Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s own showing) to do this in order to bring the Bulgarian otto into line with the German, and I question whether any such exhibition sample could be produced. I have had the opportunity of examining the pick of the samples exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and never found one of the nature suggested, nor have I ever seen or heard of a Bulgarian sample with such characters. Now if there were any foundation in fact for this hypothesis, what would necessarily follow? To reduce the amount of stearoptene, *i.e.* to reduce the melting point of the otto, from the supposititious values to those which we have reason to believe are quite normal, it would be necessary to add about 30 per cent. or more of a foreign oil.

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This, I think must be admitted to be the so-called "Turkish geranium oil," which is the only practical adulterant in common use. The sp. gr. of the geranium oil is from about 0·885 to 0·895, and its ester value lies between 20 and 40 per cent. The sp. gr. of otto of rose distilled in Bulgaria is much lower, and decreases with an increase in the stearoptene content. The ester value of pure otto of rose from all sources is admittedly under 10, usually from 6 to 9. Hence anything like 30 per cent. of geranium oil would raise the sp. gr. and the ester value. The figures which I give below are entirely in the opposite direction, and cannot be explained by the assumption that geranium oil is present. Indeed, to explain the figures one obtains regularly for the highest grades of otto of rose, except on the supposition that we are dealing with a pure product, will require the discovery or invention of a hitherto unrecognised adulterant, so scientific in its nature that the skill of the East has entirely baffled the knowledge of the West.

The samples upon which I have worked and now report upon were obtained from several different sources. A number of them were obtained at the Paris Exhibition from from various districts, obtained from the actual neighbourhoods by Mr. Theodore Shipkoff and forwarded to me. The remaining four samples represent recent shipments, samples of which have been sent to me for analysis in the ordinary way.

In no case could any spermaceti or so-called guaiacum wood oil be detected in the stearoptene. Indeed, the characteristic crystalline form of the natural stearoptene of otto of rose is such that any material addition of these bodies alter it so much that one easily recognises that the otto has been tampered with. The ottos of the present season are, generally speaking, of a rather lower sp. gr. and slightly higher congealing-point than has been the case for the past two years.

Samples Nos. 9 and 10 were distilled at Kezanlik and Maglish respectively. No. 9 was from a mixture of seven-eighths red and one-eighth white roses; No. 10 from five-sixths red and one-sixth white. Nos. 11 and 12 were specially distilled from red roses without the admixture of any white roses at all.

A sample of the otto from white roses only (of which I

Sample	S.G. at 30° C.	Opt. Rot. (100 mm.)	Cong.-point	Sap. Val. (P.c. KOH)	Stearoptene (Per Cent.)	S.G. of Oil *sine* Stearop.	M.-p. of Stearoptene
1	0·8565	−2° 30′	20°	0·75	19	0·881	33·5°
2	0·8565	−3° 17′	20·5°	0·80	18	—	—
3	0·8555	−2° 25′	21°	0·69	18·5	—	—
4	0·8540	−2° 30′	21·5°	0·74	19	0·882	33°
5	0·854	−2° 32′	21°	0·91	20	—	—
6	0·8545	−2° 25′	21·5°	0·90	18·5	0·881	34°
7	0·8530	−2° 50′	22°	0·84	19·5	0·886	33°
8	0·8515	−2° 50′	22°	0·81	20	—	33·5°
9	0·8495	−2° 50′	23°	0·84	22	0·8855	34°
10	0·8490	−2° 25′	23°	0·96	22·5	—	—
11	0·8505	−2° 40′	22°	0·90	20	0·884	33·5°
12	0·8490	−2° 38′	22°	0·86	20·5	—	34·5°
13	0·8540	−2° 46′	22·5°	0·81	—	0·887	33·5°
14	0·8509	−2° 37′	22°	0·76	—	—	—
15	0·8505	−2° 46′	22°	0·78	—	—	—
16	0·8518	−3° 10′	21·5°	0·90	—	0·8835	34°
17	0·8515	−2° 50′	21°	0·86	19·5	0·880	35°
18	0·854	−3°	20°	0·74	18	—	—
19	0·852	−2° 45′	20°	0·90	18·5	0·884	34°
20	0·849	−2° 40′	21·5°	0·81	21	—	—

the bulk forming the exhibits (see *C. & D.*, 1900, ii., 123). Some were drawn by myself from bulk coppers imported by users, and represented true commercial samples as placed on the market. Others have been sent to me from time to time by several distinct distillers in Bulgaria, and were collected from various places to illustrate the difference in otto from different districts. Lastly, very liberal supplies were obtained from certain widely-situated villages in Bulgaria by Mr. Theodore Shipkoff, who was good enough to obtain large samples for me from several representative villages, and in one case to distil personally a parcel of flowers for me. I have, however, varied the sources from which I have obtained these samples as much as possible, so as to be entirely free from individual bias. It is to be understood that these samples are only those which I have obtained from the very best and most reputable sources, as many had to be rejected as grossly adulterated.

The above table of figures gives the results of the examination of the samples. For Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited), who inform me that they are samples of stock purchased from Messrs. Shipkoff & Co. in the following years:—No. 1, 1897; No. 2, 1898; No. 3, 1899; No. 4, 1900. Nos. 5 and 6 were samples taken by myself from sealed packages directly imported by Messrs. W. W. Flood & Co. Nos. 7 to 16 are typical samples have previously published the results) had a sp. gr. of 0·8482 at 30°, and congealing-point 23·5-24°; optical rotation, −2° 21′, and saponification value, 0·9.

The whole question of adulteration of otto of rose must necessarily resolve itself largely into one of price, and an examination of nearly any supplier's price-list will show that the English dealer is fully alive to this point, as in this case, as with many other essential oils, one can usually find listed such qualities as "finest virgin," "good super," and "commercial." But I think all large consumers who use otto of rose and understand its value can (and most of them do) get genuine otto which has not been tampered with; and the fact that the four seasons' supplies which Messrs. Pears were good enough to send me are practically identical both in odour and in chemical characters quite negatives Mr. Holmes's belief that large supplies of a constant nature cannot be obtained.

The valuable work of Von Soden and Rojahn, who were the first to publish the recent discoveries in connection with this oil, will no doubt materially assist in eventually placing our knowledge of the oil in such a position as to make adulteration an easy matter to detect; but the opinion I have previously expressed—that the limits given by the British Pharmacopœia are totally inadequate—I still adhere to, and I should be glad to know the opinions of others.

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Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

Diseases of Poultry—II.

ATTENTION was called in the first article on this subject (*C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1050) to those peculiar extensions of the respiratory apparatus known as air-sacs, and through which a bird may breathe when a large bone is broken and the contained sac ruptured.

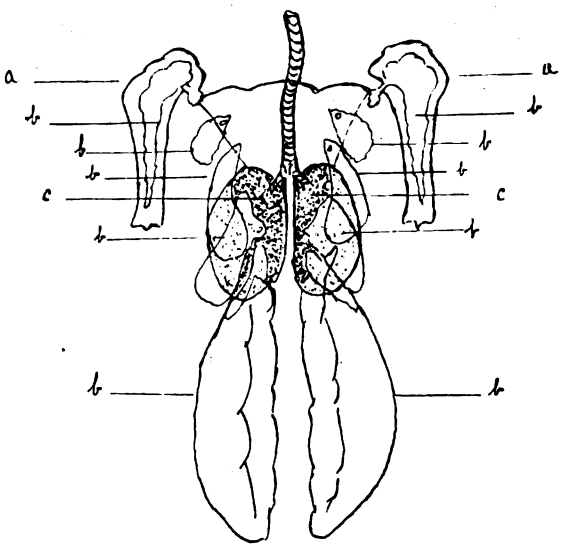


FIG. 1. *a*, *a*, Arm-bones (humerus); *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, Air Sacs; *c*, *c*, Lungs.

These appendages are of peculiar interest to the student of evolution, in their relation to reptiles and fish, and for the conformation of the parasite which makes them its habitat. Several parasites are met with under different conditions of infestation, but

THE AIR-SAC MITE

is so commonly found as to suggest its invariable presence in small numbers; the effect of their presence only attracts our attention when they are unusually numerous. This remark applies to parasitism generally, and as long as internal or external dwellers in or upon other creatures are not assigned their proper place in the great scheme of nature. If the sketch of the *Cytodites nudus* (fig. 2) is first examined, and then a comparison made with the external mange-mite *Sarcoptes levis gallinæ* (fig. 3), there will be found a decided structural resemblance. *Cytodites nudus* is so called because of the absence of those immense hirsute adornments, so conspicuous on mites of the same great family when living upon a rough epidermis, and among feathers or hair, in lieu of the smooth mucous surface over which the air-sac mite travels. *Cytodites nudus* is not provided with a penetrating beak or a saw-like apparatus, to gather soft mucus, but its mouth is little more than a sucker. A few short appendages upon the front legs serve only to suggest evolution from the sarcoptes or other external mange-mites. The interesting question arises as to whether the acarus of the skin developed or was evolved from the air-sac mite and acquired spines and hairy processes, or did wandering acari gain access to the inside of the fowl, and, in process of time, shed their hairs and "lose their teeth," so to speak? That parasites enter the oviduct of the hen from the outside, and become enmeshed in the forming egg, we shall presently show, and in view of that fact and others not less wonderful, no great strain is put upon our powers of imagination when we suppose that the air-sac mite is a degenerate member of the acarus whose immediate ancestors, not many millions of years ago, displayed a desire to become inside passengers,



FIG. 2. — CITODYTES NUDUS (AIR-SAC MITE).

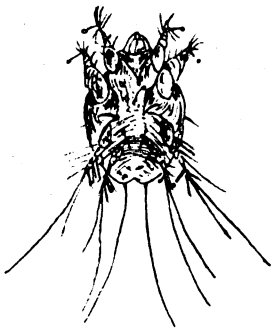


FIG. 3.—SARCOPTES LEVIS GALLINÆ (Male).

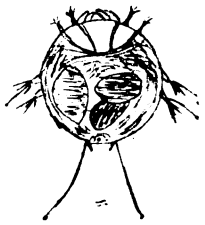


FIG. 4.—SARCOPTES LEVIS GALLINÆ (Female).

and to a great extent lost their capacity for the hardier existence which is led in the outer world. That they *can* live outside for an undetermined period is known, but they certainly succumb after a while.

The original discoverer (Gerlach, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of minute parasites) deemed the air-sac mite to be a mange-insect, and the author of an internal mange; and this, roughly speaking, is the case. The difference can, perhaps, best be stated (and read without the aid of a dictionary of pathological terms) by reference to the structure of the mouth or sucker by which the parasite in the air-sacs is enabled to gather as much of his natural food (mucus) as he needs, and without puncturing the membrane in the manner of the acari upon the skin. Whether the air-sac mite follows the example of his outside representative, and injects a poisonous saliva upon or into abrasions, is not yet ascertained; but it is known that the mange-mites of animals do so, and this excites a greater flow of serum, to supply a rapidly increasing colony with food. It is also inferred that the comparatively mild attacks of mange which animals often endure without attracting much attention is owing to the abundance of serum exuded and the satisfaction of the guests without having recourse to injection of their peculiar secretion.

The feather-mites of fowls, which correspond to acari in animals, behave in the same indolent or torpid manner in winter as do mange-mites upon horses and cattle and scab upon sheep. They are simply dormant, not dead, and when spring-time arrives they respond as freely as the rest of creation to "the sweet influence of the Pleiades." It may be pretty safely assumed that the air-sac mites, like those living upon the skin, do but little damage so long as they find abundant food and conceal their weapons but as soon as they become overcrowded they resort to the methods above indicated. The disease is an infectious one, and the introduction of a new member into the flock from an infected one is the means by which it is spread.

SYMPTOMS.

The irritation of the air sacs and passages generally, and of the bronchi in particular, gives rise to the usual symptoms of bronchitis—namely, fits of coughing and wheezing, and all the signs of accumulated mucus which the creature cannot expectorate, and in some cases causes sudden death by suffocation. As a rule the affected bird is found to be dull, and not feeding with the flock. The neck, if it could be seen without the feathers, would be in the shape of a figure of S (from the point of the bill to the chest). The head therefore appears to be sunk in the upper and forward part of the body; a more or less crouching attitude makes the legs appear shorter than usual. The comb is pallid, or has a blueish to purple hue instead of the bright red of health; the eyes and mouth, if examined, are found to exhibit the same symptoms of anæmia or defective nutrition. The laboured breathing and distressing cough are the most prominent symptoms, as pointing to respiratory trouble, those previously mentioned being common, with slight variations, to so many disorders of birds that a posi-

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tive diagnosis is scarcely possible without a *post-mortem* examination, and it is decidedly worth while to kill a diseased bird in order to get at the cause and arrest its spread in a brood.

The malady is sometimes acute, at others chronic. The former cases are often mistaken for apoplexy or other disease which causes sudden death; and a lowering of the diet is adopted when the fowls are in need of a more liberal ration. It will be seen, then, that a correct diagnosis is of the utmost importance, and that one member of the flock should be sacrificed that the cause may be definitely ascertained.

The air-sac mite is $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in length, and can be recognised without the aid of a magnifier. The latter will, however, set at rest all doubt as to the nature of the yellow or whitish dust which appears upon the lining of the air-sacs and bronchi. Exudation is found in patches on the membrane, and is caused by the irritation of the mites, possibly by the poison previously alluded to. The smaller bronchi are blocked with thickened mucus and the surface of the membrane congested; the lungs in some instances exhibiting patches of pneumonia.

TREATMENT.

The destruction of parasites in the respiratory tract is never so difficult, as it is dangerous, to the host. Fumigations of carbolic acid, of terebene, of sulphur, and of tar have all proved successful, when carefully conducted. The birds should be got together in a small apartment made nearly air-tight, and the apparatus set to work while the attendant watches through a pane of glass, to see if the fowls are so overcome as to reel and need removal. It is impossible to lay down any absolute rule as to how much of any of these gases a given number of birds may be allowed to inhale: the effect must be watched, and one soon realises how tolerant they are of poisons inhaled, and how rapidly they recover from their effects.

We might here suggest, for the benefit of the student without previous experience of fowls, that he should put a fowl under chloroform, and observe how easily total anæsthesia is produced, and how soon birds recover from intoxication. All the apparatus required is a wide-mouthed bottle and some chloroform sprinkled on wool at the bottom of it. The bird's head is partly inserted, so that it is compelled to inhale while held by the neck. With but a few inspirations the voluntary muscles are found to relax in one's grip, and the head falls aside. If then placed upon its breast, it will flop over, but with half-a-dozen inspirations of fresh air it staggers to its feet, and after walking rather tipsily for a few yards, commences to feed, apparently wholly unconscious of what has happened.

If the prescriber is unable to superintend treatment by inhalation, and distrusts the capacity of his client to carry out instructions, he may have to content himself with prescribing sulphur, to be given internally, in bold doses—say, ½ dr. daily—as there is reason to suppose that this substance is volatilised inside the patient, and so compasses the death of the enemy. Whether this is the correct explanation or no, certain it is that a marked improvement takes place if the remedy is persevered with. With a malady rapidly inducing anæmia and atrophy, the reader will doubtless agree as to the advisability of adding iron and bitter vegetable tonics and carminatives, to sustain the strength of the patients while the more active agents are combating the cause. The following is a good tonic:—

Ferri carb. sacch.	...	...	gr. v.
Quininæ salicy.	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. gentianæ	...	...	gr. v.
Pulv. capsici	...	...	gr. j.

Ft. pulvis.

This powder to be given daily to each bird. It may be mixed with damped meal, or chopped up with a little meat. Pills are very easy to give, but few people can be relied on to continue this form of medication, as it necessitates catching the birds or else visiting their houses after dark; whereas the food has always to be given, and a little more trouble at such times will be taken if the prescriber has inspired respect for himself and charged a decent fee for his medicines.

The next article will deal with the other principal parasites of the respiratory organs.

Fictional Pharmacy.

Self-drugging.

. . . . the ultimate result in the case of *morphine*, the brain softens, and the man or woman becomes imbecile.

In the case of *cocaine* it deteriorates the moral system, and the regular cocaine-taker becomes incapable of telling the truth. —*Daily Paper.*

I RECENTLY was a customer at a leading West-end pharmacy, writes a correspondent, and the insight into this burning question of the hour which I obtained by a concatenation of circumstances should, I think, be trumpeted forth to the four corners of the earth.

The proprietor of this shop is a most well-meaning sort of man, who amuses me somewhat by talking of "his craft" and professional status, just as if it requires any particular training to make up a bottle of physic; why my brother's coachman always dispenses his medicine, and not only that, he is a man that can act in an emergency also, as this case will show. In my brother's absence a coppersmith was brought to the surgery, who had poisoned himself with spirits of salts; coachman promptly administered an emetic, sulphate of zinc, and although the man died, the jury commended John (the coachman) for his promptitude. Well, as I was saying, I was in his shop, he had just handed me my 2 oz. of senna-leaves, when a young and fashionably attired lady came in and asked for something in a low tone. The chemist silently abstracted from a tall polished case a bottle containing some large white balls, four of which he carefully wrapped and sealed, as is the custom of his class, handed to the customer, who hastened away.

After her departure, the chemist seemed strangely moved, which caused me to rally him upon his lack of spirits, suggesting that the lady had impressed her image upon a too susceptible heart. At our club, you know, my friends all consider me a jolly dog, don't you know, except Sir Contradaley, who once was rude enough to call me a prosy old beggar, who interfered with subjects that I did not understand. I don't pretend to know what he meant, something unkind I'm sure, but it wouldn't do to quarrel with the only baronet in the club, would it? Why, do you know, he once told me that my sleeping-draught at night fuddled me for the best part of the next day, but I refused to take offence; why, that draught is made up from a prescription which has been in our family for years. "Ah," said my chemist, solemnly shaking his head, "you must excuse my temporary abstraction, but the fact of the matter is, the knowledge of the vast responsibility which rests upon my shoulders whilst practising my craft is so acute, that I find it necessary sometimes to inject cocaine, and . . . ."

Now when he starts the professional business, I get bored, so I hastily rejoined, "Ah, of course, yes. By-the-bye, what were those white balls which that lady appeared to be so anxious to possess." "Well," he replied, "I think that I may without violating any law of pharmaceutical ethics inform you that they are composed partly of *Kali nitricum*, which is a drug largely used by the devotees of the Hindoo goddess of that name." "Oh, yes," I replied, "it is the active principle of that Ganja or Bang isn't it? I have heard my missionary friends speak of its devastating effect. Dear me, what a terrible thing that one so fair should be enslaved in the meshes of so dreadful a habit!" "I am," said my druggist ponderously, "profoundly impressed with your knowledge of such a potent alkaloid. I had no idea that you possessed such an intimate knowledge of drugs; just step into my retiring-room for one moment whilst I finish off this ointment, and I will give you a glimpse behind the scenes."

I entered and seated myself in a most luxurious armchair, and whilst waiting my attention was attracted to a nickel instrument fitted with a stirrup, which bore some resemblance to a pump such as my youngest nephew uses when inflating the tyres of his velocipede. The chemist entering shortly after, found me examining it. "Ah, that's the general hypodermic syringe which I use for my clients who drop in in the morning for their daily pick-me-up. The needle is screwed into the end of this indiarubber tube, the solution, which is kept in that 50-gal. drum in the corner labelled Theriaca, is then drawn in. The foot is then placed in the

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stirrup, and after thrusting the needle deeply into any fleshy part of the body, the piston is pressed, and the whole system is sweetened, but of course the effect is only transitory. I am often called upon to give hypodermic injections of morphine to members of the staff at the War Office, it was a solution which was in great demand just before they decided the rank and pay for capable dispensers for the front. Journalists, especially those on cheap newspapers, and anglers, are usually slaves to the cocaine habit. The ordinary hypodermic syringe is useless to the former class; this instrument," here he produced a shining glass syringe, not unlike a garden syringe, graduated in fluid ounces, "is termed the *male* journalist's special, and is in use in many of the offices in Fleet Street, the solution I supply concentrated in barrels at newspaper rates. To many of their readers I supply another solution, morphine being the principal ingredient. As a matter of fact I keep a staff of six skilled chemists who do nothing else but make these two solutions. Army men on active service are precluded from using morphine, at least so a young officer in the Guards informs me, on account of the effect it has on steel. He had been using morphine solution for about a month in the Soudan, and in the first engagement his sword bent like lead in the combat. He substituted cocaine for his morphine, and he informed me that the temper returned to the blade in a few days."

"It is remarkable what powerful effects drugs produce," I said, as I sought for my hat and gloves. "By the way, have you got my usual draught put up?" "Certainly," he replied, "here it is." "What is the principal constituent in this draught?" "Tr. thebaici" was the prompt reply. "I have never noticed any particular effect upon my system," I said. "Oh, dear, no: you need not be afraid that *you* ever will" was the final remark as my chemist closed the door; and as I wended my way home through the dark streets I pondered over his words. Henry John. (153/32)

Business Changes.

The Cash Drug-stores are about to be opened at 6 Imperial Terrace, Barking Road, East Ham, E.

Messrs. Stein Brothers have removed their city offices from Eastcheap House to 39A King William Street, E.C.

Mr. J. E. Turner, chemist and druggist, 16 London Street, Basingstoke, is having the interior of his pharmacy refitted.

Dr. James Lang, 2 Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, has acquired the business of Mr. A. Miller, chemist and druggist, 567 Duke Street.

Mr. J. S. Jenkin (late manager to Messrs. Boor & Co., Wood Street, E.C.), is about to open premises at 9 High Street, Palmer's Green, N.

Mr. T. H. Dewey, chemist and druggist, late of Wimbledon, has acquired the business in High Street, Lutterworth, formerly carried on by Mr. William Holland.

Messrs. Barrett and Harding, who for some time have been with Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited), Regent Street, W., have been appointed managers of the retail shops of Messrs. Lamplough (Limited).

Mr. E. Browning, chemist and druggist, Amity Place, Tavistock Road, Plymouth, will shortly remove to more convenient and centrally-situated premises in North Hill, Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

Mr. H. G. Dutton, chemist and druggist, lately manager for Mr. R. Hayton-Davis, 23 James Street, Harrogate, has purchased the business at 26 Tyrrel Street, Bradford, formerly belonging to Mr. Louis J. Wells.

Messrs. Marshall Brothers, chemists, Mcseley, Birmingham, owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. H. Marshall, have disposed of their Sparkhill branch to Mr. W. J. Moylan-Jones, chemist and druggist, late of Hendon London.

Mr. J. T. Robinson has purchased from Mr. T. Tame the business which for the past ten years he has carried on under the style of Tame & Co. at the Roumelia Pharmacy, 149 Christchurch Road, Boscombe. Mr. Tame is retiring from business to "Wyecliffe," Parkwood Road, Boscombe Park.

Personalities.

Mr. J. Dawes White, chemist, 174 Kingsland Road, N., has been elected a member of the Shoreditch Board of Guardians.

Mr. Jas. Y. Fairweather, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a representative of Mellin's Food Company (Limited), and will travel chiefly for Scotland.

Mr. W. T. Owbridge, chemist and druggist, Hull, has been elected a member of the East Riding County Council, with a majority of 155 votes over his opponent.

Mr. J. A. Steward, chemist and druggist, has been presented with a service of silver by the citizens of Worcester in recognition of his hospitalities and public service during the period of his mayoralty.

Mr. A. Bellairs, peppermint-distiller, Crowland, has received news that his eldest son, Corporal Walter Bellairs, of the Imperial Yeomanry, has died in South Africa from wounds received in the engagement at Lichtenburg on January 20.

Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited), soap and perfumery manufacturers, London, have engaged Mr. J. Rand (son of Mr. Fred Rand, of Doncaster), to represent them in the Newcastle district, Yorkshire midlands, and Eastern Counties.

Mr Joseph de Carle Smith, head of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, of Magdalen Street, Norwich, on March 3 celebrated his 90th birthday, and received many congratulations on attaining so great an age. Mr. Smith has long been one of the city magistrates, and may be said to be the "father" of the Norwich Bench. In his younger days he took a full share in municipal responsibilities, and is one of the most highly-esteemed citizens.

London Mineral-water Trade.

On Thursday afternoon, at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, the sixteenth annual meeting of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society was held. Mr. Adpar Jones (Idris & Co.) was in the chair, and there were present manufacturers from all parts of London, as well as from affiliated branches. The report and balance-sheet showed a good year's business in collecting the bottles of members and seeing them distributed among their rightful owners. People who had wrongfully dealt with members' bottles, boxes, syphons, and casks had been prosecuted; and, taken as a whole (the Chairman said), the Society had fully justified its existence. The details showed that 329,198 dozen bottles had been recovered, as well as 46,210 boxes, 31,853 syphons, and 537 casks. There was an interesting discussion, in which it was generally admitted that the year had not been a good one for the trade, and there was a fear of matters being worse in the event of the Chancellor of the Exchequer adding to the sugar-tax. It was regretted that a scheme for increasing the price of mineral waters had fallen through because of some members breaking faith; but the meeting declared that until there was an increase in the price matters would not be flourishing. With regard to bottle-charging, it was conceded that 3*d*. per dozen deposit had proved very useful in bringing back bottles; but some of the speakers thought that if a 1*s*. deposit were charged it would be better. No definite decision as to bottle charging or increase of price was arrived at; but it was understood from Mr. Walter Davenport (Secretary) that another endeavour would be made to formulate a scheme which would be acceptable to the whole of the trade. The executive were re-elected, and the usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

This is how the current issue of the Handbook of Sierra Leone gossips about leading lights of Free Town:—

Labor, J. W., merchant, was born at Charlotte, Sierra Leone, about fifty years ago; knows something of everything, has a smart knowledge of law and a little of medicine; can dye clothes, trade, manufacture articles for domestic use, print, edit a newspaper, and has a good deal of the cacocthes sinbendi (*sic*). Address, Kissy Street, Free Town. Like his brother Joseph, the well-known druggist, who has sat in the City Council for many years, from the commencement of the Corporation, he is one of the most popular and influential men in the southern end of the city. Brown, Nicholas, Esquire, is another equally well-known druggist in Free Town, and who recently in England made himself a familiar figure in circles of druggists and chemists.

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Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

New Developers.

Edinol is the name of a developer just placed on the market by Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, for which inquiry will doubtless be made by amateurs at photographic chemists'. Edinol is described as meta-amino-orthohydroxybenzylic alcohol, and is akin to metol, both chemically and in the rapid way the image is developed under its influence. The developer is made up with either sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, or lithia, and although bromide is not necessary as a restrainer it is of service in preventing fog. The following is a good formula for a one-solution developer:—

Edinol	1 part
Potassium metasulphite	1 part
Potassium carbonate	6 parts
Water	100 parts

This is ready for use.

Synthol, which was invented by Mr. Barralet, of Messrs. Burton & Sons, Bethnal Green, N.E., is stated to be of vegetable origin, and not to be a coal-tar product. The only information I have been able to glean of its composition is that it is prepared from "a plant gathered on the Californian coast," which is not very explicit. It was intended to patent it, but I understand the provisional patent has been abandoned. The latest formulæ for making up synthol developer were given in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1902.

Spool Films.

Now that a demand is arising for daylight-loading films which can be sold without restrictions, the following list of sizes will be handy for reference:—

Sizes.	*To fit*	*Sizes.*	*To fit*
2½ × 2½ ...	No. 1 Brownie	3¼ × 4¼ ...	No. 3 F. P. Kodak
2½ × 3¼ ...	No. 2 Brownie	4¼ × 3¼ ...	No. 3 Cartridge Kodak
1⅝ × 2 ...	Pocket Kodak	4 × 5 ...	No. 4 Bull's-eye and No. 4 Panoram
2¼ × 3¼ ...	No. 1 Folding Pocket Kodak and No. 1 Panoram	5 × 4 ...	No. 4 Cartridge Kodak
2⅛ × 4¼ ...	No. 1A F. P. Kodak	7 × 5 ...	No. 5 ditto
3½ × 3½ ...	No. 2 Bull's-eye and No. 2 F. P. Kodak		

Already Sandell's cristoid, Blair's, Planchon's, and the Serikon roll films are on the market, and I hear that another film will be announced in a few days. The Planchon film has the black-paper backing gelatin-enamelled so that the sensitive film cannot be affected by impurities in the paper. The backing of Blair's films is also receiving some attention, the object being to ensure that only chemically-pure paper comes in contact with the film. The cristoid film was mentioned in the *C. & D.* a week or two ago, but I do not think the point of using a developer with caustic alkali in preference to a carbonate was noted. The effect of the caustic alkali is to do away with the troublesome finger-marks which show on many film surfaces after development.

Toning and Fixing Salt.

I have had an opportunity of testing the "Agfa" neutral toning and fixing salt, and am able to report favourably as to its qualities. The contents of a tin are dissolved in 25 oz of water and allowed to stand till clear, or filtered bright before use. The made-up bath requires to be kept in the dark, or the gold has a tendency to deposit. It is a pity some improvement cannot be introduced to do away with the necessity of filtering out the chalk. The calcium carbonate is added to ensure the bath being neutral, but it would be better if a soluble carbonate could be used, or other means devised to make a clear solution. It is possible to get very nice tones with the use of the Agfa salt.

Intensifier and Reducer.

A modification of the usual mercurial intensification is announced, which if not altogether novel is stated to give excellent results. The negative is first bleached in the usual mercuric-chloride solution, and after washing immersed in a blacking solution composed of

Sodium hydrate	gr. xviij.
Formalin	℥j.
Water to make	℥vj.

An advantage of this method is that the process can be repeated if sufficient density is not obtained by the first operation.

The new reducer included in the title of this note is the Baskett method—a mechanical one. A cream is made of olive oil 2 oz., painters' terebene 2 oz., and Globe polish a 2*d.* tin (not an elegant formula, but the inventor's), and this is rubbed on the face of a dense negative with a pad of cotton wool. It answers capitally, but the grease should be cleaned off afterwards with benzin.

"Tyma" Developer.

The following is the developer used in the "Tyma" developing-trough, which is likely to be in demand amongst amateurs:—

Methol	gr. l.
Quinol	gr. xl.
Sodium sulphite	℥j. ℈j.
Potassium bromide	gr. xxv.
Sodium carbonate	℥j. ℈j.
Water to	℥xx.

The quantity needed for development is for the Brownie "Tyma," 12 oz., and for either No. 1 or No. 2 F.P.K. "Tyma," 16 oz The solution is used a number of times, but as it gets exhausted it takes longer to act.

Photographic Chemists.

The following are either corrected announcements or additions to the list of chemists who sell photographic chemicals and apparatus and have dark-rooms available for amateurs, published in the *C. & D.* Diary for 1902:—

Accrington.—T. Stanley & Co., 61 Blackburn Road.
Alderley Edge,—E. Orlando Tims, London Road.
Alexandria (Egypt).—J. MacGregor, 6 Rue Chérif Pacha.
Arbroath.—Jas. Ruxton, Keptie Street.
Ayr (N.B.)—A. B. Burns, 134 High Street.
Birmingham.—Morris Banks & Co. (Limited), 2 and 3 High Street, Bull Ring.
Bridgend.—J. Jones, 25 and 27 Caroline Street.
Bridport.—Beach, East Street.
Bristol.—Peacock & Co., 82 Stoke's Croft.
Broadstairs.—Horrell & Co., The Pharmacy.
Cahirciveen.—D. S. Bennett.
Cupar-Fife.—A. Whitelaw, 3 Cross.
Epsom.—F. W. Harsant, High Street.
Heckington.—M. C. Sumners.
Highbridge.—H. Longman, 3 Market Place.
Holyhead.—R. Henry Williams, Medical Hall.
Ivybridge.—F. Rutherford, 37 Fore Street.
Kirkdale (Liverpool).—W. Budden & Co, 399 Stanley Road.
London, W.—W. G Burge, 123 Shirland Road and 2 Fernhead Road, Paddington.
Macclesfield.—Sidney Wild, 76 Mill Street.
Malvern (Great).—A. E. Baylis, Barnard's Green Pharmacy; J. Need, Lygon Pharmacy.
Markinch (Fife).—J. C. McCorquodale, High Street.
Milford Haven.—T. D. Meyler.
Norwich.—Robinson & Co., 13 Orford Hill.
Plymouth.—J. Barge, Belgrave Pharmacy, Mutley.
Pontefract.—T. P. Ramsden.
Ramsey (Isle of Man).—J. Pallister, 17 Parliament Street.
Redhill.—J. Padwick.
St. Margarets-on-Thames.—J. W. Simpson, 44 Crown Road.
Stonehaven.—James Cumming, 21 Market Square.
Strathpeffer, N.B.—T. Wellwood Maxwell, Spa Pharmacy.
Torquay.—J. W. Cocks, 1 Madeira Place.
Welshpool—H. Payne, 16 Broad Street.
Whitehaven.—F. B. Bennett, 37 King Street.
Wigan.—Bensons' (Limited), 5 Darlington Street and 6 King Street, and Winstanley and Fairhurst, 9 Market Street.
Workington.—W. H. Hubble & Co., Harrington Road, and Victoria Pharmacy, South William Street.

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Our Town Traveller.

THE prevailing business-tone is optimistic. My recent researches have been the means of discovering a decided improvement in trade-conditions since the present year began, and a more hopeful tone regarding the future. In some places "Very busy indeed!" is the formula, and preparations and new articles are all more or less adapted (as far as they are capable of adoption) to the coming Coronation festivities. One of my earliest visits was paid to the works of

MESSRS. W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED),

at Ash Grove, Hackney. I was conducted over the extensive premises, and rendered footsore but enthusiastic as a consequence, by Mr. William S. Gill, a brother chemist, who has charge of the firm's perfumery-department. After I had wandered amongst gigantic stills and retorts in full operation, under the guidance of Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, the works manager (another pharmaceutical chemist of renown), I was passed over to Dr. Isherwood, who initiated me into the manufacture of synthetic perfumes. Dr. Isherwood is a synthetical-expert, and the machinery he has contrived, and the results he has obtained, will tend to make this firm a formidable rival to the German manufacturers of synthetics. In the laboratory I encountered yet another brother craftsman (not unknown at Bloomsbury) in Mr. F. W. Short, who has charge of this department. My main object, however, was to inspect the perfumery-department, and there we eventually landed. Mr. Gill is pushing this section forward with characteristic energy. His latest productions betray a good nose for fragrance, a refined taste, and a keen eye for effect, as shown in the labels and showcards. The newest perfume is "Potter & Moore's Old English Lavender-water" in odd-shaped bottles with sprinklers, tied with lavender ribbon. These are in three sizes, to sell at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* retail. The series includes, besides the perfume, a smelling-salts and a tooth-powder, the latter being appropriately sent out in lavender-coloured enamelled tins, retailing at 6*d.* The showcard (which was not quite finished at the time of my visit) is the reproduction of a painting by Mr. W. H. Caffyn of a dainty lady of the olden times seated in an Old English garden. The colouring is excellent, and there will doubtless be a rush for the pictures when reproductions have been effected. They will be given away to any retailer of P. & M.'s lavender-water who desires them. Some chemists seem to think the lavender-water a good seller, even without the picture, for I saw orders for 100*l.* lots from more than one firm of retailers. "Pyrola" (the style of putting up is illustrated herewith) is a line which the Japs and the Chinese have "frozen on to," as the Americans say. It sells at 2*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* retail, and its appearance ought to sell it anywhere—without taking its intrinsic merit into account. Another striking series (and all we have space to mention at present) is the "Dulcenia" perfume, powder, dentifrice, and sachet. These are extremely dainty, and the fact that the sachet-envelope is printed in seventeen colours with embossed gold edges, will give some idea of the lavish manner in which Messrs. Bush & Co. are catering for their *clientèle*. The label selection is too large and diversified for me to do more than merely mention at present.



At 32 Snow Hill, E.C., the most striking novelty I could discover was the new series of "Saratoga" suspensory bandages which

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON

have just put on the English market. The "Saratoga" suspensories are in various styles, each number having three sizes. They may be had either with or without understraps, one variety—"Saratoga Drawstring"—being washable. The prices range from 6*s.* 6*d* to 48*s.* per doz. wholesale. Rawson's U.S. Army Suspensory, which has been in use in the American army for upwards of forty years, is, however, a more expensive article. The wholesale prices are from 3*s.* to 9*s.* each according to the quality of the material used in their manufacture.

NO. 117 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.,

is one of several shops in that locality which manufacturers are using for advertising their products. This one is next door to Warings, the furnishers, and the Erasmic Soap Company are the occupiers. It is notable for its elegantly-dressed window, all that artistic drapery and floral decorations can do being done to show off perfumes, soaps, and toilet-preparations. Inside the shop is equally artistic, as may be judged from the accompanying photograph. The furniture



is all in milk-white enamel, and the walls are illuminated with sprays of flowers. The electric lights are tulip-like bulbs, which rival in beauty the floral-sprays on the walls. The shop is well worth a visit, and while there the visitor can see the company's latest products. I saw, for instance, a new coal-tar soap (three cakes in a box to retail at 10*d.*, or 3½*d.* a cake), and a shaving-stick in vermilion-leatherette case which retails at 1*s.* The company has a Coronation soap almost ready.

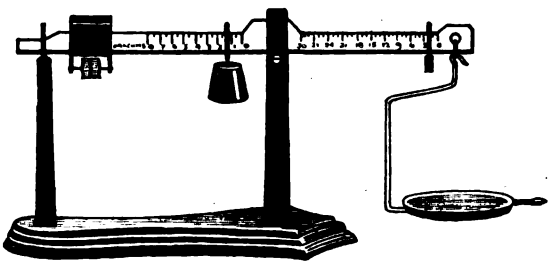
I also looked in at 357 Oxford Street, W., and had a look round the interesting establishment of

MR. T. HAWKESLEY,

the otacoustical-instrument expert. Mr. Hawkesley's *metier* is to cater for the deaf, but the Hawkesley sterilisers and chloride-of-ammonium inhaler are well known to the trade and there are many interesting instruments to be inspected in the shop. One of Mr. Hawkesley's latest pieces of apparatus, and one which will commend itself to the busy chemist, is the patent beam-scales for powders, illustrated herewith. These, as will be seen at a glance, are very suitable for rapid work, and have the inestimable advantage of requiring no loose weights. The nickel-plated beam, which is 9 inches long, is graduated by ½ gr. up to 30 gr. on one side of the beam, and by ½ dr. to 8 dr. on the other. The pans may be had either glass or nickel-plated, and the uprights are japanned. The little wheel to the left regulates the balance. For the rapid weighing of seidlitz-powders, Gregory's powder, or prescription-powders, these scales will suit admirably, and their accuracy is guaranteed by the familiar verification stamp. The price is one guinea. Mr. Hawkesley has also a combined weighing and height-measuring machine, which is elegant in appearance and

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takes up the minimum of space. It may be had in either pale blue or black and gold, it weighs up to 20 stone, and the stadiometer attached measures up to 7 feet. Pond's patent toe-spring is an ingenious contrivance for the relief

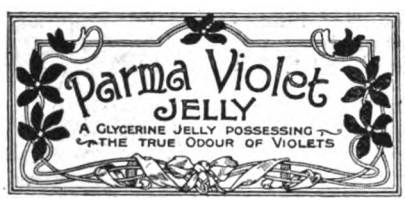


of bunions. It consists of a spring splint which runs along the outer edge of the great toe—the latter being encircled by a chamois-leather covered metal band attached to the splint. The adjoining toe is encircled by an elastic band attached to a side-projection from the metal loop which goes under the toe. The idea is to gradually pull the big toe back to its normal position, the spring being worn at night. The springs retail at 3*s.* 9*d.* each.

The facilities which the extensive premises at 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C, have afforded

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & CO.

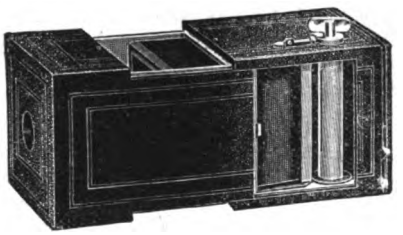
for developing their variegated business, is reflected in the multitude of specialities in collapsible tubes they have recently produced. An elegant new series of toilet-dainties was shown me the other day filled in tubes of varied designs, but all magnetic as counter attractions. Some idea of the designs are given in the two illustrations herewith, but the colour-effect, of course, is lost in black-and-white reproduction. The colour means a good deal to the customer, and no two customers have like tastes, so Messrs. Christy have endeavoured to cater for all. The series includes benzoin cream, glycerin and honey jelly, Parma-violet jelly, lavender jelly; glycerin, honey, and cucumber jelly, and toilet-lanoline (in various styles of tubes). There is also a line of tooth-pastes, comprising areca-nut, cherry, thymo-eucalyptus, carbolic, and white rose. Each of these is contained in an appropriate coloured tube; for instance, lavender paste, lavender tube; cherry paste, red tube, and so on. The tubes are filled to retail at 6*d.* and 1*s.* each, with a good margin of profit for the retailer. The 1*s.* size of Parma-violet jelly, thymo-eucalyptus tooth-paste, and several others are packed in neat carton with artistic gold-blocked labels. These are the designs shown in the illustrations. But outward show is not alone trusted to sell these articles. The pastes and jellies are now entirely compounded and filled on the premises, and their genuineness is guaranteed. That they have been compounded with pharmaceutic skill is demonstrated by ocular vision and casual application. For orders of 7-gross quantities Messrs. Christy are now prepared to supply special tubes to chemists with printed matter or as required. For 3-dozen quantities of the afore-mentioned series the name and address of the purchaser is printed on free.





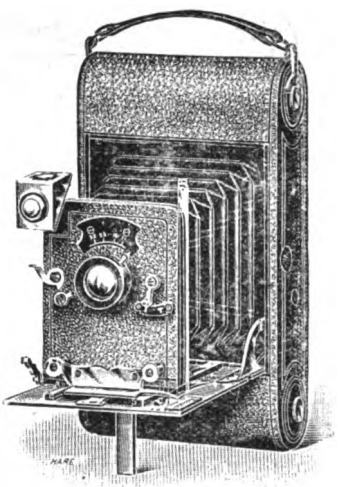
NEW CAMERAS.

Calling on Messrs. G. Houghton & Sons, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., I found much evidence that the photographic season is beginning early this year. I always like to walk through Houghton's premises, as their business is a model of organisation. The departmental system is adopted, each class of goods being stored in a particular store-room in charge of a responsible person. The recently-constructed premises have given an opportunity for perfecting the system, which has been taken advantage of to the full. Improvements and enlargements are being carried out at the present time, larger packing and despatching departments have been devised, and I was interested to note that a show-room for trade-customers has been provided where the various manufactures of the firm will be shown and can be examined at leisure. A new and larger plate and paper store has been fitted up, and I noticed the care that is taken to ensure the rotation of stock. Packages of plates are put in the racks on one side, but are sold from the opposite side, thus ensuring rotation and freshness. After a perambulation of the premises, which are 90 feet wide by 180 feet deep and four or five storeys high, I was glad to sit down and examine the new lines for the coming season. In cameras I was shown "No. 1 Scout," a new daylight-loading film hand-camera to sell at 5*s.* It is a well-constructed little



"No. 1 SCOUT."

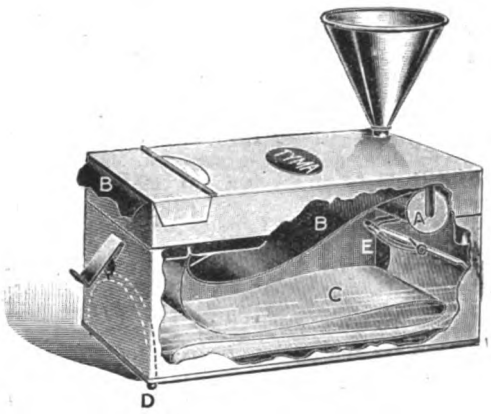
instrument, made entirely of wood and covered in leather-like cloth. The fittings are nickel-plated, and the shutter is adapted for either time or instantaneous exposures. The pictures taken by this camera are $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. The illustration shows the camera partly open for inserting a spool. Another hand-camera for roll-films or plates is the "No. 3 Ensign," which, like the "No. 1 Scout," is excellent value for the money. A good idea of the No. 3 "Ensign" can be obtained from the illustration, which shows the camera open. One special feature about the camera is an infinity catch which automatically fixes the front when drawn out, at the correct focus for distance, and is adjustable for either plates or films. The picture which the camera takes is $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, and an advantage of the camera is that it can be used for plates as well as rollable films The dark slides and plate attachment are extras. The lens is a R.R. one, and the shutter is of the "everset" type, working between the lenses, giving either time or instantaneous exposures. The interest which is being taken in rollable films must be my excuse for mentioning an ingenious contrivance for developing rollable films which should still further help to popularise film-photography. The apparatus called the "Tyma" developing-trough is a metal box with a tight-fitting lid. In the lid portion there is a holder, A, for the spool of film, the black paper backing is threaded through a slot, B, in the lid, and the film engaged in a spring clip, E. The whole length of film is wound off and lowered into the water in the body of the trough, then by means of a funnel and syphon the developer is run in



"No. 3 ENSIGN."

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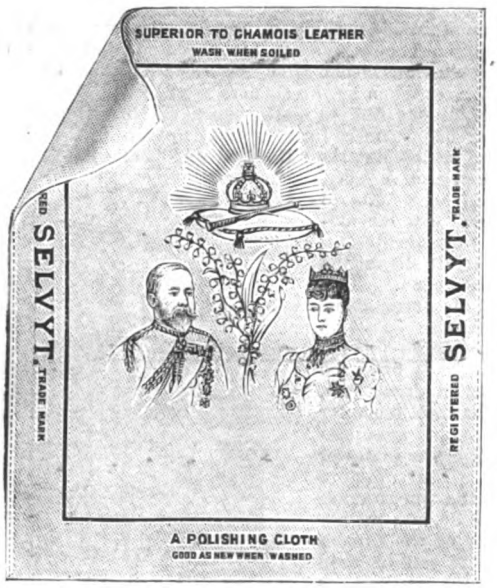
allowed to act from eight to twelve minutes, after which fixing solution replaces the developer, and washing is done



by allowing water to circulate through the apparatus for five minutes. There are three sizes of "Tyma" troughs at present made, for Brownie, No. 1, and No. 2 F.P.K. size films, and each sells at 10*s.* 6*d.*

For the Coronation.

As at other places of business which I have inspected recently, preparations for the Coronation festivities are the predominant feature at Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited). In the showroom at York Road, King's Cross, I was shown a new Coronation "Selvyt" cloth, an illustration



of which is given. It is a duplex cloth—pile on both sides—and the portraits of the King and Queen are reproduced in indelible colours. The size is 21 by 17¼ inches, and the price has been reduced to 9*s.* 6*d.* per dozen in order to bring the article within the range of the slenderest loyal purse. Messrs. Fordham are also strong on Coronation buttons. These have brass representations of the King and Queen, each having a movable pin, and sell at 1*d* each. In anticipation of the demand which will be made for gay colours in the coming season, the wholesale prices of "Diamond" dyes have also been reduced. These now show an exceedingly good profit to the retailer. The spring-cleaning season is the time when Newth's furniture-polish is exhibited. Newth's polish was first produced in 1838; the formula was purchased and the bottle enlarged in 1883 by Messrs. Fordham & Sons, and it now remains one of the easiest and most perfect furniture-polishes to be found in the trade.

Optical Changes.

When in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell I called on Messrs. J. Raphael & Co., 51 Clerkenwell Road, E C., to hear how business is in the optical trade. Mr. J. Raphael received me in his well-known affable manner, and explained that to cope with constantly increasing business he has just concluded an amalgamation with Messrs. Wheway, Son & Redfern, Birmingham. The firm of Messrs. Wheway was established in 1823, and is known in the wholesale trade for its gold and steel spectacle frames and lenses. I ventured to suggest that the tendency now is to go to America for good things in spectacle-frames. "My dear sir," replied Mr. Raphael, "the demand for English-made frames is larger than ever." Chemist-opticians who mostly cultivate the better-class trade nearly always specify English-made goods, and up to now it has often been difficult to ensure them having what they want promptly. There are two factories in Birmingham belonging to the new house, one in Vyse Street, where gold and steel goods are made, and the other in Dudley Road, where spectacle lenses are ground. The headquarters of the new firm—to be known in the future as Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern (Limited)—will be in London, but prescription-work will be executed either there or in Birmingham, as the customer desires. Mr. Raphael then explained the financial arrangements of the firm, and in answer to my inquiries assured me that he will continue to direct the business as he has hitherto done, which is sufficient to ensure the future success of the amalgamation. Enlargements of premises are to be put in hand at once. Mr. F. H. Wheway continues the management of the Birmingham works.

More Photo Novelties.

Stepping out of the Chancery Lane Station on the "Central," I crossed over to Messrs. W. Watson & Sons (313 High Holborn, W.C.), to see what preparations were in progress for the coming season. The patent enlargers are, I was told, selling by thousands, which is not wonderful when one considers the simplicity to which enlarging is reduced by the use of this apparatus. The enlargers are made in sixteen sizes, for use with "Little Nippers," Kodaks, and Frenas. The illustration shows the apparatus being used with a folding Kodak, all that is necessary being to push the Kodak into the enlarger, place the negative and bromide-paper in position, expose, develop, and fix (the whole operation being complete in five minutes). The result is a sharp picture many times larger than the negative. The electric dark-room lamp in which solution of potassium bichromate is the colour-medium has been described before in the *C. & D.*, but a hanging lamp of the same kind is a new pattern. I saw also the "Holostigmat" lens, recently introduced, which, according to no less an authority, than the President of the Royal Society, is equal to any of the high-class lenses on the market. The half-plate lens working at *f.* 6·1 gives excellent definition all over a whole plate, and on a 10 × 8 plate only the extreme corners are dark. The special feature of the lens is the flat field, whilst achromatism is practically non-existent.



A Spring Song.

Green is flowery tamarack;
The aspen's ghost leaves quiver;
In the right hypochondriac
Still sleeps the torpid liver.

The wind is light, the world is young;
High leaps the rutting goat;
Upon the back part of the tongue
Appears a furry coat.

Beneath the ground are bursting seed,
In trees the birds are billin',
While men and women seem to need
A dose of podophyllin.—*Atlanta Journal-Record.*

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Notes of Novelties.

"TABLOID" MERCUROUS IODIDE.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., are now putting on the market ⅛-gr. compressions of yellow mercurous iodide, prepared by precipitation instead of mixing mercury and iodine. In this form the salt is much more permanent than the green iodide and the makers inform us that they have had therapeutic trials made with the yellow salt during the past few years, the results demonstrating its efficiency and reliability.

MERCK'S VACCINE LYMPH.

MR. FREDERICK BOEHM, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., London manager of E. Merck (Darmstadt), sends us a copy of a circular which he has recently issued to medical men in this country regarding Merck's pure glycerinated calf-vaccine lymph. We observe from this circular that the lymph is made at the Darmstadt Works under the supervision of Dr. Landmann (Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory) the conditions being such as to ensure the purity of the lymph, and its freedom from pathogenic products other than vaccine. It is supplied from the London office in tubes which have been filled not longer than a month, the date being placed on the outside of each package so that the physician and pharmacist can immediately see when each tube was despatched. Three sizes of tubes are sent out, the smallest for one or two inoculations, the medium for five, and the large for ten. Mr. Boehm emphasises the fact that supplies may be obtained from most leading pharmacists.

NEW THINGS FROM NEWBERYS'.

THE acme of artistic display appears to have been reached by Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., in a series of cards which they have got up for displaying toilet-requisites and cachous. With three dozen 1*d.* St. Paul's brand lano-cream, they give a show-card printed in gold and colours of rich design, and diamond-shaped with embossed and cut-out edges. Most of the card is occupied by a pretty girl, who stands barefooted on the green sward—marguerites, forget-me-nots, and other flowers grow all around her. Under her feet a single box of the lano-cream is inserted in the card; it is, by the way, an astonishingly good pennyworth. The card is suspended by a silk ribbon. A similar card is used for 1*d.* cold cream. The same cream is put-up in 6*d.* earthenware pots. The cachou-card has a scroll-and-pansy border, and within are 3 dozen tubes of silvered, coloured, and sweet-violet cachous, the corks being finished with tin-foil. This is a most attractive lot. Other novelties which the firm have on show at the Square establishment just now are the white-ribbon remedy for intemperance, which is being well advertised, and Charterhouse heliotrope shampoo-powder (2*d.*) put-up in boxes of seven packets to retail at 1*s.*

SOME TOILET-REQUISITES.

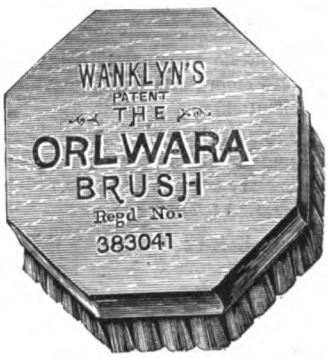
THERE is a keen appreciation at present in medical circles and amongst the well-to-do of the advantages of the Japanese paper-handkerchief. For consumptive patients and for anyone suffering from a malady which gives an infectious sputum, the handkerchief is more convenient than the sputum-bottle and more economical and safer than the linen handkerchief, because it can be burnt when done with. Chemists should sell these handkerchiefs. The trouble is where to get them. We have been on the look-out for a good source of supply for some time, and now find that the Toilet Novelties Company, Bristol, can do the thing well. They put up "Silky-fibre" aseptic handkerchiefs, 3 doz. in a pocket-book, to retail at 1*s.*, or three times that quantity for 2*s.* 6*d.* The company make a lot of saleable lines in toilet pocket-books (chemically pure toilet-paper) to retail at 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* They are neat, and only require to be shown in order to sell. Crêpe-texture paper serviettes are another of the company's products, perhaps not so much in the chemist's way of business, still worth mentioning. The goods can be obtained through the leading sundries' houses.

FOR THE BEVERAGE SEASON.

MESSRS. STEVENSON & HOWELL (LIMITED), 95A Southwark Street, S.E., are again early in the field with new essences for making aërated beverages for the coming home season. One of the most elegant of these is "Emerald Ginger-ale Essence," in which they have happily hit the correct Irish flavour, as a sampling of the ale testifies, the drink being also quite refreshing. We have also had the opportunity of trying aërated ginger-beer (in glass and stone bottles), and lemonade made with the excellent soluble essences to which we referred last year, and we find that the quality of these products is well maintained. The soluble lemon-essence is exceptionally rich in flavour, and is compounded with due regard to the chemistry of lemon-oil constituents—in fact, it is the result of careful research by their chemists. A soluble essence, somewhat akin to this, is "Lime-juice and soda," which produces a good beverage, and 1 gal. of the syrup requires only 1 oz. of the essence. An attractive showcard is given to buyers of the essence, as well as supplies of hand-bills and labels, this offer also applying to the soluble essence of lemon. We note that the firm are now making a series of "fluid fruits" for the production of syrups. We have tried the raspberry, strawberry, and black currant, and find the flavours quite natural, and that the syrups are refreshing either in plain or aërated water. Two ounces of "fluid fruit" go to 1 gal. of syrup, and we should think that aërated-water makers could turn these to excellent advantage, for a simple natural flavour is restful to the palate—so satiated nowadays with compound drinks.

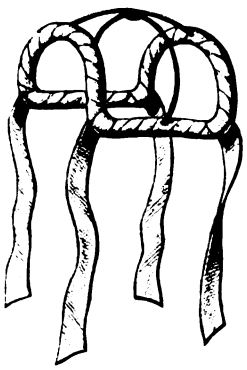
THE ORLWARA BRUSH.

MR. H. A. WANKLYN, brush-manufacturer, 17 Manchester Avenue, E.C., has introduced under this name a series of nail-brushes, which are ingeniously designed to overcome the tendency that other nail-brushes have of wearing in the centre before the fibres at the edge appear to be touched. "Science applied to brushware" is the maker's version of the improvement, which is accomplished by arranging the tufts of fibre irregularly, with a denser portion in the centre. This increases the durability of the brush, and we find it is much more effective and pleasant to use. The brushes are made square, circular, and octagonal, the last-named in two sizes, and the prices range from 34*s.* to 42*s.* per gross. They are also made in half hair and bristle at slightly higher rates. The brushes are supplied plain or polished, and should sell well. Mr. Wanklyn is the inventor of the Royal Sceptre show cases and stands for tooth-brushes, which enable retailers to display a variety of styles either on or in the ordinary showcases, in a most effective manner.



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THIS VACCINATION SHIELD



is made by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, who sent a sample to us a week or two ago, with the suggestion that the office-boy, or somebody equally vaccinated, should try it. He did; and his pustules (thanks to the protection) are now in a convalescent condition. The shield is a strong affair. By including the illustration in this section we do not mean to say that the idea is perfectly novel, but it is a light and airy improvement.

IRON-MILK.

Some months ago we had the opportunity of examining and trying a preparation new to the English market called iron-milk. Pharmaceutically it differs from the popular forms of iron in exhibiting iron phosphate in a finely-divided state suspended in a perfectly neutral, unfermentable, and pleasant-tasting medium. Consequently, children take it with avidity, and it neither blackens the teeth nor constipates the bowels. Clinical experience with iron-milk on the Continent shows it to be a reliable hæmatinic, and during the past six months corroborative trials have been made by London physicians, with the result that the British Iron-milk Syndicate, 115 and 116 Strand, London, W.C., are now putting it on the market in 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* bottles. They are to push it energetically by local advertising, and they will send to chemists and druggists who ask for it a sample bottle with full particulars.

NOTES.

Jersey's reputation for eau-de-Cologne is still growing. The latest one we have to note is De Faye's "Gold Medal" Jersey eau-de-Cologne, which has Mrs. Langtry's approval, and is manufactured by Mr. F. G. de Faye, chemist, Jersey.

Mr. James Walker, chemist, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, has perfected arrangements for meeting more fully an export demand which has arisen for his perfume "Mountain Glory." A new and chastely-designed label has a strong flavour of the Gaelic and pourtrays a group of fairies culling perfume from the Ozarina's favourite flowers—white and purple heather.

The latest testimony to the value of the Berkefeld filter comes from Sir James Willcocks, of West African fame. In his "Reminiscences of Sport in West Africa," he says:—"One word more regarding camp-equipment and I have done. Whatever may or may not be taken, it is absolutely necessary to have a couple of good portable filters, and the Berkefeld is the best."

Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, have so perfected their Vampire fly-catcher, that it can be shipped across the Equator without fear of spoiling. The hardest test for sticky fly-catchers is to make them so that they keep good in tropical climates. A doctor in Morocco has sent the makers an appreciative letter, in which he says "I cannot speak too highly of the fly-catchers."

The new catalogue of soap-making machinery issued by Mr Max Hilbert, Hamm, near Hamburg, is just out, milling machinery being the special feature of the 1902 issue. We note some entirely new lines, such as a rotary steam-press with three moulds, in which both plates of the mould are brushed and oiled before each blow. Chemists who are thinking of making their own fancy and medicated soaps should procure a copy of this list.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

IODIDE-OF-IRON PILLS.

M. Seigneury recommends a mass made with carbonate of magnesia for iodide of iron as follows: Make a solution of iodide of iron from 40 grammes of iodine, 12 grammes of iron filings, and 48 grammes of distilled water. To the filtered liquid, weighing about 90 grammes, are added 45 grammes of powdered acacia, and 2 grammes of finely divided iron with sufficient (about 65 grammes) of carbonate of magnesia to make a mass (weighing about 200 grammes) of pilular consistence. Roll into 900 pills. The pills preserve their activity indefinitely.—*Répertoire de Pharmacie.*

ELIXIR OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium hypophosphite	384 gr.
Sodium hypophosphite	128 gr.
Potassium hypophosphite	128 gr.
Dilute hypophosphorous acid ...	2 dr.
Simple elixir	6 oz.
Water	16 oz.

Triturate the salts with 8 fl. oz. of water, added in several portions, pouring off each portion as it becomes saturated. Finally, to the remainder of the salts, add the acid, triturate until dissolved, and add to the aqueous solution. Now add the elixir, filter, and make up to 16 fl. oz. with water passed through the filter.

Is useful for exhibiting the hypophosphites where sugar is counter-indicated. The

SIMPLE ELIXIR

is made from the following formula:—

Tincture of sweet orange	20 c.c.
Alcohol	80 c.c.
Glycerin	100 c.c.
Precipitated calcium phosphate ...	6 gm.
Water to make	400 c.c.

—*Western Druggist.*

LIQUID SOAP.

Professor Terrier finds the following medicated liquid soap, the formula for which was devised by M. Bayard, of great utility in the treatment of skin-maladies:—

White Castile soap	1 oz.
Soft soap	1 oz.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Water	2½ pints
Naphthol	10 gr.
Oil of lemon	a sufficiency

Dissolve the soaps in the water, add the oil and naphthol; perfume and strain.

—*Gazette des Hôpitaux.*

ESBACH'S REAGENT

for detecting albumen in urine is thus modified by Gavalowski:—

Picric acid	10 grammes
Citric acid	20 grammes
Dissolve in—	
Water	500 c.c.
And add—	
Alcohol (95-per-cent.)	350 c.c.
And sufficient	
Water to make	1,000 c.c.

—*Giornale di Farmacia di Trieste.*

SYRUP OF IODISED CINCHONA.

(Sirop de Vanier.)

Potass. iodid....	℥iij.
Ext. cinchon. liq.	℥iij.
Ext. aurantii liq.	℥v.
Ext juglandis liq.	℥vj.
Alcohol. (30-per-cent.)	℥ij. ℥ij.
Solve et adde—	
Syr. simp. ad	℥cxxv.

—*Annales de Pharmacie.*

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Reviews.

Practical Retouching, including directions for the after treatment of the negative generally. By DRINKWATER BUTT, F.R.P.S. 7 × 4¾. Pp. 78. Price 1*s.* net. (Iliffe & Sons Limited.)

A GOOD deal of sound practical advice is compressed in the seven chapters of this book which cannot fail to be of service to the learner in retouching. The volume forms No. 10 of *Photography* "Bookshelf Series."

The Selection of Subject in Pictorial Photography. By W. E. TINDALL, R.B.A. Illustrated from paintings, drawings, and photographs. 9½ × 6. Pp. 84. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. (Iliffe & Sons Limited).

THE book deals entirely with the pictorial side of photography on somewhat novel lines. It is written by a well-known artist who thinks that many photographs seen at the exhibitions could be considerably improved if more attention were paid to the point of view, the value of lines and tone values. The work is divided into the various classes of subjects which the photographer is likely to encounter and the advice is imparted in an interesting manner. The illustrations are good, and make the author's views readily understood. The chapters deal with (1) influence of clouds, (2) arrangement and point of view, (3) tone values, (4) lines, (5) birch and bracken, (6) coast scenery, (7) seascapes, (8) cattle subjects, (9) figure introduction, (10) portraits, (11) single figures, (12) figure groups.

Finishing the Negative, a handbook of all the processes between fixing and printing: with a special chapter on films. Edited by GEORGE E. BROWN, F.I.C. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. 160. Illustrated. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Dawbarn & Ward, Limited.)

THIS book which aims at being an encyclopædia of the section of photographic technique comprised in the title is a compilation of the methods of drying, hardening, clearing, intensifying, reducing, varnishing, retouching, and spotting negatives. Considerable care seems to have been used in making the selection, but we are afraid many amateurs will be deterred by the large choice of, for instance, intensification methods. The illustrations are a distinct gain in making the effects of the processes evident, whilst the chapter on retouching is one of the best in the book. The "special chapter on films" is hardly worth its title, as it consists of a dozen lines about the Wellington film, and a couple of pages about the Thornton film, the manufacture of which has, since the publication of the book, been discontinued. The book is one photographic chemists can read with profit to themselves, and to their customers.

The Imperial Health Manual, being the authorised English edition of the official health manual issued by the Imperial Health Department of Germany. Edited by ANTONY ROCHE, M.R.C.P.I., &c. 2nd edition. 7⅞ × 4¾. Pp. 304. 54 Illust. 3*s.* net. (Bailliére, Tindall & Cox.)

THE idea of this book is to impart to the public the rudiments of preventive medicine, and so lead them to appreciate the requirements of hygiene. The information is necessarily somewhat elementary, but none the worse for that fact. The structure of the human body and the functions and uses of its organs are first dealt with, this section being followed by others on the necessaries of life (air, water, food, clothing, dwelling houses and exercise); man in his social relations (settlements, commerce, child rearing, employment and wages); dangers to health from external influences (diseases and accidents); and supplements on nursing, and German health laws.

A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Vinegar and Acetates, Cider and Fruit Wines, and the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables, Meat, Fish and Eggs. By WILLIAM T. BRAUNT. 2nd Ed. 9½ × 5¾. Pp. 555. 104 illustrations. 25*s.* net. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.)

THIS book is enlarged and revised from the first edition published in 1890. It is divided into three parts, the first two being taken up with the manufacture of vinegar, cider, and fruit wines, the remaining part being devoted to the canning and evaporation of fruits, and a new section dealing with the preservation of meat, fish and eggs. The treatise on vinegar-making occupies the greater part of the book and deals with the subject in an historical and practical method. Wine-making and the preservation of foods are subjects which pharmacists are often asked to advise upon, and we know of no other book that gives the information in such a concise form as it is presented here. The use of water glass for the preservation of eggs is not new, but judging by the frequency with which we are asked about it, is imperfectly understood by chemists. The process as given in this book is to place the eggs in a 10-per-cent. solution of water glass, and put the eggs in an airtight container, renewing the solution once during the preserving time of six months. Methods which do not yield quite so good results involve the use of (1) 6 lb. of water glass to 30 quarts of water, and (2) ¾ lb. to 5 quarts of water—the quart of 32 oz. is apparently meant.

A Systematic Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics with Reference to the most Direct Action of Drugs. By FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M.D. With a condensed consideration of Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy, by Dr. JOHN URI LLOYD. Pp. 706. 6 × 9¼ × 2. Price 21*s.*, cloth. Chicago: Chicago Medical Press Company. London: Potter & Clarke.

THAT the practice of medicine has been built upon empiricism is a taunt which is often launched at the medical profession. A new drug or a remedy is discovered, say the scoffers, which the entire profession sets up as a fetish while it hunts eagerly for a new disease (or an old one for the matter of that) to fit it. Instead of first determining what the particular disease really is, and getting to its origin by a systematic scientific investigation, a cure or a remedy is immediately forthcoming and the fundamentals of the malady are left for discovery to some fortuitous concurrence of events. This allegation is less true now perhaps than it was some years ago, but still there is a lamentable want of certainty in the application of therapeutics by medical men. It is to remedy this want of system that the eclectic school of medicine professes to exist, and the increasing absorption of so-called eclectic remedies into orthodox practice seems to show that eclecticism is not without its merits. Dr. Ellingwood's book is an up-to-date revision of the literature of the subject, and is a fit companion to King's Dispensatory and the works of Scudder and others. The classification adopted is arranged with the idea of assisting the student in a comprehension of the therapeutic action of the individual remedies. Thus the treatise is divided into eleven groups, comprising agents acting on the nervous system; heart and circulating system; respiratory system; stomach, gastric and intestinal digestion; intestinal canal; nutrition and the blood; excretion, generative apparatus; cutaneous surface; micro-organisms and parasities, and a miscellaneous group including antidotes and antagonists. The remedies enumerated under each group are thoroughly treated. Thus Group 1 is subdivided into sedatives, depressants, excitants, stimulants, and analeptics, while these in turn are further classified, as in depressants, under analgesics, antispasmodics, hypnotics, narcotics, and anæsthetics. The individual remedies are then separately described, as to synonym, part used, natural order, habitat, with special attention to the botanical description (if a plant) physiological action, specific symptomatology and therapy. In glancing through this portion of the book the thoroughness with which the work is done is apparent, and its usefulness to the physician and the pharmacist is undeniable. The twenty-four pages devoted to Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy which Dr. John Uri Lloyd has contributed, contain a concise description of pharmaceutical preparations and their relationships—practically confined to medicinal preparations prepared from plants. Towards the end of the book eighteen pages are given over to "Medical Electricity and Electrotherapy," and there are two indices—one for the remedies contained in the book and the other an index of diseases with the remedies detailed beneath. The author has borrowed freely from the U.S. and National Dispensatories, from King, Scudder, Ringer, Hale, and others, and he specially mentions his obligation to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, for a contribution of nearly 60 monographs on various remedies. The book is excellently printed on surface paper.

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Advertising's Artful Aid.

By Adeps Adeptis.

A GOOD many provincial chemists find it necessary, for one reason or another, to advertise a little in the local paper or papers, especially in small towns, and some of them make very good use of the space thus occupied. Others, on the principle that if you have to do a thing that you would on the whole rather get along without doing it is advisable to do it as badly as circumstance will permit, waste the space which they occupy. Stated thus crudely, the absurdity is obvious. Wrapped up in the sort of excuses which we are all apt to make for ourselves when we do a thing apathetically it passes muster, somehow, with people who ought to know better.

* * * *

It is not necessary to say anything about the reasons, not directly advertising reasons in a majority of cases, which cause some men to patronise the local paper, and then make a merely perfunctory use of the space they buy. The important consideration is, that something *can* be got out of advertising in the newspapers of even the smallest country town, if these newspapers are used intelligently and with a little advertising acuteness. It is self-evident that if I am one of the three or four chemists in a town of, say, eight or ten thousand inhabitants, the facts that "Prescriptions are Dispensed, Teeth Drawn, and a Large Assortment of Superior Toilet Preparations Kept in Stock at my Medical Hall in the Market Place (N.B.—Medicines can be obtained when the Shop is closed by ringing the side bell)" will probably have penetrated the intelligence of most of my fellow-townsmen before local patriotism, politics or my acquaintance with the Editor moves me to procure (and pay for) the insertion of these interesting and creditable facts in the local *Argus*.

* * * *

But the resources of civilisation are not exhausted by this kind of announcement; and since the newspaper is paid for the space (and paid a good deal more, *pro rata*, than would be disbursed for the same amount of it by largely advertising patent-medicine people in London—take my word for that) there is no particular reason why the newspaper should not be made to do a little for the money, by inserting something really likely to create trade and changing the announcement as often as the advertiser may see fit to demand. It is also, by the way, a good thing to put a clause in the advertisement order, requiring that the advertisement shall appear in some good position, near the most interesting reading matter. I speak as a child.

* * * *

As a parenthetic note of warning let it be set down that there are some advertisements which are quite able to do the advertiser harm instead of good—particularly in our business, which is not quite on par with that of our excellent neighbour, and perhaps fellow-churchwarden, the grocer. Few things could be much worse for a chemist's business than would-be smart writing, unsuccessfully modelled on the least admirable work of "big" American advertisers, many of whom are funny dogs enough, in their way. Also it is a thing desirable to be remembered that there is nothing intrinsically vulgar in advertisement: everything depends upon the way one goes about it. One would not open conversation with a client by remarking, as an excellent tradesman did at the head of a recent newspaper advertisement, "What Ho, She Bumps!" or "Don't Botha about De Wet;" and it is equally undignified to print these and similar vulgarities. On the other hand, most people who come into the shop rather enjoy a little chat over what they are buying; and it is not impossible to lure them in, by giving them a little of this chat for nothing in the newspaper.

* * * *

No kind of advertisement attracts and retains attention so well as one that really explains something; and a series of such advertisements, changed at each insertion, is soon noticed and looked for by the townspeople as a regular feature of the local paper. The advertiser must possess a sort of native intuition of the art of how not to do things if this attention does not bring money into the shop. "Position" (that is, the insertion of the matter in a readily accessible place in the paper, preferably always the same place, where it is not built in by the bricks and mortar of other advertising) is, of course, an especial necessity of this class of publicity.

* * * *

But the usefulness of newspaper-advertising does not end there. No advertisement ever written that was worth the ink used to write it with and the paper used to write it upon, ever omitted one important point, either stated or implied—namely, "Codlin's the friend." It is not enough to describe something: we must also take care to make the point that it is *our* preparation, *our* shop, *our* toothbrushes, *our* dispensing, *our* method of coaxing from its seat the redundant molar, that is being talked about, and no other; if the reader wants his heart's desire in modern pharmaceuticals, *we* alone can show him how to attain it; he will require to pay just *us* a visit. To take a concrete instance, it is no use advertising the general merits of seidlitz-powders if we leave the reader to conclude that all seidlitz-powders are alike, or he may (and possibly will) get them at the grocer's across the street, or the linendraper's, or the stationer's, or the boot-shop—goodness knows where, nowadays. No. We must give a sensible reason why it is with *our* seidlitz-powders that he must stimulate his morning stomach, and no others; and it ought not to be difficult to find perfectly and obviously truthful reasons for the support of that opinion.

* * * *

There are, either for legal or other reasons, so many things which a chemist alone can make that it is a surprising thing to look through the provincial newspapers of Great Britain and notice how little advertising the pharmaceutical profession indulges in, and how extremely bad most of that advertising is. Either a bare announcement of self-evident fact that a pharmacy exists in the town, or a clumsy adaptation of one or other of the advertised notorieties of the day, constitutes the subject-matter of seven-tenths of it. Now, any experienced advertiser will bear me out in saying that originality, more than any other qualification except intrinsic merit, is desirable in any new thing that is to be extensively advertised. Time was when one could advertise soap, eggs, cough-mixture, corn-plasters, or any other simple object—just as Brown's soap, Leno's eggs, Jones's cough-mixture, Someone Else's corn-plasters. But there are too many soaps, eggs, cough-mixtures, and corn-plasters in the market for anyone (unless he should possess an exceptional reputation, like that which seems to serve the Mazawattee Tea Company as a sufficient excuse for introducing Mazawattee cocoa) to begin advertising a proprietary brand and asking the public to accept it simply as his. There must be something to differentiate it from the soap, &c., of general commerce, and from the proprietary soaps, &c., of Messrs. Brown, Leno, Jones, and the rest. In other words, it must be original. And mark this—that even an unimportant original discovery—a notion, a method of preparation or putting up—may be the foundation of a fortune. It may catch the public taste, and prove itself worthy of backing up with capital and gradually increasing advertisement, until it ranks with first the minor, and then the predominant, advertised articles of the country. But it is merely silly to expect to create even a widespread local vogue for what is merely an article of merchandise obtainable everywhere.

* * * *

Let me not be misunderstood, however. It is only outsiders, amateurs, and those beginners who are at the very outside outset of their experience who believe that, given an original idea, a good—even an exceptionally good—formula, or one or two even extraordinary testimonials, there is a fortune to be had for the asking. Each of these things is desirable, and the combination of them all would not be too much to ask, in order to furnish a good foundation for an advertising business. But neither these things nor anything else is of the slightest use without two other things—advertising capacity at the disposal of the inventor or discoverer, and money wherewith to back the advertising. Fortunes do not grow on trees even for the most ingenious compounders, and the art of advertising on a large scale is an immensely difficult and hazardous one, though the judicious

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expenditure of a little money in purely local publicity requires little more than ordinary common sense, given a good thing to advertise.

* * * *

Failing a good speciality, suited to the time of year and the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood, it is usually possible to work up local interest in some of the regular rank-and-file of a chemist's stock; and on this it is less difficult to set down a few hints based on general principles than it is to lay down rules for the propagation of the sales in the specialities aforesaid. I am quite clear on one point: that if newspaper advertising is going to do any good at all on this particular line, it must be changed at frequent intervals. Never to repeat any advertisement at all is the ideal principle; and a great deal more good will be done by advertising one thing at a time, than by enumerating the whole collection of things which you would like to sell. Deal with sponges this week—your sponges; and hair-brushes next week—your hair-brushes: to-day reason convincingly on the importance of replenishing the family stock of cod-liver oil—from yours; to-morrow indicate persuasively the usefulness of flannel chest-protectors—your own. By concentrating attention upon one thing at a time, it is not at all difficult to do a very pretty little trade week after week all through the sundries department. Remember what a well-known advertising critic has said: that if advertisers only sold goods to people who wanted them, they would starve. The art of advertising is to *make* people want things.

* * * *

Properly used, the front window is the most important accessory imaginable to local newsaper advertising. If you are advertising sponges in the paper, fill nearly all the window with sponges. Let sponges, too, be in evidence all over the shop. Let all the sponges in stock be in full view somewhere, and let the newspaper announcement contain all that wit can devise or eloquence set forth in favour of getting a new sponge—one of *yours*—without further delay. Next week, when hair-brushes are the theme, show hair-brushes. If it be possible to work up some sort of interesting window-display connected with the manufacture of hair-brushes, or the exciting capture of sponges, on these occasions, so much the better. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers will generally lend their aid if invited to do so; and it is not only sponges and hair-brushes that will sell. A goodly amount of increased general business is certain to accrue, if the chemist is worth his salt—and most chemists are—as a salesman.

Recent Wills.

Chance.—Sir James Timmins Chance, of Hove and Princes Gate, and for fifty years of Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co., of Birmingham, who died on January 6, has left a gross estate of 252,629*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

Evans.—The estate of Mr. Edward Wallace Evans, of Alfrick Court, near Worcester, and formerly of Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester, British wine and vinegar manufacturers, who died at Exmouth on December 28 last, has been valued at 22,030*l.* gross, including 10,876*l.* net personalty.

Maggs.—Probate of the will of Mr. Samuel Blount Maggs, pharmaceutical chemist, 36 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on July 24, has been granted to his son, Mr. Frederic William Maggs, 36 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, chemist and druggist, and to Mr. Charles Hodgkinson, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C., wholesale druggist. The gross estate is valued at 5,317*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and the net personalty at 5,168*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Tolson.—The will of the late Mr. Thos. Marshall Tolson, of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., chemical manufacturers, Huddersfield, has been proved at 3,012*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, including 2,853*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* net personalty.

The use of pearls as a cure for corns is engaging the folk-lore experts who write to *Notes and Queries*. The pearls are pearl-buttons, and to use them they are dissolved in lemon-juice or vinegar. One writer tried the cure for three weeks and found it was "quite useless," another tried it with advantage to himself.

Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By Joseph Ince.

Emulsions—(*continued*).

Camphor-emulsions are not often ordered nowadays The following is the simplest formula:—

(1)

℞	Camphoræ	gr. iij.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.
	Pulv. acaciæ	℈ij.

Make a thick mucilage, to which add the camphor, the remaining water to be very gradually added.

The camphor must be in the finest state of division. A very careful touch is required in these emulsions.

(2)

℞	Camphoræ	gr. v.
	Myrrhæ	gr. x.
	Tinct. aurant.,	
	Glycerin., aa	♏40
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

Myrrh made into a thick emulsion with water, to which add camphor; water added gradually, reserving sufficient to dilute the previously mixed tincture and glycerin.

(3)

℞	Liq. ammon. fort.	ʒj.
	Ol. amygdal.	ʒij.
	Camphoræ	gr. v.
	Chloroformi	♏v.
	Tinct. opii	♏x.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

Mix oil, camphor, and chloroform in a phial; to the mixture add liq. ammon. fort. in three portions, and shake, each time adding afterwards 1 dr. of water. When thoroughly emulsified add remaining water; tincture of opium to be added last.

(4)

℞	Gum. camphoræ	gr. iv.
	Pulv. acaciæ	℈ij.
	Syr. rhœados	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

Acacia in mortar; camphor; syrup; water very slowly added. Careful manipulation wanted.

Guaiacum.

The use of diluted mucilage is the secret of success in making an emulsion of the ammoniated tincture of guaiacum; the result is otherwise unsightly.

For want of this precaution the following emulsion has caused trouble:—

℞	Tr. guaiaci ammon.,	
	Mucilag. acaciæ, aa...	ʒj.
	Iodid. potass.	gr. v.
	Tinct. aurant.	♏40
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒij.

Dilute the mucilage (aq. ʒij., mucilag. ʒj.), add guaiacum, to which add KI + aq. dest. ʒj. + tinct. aurant. previously mixed. Aquæ ad ʒij.

Ammoniacum.

℞	Gum. ammoniac.	gr. xxx.
	Spt. chloroform.	♏xx.
	Tinct. conii	♏v.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

If time allows, soak the gum in cold water till it becomes a hydrated mass, easy to manipulate. If wanted immediately, well powder the gum (meanwhile covering the mortar), and work into a thin, perfectly smooth paste with water.

Add then gradually aquæ ad ℥ss, spirit and tincture, diluted with remaining water, added last, and strain.

Patience is wanted to get the ammoniacum quite smooth. The mistura ammoniaci of the B.P. (page 214) is an emulsion with syrup of tolu to disguise the taste, in which it is not altogether successful. Ammoniacum is one of the most permanently nauseous remedies in medicine.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Company-pharmacy

I have had a conversation with a well-informed and influential member in regard to pharmacy-law amendment, and he expressed the opinion that a large section of the House of Commons would be disposed to support a proposal to legitimise company-pharmacy, especially if the directors or managing director were required to have pharmaceutical qualifications, and were given the privileges which any qualified person may exercise under the Acts. The latter proviso applies especially to Ireland where companies, although composed exclusively of qualified persons, have certain disadvantages. The greatest of these is probably that which virtually prohibits the apprentices of companies, though trained under the supervision of licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, from entering for the Qualifying examination until they have had four years' additional service in a shop belonging to a person. I gather that the time is ripe for dealing with this anomaly, and that if the Pharmaceutical Society does not take the initiative an amending Bill of one or two simple clauses may be independently introduced. It will be recollected that the Companies Bill contained a clause enacting that a company should not carry on the business of a chemist and druggist unless the business were *bonâ-fide* conducted by a manager or assistant, being a duly-qualified chemist. In the course of the proceedings on the measure that clause was withdrawn. There is now an impression that one of these days the Lord Chancellor will bring the proposal forward again, but the delay in taking action is arousing some curiosity.

Colouring with Copper Salts.

The recent prosecution of certain traders for selling preserved goods stated to be coloured by the use of copper salts, is to be brought to the notice of Mr. Long by Mr. J. H. Whitley. It will be suggested by the hon. member that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee of 1899, a schedule of such colouring-matters as may be considered inimical to the public health should be issued for the information of traders.

Suggested Amendment of Fertilisers Act.

For weeks Mr. Ffrench has had a notice of question on the paper relating to an amendment of the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, but only the other day was Mr. Hanbury able to come down to the House with a reply. Mr. Ffrench desired that there should be such an amendment as would provide that the seller of artificial manure should be bound to supply the purchaser with an invoice stating the quantity of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash which the manure contains. It appears from the official reply that the proposal was considered by Lord Medway's Departmental Committee on the adulteration of artificial manures and feeding-stuffs which reported in 1892, and was found to be impracticable.

Suggested Registration of Nurses.

Some attention is being directed to a suggestion that the Government should bring in a Bill for the registration of nurses. During recent years the number of nursing associations has grown in an extraordinary way, and there has been a still greater increase of "private practitioners." There is practically no control, and the idea is that some such registration-scheme as has been proposed for midwives should be drafted for the kindred class. I believe, however, that the Government will not touch the matter on their own account, and that, if anything is done, the initiative will have to proceed from a body of private members.

Arsenical Poisoning.

I understand that the Commission on Arsenical Poisoning will meet on Friday for evidence. Various investigations have been going on since the last public meeting, and it is stated that experiments in reference to foods are now about to be made.

Deaths.

Abel.—On February 21, Mr. Frank George Abel, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Tonbridge (Kent). Aged 37. Mr. Abel, who died after a long and painful illness, had carried on a high-class pharmacy at Tonbridge for a number of years, but ill-health had prevented him from taking an active part in his business for the past nine months.

Booth.—At Turton, on February 21, Mr. James Booth, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 73. Mr. Booth was born at Bank Top, Blackburn, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. T. Moscrop, chemist and druggist. In 1852 he took the business of the late Mr. H. A. Wraith, at 5 Darwen Street, Blackburn, which he retained until June, 1901, when he retired. Mr. Booth then turned cotton spinner, and took the Wellington Mills, at Turton, which eventually became a gigantic concern. Mr. Booth was an overseer and Poor Law guardian in the township of Edgworth, where he lived, and for several years represented Turton on the Bolton Board of Guardians. He was a member of the old Turton Local Board from its commencement, and had also been a member of the Rural District Council, for several years acting as chairman on both bodies.

Brown.—At Morecambe, on March 4, Mr. Edward Brown, chemist and druggist, late of Leeds. Aged 74. Mr. Brown had carried on business in Leeds for nearly fifty years. He was at one time President of the Leeds Chemists' Association. Prior to going to Leeds he was the manager of a chemist's business at Derby. Mr. Brown was a very interesting personality, and it was his great pride to have been intimately acquainted with Thomas Carlyle. Up to quite recently he was unusually hale and hearty, and it is not so long ago that he could walk thirty miles a day.

Bulley.—On February 19, at Johannesburg, Roland Henry Bulley, Civil Clerk Imperial Military Railways, youngest son of the late Mr. W. H. Bulley, chemist and druggist, Exeter. Aged 24.

Charlesworth.—At 780 Fulham Road, S.W., on February 24, Harriet Jane, wife of Mr. H. H. Charlesworth, chemist and druggist. Aged 29.

Clapham.—On February 25, at Oak House, Meanwood Road, Leeds, Mr. John Clapham, chemist and druggist. Aged 74. Mr. Clapham had carried on business at Wade Lane, Leeds, for half a century.

Cresswell.—At 21 Connaught Road, N., on March 1, Mr. Randal Cresswell. Aged 76. Mr. Cresswell was probably the first Englishman to develop the Mediterranean sponge-trade. He established in 1850 the business of R. Cresswell & Co. in Paris and in London, and his brig, the *Cresswell*, traded between this country and Mediterranean ports direct, thus giving an impetus to the sponge-business which has increased it so enormously in recent years. He also had considerable influence in opening out and developing sponge-fisheries in the West Indies, where he established agencies under the superintendence of several of his relatives. The business of R. Cresswell & Co. was finally merged into that of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, of Red Lion Square, W.C. Two of Mr. Cresswell's sons are still in the business, while another is in South Africa. Mr. Cresswell had retired from active participation in the business for some years, but until the last took keen interest in the modern developments of the sponge-trade. The deceased was buried in the family vault at Brompton Cemetery on March 4.



Dowling.—At Reading, on February 18, Mr. Robert Dowling, chemist and druggist. Aged 36.

Haslam.—On February 20, Mr. Charles Junius Haslam, formerly a chemist in business at 19 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aged 91.

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COCHRANE.—On March 4, Mr. Thomas Cochrane, chemist and druggist, of Rosehall, Falkirk, N.B. Aged 83. Mr. Cochrane was a native of Paisley, and succeeded his father in business as a chemist in that town in 1835. In 1843 he opened a business in Falkirk, and three years later he gave up his Paisley shop, and devoted all his energies to the Falkirk business, which under his care and tactful management became one of the best in the town. About fourteen years ago Mr. Cochrane retired, but the name Cochrane & Co. is still associated with the business. In the year 1882 Mr. Cochrance purchased the estate of Rosehall—a quiet retreat on the outskirts of the town of Falkirk—and he generously gave the town a large portion of his ground, with a beautiful range of trees to widen an adjoining thoroughfare called, in honour of the benefactor, "Cochrane Avenue." Mr. Cochrance had a large circle of friends, and was universally respected. He is survived by a widow and one son.

HORNIBLOW.—At Watchet, on February 21, Mr. William Martin Horniblow, of Messrs. Horniblow & Co. (Limited), chemists, Watchet. Aged 52.

JONES.—On February 18, Mr. William Jones, chemist and druggist, formerly of Corwen.

KIRBY.—On March 4, at his residence, Cerne Abbas, Bournemouth, Edmund Adolphus Kirby, M.D. In his 78th year. The deceased gentleman studied medicine at the University College, London, and took his M.R.C.S in 1852; afterwards, in 1857, proceeding to the M.D. degree of the Aberdeen University. He started practice in Gordon Square, London, and was physician to the City Dispensary. In the course of his practice he became much interested in the preparation of medicines in a compact form, and his improvements in the production of coated pills became known to his fellow-practitioners, so that he was asked to supply them. This eventually led to the foundation in 1866 of the business of H. & T. Kirby & Co. (Limited), Newman Street, W. One of Dr. Kirby's most successful efforts was the production of phosphorus pills, and he wrote a monograph on the "Remedial Value of Phosphorus," which ran through many editions. He had taken an active part in the business up to within a few days of his death, which was due to pneumonia.

ROBBINS.—At Leamington, on February 20, Mr. William Liptrot Robbins, chemist and druggist. Aged 76.

TOPHAM.—At Halifax, on March 4, Mr. Thos. Topham, chemist and druggist. Aged 42 Mr. Topham on January 16 took an overdose of morphine (*C. & D.*, January 25, page 103). He was attended by Dr. G. Oakley, and recovered. Dr. Oakley saw him on Saturday noon; he then appeared in good spirits and was taking his dinner heartily. Next morning Dr. Oakley was sent for, and when he arrived Mr. Topham was dead. The doctor refused to give a certificate, not being satisfied with the cause of death, and an inquest was held.

WOCKE.—At Kloof Street, Cape Town, on January 31, Mr. Albert Georg Julius Wocke. Aged 66. Mr. Wocke was one of the oldest chemists at the Cape, having landed at Cape Town, from Germany, in 1858. What he did on landing is not quite clear, but he probably served as an assistant in the business which became his property in 1860. In that year he received permission to open shop from the then Governor, Sir George Grey, his authority being as follows:—

Colonial Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, November 24, 1860. I hereby authorise Mr. Georg Julius Wocke to practise as a chemist and druggist in this Colony.

This licence is in the form of a letter, and is signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Acting Colonial Secretary. The scene of Mr. Wocke's labours was at 89 Church Street, where he remained till 1897, when he retired from business, and the shop then became an oil-and-colour store. Mr. Wocke remembered the famous military doctor, who was very much in evidence at the Castle and among the garrisons stationed there, and who, after passing many years as a man, was ultimately at death found to be a woman. He used to dispense this doctor's prescriptions frequently, and it was one of the regrets of his life that he lost these when giving up business. From the time of his arrival until his death Mr. Wocke never left the Cape peninsula.

WRIGHT.—At Allison Lodge, Chester, on February 24, John Thomas, eldest son of the late Mr. John Wright, chemist and druggist, of Hammersmith. Aged 72.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

That Pharmaceutical Degree.

SIR,—Touching Mr. Tocher's suggestion about a degree in pharmacy, it is evident that we shall have a hegira of students to Scotland unless greater advantages can be shown them than at present prevail in other parts of the kingdom. May I therefore suggest to the authorities of our Irish Society that the time is now ripe for them to appear before the Irish University Commission, which will resume sittings after Easter, and lay before it a claim that a degree of B.Sc. should be open to pharmaceutical chemists? Agriculturists, architects, and technologists of all types have been expounding their claims *more Hibernico*, and it would be lamentable if pharmacy failed to secure recognition through either inertia or modesty. I need scarcely warn Messrs. Beggs and Bernard that we do not seek such a monstrosity as a B.Sc. Pharm., but the *scientiæ baccalaureus simpliciter* in the department of pharmacy. Then the brighter Irish students will have some chance of success in Britain as scientific men. At present the Irish pharmacist on the other side is in a most humiliating position.

Yours faithfully,

Dublin, March 2. J. C. MCWALTER.

Lapis Infernalis.

SIR,—"Xrayser's" conjectural history of caustic potash is, I think, scarcely borne out by the facts. He will probably find, if he goes a little deeper into the subject, that lunar caustic had no place in our Pharmacopœias for some considerable time after caustic potash was there under the name of *Lapis infernalis*. I, at least, cannot find it in Culpepper, who seems to have collated the older editions of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" with the most recent one before he made his translation. Silver, indeed, does not appear to have been included in the materia medica of the older books at all, except in the shape of litharge of silver. For *Lapis infernalis* Culpepper gives two formulas: one of them is simply caustic potash; the other contains also lime and other ingredients, I suppose to retard deliquescence. To these two a milder preparation was added in some of the later dispensatories, but this was after lunar caustic had become official. Since I wrote to you last on this subject I have found the name *Lapis infernalis* given to caustic potash in a book I had overlooked—Brookes's "General Dispensatory" (1773)—where it is given as from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. This, however, is the only work I have in which the name is so applied. In the "Alphita" glossary there are twenty-six medicinal *lapides*, though many of those which appear in later works are not found there.

May I say, with reference to the Bradford charm, that the fact of several of the words in it having been identified as Welsh does not affect the fact that most of it is gibberish. I learn from the Editress of *Folk-Lore* that Professor Skeat confirms my opinion that most of it is gibberish.

Yours, &c.,

Epworth, March 1. C. C. BELL.

The Letters "M.P.S."

SIR,—Some of your readers will recollect that in December, 1897, my name was erased from the list of members of the Pharmaceutical Society for having advertised a testimonial in a Bradford paper, entitled "A Case from Batley," and this notwithstanding that I immediately withdrew the advertisement to which the Council of the Society objected. On December 3 of the year mentioned the Secretary wrote me as to the Council's decision, saying, *inter alia*, "You will forthwith discontinue to use or assume any title implying

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that you are a member of this Society." I "did as I was told" (like a good little boy instead of a septuagenarian pharmacist!), and destroyed some thousands of labels and handbills—in fact, took every precaution to avoid future annoyances; but some six months after this I received a letter from the Society's solicitors requesting me to send them my cheque for 5*l.* for having used the letters "M.P.S." when I was not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. I denied having done so, and asked them for their proofs, when I was at once told that they had in their possession a bill advertising Congreve's elixir, which was obtained at my shop on a certain date mentioned. I discovered that I was wrong, and the Society right, and consequently paid the 5*l.* applied for, one of my assistants having given one of my old slip-labels to Mr. Congreve's representative unknown to myself. I may say that a well-known advertiser has for years used the letters "M.P.S." when he was not entitled so to do, and without any action being taken by the Pharmaceutical Society. In fact, he is using these letters still, though it is quite possible he has rejoined the Society. Is there any record of a person being reinstated a member after having had his name erased from the list of members in the same manner as myself and others?

Faithfully yours,

Bradford, March 5. T. Garratt Forshaw.

Propiol as a Trade-mark.

Sir,—Referring to a notice in your issue of February 8 with reference to the introduction of the nitro-propiol test by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., we beg to point out that the designation "Propiol" has been protected by us under the Trade-marks Registration Act, and that any person applying this trade-mark, alone or in combination with other marks or words, to goods not supplied by us renders himself liable. Upon the strength of this registration the nitro-propiol test has been introduced by us in this country at considerable expense and trouble. We therefore do not intend to see our rights infringed by any other firm. If Messrs. B. & W. intended to bring out a similar test, nobody could prevent them from doing so, provided they used a distinctive name, and thus spent their own labour and money on its introduction. We have published the formula without reserve to enable any chemist to make the tablets, but we must insist upon our trade-mark rights being respected. The word "Propiol" for "orthonitrophenylpropionate of soda" is no more descriptive than the word "tabloid" for tablets, and if the one be contested the whole question should be threshed out in the interests of trade generally.

Yours faithfully,

F. Williams & Co.

83 Upper Thames Street, E.C., March 3.

[Messrs. Williams's solicitors also write to the same effect, and, in reply to our request, inform us that the trade-mark was registered on January 11, 1900, No. 228,196, Class 1. The application was advertised in the *Trade-marks Journal*, March 14, 1900. The use of nitro-propiol tablets was described under that name in the *C. & D.*, January 6, 1900, in an abstract of a paper published in Germany some time before. The word registered by Messrs. Williams is "Propiol." The propiolic-acid series of compounds was known for many years before the advent of sodium ortho-nitrophenylpropionate as a urine reagent. Still, the facts remain that "Propiol" is a registered trade-mark and that "nitro-propiol" is a different word in use before "Propiol" was applied for, so we leave those commercially interested to thresh the matter out.—Editor.]

Glasgow "Patent" Prices.

Sir,—In reference to the remarks made in reply to your inquiries regarding "patent" prices in Glasgow, one or two statements are so unfair that they call for further reply. As one of the originators of this movement, I should surely know more about it than any correspondent you may have in Glasgow; and my previous statement regarding the firms called upon and the signatures obtained, still holds good, with three exceptions. This movement was initiated in the interests of the trade, and it was quite spontaneous on the part of all the larger firms. There was no intention of calling upon every individual shop to enable the arrangement for better prices to be set on foot. Your correspondent states that threats of prosecution regarding unqualified assistants in branch shops, &c., were used to coerce unwilling chemists. This was never done, and there was no necessity for compulsion being used to adopt better prices. The Pharmaceutical Society is prepared to look after such matters, and I now ask you to substantiate this statement on the part of your correspondent, either by giving his name and address, or else by withdrawing a statement which is so unlikely and absolutely untrue. There is no sign of wavering on the part of the firms who have originated the scheme and agreed to it, but if there should be any serious attempt to cut prices, it will be met at once by all the principal firms in Glasgow. In reference to the inclusion of "Beecham's pills," there was no need for this, as the prices obtained in Glasgow for "Beecham's pills" are higher than in most towns; and to show that the trade has the sympathy of Beecham in maintaining prices, their representative visits Glasgow regularly (and was here last week) to see that the prices agreed upon over two years ago are being maintained. Mr. McKellar's letter makes out that he is the only wise man of all those called upon, when he states that the supporters of the movement are "dupes," and his insinuation is entirely wrong in this instance. I remain, yours faithfully,

Glasgow, March 3. J. W. Sutherland.

[Mr. Sutherland must know that his demand for names and all that sort of thing cannot be complied with. Our correspondent has submitted to us substantiation of his statements, and we have independent corroboration of the fact that the agreement is being violated. Our report of this was originally in dispute, but it is now getting unnecessarily entangled in extraneous matter.—Editor.]

"A New Shaving-paste."

Sir,—The extract from the *Lancet* which you publish in the current issue of the *C. & D.* was brought to me by a medical man to dispense. I should be greatly obliged if you could give me the details of manipulation necessary to produce the "thick white cream." I endeavoured to make 2 oz., taking the proportions as ½ oz. of paraff. dur., 18 grs. pulv. tragac., 1½ oz. water, and about 90 minims S.V.R. Low melting-point, hot mortar, and constant stirring completely failed in my hands to produce a satisfactory emulsion. I also tried shaking in warm bottle, but without success. If you, or any of your readers have been successful in producing a homogeneous cream from the formula given, I should be glad to know the method pursued, and if there is any agent (not given in the formula) which is necessary to complete emulsification. I am,

Yours faithfully,

Batley, March 3. R. Broadhead.

We appealed to Mr. White, but he cannot, at the present stage, add to the information. We append two recipes from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for similar preparations, in the hope that the *rationale* may give points, and suggest some experiment by subscribers:—

I

Cocoa-butter	℥ss.
Almond oil	℥ss.
Glycerin	℥j.
Primrose soap ...	℥ss.
Otto of rose	♏iv.
Oil of neroli	♏iv.
Oil of bitter almonds	♏v.
Distilled water ...	q.s.

Melt the cocoa-butter and almond oil and pour into a warm mortar containing the soap previously rubbed down with 3 oz. of boiling water; stir briskly to make a uniform cream, slowly adding 4 oz. of warm water previously mixed with the glycerin; finally the perfumes.

II

Pulv. tragacanth ...	℥ss.
Spt. rectificat. ...	℥iv.

Put together in a dry corbyn quart and shake, then add the following in their order:—

Crem. amygdal. ...	℥j.
Ol. amygdal.	℥ij.
Glycerini	℥v.
Aquæ	℥xlv.

Mix well and perfume with

Ol. ros. geranii ...	℥j.
Ol. bergamottæ ...	℥ij.
Ol. neroli	℥ss.
Ol. citronellæ	♏xx
Spt. rectificat. .	℥j.

M.

Mr. Boot and Cutting Prices.

Sir,—In his letter in your issue for March 1, Mr. Jesse Boot says several qualified chemists trading in Leicester and other large towns "Cut prices to the last farthing against their brother chemists, although apart from any company trading, &c." At the present time we have a mutual agreement for better prices for patents and many proprietary articles in Leicester, and I have every reason to believe it is faithfully kept. As Mr. Boot's Company is

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about to open in Leicester, we shall anxiously look forward to his practising that virtue he now professes to admire.

Yours faithfully,
A LEICESTER CHEMIST. (188/40.)

The Wrong Button.

SIR,—I quite agree with those of your correspondents who have condemned the tactics of the Kodak Company. I have received the Kodak trade-circular informing me that "times and conditions are changed, and that the middleman is an obsolete piece of machinery." This circular is on a par with previous ones, which I have never seen matched for their overbearing impudence in the way they choose to dictate to us what we shall or shall not sell, or from whom we shall or shall not buy. Times and conditions are indeed changed if photographic dealers will allow a firm to step in to their business and say "You shall not sell any other roll-films or roll-film cameras but ours, or we will cut your profits down half." I for one shall refuse to sell another pennyworth of their goods under those conditions. The Kodak Company also pretend they are doing this in our interest to prevent cutting. My experience is that nearly all other manufacturers adopt the non-cutting system. I hope every photo-dealer will use his best efforts to boycott such terms. We are promised in the near future other films and cameras equal to those in use at the present time, and I believe their advent will be welcomed with open arms by the trade generally. At the present time films are on the market which are second to none, and I shall have no hesitation in asking my customers to take them, and also give them the reason why.

Yours, &c.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST. (146/72)

Abbreviated Advertisements.

SIR,—The following advertisement is culled from a recent number of the *Guardian*:—

Work, Living or gd. Cur., of a soul-satisfying activity, REQD. by Pr. (35, M.A.) aft. East. Of val. expr. (ld. and naval). Str. with males. Vy. mus. Strictly P. Bk. doct. and rit. No subsequent cavil. Able pr. Ed. cong. Bracing sphere. Abt. marry. —"EXPLICIT," Torquay.

Perhaps we may soon see the following in the advertising columns of the *C. & D.*:—

Unqualified Ass. or as imp. (23), not strictly T.T. Of Val. E-end store expr. ids or ods. Gd. b-keeper. 5 ft. 0 in. Recently engaged (now brkn. off). Of gd. address.

MISOGYNIST. (248/96.)

The Volunteer Compounder's Hard Case.

SIR,—I am one of those unfortunate specially-enlisted compounders who early in 1900 signed on for twelve months or until the end of the war. I have served at present nineteen months in the country, and from appearances now it looks as if another nineteen months will still see me in H.M. service. We are classed as Volunteers, but I think I may safely assert that no Volunteers have seen nearly the amount of active service that we compounders have The "C.I.V.'s," "Imp. Yeoy.," "St. John's A.B.," "I.H.C.," "I.B.C.," and the host of Volunteers of the line, artillery, "R.E.s," and the Colonial irregular forces, all have been sent home on the completion of their six or twelve months' service. We experience the utmost difficulty in getting the sanction of the P.M.O. for our discharge. Many are the applications put in by us. Whether each individual application is treated on its merits, I do not know, but certain it is that some few compounders with barely twelve months' service have been sent home, while the bulk with eighteen months and upwards are informed by the autocrat unapproachable that their "services cannot be spared, but as soon as they can be replaced they will be sent home," all of which I know from a trifling experience of what goes on behind the scenes to be pure moonshine. Some of the general hospitals out here seem to be swarming with compounders doing orderly work; they are probably some of those specially-enlisted men, who will be paid the extra 6*d.* per day if engaged in compounding-duties. I heard from a reliable source a few days ago that no more transfers from compounders will be entertained until the R.A.M.C. people out here can qualify sufficient of their own men to replace us, and heaven knows, Mr. Editor, when that may be! It is useless for us attempting to individually air our grievances, for absolutely no notice is taken of it, so I ask the publicity of your columns. I think we have grave cause for complaint.

Faithfully yours,
COMPOUNDER. (153/34.)

Dispensing Notes.

Shake the Bottle.

128/96 *Inquirer.*—Yes, not only on account of the hydrocyanic acid present, but also a possibility of the morphia depositing, due to liq. bismuthi being alkaline.

Portmadoc. T. JENKINS.

For Experiment.

SIR,—Would any of your readers kindly tell me how to make a presentable mixture from the following prescription:—

Quin. sulph.	gr. xxiv.
Sodæ salicylat.	℥iiss.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	℥iij.
Mag. sulph.	℥j.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	℥ss.
Syr. aurantii	℥ij.
Aq. menth. pip. ad	℥viij.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: ℥ss. ter die p.c. ex aq. s.

What compounds are contained in the finished mixture? Also, can they account for the change of colour in the following:—

Acid. carbol. pur.	gr. xij.
Sodæ biborat.	℈ij.
Glycer. boracis	℥ij.
Gly. acid. tannic.	℥iss.
Aq. ad	℥vj.

Ft. lot.

Sig.: The liquid for the nasal douche to be used three times a day.

Usually this remains the colour of diluted glycerin acid tannic, but very often assumes (sometimes in a few minutes, sometimes in a few hours) a jet-black colour. I have made up this liquid twice a week for the last six months. Great care has been taken to have everything perfectly clean, and free from any substance likely to darken the tannin. Different methods of mixing and different makes of chemicals have been tried, yet with the same result. About one out of every four bottles has to be thrown away.

G. H. A. (155/4.)

Skin Application.

162/29. *G. W. D.*—The prescription orders gelatin in error for jelly. You may use the following formula:—

Gelatin.	℥j.
Aq. destill.	℥iiss.
Glycerin.	℥v.
Zinci oxidi	℥j.
Ichthyol.	℥j.

Soak the gelatin in the water until soft, add glycerin ℥iij., and melt by the heat of a water-bath. Triturate the zinc oxide and ichthyol with the rest of the glycerin in a warm mortar, add it to the jelly, and mix well.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

160/60. *Veritas.*—If you have bought goods on sale or return you may return them within the stipulated period. The seller can only alter the contract with your approval.

161/63. *Melrose.*—If a customer asks for an influenza remedy, and a chemist supplies ammoniated tincture of quinine without written directions as to the manner of administration, he is to some extent responsible if the customer takes it "neat." The liability depends, however, upon the evidence that the chemist can bring regarding the verbal directions to the customer.

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156/18. *C. D. A.*—The United States case in regard to the liability of the retailer of proprietary medicines was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year. The following is the record in the State Law Reports:—

In the sales of patent or proprietary medicines furnished by the compounder of the ingredients which compose them, the druggist is not required to analyse the contents of each bottle or package he receives. If he delivers to the consumer the article called for, with the label of the proprietary or patentee upon it, he cannot be justly charged with negligence in so doing, and will not be liable for an injury caused by the preparation.

At the trial it appeared that Edna West, a girl 20 years old, a daughter of plaintiff, on November 27, 1898, purchased from the defendant a "Kohler's headache powder," and, five hours after taking the powder, died, apparently from the effects of it. It appeared from the evidence that Kohler's headache-powder was a proprietary medicine sold in packages to drug-stores. The Court entered a nonsuit which it subsequently refused to take off.

The decision was given on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

Opinion of the Court *per curiam*, January 7, 1901.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, and on the motion of the defendant, the Court entered a compulsory nonsuit, which on application of the plaintiff it refused to take off. As the evidence introduced by the plaintiff failed to establish or disclose a cause of action against the defendant, the nonsuit was properly entered. The Kohler headache-powders were in demand at least twelve or fifteen years ago, and from that time on they were found for sale in most, if not all, of the principal drug stores. They were recognised and regarded as an efficient and proper remedy for headaches, and were mainly used to relieve them. They were a patent or proprietary medicine manufactured by Kohler, and sold by him to the drug-stores which sold them to their customers. In the sale of patent or proprietary medicines furnished by the compounder of the ingredients which compose them, the druggist is not required to analyse the contents of each bottle or package he receives. If he delivers to the consumer the article called for, with the label of the proprietary or patentee upon it, he cannot be justly charged with negligence in so doing. Judgment affirmed.

128/25. *R. B. J. N.*—The Brompton Hospital Pharmacopœia orders ½ minim of oil of aniseed in each lozenge. Lozenges called "Brompton Hospital" are being sold at very low prices by wholesale confectioners and others. These do not contain ½ minim oil of aniseed in each—some very little indeed. Is a retailer liable to be fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act if he sell these cheap lozenges as Brompton Hospital lozenges? [That largely depends upon the common-sense of inspectors and analysts, for they might find it difficult to prove their standard. With the aid of the hospital authorities a case under the Merchandise-marks Act might be established.]

75/5. *C. H.* (1) informs us that the Inland Revenue authorities have declared a "corn-paint" label to be liable on which the only other wording besides name and address is:—

Directions.—Apply the liquid upon and around the corn by means of a camel-hair brush or thin piece of wood every night for three or four nights, then steep the corn in warm water and scrape away any dead tissue with the nail or a dull knife.

The words objected to are probably "scrape away any dead tissue." We do not think a Court would uphold the liability. (2) The word "reliable" is a dutiable recommendation for a medicine.

162/51. *Lithium.*—In conducting the business of a deceased chemist and druggist it is not necessary to put the name of the qualified assistant on the poison-labels. It is customary to retain the old labels.

168/25. *W. D.*—"Until the pain is relieved" is a dutiable recommendation. It occurs on your neuralgia-mixture label. We note that your indigestion-mixture label directs the preparation to "be continued once or twice a day after the unpleasant symptoms have disappeared." This is clearly equivalent to saying "it cures." Ask the Board of Inland Revenue what they think of it.

165/7. *Chemist and Druggist.*—Proprietary medicines sold in Ireland do not require to be stamped. Unstamped medicines may be *consigned* from English makers to their agents in Ireland, but they cannot be sent wholesale to firms in Ireland for retail-sale. See the article in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary on Medicine-stamp Law.

160/10. *Surrender* asks "What is the scale-fee for preparing the surrender of lease, the annual ground-rent being 8*l.* 2*s.*?" There is no scale-fee for preparing a surrender of a lease, and the charges are made in accordance with Part 2 of the Schedule to the order under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act. The amount usually charged is about 3*l.* 3*s.*

167/22. *Santonin.*—The publication of Mr. Braxton Hicks's remarks in a newspaper is privileged, but republication by means of handbills for trade purposes is not. If you do this you must face the risk of an action for libel on the part of the proprietors of the medicines which he mentioned. Such an action would probably begin by application to the High Court for an injunction to restrain you from circulating a libel. The mere fact that a public officer says a thing does not entitle everybody to repeat it.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

148/54. *D. C.*—(1) **Tonic Fowl-pills** like your sample:—

Ferri sulph.	℥ij.
Ext. gentian.	ʒss.
Calc. phosphate	ʒj.
Glyc. tragac.	q.s. ut ft. massa

Divide into 5-gr. pills.

(2) **Reviver Fowl-pills**:—

Pulv. capsici	ʒj.
Pulv. gentianæ	ʒiij.
Ext. glycyrrh.	q.s. ut ft. massa.

Divide into 5-gr. pills.

153/42. *Santonica.*—**Worm-syrup**:—

Santonin.	℈j.
Liq. sennæ dulc.	ʒj.
Glycerini	ʒss.
Syr. anisi	ʒiiiss.

Rub the santonin to powder, and mix with the glycerin; add the other ingredients, and mix.

Doses: Under 1 year, ʒss.; between 1 and 2 years, ʒj.; between 2 and 4, ʒiss.; between 4 and 6, ʒij.; and for older children, ʒiij. To be taken first thing in the morning, fasting, after the bottle has been shaken.

130/29 *J. S. M.* (*Barcelona*).—The best Treatment for Premature Baldness is to apply pomade No. 1 once daily, after washing the parts with soft soap and warm water for a week, and then use pomade No. 2 for three weeks or a month. If this is not successful, give another course of No. 1 and follow it by No. 2:—

(1)

Resorcin	ʒss. to ʒj.
Vaseline	ʒij.
Lanoline	ʒij.
Zinc oxide	ʒij.
Starch-powder	ʒij.

Make a pomade.

(2)

Pilocarpine hydrochloride	gr. xx
Distilled water	ʒij.

Mix and add—

Lanoline	ʒx.
Heavy petroleum oil	ʒvj.
Oil of bergamot	ʒss.
Oil of verbena	ʒss.

Make a pomade.

99/65. *D. W.* (Ghent).—We cannot identify the vegetable matter in your sample of powder.

144/40. *R. W.*—Horse-blister made with hydrarg. biniodid. should be one in eight of lard.

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143/25. *Medcalf.*—Syrup for cough-mixtures made from Demerara sugar is made the same strength as syr. simplex (sugar 2, water 1).

129/38. *J. B.*—**Books on Domestic Medicine**:—Mackenzie (W. J.), "Home Medicine and Surgery," 1*s.* (Gill); Thomson and Steele, "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Griffin); Walters (F. R.), "Household Dictionary of Medicine," 3*s.* 6*d.*; Savory (J.), "Compendium of Domestic Medicine," 5*s.*

148/27. *Dental.*—**Books on Mechanical Dentistry.**—Choose for yourself one of the following, as none of them can claim to be the best. Richardson's "Mechanical Dentistry," 22*s.* (Churchill); Pearsall's "Mechanical Practice in Dentistry," 18*s.* (Claudius Ash); Rose's "Dental Mechanics:" Part I., Vulcanite Work, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Part II., The Dental Laboratory, 3*s.*; Part III., Plate-work, 3*s.* (Segg).

Information Supplied.

NOTE.—Subjoined are replies to queries printed in previous issues as indicated by the numbers. It is requested that any writing to the firms named will mention "The Chemist and Druggist" as the source of their information.

Collecting Empty Syphons.—Mr. T. Hulme, pharmaceutical chemist, Rochdale Road, Bury, sends us a sample of a small ticket he sends out to customers for syphons at the end of each month. The ticket measures 3½ inches by 2 inches, and is sent out in a small envelope such as is used for powders. The wording of the ticket is as follows:—

Date

Dear Sir,

If syphon No. is empty, you might please return by bearer. No hurry if not empty.

Yours truly,

T. BLANK.

Mr. Hulme tells us he has found the system to answer well and that the wording of the ticket is such as never to cause umbrage.

Sal Nixeral (inquired for in *C. & D.*, January 4).—Several subscribers suggest that sal enixum (potassium bisulphate) is intended. This had occurred to us, but our inquirer attributed to the salt properties which we do not think potass. bisulph. possesses, such as cleaning oil and dirt from the works of a watch dipped into a solution.

Copying Printed Matter.

P. O. J. (127/52) writes: In a recent issue of the *C. & D.* I saw an inquiry regarding a solution for copying printed matter. I have found both the following very satisfactory provided the paper is not glazed:—

(1)

Sapo. mollis ...	...	...	...	ʒj.
Liq. ammoniæ	...	...	...	℥ss.
Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	℥ss.

(2)

Liq. potassæ,				
Liq. ammoniæ aa q.s. ad	...	...		℥j.
Spt. camphor.	...	...	...	ʒj.

Paint either solution over the printed matter with a camel-hair pencil, and reproduce on unglazed paper.

Agricultural Treacle.

15/2. *G. F. F.* writes:—I note in Miscellaneous Inquiries (141/38) agricultural treacle. Feeding treacle is largely used here (Kent). Mr. W. Earles, a large farmer in this district, informs me that the cost is about 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton in London, according to Messrs. O. Brun & Co.'s list, 16 Mark Lane; and I think Messrs. R. Dickes & Co. (Limited), Mansell Street, Aldgate, also supply.

To Make Labels Stick indefinitely to tin, it is only necessary to rub the tin all over where the label has to go with emery-cloth, not to wipe the tin, but to wet the label and fix it. We have done this with ointment-tins for some time now. (140/39.)

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

164/24. Who makes metal vagina-pipes for enemas?

19/19. Who makes Cockburn's hot-water bottles?

167/47. What is meant by soluble essence of charcona?

168/19. What is Pyneazone, and who manufactures it?

166/70. Actual maker of insect-powder tins with perforated tops.

164/24. Maker's name and address of "Spongioline" wanted.

167/56. Makers of, or agents for, Sharp Smith's Universal H. R syringe.

164/26. Where can Baynard's massage-cream and Newton's chemic roach-powder be obtained?

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication: if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, March 10.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. F. R. O'Shaugnessy on "Birmingham Sewage and its Treatment," and Mr. E. G. Clayton on "The Technical Examination of Glue."

West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, Glasgow. Annual dinner in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, at 9 P.M. Tickets, 3*s.* each, may be had at the College.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, at 8.30 P.M. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 11.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Conversational evening on trade topics.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association. Meeting at 8 P.M.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, evening meeting, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 o'clock. The following papers will be read:—Communications from the Research Laboratory: "Liquid Extract of Coca," by Mr. W. Garsed (Salter's Company Research Fellow); "Solution of Mercuric Chloride," by Professor Greenish and Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith; "Extract of Gentian," by Professor Greenish and Mr. W. H. Lenton (E. Northway Butt Scholar).

Wednesday, March 12.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. John Hughes on "The Utility of Alkaline Phosphatic Manures."

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. At 8.30 P.M. Students' night.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. J. C. Kidd on "Methods of Sight-testing."

Newcastle Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8.30 P.M. The evening will be devoted to microscopic work.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Annual dinner at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W. Tickets (5*s.* each; ladies, 4*s.*; or double, 8*s.* 6*d.*) may be had from Mr. C. E. Pickering, 97 High Street, Marylebone; Mr. G. Cullwick, 13 Mysore Road, Lavender Hill, and T. R. Patterson Holt, 2 Belgrave Street, Argyle Square, S.W.

Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association. Annual smoking-concert at Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 9 P.M. Tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from Mr. H. T. Samuel, 7A Grand Parade, Archway Road, N.

Thursday, March 13.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Paper by Mr. F. C. Shrubsall.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Association, Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, at 9.30 P.M. Special meeting to consider whether a candidate should be chosen as a Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Friday, March 14.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson on "Magnetism in Transitu."

Cambridge Chemists' Association. Professor Reynolds Green on "Botany."

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Produce Notes.

Margosa Oil.

Five cases of this oil shipped from Colombo were included in the drug-auctions of February 6 The oil is obtained from the seeds of the Indian lilac or neem tree, which is cultivated very generally in the East on account of its medicinal properties. Margosa oil has a very unpleasant odour, and is stated to contain a marked amount of sulphur. It is employed in the treatment of a variety of diseases, such as for suppurating scrofulous glands, in leprosy and rheumatism, as a vermifuge, and also as a remedy for mange in dogs. The residual cake after the extraction of the oil forms a useful manure, and is also stated to make a useful luting in chemical and physical laboratories, and is not liable to the attacks af insects. The wood is valued for furniture and ship-building.

Gum Arabic Produced by Ants.

Mr. Walter Busse, who has been investigating the gum production of German East Africa, states in *Le Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale* that practically all secretion of gum in that country is provoked by ants. The ants perforate the bark of the acacia to gain admittance into the wood, where they lay their eggs in the excavations, which are sometimes of considerable extent. The acacias with soft wood generally show few wounds of this kind; the hardwood acacias are riddled with them, each perforation being marked with a globule of gum. The ant that produces the gum makes no use of it; it is only an obstruction to her work, since it stops up the galleries she hollows out. Another species of ant, however, sometimes attacks the exuded gum before it has become completely hardened, and gives it the peculiar appearance well-known to collectors.

Castor-seeds.

Five bags or these seeds were included in a recent drug-sale, and though they resemble somewhat closely true castor-seeds (*Ricinus communis*) it may be well to point out that they are produced by another plant—namely, *Jatropha curcas*—a soft-wooded evergreen shrub or small tree found in the tropics. Both of these plants belong to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The seeds of *Jatropha* are known as physic-nuts or mocassit-seeds. Hindu physicians occasionally employ them as a purgative and alterative, but owing to their uncertain action they are not much esteemed. An oil obtained from them is considered to be a valuable external application in some forms of skin-disease and chronic rheumatism; it is also used for burning and for soap-making. Formerly it was employed as a purgative by European physicians under the names of *Oleum ricini majoris* and *Oleum infernale*. The leaves are applied as a rubefacient and discutient, and warmed and rubbed with castor oil as a suppurative.

Chicle Gum in Mexico.

Mr. E. H. Thompson, American Consul at Progreso, has written an interesting report on the gum-chicle industry in Mexico. The *Achras Sapota*, known to the Maya Indians of Yutacan as "Ya," is the tree that yields the milky sap that exudes from wounds made in the rough bark. It is found growing all over Yucatan, especially in the rich north-eastern and southern section of the peninsula. From May to June bands of men under experienced leaders get together their outfits, and go into the deep forests of Yucatan as "chicleros." A chiclero is one who extracts the gum from the tree, and after several months of work in the tropical forest, emerges with the brick-like blocks of the hardened gum. The gum is obtained by cutting canals in the bark, down which the sap flows into receptacles below. These canals, if cut by unskilful hands, may not only fail to extract the sap, but may ruin the tree as well. A healthy well-grown tree may be tapped once every three years, but even then, and under expert handling, at least 15 per cent. of the trees die. Large tracts of sapota forests near Tuxpan, the original base of supply, have become of late years practically unavailable from this cause. The average tree will yield about 6 lbs. of gum, but often tree after tree will be tapped and not yield enough to pay for the work. When the sap is collected, it is brought in pails and buckets to the central camp for boiling and moulding. The boiling is done by practised hands, closely watched by vigilant inspectors. This vigilance is necessary to prevent the chicleros introducing foreign materials during the cooking. Stones of various sizes, and often dirt, are found in the centre of the blocks, despite all care. The men are paid by the pound for the finished product, and naturally wish to increase the weight. First-class well-cooked chicle is nearly white when fresh and clean. Red gum is produced when the gum is overcooked, though some trees yield a gum which has a distinctly red colour, even when well baked. The perfect chicle gum is tenacious, firm, aromatic, and very elastic. It is estimated that there are at the present time (July, 1901) 700 chicleros in the woods, and that the product this season may reach 1,000,000 lbs. During 1900, 900,000 lbs. of chicle were exported from Mexican ports. Ninety-eight per cent. went to the United States; the remainder to France, England, and Germany.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February, 1902, and to the stocks on February 28.

—	February		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	31	89	1,297	2,965	103	223
„ ..... gourds	—	—	—	766	—	146
Anise, star .....cs	—	36	12	59	35	38
Balsams....cks, &c.	6	153	515	377	152	254
Calumba ..... bgs.	6	232	1,729	1,112	126	280
Camphor .....pkgs	600	622	1,247	3,524	1,725	1,171
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	579	379	2,361	2,234	1,191	768
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,935	1,362	10,320	10,342	3,010	2,988
Cochineal.....bgs.	23	46	1,116	2,196	135	115
Cubebs ..... „	47	47	1,352	1,529	47	70
Dragon's-blood ..cs	3	4	73	120	22	7
Galls.....pkgs	100	264	8,757	2,730	1,065	503
Gums—						
Ammoniacum „	—	—	78	50	—	4
Animi & copal „	4,413	4,199	23,633	10,818	10,086	8,842
Arabic ..... „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asafetida .. „	602	237	1,283	425	949	433
Benzoin .... „	678	337	1,218	867	971	499
Damar ..... „	228	376	3,073	4,089	610	814
Galbanum .. „	—	—	—	12	—	—
Gamboge .... „	—	10	77	165	16	35
Guaiacum .. „	—	2	47	31	14	11
Kauri .....tons	288	270	1,559	1,946	571	476
Kino.....pkgs	9	11	152	48	52	18
Mastich .... „	12	1	20	4	17	3
Myrrh, E. I... „	57	36	149	203	224	71
Olibanum .. „	278	152	1,350	2,745	837	437
Sandarac .... „	320	54	1,133	753	533	118
Tragacanth.. „	208	1,845	4,140	3,816	2,500	2,649
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	30	36	521	187	40	87
„ other kinds pkgs	66	54	472	255	158	82
Jalap .....bls	—	7	140	224	—	9
Nux vomica... pkgs	2	44	64	1,282	97	44
Oils—						
*Anise ..... cs	270	55	910	165	300	69
*Cassia ..... „	20	37	322	107	40	72
Castor .....pkgs	525	410	682	557	706	650
Cocoa-nut ..tons	56	19	77	106	132	129
Olive ....cks, &c.	243	120	1,150	832	454	337
Palm ..... tons	—	5	13	9	—	5
†Quinine.....lbs	—	3,619	217,788	194,191	2,348	6,862
Rhubarb .....chts	58	84	514	1,160	176	156
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	200	99	224	156	220	172
Senna .....bls, &c.	399	512	2,472	2,185	1,099	1,117
Shellac .....cs	3,916	3,888	30,066	41,177	8,591	7,611
Turmeric .....tons	28	32	409	377	48	62
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	248	336	1,619	1,055	583	800
„ Japan cs, &c.	—	102	234	610	93	144

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 6.

BUSINESS in drugs has again been distinctly quiet during the past week, though the fact that an auction of old and new drugs has been held may possibly induce more business towards the end of the week. The demand for heavy chemicals also shows no improvement, but values keep remarkably steady. Japanese crude camphor has again advanced, it being reported that the Japanese Government have now assumed control of the production in that country. Refined will probably follow this advance. Makers report a good business in quinine to "consumers" only, consequent on the rise in the Amsterdam unit. The "outside" market has remained passive, however, as the anticipated advance in "official" quinine has not come about. Higher prices are now asked for gamboge, as good pipe is scarce and stock is well held. Ergot shows a firmer tone, with more inquiry, and it is being talked up in Hamburg. Russian liquorice-root of fine quality is scarce and tending dearer. Cod-liver oil appears to be hardening, as reports from Norway all point to continued poor fishing. A combination has been effected in carbonate of lithia in the United States, with the result that the "war" has ceased, and higher prices are now asked from there. Cream of tartar, tartaric and citric acids are all quiet. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, crude	Ergot	Jalap	Areca
Chillies (Jap.)	Oil, cod-liver	Oil, castor (E.I.)	Arsenic
Gamboge	Senega	Ammonia sulphate	Benzoin (Palem.)
Liquorice-root			Benzols
Pimento			Croton-seed
Quinine			Ginger (Cochin)
Rhubarb			Ipecac. (Rio)
			Oil, buchu
			Oil, croton
			Orange-peel
			Sarsaparilla (Jam.)
			Wax, bees' (Jam.)

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 27 to March 4, inclusive:—Acid, acetic, 10; acid, oxalic, 13; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 80, (@ Bordeaux) 4; annatto (W.I.), 200; antimony (@ Shanghai) 519, (@ Hamburg) 225 argols (@ Bordeaux), 57 cks.; arrowroot (@ Demerara) 17, (@ St. V.) 3, (@ Montserrat) 100; benzoin (@ Copenhagen) 12; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 81; bromine, 167; camphor (@ Hamburg), 361 pkgs.; canary-seed (@ Cadiz) 215, (@ Constantinople) 200, (@ Rodosto) 350; cardamoms, 291; caraway oil, 7 cs.; caraway-seed, 85; castor oil (Belg.) 56, (Ital.) 20, (Fr.) 622 brls. 7 cs., (E.I.) 1,050 cs.; ceresin wax (@ Rotterdam) 74, (@ Hamburg) 45, (@ Stettin) 77; chamomiles, 13; cinchona (@ Mollendo) 334, (@ Amst.) 501, (@ Ceylon) 163; cloves (@ Hamburg), 755; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 8; cocaine (crude, @ Callao), 9 oz.; cocoa-butter, 117; colocynth (Span.), 5 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 206, (@ Rotterdam) 26, (@ Marseilles) 10; dill-seed, 45; drugs (@ Cartagena) 18 bls., (@ N. York) 137 pkgs, 70 pkgs. barks, roots, &c.: essential oils (@ Hong-Kong) 20, (@ Messina) 103, (@ Palermo) 57; galangal, 67; gentian (@ Bordeaux) 30, (@ Marseilles), 10; ginger (E.I.) 428, (@ Hong-Kong) 250 *in tr.*, (@ Jamaica) 189, (@ Dominica) 6, (@ Bombay) 41; gum arabic (@ Trieste) 15 cs., (@ Bombay) 115; gum olibanum, 613 gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay) 25 cs., (@ Hamburg) 20; honey (@ Jamaica) 45, (Chil.) 52; kola (W.I.), 8; lemon-juice (@ Syracuse) 14 pps, (@ Messina) 85 pps.; lime-juice (@ Dominica), 16 pkgs.; lime oil (@ Dominica), 10; mirbane oil, 16; pepper (@ Hamburg) 25, (@ Havre) 80, (@ Bombay) 160; pimento (W.I.), 33; poppy-heads, 2; potash caustic (@ Hamburg), 30 drms.; potash chlorate (Swed.), 20; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; quinine (@ Amst.), 5 pkgs.; rose oil (E.I.), 6 pots; rhatany (@ Eten), 19 bls.; rhubarb, 2; sal ammoniac (@ Rotterdam), 36; sandalwood (E.I.), 172; saffron, 4; sal ammoniac, 26; saltpetre (@ Antwerp), 135; shellac, 15; soda ash (@ Boston), 105 brls.; spermaceti (Amer.), 24; sulphur (@ Catania), 630 cks.; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 91, (@ Naples) 65 cks.; turmeric (E.I.), 248; vanilla (@ Guadeloupe), 9 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 114, (Chil.) 8; wax, Carnauba (@ Ceara), 177; wax, Japanese, 53; wine-lees (@ Messina), 785.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, March 6:—Market is fairly active here. Domestic quinine has been advanced to 28c. per oz. Golden-seal is easier at 46c. per lb. Ergot is in more demand at 37c. per lb. Mandrake-root (podophyllum) is scarce at 4½c. per lb. Citronella oil is easy at 20c. Mexican sarsaparilla is quiet at 6½c. per lb., and serpentary-root is scarce at 38c. per lb.

* * * *

HAMBURG, March 6:—Refined camphor is much firmer. Lycopodium is also better at 455m. per 100 kilos. Ergot of rye has improved, and 320m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

* * * *

BERGEN, March 6:—The weather is now considerably calmer than it was, and the fishery has improved in consequence. The market here is quiet at 76*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for new non-congealing medicinal oil. The total catch of cod to date amounts to 3,674,000, against 5,534,000 at the same time last year. This quantity is expected to yield 5,864 barrels, compared with 6,039 last year.

* * * *

SMYRNA, March 5:—Since February 27 (Thursday) the sales of opium amount to 200 cases, including manufacturing qualities at 7*s.* 6*d.* and Yerli at 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb, these prices showing a rather firmer tone.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday, fine St. Vincents was bought in at 2½*d.* per lb., and good manufacturing was held for 1¾*d*, the auctioneer announcing that if unsold on the 20th inst. the price would be raised to 2*d.* per lb.

BALSAM CANADA in cases is firm at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Good dry foreign root has been sold at 38*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Values range from 35*s.* to 42*s.*, according to quality.

BLEACHING POWDER has been in limited request; but values are steady at 7*l.* per ton for English on the spot. In Liverpool, hardwood is quoted 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and softwood 6*l.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b.

CALABAR BEANS are obtainable at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—It is stated that the Japanese Diet has passed the measure which will give that Government the control of the production of camphor in Japan, as is the case with the Formosan output. It is also reported that the market in Japan is rising, and that considerable purchases have been made there, as the ultimate effect of this monopoly must be an advance in all markets. This announcement has, of course, led to an advance also on the London market, and sellers now ask 162*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for crude Japanese for March-April shipment; but business is reported at slightly under this figure, and market here is quiet.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—English refined is so far unchanged, at 2*s.* 1½*d.* for ton lots of bells and flowers, but, market is firm in view of advance in crude, and should the German refiners raise prices, the English will in all probability do so.

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Cascara Sagrada.—For a parcel of old bark (1899) 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. spot is quoted, and 24*s.* for 1900 crop.

Cinchona.—The shipments from Java to Europe during February amounted to—

—	1902	1901	1900	1899
Feb. (Amst. lbs.)	524,000	748,000	641,000	539,000
Jan. to Feb. „	1,464,000	1,748,000	1,256,000	1,048,800

Cocoa-butter.—In auction 90 tons Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.*, the average being 1*s.* 0¼*d.* per lb. At the Amsterdam auctions on March 4, 80 tons Van Houten's brand sold at 65½c. to 63¾c., the average price being 64⅛c. against 68·70c. at the previous auction; 14 tons De Jong sold also at 61½c. to 61¼c.; 3½ tons Helm at the same figures, and 5 tons Mignon at 61c.

Coca-leaves.—Green Truxillo leaves are quoted at 10½*d.* per lb. spot. In auction 8 bales of thin green Truxillo sold at 10*d.* per lb.

Cream of Tartar is quiet, 98 per cent. powder being quoted 73*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., 95 per cent. 72*s.*, and first white crystals 70*s.*

Ergot.—It is reported from Hamburg that an important business has been done on that market for the United States, and holders there are firmer in their views, now asking 1*s.* 6¼*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for either Spanish or Russian. Privately 1*s.* 6*d.* has been refused on this market for Spanish, and there is more inquiry.

Galls.—Chinese are quiet, with sales at 51*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. continental port.

Gambier.—Good cubes have been sold at 38*s.* per cwt.

Gentian is firmly held at 17*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt., spot, according to quantity.

Guaiacum continues scarce, there having been no arrivals of late.

Gum Arabic.—Fair sales of Turkey sorts are reported, comprising half-hard ambery at 32*s.* to 33*s.* per cwt. East India gums have also been in fair demand at steady rates, including darkish Oomra at 18*s.*, small and medium amber and pale Cawnpore at 22*s.* 6*d.*, fair pale Ghatti at 20*s.*, and ordinary sorts at 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Insect-flowers.—Prices are well sustained in Trieste, and the demand is good. The stocks there amount to only about half the quantity available at the same time last year. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b. Trieste:—"Wild," 131*s.* to 148*s.* per cwt.; "closed," 116*s.* to 127*s.*; "half-open," 88*s.* to 110*s.*; and "open," 68*s.* to 74*s.* The stock in Trieste at the end of February amounted to 147,500 kilos.

Lime-juice is comparatively scarce, and higher prices are asked for choice pale raw—viz., 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal. down to 1*s.* 2*d.* for commoner.

Lithia Carbonate.—It is reported from New York that the "war" of price-cutting between the makers has now come to an end, and that a combination has been formed, the result being that prices have advanced there. Orders for quantity from the London market have been sent out, but the lowest price cabled in reply was 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Liquorice-root.—Prices are tending dearer, one holder asking 40*s.* per cwt., spot, for fine Russian decorticated, while another holder quotes 36*s.* for fine cut ditto. Good rough decorticated is offered at 20*s.*, c.i.f.

Musk.—The recent arrival of about 250 oz. was sold to France at the importers' limits, and prices privately are understood to be very firm.

Oil, Buchu.—The list price has been reduced to 4*s.* per oz.

Oil, Castor.—Calcutta seconds are quoted 3*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb., spot, but little business is reported. Hull make is quoted unchanged at 26*l.* per ton for firsts, and 25*l.* for seconds, in barrels, *ex* wharf London. In auction 30 cases of Calcutta seconds sold at 2 15/16*d.* per lb.

Oil, Citronella.—Small sales on the spot have been made at 10¾*d.* per lb.

Oil, Cod Liver.—Further business has been done at from 80*s.* to 85*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., for good brands of new oil, but there is no general demand, buyers mostly purchasing for immediate requirements, and preferring to wait developments. Our Bergen correspondent writes, on March 3, that the news from the fishing districts is still discouraging, although the weather has been rather more favourable this week. The market is very firm, but small lots of new non-congealing oil can be had at 76*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,530 barrels, against 1,181⅓ barrels at the same time last year. In auction 27 barrels of Devold's brand of last season's oil were held at 75*s.* per barrel, the highest bid obtainable being 70*s.*

Oil, Croton, is lower, B.P. quality being now quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Oil, Lemongrass, is quiet, at 7*d.* to 7¼*d.* per oz. on the spot. A case of Hardouin's brand from Penang sold at 4*d.* per oz., subject to approval.

Opium.—Our Smyrna correspondent writes on February 21 that the market has been fairly active, some 90 cases having been sold for England, the Continent and America, at a slight decline, the equivalent of 8*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f., being paid for various parcels of old and new tale quale. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,086 cases, against 3,907 cases at the same time last year. The weather in some districts has turned colder, but as yet no damage to the growing crop is reported.

Quinine.—The advance in the unit at the Amsterdam cinchona-auctions last week, and the small shipments from Java during February, has created more interest in this article. The feature is that makers report a large business to "consumers" only at the unchanged official quotation of 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz. for new German sulphate in bulk, for delivery within the usual sixty days, and with "falling clause." An advance on the part of makers was thought probable among speculators, and as the spot-price in second-hands was practically the same as makers the latter appeared to have done most of the business. During the week business has been done in second-hands at 1*s.* 1⅛*d.* spot, and on Wednesday there were buyers at this figure, but the nearest spot-price is 1*s.* 1¼*d.* To-day 20,000 oz. for August delivery have been sold at 1*s.* 2¼*d.* The result of the auction held on March 5 at Batavia is as follows:—

The whole quantity offered—viz., 2,500 kg. Ed. II., has been sold at an average of 21½fl. per kilo. (about equal to 8½c. Amsterdam unit), as against 20½fl. per kg. at last sale. The next auction to be held at Batavia will take place on April 9.

The exports from Java from January 1 to December 31, 1901, amounted to

	1901	1900	1899	1898
Cases of 4 × 100 oz. ...	2,255	1,921	1,600	1,172

During December 217 cases were exported, comprising 37 to U.K. and 180 to New York.

Senega is firmly held, at 2*s.* 4*d.*, net, for a parcel just landed.

Shellac.—The spot-market is quiet but steady, with small sales of fair second orange TN at 120*s.* to 121*s.* per cwt. "Futures" have also been quiet and easier, the business done including June delivery at 124*s.* to 123*s.* down to 121*s.*, and March at 120*s.* and 116*s.* The Calcutta price of TN orange is lower at 61r.

Spices continued depressed, especially Cochin *Ginger* which was 2*s.* to 3*s.* per cwt. cheaper at the auctions on Wednesday. Washed rough sold at 38*s.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair, at 40*s.* for good boldish in cases, at 36*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* for dull, and at 35*s.* 6*d.* for hard brown. The cut descriptions were bought in, bold native cut at 90*s.*, medium at 70*s*, and small at 50*s.* per cwt. Good cuttings were bought in at 37*s.* Japan was also withdrawn, as were the few lots of Jamaica offered. Zanzibar *Cloves* are lower, business having been done in March–May delivery down to 3¾*d.* per lb., but the market is rather firmer since. Fair quality at auction was bought in at 3 7/16*d.*, good Amboyna at 5¾*d.*, and good Penang at 9*d.* per lb. Japan *Chillies* were 1*s.* dearer, good quality selling at 38*s.* per cwt.; long red were bought in at 32*s.* 6*d.* *Capsicums* were bought in at 27*s.* per cwt. for long red Japan; a small lot of medium on stalk sold at 22*s.* *Pimento* about ½*d.* per lb. dearer; common to fair ordinary sold at 2¾*d.* per lb. Penang *Mace* was bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for middling red, little mouldy. Dark wild, rather perished, sold at 5½*d.* per lb. *Pepper* easy; Singapore black was bought in at 6*d.*, Alleppy and Penang at 5¾*d.*

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per lb. Privately Singapore is selling at 5⅞*d.* on the spot, and to arrive. White Singapore was bought in at 10*d.* per lb. for fair, and at 11½*d.* for fine coriander kind. Penang was bought in at 9¾*d.* per lb.

STICKLAC.—For sifted Siam for arrival 70*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. is quoted.

SUGAR OF MILK.—American powder is offered at from 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions to-day consisted of "new and old" goods, for which there was very little demand, and most articles showed a tendency towards easier prices, the following being the principal fluctuations:—Areca-nuts were lower; Sumatra benzoin was slow of sale, and Palembang description was lower; cardamoms sold at very irregular prices: dragon's-blood was held for firm rates; Rio ipecacuanha was easier, and Cartagena description was quite neglected; orange-peel sold at lower prices; jalap was perhaps a shade easier; rhubarb was dearer, and grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was cheaper; Jamaica and Zanzibar wax was in good demand at firm prices. The following table shows the goods offered and sold, those marked with an asterisk denoting private sale:—

	Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	10	0
Ajowan-seed	145	0
Albumen	31	0
Aloes—Cape	29	10
Curaçao	9	0
East African	27	0
Socotrine	25	0
Zanzibar	10	0
Ambergris	4	0
Ammoniacum	40	0
Aniseed (Russ.)	40	0
star	6	6
Annatto-seed	12	0
Areca	42	6
Asafetida	59	0
Asphaltum	6	0
Balsam copaiba	3	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	119	39
Siam	16	0
Sumatra	194	15
Buchu	65	0
Calumba	166	108
Canella alba	18	0
Cannabis indica	77	10
Cantharides (Chin.)	13	0
Cardamoms	326	175
Cascara sagrada	170	0
Cascarilla	19	0
Castorum	1	0
Chiretta	75	0
Cinchona	6	*6
Coca-leaves	44	16
Colocynth	27	3
Cowhage	2	2
Croton-seed	81	35
Cubebs	44	0
Cumin-seed	39	0
Cus-cus	22	0
Dandelion-root	24	0
Dill-seed	8	0
Dragon's-blood	5	1
Elaterium	1	0
Elemi	25	*1
Ergot	21	0
Fennel-seed	50	0
Fenugreek-seed	60	0
Galangal	9	0
Galbanum	7	0
Galls	44	0
Gamboge	6	0
Gum acacia	129	*7
chicle	5	0
Honey—		
Australian	20	0
Californian	30	30
Honolulu	36	0
Jamaica	161	111
Insect-flowers	1	0
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	46	0
Rio	42	21
Irish Moss	2	0
Jalap	21	5
Kino	17	0
Kola	37	0
Lemon-juice	20	0
Liquorice-root	116	0
Mastich	15	0
Menthol	5	0
Musk (pod)	1	0
seed	1	1
skins	1	0
Myrrh	46	5
Nux vomica	40	0
Oil—		
cajuput	32	0
castor (E.I.)	30	30
cedar-wood	1	0
chaulmoogra	8	0
cinnamon	7	0
cod-liver (Nor.)	27	0
eucalyptus	143	0
lemongrass	8	1
lime (W.I.)	7	0
neroli	2	0
nutmeg	4	0
peppermint	30	0
rose (E.I.)	11	2
sassafras	2	0
wintergreen	1	0
wool	1	0
ylang-ylang	2	0
Orange-peel	62	4
Orchella-weed	62	62
Orris (Flor.)	17	0
Patchouli	20	0
Puree	2	0
Quin. sulph. (oz.)	5,000	0
Rhubarb	107	29
Saffron	3	0
Sandalwood	6	0
Sarsaparilla	74	35
Scammonium	8	0
Scammony-root	43	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	46	2
Tinnevelly	280	245
Squills	45	10
Storax	10	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	101	0
(W.I.)	51	0
Tonka-beans	4	*1
Tragacanth	2	*2
Turmeric	64	0
Turpentine	1	0
Vanillin	1	0
Vermilion	4	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	19	0
East Indian	89	0
Italian	8	0
Jamaica	8	8
Morocco	2	0
Mozambique	28	28
Spanish	10	*10
Zanzibar	151	58
Wax (Japanese)	30	10
Yarrow	5	0
Yellow berries	37	0
Zedoary-root	1	0

ALOES.—The stock of Socotrine, in kegs, is gradually being worked off, and sales privately have been made at 72*s.* 6*d.* for stiff pasty, but nothing was sold in auction. Fine bright hard Cape aloes was held at 36*s.*, 5 cases of fair seconds sold at 33*s.*, and slightly drossy and dull seconds at 26*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt.; 27 cases so-called East African description were bought in at 25*s.* Nine boxes of black capey and livery mixed Curaçoa were also bought in.

ANISEED, STAR.—A parcel of 6 cases fair Chinese of old import, for which bidding started at 2*s.* 6*d.*, eventually sold at 55*s.* per cwt., without reserve.

ARECA.—Pretensions of holders were considerably lower to-day, a parcel of palish clean sound being held at 20*s.*, a bid of 19*s.* refused for 36 bags. Six bags of slightly wormy seed, however, sold at 20*s.* Privately business has been done at this figure.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For B.P. quality 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., spot is quoted, which price was asked in auction.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale in auction and unchanged, the demand being principally for medium Sumatra seconds, of which about 15 cases sold at from 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Twenty cases low barky Palembang of old import in cases sold at 21*s.* to 22*s.*, "without reserve," and 19 cases fair seconds, but with woody ends, sold at 31*s.*, subject. Siam was quite neglected.

BUCHU.—In auction there was no demand whatever, 7*d.* per lb. being asked for good green round leaf. We understand that business has been done privately at this figure.

CALUMBA.—Lean and stemmy sorts partly in long slices sold at 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*, and ordinary brown, sea-damaged at 7*s.* per cwt.

CANELLA ALBA.—Small to bold palish quill was held at 50*s* per cwt., a bid of 47*s.* 6*d.* being refused.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair tops sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and siftings were held at 2*s.*

CARDAMOMS sold at very irregular rates, although the prices paid towards the end of the sale showed an advance of 2*d.* to 3*d.* on those paid earlier in the day. Fine selected Mysores (Duckwari), of which 1 case only offered were bought in, but afterwards sold privately at 4*s.* per lb. Decorticated seed sold at firm rates. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon Mysores: Medium and bold pale, 3*s.* 2*d.*; extra bold but dullish, 2*s.* 11*d.*; bold medium pale, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; small pale, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; small split, 1*s.* 8*d.*; very small splits, 1*s.* 2*d.*; brown splits and pickings, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and seed 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. Ceylon Malabar: Lean brown, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*

CASCARILLA.—Small and broken greenish quill was limited at 65*s.* per cwt., small and twiggy 45*s.*, and siftings at 35*s.*

COLOCYNTH.—A case of fair pale Turkey apple sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., at which figure the broker intimated he was selling privately.

COWHAGE.—No shipments of this article have been made for many months, as present prices are quite unremunerative. In auction 2 cases, weighing about 540 ozs., sold at 1*d.* per oz., without reserve, for very good quality. Privately 3*d.* per oz. is asked.

CROTON-SEED sold at lower prices, 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being paid for fairly bright seed, but about half mixed with dark.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD was held at very high prices, but the business done was confined to 1 case only of medium lump, which sold at 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., subject. For fine bright seedy lump 12*l.* was refused, and for thin bright finger, in reeds, 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was also refused.

FENNEL-SEED.—Sound Turkish was held at 15*s.* per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED was limited at 7*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., gross, for net.

GAMBOGE.—This article continues very scarce, and considerably higher prices are now asked. Privately 15*l.* per cwt. is said to have been paid for good pipe, and 18*l.* is talked of in the near future. Singapore is practically without stock, and in the drug-warehouses there are 77 packages,

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some small, but they are principally in the hands of one or two holders. In auction, however, no great desire was shown to secure a parcel of unsorted Siam pipe of good orange fracture, slightly blocky, for which a bid of 14*l.* 5*s.* was refused.

The exports from Singapore from January 1 to December 31 (in piculs) have been :—

—	Great Britain	U.S.A.
1901	36	66
1900	50	119
1899	192	124
1898	232	95
1897	226	110
1896	118	15

Honey.—Jamaica sold at steady rates, 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt. being paid for dark to bright pale amber in casks. Dark amber liquid Jamaica in barrels sold at 16*s* 6*d.* per cwt.; candied brown at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* For 80 packages of palish white and yellow, partly set and partly thick, 16*s.* to 19*s.* was paid, and 15*s.* for brown. Thirty cases of fair liquid Californian sold at 30*s.*, subject to approval.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio was in fair demand at 1*d.* to 2*d.* easier rates, from 9*s.* 10*d.* to 10*s.* 1*d.* being paid for lean to fair root, and 9*s.* 1*d.* to 9*s.* 3*d*, for "cultivated." Cartagena was quite neglected, and 4*s.* 6*d.* would have been readily accepted for the bulk of the offerings. The stock in the warehouse on Wednesday consisted of 517 packages of Rio and 447 packages of Cartagena.

Jalap was about steady, 5 bales of small to medium size selling at 5½*d.* per lb. Privately 6*d.* is quoted by one holder.

Kino.—Neglected. Fine black Cochin gum is obtainable at 1*s.* per lb.

Kola.—For African quarters a bid of 1½*d.* is to be submitted.

Menthol.—The market remains very quiet, holders asking 13*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.* per lb., spot. In auction 5 cases of unworked Kobayashi crystals were bought in at the nominal price of 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Musk.—In auction 1 caddy of old Pile 1 pod, very dry, sold at 43*s.* per oz. subject, and a tin of mixed musk skins was bought in at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

Musk-seed.—One case of good flavour sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

Myrrh.—Small to bold Aden sorts, rather dusty, sold at 70*s.* per cwt., being cheaper.

Oil, Cajuput, was held at 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle.

Oil, Peppermint.—Dementholised Kobayashi brand was limited at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Oil, Rose.—Bombay settlings sold at 1*d.* per oz.

Orange-peel.—A few cases were forced off at lower prices, 4*d.* per lb., subject, being paid for fair thin Tripoli strip.

Orchella-weed.—A lot of 62 bales realised 13*s.* per cwt.

Rhubarb sold at rather dearer prices, especially for Canton, 3 cases of which sold at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., for medium round with two-thirds pinky and grey fracture and one-third dark. Of High-dried, 3 cases of fine bold flat with seven-eighths pinky fracture sold at 10*d.* per lb., and for a string of 23 cases of old import, offered "without reserve," from 3¾*d.* to 5*d.* was paid, the parcel being slightly to very wormy.

Sarsaparilla.—Grey Jamaica root was about 3*d.* lower in one instance, a string of 21 bales of rather coarse and chumpy quality selling at 11*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. for slightly country damaged. From another catalogue 44 bales were shown, of which the sound was held for 1*s.* 4*d.*, a bid of 1*s.* 3*d.* being refused, and for slightly damaged 1*s.* 2*d.* was paid. Only 3 bales of Lima-Jamaica sarsaparilla were shown, of which 1 sold at 1*s.* for sea-camaged, and 4 packages of fair bright red native Jamaica, all that offered, sold at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb.

Senna.—The lower qualities of Tinnevelly leaf, of which the bulk consisted, sold at firm to rather dearer prices. Bold medium greenish leaf (9 bales) sold at 4¾*d.* to 5*d.*, and medium ditto (5 bales) at 3¾*d.*, ordinary common and yellowish leaf to medium 1*d.* to 1¾*d.*, and low speoky, mostly sea-damaged ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb. Pods sold at from 1*d.* to 2¼*d.* For pale Alexandrian pods 5*d.* was refused, the limit being 7½*d.*; a little broken leaf sold at 2¾*d.* per lb.

Squills.—Small white from Messina sold at 2*d.* per lb.

Tonka Beans.—Fair black Para had been sold privately at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Turmeric.—Cochin is quiet at 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per cwt. for finger, and 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* for split bulbs. Bengal is also quiet at unchanged prices, and Madras finger has sold at 21*s.* for fair bright. A bag of wormy whole Madras bulbs sold at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in auction.

Vanillin.—French "chemically pure" was held at 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per oz.

Wax, Bees'.—Jamaica was scarce but sold at lower prices, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. being paid for good hard, red, and brown; 28 packages Mozambique sold at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* for fair to good block, and slightly mixed at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 26 packages Zanzibar pipe realised from 6*l.* 5*s.*, subject up to 7*l.* per cwt.; fair even block sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and for good, but slightly foul, ditto 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* subject, was paid. No Madagascar was offered.

Wax, Japanese sold at firm rates, 35*s.* being paid for good pale squares.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 4.

Business in general is quiet here, and our drug-market shows no exception to the rule.

Agar-Agar is quiet at 340m. spot, and forward delivery 325m. per 100 kilos.

Balsam Peru is unchanged at 12½m. per kilo.

Camphor.—Refined is decidedly stronger, as rumours are afloat that the Japanese monopoly is now a fact. Crude camphor has advanced 5*s.* There are at present only a few sellers of refined below refiners' price, as an advance may be expected ere long.

Condurango is unchanged at 110m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot is steady, at 325m. for Spanish, and 320m. for Russian.

Menthol is dull and lower, at 29m. per kilo.

Quinine shows a firmer tone, partly owing to the good result of the Amsterdam bark-sales and the small shipments from Java. Makers do not care to sell further at 39m. per kilo.

Quillaia is quiet, at 26m. per 100 kilos.

Wax, Japanese, is firmer, at 68m per 100 kilos. on the spot.

Spermaceti is firm, at 230m. per 100 kilos. Quotations from America come higher.

Oils, Fixed.—Castor has shown more demand, first pressing for spot delivery being scarce at 56m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is very firm and dearer; 80m. per barrel is now asked for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood oil is firm at 50½m. per 100 kilos., c.i.f. Linseed oil declining.

Oils, Essential.—Star-anise is quoted 10½m. per kilo., peppermint oil (HGH) 8.60m. per lb., and Japanese oil 8½m. per kilo.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 5.

Castor Oil.—The arrival of the *Statesman* with 300 cases has slightly disturbed the market, and a few sales have been made from the quay at 2 15/16*d* per lb. for good seconds Calcutta, but store-parcels are still held for 3*d.* to 3 1/16*d.* First-pressure French is still selling at 2 13/16*d.* to 3*d.*, and second-pressure 2⅞*d.* per lb.

Carnauba-wax.—Fair yellow is held at 72*s.* 6*d.* to 75*s.* per cwt., and sales of good yellow have been made at 80*s.* per cwt.

Jaborandi.—The recent arrival turns out to be principally the small leaf, and will be offered at auction next week.

African Ginger is still held for 35*s.* per cwt. on the spot, but for forward arrival 30*s.* to 31*s* per cwt. has been accepted.

Chillies (S.L.).—There are further arrivals of the new crop, which will be offered at auction in due course.

Beeswax.—A sale of Peruvian is reported at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. for good pile 2, and also a sale of good pile 4, at 7*l.* 5*s.*

Balsam Copaiba.—At auction 4 barrels of cloudy Maranham just imported were sold at 2*s.* per lb. from the quay.

Quillaia.—There is a fair demand, and prices range from 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* per ton, according to quantity and quality

Honey (Chilian).—Sales of fine Pile 2 are reported at 21*s.* per cwt. All descriptions are steady at late values.

Arsenic.—This seems to be easing down slightly, and some importers are willing to accept 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton net.

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LINES FOR ADVERTISERS.

The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"
Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.
It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods
In the Britains beyond the sea.
Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:
Japanese trade is worth looking after.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.
The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.
We have correspondents there who look after our interests.
Business men should make the most of the alliance.
So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned
The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

British Firms in Foreign Countries.

The Board of Trade has issued a memorandum containing particulars respecting the position of industrial and commercial establishments owned or managed by British subjects or companies in foreign countries, bringing up to date the information collected and published in 1898–9. Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode publish the memorandum at 2½*d.*, and to merchants and others having branches abroad, the information will be found useful.

Summary.

THE methods for testing glue are described in a note on p. 431.

BRITISH TRADE in February was fairly good. A note about it is on p. 430.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have secured premises in Sauchiehall Street Glasgow (p. 418).

MR. JAMES REID imparts some advice to Glasgow chemists in a letter on p. 440.

THOMPSON'S method of titrating alkali carbonates is shown to be inaccurate (p. 432).

FOREIGN QUININE is imported at 10*d.* and exported at 4*d.* How is it done? (p. 430).

MISCIBLE liquid extract of coca is generally very weak in alkaloid. See paper on p. 421.

MORE FACTS about the keeping of spt. æther. nit., this time by Mr. G. E. Perry, on p. 431.

THIS week's Pharmaceutical evening meeting in London was good. It is reported on p. 421.

GOOD INFORMATION regarding "Hebenon" comes from a New Zealand correspondent (p. 440).

A FULL BUDGET of Australian news will be found on p. 420. It includes the latest tariff decisions.

ARSENIC exists in fertilisers, but not in the fruits of plants grown by aid of the fertilisers (p. 430).

THE EXHIBITION in the Royal Exchange (London) of colonial produce was opened this week (p. 437).

THE Northway Butt scholar has commenced his record with an interesting paper on extract of gentian (p. 422).

THE SPIRIT-DUTY recently charged on imports of butyl and propyl alcohols has now been withdrawn (p. 440).

ANNUAL MEETINGS of provincial chemists' Associations indicate the approaching end of the Winter Session (p. 431).

"XRAYSER" makes an excursion this week into ancient history, Thomas Dover and his powder being the subject (p. 327).

LIQ. HYDRARG. PERCHLOR. should be kept in the dark or in amber-coloured bottles. Otherwise it decomposes (p. 421).

COMPANY DIRECTORS' REPORTS on p. 425 include those of Barclay & Sons, Spratt's Patent, and Southall Brothers & Barclay.

THE doctor-druggists' representative has had an innings before the Poisons Committee. His evidence is given on p. 426, and comments upon it on p. 429.

HOW many chemists realise that the Poisons Committee threatens to wreck the status of their calling? This question is suggested by the article on p. 428.

PROFESSOR HENRI BECQUEREL delivered the Royal Institution Friday evening lecture last week. It was on radio-active bodies, and was illustrated by experiments (p. 431).

THE DEWSBURY ASSOCIATION members have been indulging in some plain speaking about the way other West Riding Associations have received their Federation proposal (p. 435).

BUSINESS in first hands is quiet this week, cod-liver oil being the principal topic. The oil is dearer, so are camphor and cinchona, otherwise the changes are unimportant (p. 444).

IT is shown by Messrs. J. Barclay and E. W. Mann that Sumatra benzoin is better than the Siam kind for making tr. benzoin. co. They also deal with the analysis of the tincture (p. 432).

A GLYCERIN-PATENT CASE is reported from the High Court in which Messrs. Crossfield lost the day. The Royal Baking-powder Company applied to compel the Comptroller of trade-marks to register their label under their own conditions, but the Judge was against them (p. 424).

Books to Buy.

For all about prescriptions: "The Art of Dispensing." 5*s.* 6*d.*; by post 5*s.* 10*d.*
For compounding specialities: "Pharmaceutical Formulas." 7*s.* 6*d.*; by post 7*s.* 10*d.*
For apprentices: "Preliminary Examination Guide." 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*
For treatment of horses, cows, &c.: "Veterinary Counter-practice." 3*s.* 6*d.*; by post 3*s.* 9*d.*
For testing stock: Proctor's "Pharmaceutical Testing." 2*s.* 6*d.* by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

From the Offices of the *C. & D.*

B—O

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Two boys at Newhaven were bound over for stealing 2*s.* worth of pills from a general dealer's shop in Newhaven.

A Southport woman was fined 5*l.* at Ormskirk on March 7 for selling shrimps containing boric acid as a preservative.

The Brigg Board of Guardians has decided to repay to the medical officers the cost of any expensive drugs, such as cocaine, necessary for treating the poor.

Among those invited by the Mayor of Plymouth to be present at the reception of the King and Queen last Friday was Mr. C. T. Weary, President of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association.

At Kingston-on-Thames Licensing Sessions on March 6 off wine-licences were granted to Mr. H. S. Durbur, pharmaceutical chemist, Victoria Road, Surbiton, and to Mr. W. Longtoft, pharmaceutical chemist, East Molesey.

Edith Mawson has been fined 5*l.* or one month's hard labour in default for obtaining a situation as a housekeeper to Mr. Ernest Savege, chemist and druggist, of Tooting Bec Road, S.W., by means of a false certificate of character.

Newcastle-on-Tyne citizens want a botanical garden, and the Corporation has been asked to utilise a portion of Leazes Park for the purpose. Amongst those moving in the matter we notice the names of Mr. T. M. Clague and Mr. N. H. Martin.

On March 7 the students of the Imperial College of Chemistry, with Mr. Frederick Davis, their principal, were conducted through the works of the South Metropolitan Gas Company and initiated into the technicalities of gas-making, and shown the methods of gas-analysis.

At Pontypridd County Court on March 10, Mr. Burke, managing director of the firm of Messrs. Burke & Co, chemical-manufacturers, Cardiff, recovered 5*l.* 5*s.* damages, with costs, from a haulier named Baker, for injuries and loss sustained by a collision with defendant's horse.

The Inland Revenue officers have been busy in Torquay lately, and in the great drive have made several captures of medicines that should have been stamped. Mr. Young, Secretary of the Torquay Chemists' Association, is calling a meeting of members next week to discuss the question.

The dress of a young lady travelling on a Brixton 'bus last week was suddenly discovered to be on fire. The flames were promptly extinguished, and it was then found that the cause of the conflagration was the juxtaposition of a box of safety matches to a few chlorate-of-potash lozenges in the lady's pocket.

At the Halifax Police Court on March 7, two brothers, Henry and William Cartman, aged 11 and 9 respectively, were ordered to be birched for breaking into the premises of Mr. Chas. A. Higgins, pharmaceutical chemist, 7 Bull Green, Halifax, and stealing 26*s* 1*d.* Henry Cartman had been occasionally employed as errand-boy by Mr. Higgins.

Mr. S. Daniel, pharmaceutical chemist, is appealing against the Swindon Magistrates' decision in the sweet spirit of nitre case reported in our issue of March 1, on the ground that the analyst did not state on his certificate whether the article, being liable to decomposition, was decomposed or not. A further point is that some of the magistrates were members of the prosecuting body.

In the course of a burglary tour amongst Leeds warehouses last week a gang entered the premises of Messrs. John Bromley & Sons, herb-extract and coffee-essence manufacturers, in Belinda Street, Hunslet. The visitors tried to break open the safe, but failed. Finding no valuables, they mixed coffee, gum, and various other things together, and smeared nearly all the office-books, practically ruining them.

At the Nottingham Guildhall on Wednesday, March 13, a summons taken out by James Lord, chemist, of Parliament Street, against a barman at the Three Crowns Hotel, named Walter Goodall, for threats and abusive language, was heard. The complainant alleged that his dentist had been in the hotel all the afternoon, and when he sent a messenger the barman came to complainant and abused him, and threatened to throttle him. The defendant was bound over to keep the peace.

At the meeting of the East Suffolk County Council on March 11, the analyst reported that in the past three months he had examined 108 samples, including sal volatile, tincture of iodine, camphorated oil, sweet spirit of nitre, milk of sulphur, &c., of which he found four to be adulterated. In only one case was a prosecution thought necessary, and a conviction was obtained. Several members expressed an opinion that a different class of articles should be obtained for analysis, and this was left to the Standing Joint Committee to arrange.

Chemists are too frequently the victims of juvenile pilferers, who take the opportunity while waiting at a druggist's counter to appropriate anything within reach. Such a case was brought on Tuesday before the Harwich Magistrates by Mr. W. Bevan, chemist. Two girls came into his shop for a pennyworth of cough-mixture, and after they had gone he found a box of cough-lozenges had been taken from the counter. He went into the street and saw the box in the hands of one of the youngsters. When he remonstrated with them, both audaciously denied the theft, threw the lozenges down in the street, and ran off. The Magistrates bound them over under the First Offenders Act.

Supplying Vaccine.

At the Finance Committee meeting of the Swansea Board of Guardians last week accounts were presented from Messrs. J. T. Davis, D. L. Evans, and N. M. Grose, chemists, for lymph supplied for revaccination-cases to the medical men. There had been a great demand, owing to the smallpox outbreak, but the Guardians appeared to have cherished the impression that the medical fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for revaccination would include the cost of lymph. The present sheaf of bills disillusioned them, the total charges coming to 90*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, of which over three-fourths went to Mr. Davis, chemist, Walter Road, who happened to have a large stock of vaccine when the revaccination "boom" set in. The Local Government Board had intimated that they would sanction any "reasonable expenses" in procuring lymph beyond what the Board itself was in a position to supply, and the accounts were passed.

Discussing the Disinfectant.

At a meeting of the Finsbury Borough Council on March 6, Dr. Evan Jones (Chairman of the Public Health Committee) brought up a recommendation with regard to the tender sent in for the supply of disinfectants for the next twelve months. The firms in question included: R. Young & Co., 38 Elliott Street, Glasgow; Adcock, Easton & Co., Finsbury Park, N.; W. Cawood & Sons (Limited), 38 Wilson Street, E.C.; Middleton Brothers, St. George Street, E.; James Boulton & Co. (Limited), Stratford, E; Lawes Chemical Company (Limited), 59 Mark Lane, E.C.; the Killgerm Company (Limited), Cleckheaton, Yorks; Red Cross Chemical Company, Hull; Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green, E.; George Armstrong & Co. (Limited), Cubitt Town, E.; A. Andoire & Co., Battersea, S.W.; and Burt, Boulton & Haywood (Limited), 64 Cannon Street, E.C. The recommendation was that Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood (Limited) supply the carbolic acid and powder, and that Messrs. Armstrong & Co. (Limited) supply the sulphur. Mr. Millward asked what the Medical Officer (Dr. George Newman) said regarding the efficacy of carbolic acid in destroying germs. The late Dr. John Glaister (Dr. Newman's predecessor in office) said it was practically of no value. Dr. Jones answered that Dr. Newman had not departed from Dr. Glaister's system of distributing the carbolic acid and powder. Mr. Millward: Dr. Glaister said that carbolic did not stop fever. He said it was only killing one stink with another stink, and luring the people into false security. Mr. Millward next wanted to know the prices set forth in the various tenders, and the Town Clerk answered that all the figures could be had in the office. The prices on the tenders now before the Council were:—Carbolic-acid liquid, 8½*d.* per gal.; powder, 2*s.* 8½*d.* per cwt.; sulphur, 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. These were the lowest tenders. In answer to a further query, Dr. Jones said the

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Borough analyst took samples of all deliveries, and if any were found below the standard of percentage stated in the tender the bulk is returned to the contractor. The tenders proposed were accepted, and it was also decided that the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to obtained supplies of formic aldehyde when required.

Contracts.

The High Wycombe Board of Guardians has appointed Messrs. Young & Co., chemists, High Wycombe, to supply disinfectants to the Workhouse for the next half-year.

Messrs. Stonham & Son, chemists and druggists, Maidstone, have been appointed by the Cranbrook Board of Guardians to supply medical appliances to the Workhouse during the next half-year.

The Liverpool Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Evans, Son & Co., of 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, for the supply during the ensuing year of drugs and druggists' sundries, and that of the United Alkali Company (Limited), for disinfectants.

Notes from the Midlands.

Alderman Mander, of the firm of Mander & Co, chemical-manufacturers, Wolverhampton, has met with a serious accident in the hunting-field.

The assistants in pharmacy have secured a champion in the new rector of Birmingham (the Rev. J. W. Diggle), who takes the chair at an early-closing meeting to be held next Wednesday at the Temperance Hall at 8 o'clock.

At the Aston Police Court on Friday last a haulier, who had worked a horse in an unfit state, gave evidence that he had put blacking on the animal's sores, which caused the hair to grow. The Superintendent asked if it was a recognised competitor to the other advertised hair-restorers.

What is the difficulty one hears so much about just now amongst the medical undergrads. of our newborn university? A candidate for registration asks for advice from the Apothecaries' Hall, and is advised to apply to the Medical Council; and again he seeks advice from the Conjoint Board, and is told that their sanction is sufficient *per se*.

The M.O.H. of King's Norton has resigned office. As this is an instance of the M.O.H. and public analyst kind, there appears an opportunity for the pharmacist who practises analysis. Hitherto Dr. Hollinshead has done this work, but particular cases have been sent to a member of a well-known Birmingham firm of pharmacists (near Moor Street).

Mr. J. E. Southall, whose thrilling experience on the ill-fated ship *Waesland* has been given in all the newspapers, is a son of one of the members of the well-known firm of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham. He appears to have displayed true British pluck. He said, "Everybody assumed a perfectly calm demeanour. The sailors were soon hard at work getting out the boats, and this was done admirably."

Northwich, the centre of the Cheshire salt-industry, has suffered much from subsidence of buildings through the draining of brine from the salt-springs underneath the town. In consequence, the place presents a curious assortment of houses reclining at all angles, and some of the lower storeys have disappeared. It is now stated that the Brunner Free Library and Museum is in danger. The building, which is a substantially erected one, presents cracks and crevices in all parts of the walls.

"Sulphuric Acid—Ancient and Modern" was the title of Professor Frankland's Presidential address to the 'Varsity Chemical Society, on Monday evening last, before an audience which nearly filled the large chemical lecture-theatre. He traced the history of this "hydrogen ion" from Geber, in the eighth century, who prepared it from alum, to the condition of the industry to-day. The experiments were brilliant and most successful, the lecturer according well-merited praise to the lecture-assistant (Mr. Proctor), whose name is not unknown to the members of the Midland Pharmacists' Association.

Branch Manager and Shop Keys.

Frank Taylor, a chemist's assistant, 30 Bourne Street, Croydon, obtained a situation with Mr. Frederick E. White, chemist and druggist, 4 Mitre Terrace, Tooting, as manager of a branch shop, the understanding being that he (Taylor) was qualified. Mr. White failed to get evidence of any Minor certificate, and ultimately Mr. Bremridge informed him that Taylor's name was not on the register. Mr. White then demanded the keys of the shop from Taylor, and there was a little tussle, in the course of which Mr. White forcibly took the keys. As a result Taylor summoned Mr. White before the local magistrates last week for assault, and Mr. White had to pay 40*s*. and 2*s*. costs. In the course of the evidence Taylor admitted that he is not a qualified chemist, and that he had been in Tooting Home.

Owens College.

On Wednesday, March 12, the Prince of Wales opened Whitworth Hall, the latest addition to Owens College, which is likely in the near future to become the University of Manchester. The *Manchester Guardian* of that day had an excellent illustrated account of the jubilee of the College, which concluded with this sonnet by Mr. H. D. Rawnsley:—

To-day, with loyal hearts to King and Throne,
Proud of our Prince and glad for festival,
We bring fair Knowledge to her perfect Hall,
And crown the fifty years of work well done
With grace of builder's glory. Stone on stone
As heart on heart have heard an Orphic call,
Love laid foundation, Love has roofed the wall
Where Use and Beauty now are shrined as one.

Here, while the organ-trumpets sound her name
Who dowered the city with that Palace store
Of books and golden scrolls and palimpsests,
This stately hall shall Whitworth's deed proclaim,
Owens, Faulkner, Beyer, Christie—spirit-guests
Here shall find welcome, honoured evermore.

The Week's Poisonings.

Seven of the fourteen poisoning fatalities reported as having taken place during the past week, were caused by laudanum. These occurred at Manchester, Handsworth, Bristol, Leeds, Sunderland, Swanage, and Kensington. In the last-named case the inquest was held by Mr. Drew on March 10, the victim being a woman named Maria Mathews. It was stated that under her pillow was found an empty bottle which had contained laudanum, and which bore the label of "J. Widgery, A.P.S., dispensing chemist, 65 Golborne Road, North Kensington." Dr. Eason was giving her medicine containing a small amount of morphia, but deceased used to buy laudanum, a pennyworth at a time, and take a few drops to relieve her cough. She obtained a pennyworth (about 1 drachm) on the day before her death, and the *post-mortem* examination showed that deceased must have taken the whole quantity, and falling forward on to her face on the bed clothes, had been suffocated.—At Swanage on March 5, the Coroner (Dr. H. W. C. Parkinson) held an inquest as to the death of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Kitching, who had killed herself with excessive doses of laudanum. The deceased, whilst on a visit to Swanage, varied her alcoholic excesses with doses of laudanum, and was found dead in her room. Mr. R. Randall, chemist, High Street, Swanage, informed the Coroner that deceased had visited his shop and had asked for 1 oz. of laudanum for injection. She seemed perfectly right, and he asked her how much she was accustomed to use for injection, and she replied, "a tablespoonful." He said half a teaspoonful would have been sufficient, but as she appeared to know all about it he had no scruples in giving her 1 oz. Mr. G. Wilkes, chemist, Institute Road, said deceased asked for 1 oz. of laudanum, which, after inquiry, he supplied. The Coroner said the chemists were quite within their rights. It seemed to him that the Poison Act did not, as a matter of fact, apply at all.—Carbolic acid was used in three cases at Wycombe—where Mr. E. T. King, chemist and druggist, of Amersham supplied the poison to a groom for disinfecting purposes—at Cardiff and at Liverpool.—A Hull man poisoned himself with prussic acid, and a nurse at Bath, who had been in the habit of taking chloroform for insomnia, took a fatal overdose. She also, as in the laudanum case mentioned above, was found dead in bed with her head buried in the bedclothes.—A widow at Burgess Hill drank a quantity of hydrochloric acid and died.—At Hagley, on March 11, an inquest was held, before Mr. A Hebbert, concern-

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ing the death of a stable-boy at Pedmore Hall. It was stated that the coachman had sold him 2½*d.* worth of honey, and he had eaten it. This was denied by the reputed seller and a cowman. Dr. Lowe said a teaspoonful of honey would knock up some people. Cases had happened where the bees had gathered the honey from poisonous plants, and it had caused toxin poisoning. The *post mortem* examination showed that deceased had appendicitis. This had been latent and intensified by diarrhœa, and had caused death. The jury exonerated the coachman and cowman.—Several narrow escapes from poisoning are reported. A Burton fitter drank a quantity of poisonous liniment, but recovered. A Southport gardener took carbolic acid, but promptitude and the stomach-pump saved him. A fisherman's son (19) at Sidmouth, who was charged with stealing jewellery, took a dose of an eye-lotion containing atropine and cocaine, but was pulled round. A Lambeth woman, deserted by her husband, tried sugar of lead, and a woman appeared at Thames Police Court charged with attempting to kill her baby and herself by drinking a carbolic disinfectant. A Ross widow is in custody on a charge of attempting to murder her daughter (17) by putting "phospherine" in her tea.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Council-meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council was convened for Wednesday, March 5, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin; but a sufficient number of members to form a quorum did not attend. The members who attended were the President (Mr. Beggs), the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. Smith and Brown. A special meeting was summoned for Wednesday, March 12.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

All applications for the undermentioned examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland must be lodged with the Registrar by 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—Tuesday, March 18, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, March 25, for the Registered Druggists' examination; Wednesday, March 23, for the Pharmaceutical License examination; Tuesday, April 1, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination.

Business Changes.

Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, London, have opened an Irish branch at Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Mr. James B. Bolger, L.P.S.I., Maryborough, has purchased from the representatives of the late Dr. Neale the Medical Hall, Drogheda Square, Mountmellick, and will carry on the concern as a branch establishment.

Herbal Medicines.

The case against the Lillians, reported last week (page 366), came on at the County Clare Assizes on March 6, but the jury, after hearing the evidence, were unable to agree as to their verdict. The prisoners were allowed out on bail on entering into personal recognisances for various amounts.

Medicine Contract.

At the meeting of the Cookstown Board of Guardians on March 8, Mr. Nethery, of Dungannon, was declared contractor for medicines at 25 per cent. off the standard price of the Local Government Board. Messrs. John Clarke & Sons, Belfast, were declared contractors for medical and surgical appliances at a reduction of 10 per cent.

Down on Quack Medicines.

In connection with a case of the illegal use of a drug of unknown composition in which the prisoner was discharged, the Co. Armagh Grand Jury passed a resolution on the subject of the sale of quack medicines. The Foreman (Sir Jas. H. Stronge) informed the Judge that the Grand Jury had done so, condemning the manner in which quack medicines were being advertised throughout the county, to the great danger of the inhabitants, and the jury asked his Lordship to call the attention of the proper authorities to the practice.

Harrying the Contractors.

At the last meeting of the Ballymoney (co Antrim) Board of Guardian a letter was read from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, stating that they could not find anything wrong with the drugs supplied to the Castlequarter Dispensary, but rather than have any further correspondence on the subject they had replaced them by equal quantities sent direct to Dr. Wallace. They stated that they would not in future send in a tender, and mentioned that they had twenty-five to thirty Union contracts, in scarcely one of which had they received a complaint in regard to the goods. At the same meeting a report was received from Mr. Robert H. Blake, the Board's analyst, stating that he had analysed three samples of drugs from the Dervock Dispensary, all of which were of good quality. This, the Board said, was satisfactory.

Contracts Open.

The following Boards of Guardians invite tenders for the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances:—Ballinrobe, workhouse and dispensaries (March 24); Ballymahon, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 20) Ballina, workhouse and two dispensaries (March 24); Balrothey, workhouse and six dispensaries (March 19); Bawnboy, workhouse and four dispensaries (March 24); Castlecomer, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 25); Cavan, workhouse and eight dispensaries (March 18); Clones, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 28); Clogheen, workhouse (March 18); Cookhill, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 21); Croom, workhouse and six dispensaries (March 20); Ennis, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 19); Enniskillen, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 18); Kilmacthomas, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 18); Kelly, workhouse and dispensaries (March 22); Limerick, workhouse and seven dispensaries (March 19); Longford, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 22); Mount Bellew, workhouse and three dispensaries (March 18); Rathdown, workhouse (March 26); Roscrea, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 20); Tulla, workhouse and eight dispensaries (April 1); Youghal, workhouse and several dispensaries (March 20); Wallow, workhouse and dispensaries (March 21).

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Boots Invade Scotland.

The windows of the Louvre, a large and at present unoccupied warehouse in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, are covered with bills announcing that it will be opened shortly by Boots (Limited).

Business Change.

Mr. J. Anderson Russell, New City Road, Glasgow, has acquired the business of Mr. J. A. Baine, chemist and druggist, Greenock.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The eleventh annual general meeting will be held at 36 York Place on March 17, at 9.15 P.M., when the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports will be submitted and the election of office-bearers for the new season will take place.

Edinburgh Chem'sts' Golf Club.

The annual general meeting of this club was held at 36 York Place on March 4. The treasurer's and secretary's reports were highly satisfactory. A guinea was voted to the Benevolent Fund, and the following office-bearers were elected for the year:—Hon. President, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill; captain, Mr. C. F. Henry; secretary, Mr. Jas. Stott; assistant secretary, Mr. J. G. Robb; treasurer, Mr. W. B.

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Cowie; committee, Messrs. H. D. Alexander, W. C. Baker, A. J. Dey, Jas. Finlay, J. C. Laird, Wm. Lyon, and Geo. Robertson.

Aberdeenshire Items.

Mr. Gordon Smart, chemist and druggist, Aboyne, is enlarging and extending his premises on the fine business corner he occupies opposite the entrance to Aboyne Castle.

Andrew Allan and Mary Angus were each sent to prison for seven days for stealing two cakes of soap from the shop of Mr. A. P. Wallace, chemist and druggist, Victoria Road, Aberdeen.

On March 8 a bullock which was being driven to Belmont Auction-mart, in Aberdeen, dashed into the plate-glass doorway of the shop of Mr. A. W. Shirras, chemist and druggist, Powis Terrace, and smashed the glass. He backed out again, however, without doing further damage.

Glasgow Notes.

During 1901, of 3,048 shops open in the city and suburbs on Sunday, 251 are described as drug-shops.

The ravages of *la grippe* are visible on every hand, and Rubini's solution of camphor and tr. quininæ ammon. are in great demand.

The Pacific Slope must be played out. A new nostrum, now being boomed by door-to-door delivery of circulars, claims to have its origin in the "Never Never Land," better known as the great desert of Australia.

Chemists have still much to learn in the art of window-dressing. A study of local shop-windows reveals a disappointing poverty of ideas. Either the goods are thrown in hugger-mugger, or with a bilateral symmetry, which is geometrical rather than æsthetic. There is an opening here for a professional window-dresser, preferably of the "female sect."

The Governors of the Technical College have arranged for a course of four lectures by Dr. J. Shields, F.I.C., F.C.S., on "The Electro-chemical Industries." The titles of the lectures are: (1) "Evolution of the Electro-chemical Industries"; (2) "Electro-thermal Processes"; (3) "Electrolytic Processes as Applied to Metallurgy"; (4) "Electrolytic Processes for the Manufacture of Alkali, Chlorine, and their Products."

Mr. T. S. Barrie, of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, scored at Kilmarnock last week in a milk case. Dr. Aikman, the county analyst, gave 2·75 per cent. of fat as the amount in the milk, and the seller was prosecuted. Mr. Barrie found 3·13 per cent. of fat in the milk, and the Government chemists have since certified to 3·12 per cent. The milk-seller got off, but the Sheriff would not give him expenses.

The Consumption Sanatorium at Bridge of Weir, near Glasgow, is the only institution of the kind open free to phthisical female patients. According to the last quarterly medical report, of the patients discharged during the quarter 5 were cured, 15 relatively cured, 19 very much improved, 4 condition unchanged, and 1 died a few days after admission. Of the patients only 9 were in the early stage of the disease on admission.

The herbalist, who has never been so popular in Scotland as he seems to be even yet in England, will soon be extinct here. Twenty years ago there were double the number of herbalists' shops in Glasgow that there are now. Some of the herbalists of those days were passable field-botanists, and one universal genius, long since dead, united in himself the triple offices of herbalist, druggist, and dentist, his prowess in the latter respect being advertised by a windowful of extracted teeth in all stages of caries and decomposition.

A Students' Dinner.

On March 10 about sixty past and present students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy dined at the Alexandra Hotel, Glasgow. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thos. S. Barrie, the Principal, who was supported by Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman of the N.B. Executive), Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Mr. John Walker, and others. The evening was enlivened by songs contributed by Mr. D. Dow and Mr. Flockhart, while Mr. Gilmour gave a recitation. In proposing the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. Walker referred to the subject of the sale of poisons in quantity. Mr. Boa, in his reply, was of opinion that the sale should be confined to chemists and druggists entirely. Mr. Barrie, in reply to the toast of the College, said the Educational Institute of Scotland was considering the advisability of re-arranging their fees for Preliminary examination in view of the fact that pharmaceutical students were taking all the subjects in two sittings instead of in one sitting, as other students do. Mr. Barrie afterwards distributed prizes for excellence in home work to the successful Preliminary students.

South African News.

ISOLATED CASES OF PLAGUE continue to make their appearance in different parts of the western provinces. Fears are entertained that a further outbreak will occur when the rainy season sets in.

MR. F. W. C. THOMAS, of Claremont, having sold his business to Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. (as stated last week), is at present at the seaside enjoying a well-earned holiday.

THE CHEMISTS OF PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL, have formed a tennis club with a membership of fifty. The following are the officers:—President, Mr. R. Fuller; Vice-President, Mr. R. Allanson; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. P. Levy; Assistant Sec., Mr. J. K. Murray; Committee, Messrs. H. Allanson, J. Murray, G. Heald, W. Cook, J. R. Titley, A. Murray, and P. Levy. Ping-pong will also be included in the sport.

CONTRACTS.—It is notified in the *Natal Government Gazette* that the tenders of the undermentioned firms have been accepted for supplies, &c., during the present year:—Central Gaol, Maritzburg, Messrs. Turner & Co., medicines, drugs, and surgical materials; Central Gaol, Durban, Lennon Limited, ditto; Central Gaol, Eshowe, O. Bertelsen, medicines and drugs; and Central Gaol, Maritzburg, Messrs. Merrick & Co., beeswax, sheep-dip, soap, washing soda, &c.

BY PARCELS POST.—It having been found that parcels mailed to the Cape from England are often notoriously undervalued, the authorities at Cape Town warn the public that parcels found on examination to be undervalued are liable to seizure, in addition to other penalties which may be imposed under the Customs Laws and Regulations. Those forwarding private parcels should exercise care in declaring the value, while the declarations on business-packets must agree with the invoice for the goods it contains.

A UNIFORM TONNAGE.—The Table Bay Harbour Board wants a uniform tonnage at all Cape ports, and to that end held a conference. The result was that while East London was quite willing, Port Elizabeth declared itself averse to discussing the matter until the country became more settled. In reply to a question, the Assistant Colonial Treasurer said they could not compel Port Elizabeth to attend a conference. This refers, of course, to the shipping tonnage, as 2,000 lbs. is the standard ton weight in South Africa.

ARSENIC OR THE ACT OF THE GOD?—In Sambalpur, a villager while worshipping at a shrine found a ball of sweetmeats before the idol. He carried it off and shared it with his grandson. The villager died soon after, and the grandson was in a critical condition. The villagers attribute this to the wrath of the god; but the police are treating it as a case of murder.

RABIES.—There has been a rather serious outbreak of rabies in Simla. The disease was probably introduced by a mad jackal, as dogs have been found infected and destroyed in several parts of the station. A native child who was badly bitten, and a European child slightly bitten, were both sent off to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, and the dog was sent to Colonel Lukis, I.M.S., to extract the brain for analysis and inspection. While engaged in the operation some of the brain-matter flew up into Colonel Lukis's face, and it is feared he may thereby have become infected. He also has gone off to Kasauli.

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Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," February 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

Mr John Grant Wilson, Calcutta, who passed the Minor in 1837, has been registered in Victoria.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia have forwarded through the Registrar the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the W. A. H. Naylor Testimonial Fund.

Mr. F. W. Simmonds was elected President of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland at the January meeting, and is the first chemist of Queensland training to attain that position. Mr. Simmonds is in business in Toowong, a suburb three miles out of Brisbane, and was elected a member of the Board in 1898.

The Queensland Pharmacy Bill was included in the "Slaughter of the Innocents" at the end of the session. It is thought, however, that the discussion has cleared away some of the obstacles, and when the Bill comes again before the Council it is scarcely likely that the medical members of that assembly will again attempt to take up a position in regard to the Bill which has prejudiced them in the eyes of many.

N.S.W. Statistics.—From the annual report of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales presented at the January meeting it appears that there were 795 names on the register on December 31, 1901, an increase of 16 over the previous year. The Board also granted 180 annual poisons licences to storekeepers. It is interesting to note that Parliament granted a subsidy of 400*l.* for the current year's expenses of the Board.

Unofficial Formulary.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales have ratified the proposal to bring out an unofficial formulary in connection with the Victorian Council. Mr. Loney, who had been in England, did not think it advisable to needlessly multiply formula-books; there were already the National Formulary (U.S) and "B.P.C." Formulary. The Council, however, had gone too far with the matter to turn back.

Mr. F. K Fairthorne has been re-elected Mayor of Launceston, Tasmania. Mr. Fairthorne is the proprietor of the pharmacy of L. Fairthorne & Son, which has many branches in Northern Tasmania. It is interesting to note that Mr. Fairthorne's father—Mr. Landon Fairthorne, founder of the business—also filled the office of Mayor of Launceston in 1884. It is believed to be an unique occurrence in Australia that father and son, both chemists, have both occupied the honourable position of Mayor of the same city.

The Late Mr. Bonnington.—The memory of the late Mr. Geo. Bonnington, who died at Christchurch, N.Z, on December 18, 1901, is to be kept green by a portrait in the Board room of the Pharmacy Board of N.Z. Mr. Mee, the President, at the last meeting, in moving that a vote of sympathy be passed to Mrs. Bonnington and family, announced his intention of obtaining a commemorative portrait. Mr. Bonnington was born in Derbyshire in 1836, and went to New Zealand with his parents in 1848. He was connected with the Pharmacy Board from its inception, and had filled the office of President.

Registration Requirements.—The wife of a pharmacist has applied to the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for registration. The applicant's papers state that she has been the necessary three years as assistant to a registered man, and that statement was practically countersigned by two registered doctors who certified to her efficiency. The application caused some discussion among the members of the Board who wished to ask the lady to come before them to be questioned as to her training and knowledge. The application was made under sub-section D of the Pharmacy Act, and it is a question whether the necessary declaration being put in the Board has any choice but to register.

Dividing the Examination was instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania in 1899 to afford apprentices the option of taking materia medica and botany during their first two years. It has, said the President at the annual meeting, been appreciated by students, who show better work in these subjects. It has been the means of raising the standard and percentage of passes. There have been failures, the President frankly confessed. Candidates sometimes present themselves after only a short course of study, thinking by chance to scrape through. Such unpreparedness, however, is easily discernible to an examiner, resulting in a recommendation for another six months' study.

Disinfectants in Queensland.—As mentioned in the *C & D.*, November 16, 1901, page 795, the Commissioner of Public Health of Queensland is desirous of putting into force the provisions of the Health Act as to labelling disinfectants with the proportion of the active principles. The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland have been in communication with several disinfectant manufacturers. F. C. Calvert & Co. reply that they have always stated the percentage on their preparations, and are glad to hear of the action taken. Condy & Mitchell will lay the Society's communication before their directors. Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited) sent printed matter, and Morris, Little & Son, through their local agents, desired to know in what way they could comply with the Act.

Tariff Decisions.—The fourth series of decisions issued by the Commonwealth Customs Department bears the following:—

Australian Products.—Casks, bottles, corks, straws, &c., used in packing to be admitted free to all States excepting Western Australia.
Barry's Tricopherous.—Dutiable as spirituous compounds.
Carbonate of Soda.—If soda crystals, 1*s.* per cwt.
Creosote (crude), in bulk.—Fifteen per cent., as disinfectants n.e.i.
Envelopes (straw) for Bottles.—Free.
Magnesium Ribbon.—Twenty-five per cent.
Otto de Rose (virgin).—Free, as essential oils.
Roentgen-ray Apparatus.—Free, as surgical appliances.
Wool (absorbent).—Free.

A Homeland View.—Mr. Alexander Brown, Narandera, N.S.W., who lately returned from a visit to England, contributes his experiences to the *C.D.A.* He speaks well of pharmacy in the United Kingdom, but the climate has too much rain, cold, and fog to suit one used to the dry sunny Antipodes. One or two points are worth extracting from Mr. Brown's notes:—

I was often at home charmed with the elegant manner in which many establishments put up their own special lines. The neatness of the wrapping and the wrapper, and the artistic labels all bespoke a care and taste that reflected highly and creditably on the establishment. Thereby sales are made and profits increased. . . . In the Old Country window-dressing is more general than here, and the displays made are more effective and more calculated to "touch the spot" than ours. Of course we must allow that at home they have advantages in many ways whereby they can fit up and make more effective displays than we. Still I am of the opinion that the example set us can here be profitably copied. The counter cases, as a rule, are well covered with a display of specialties. There seem to be more life and push put into business than we, on the average, attempt, and less back-shop life than we are guilty of. In nearly every pharmacy I visited I saw something to admire, the majority of them being splendidly fitted up shops, well-conducted businesses, and evidently prosperous. Speaking of prosperity, in intercourse with many friends in the business, chums of my young days, I was pleased, very pleased indeed, to notice that in every instance they were all in comfortable circumstances. . . . In one or two special cases I marvelled at the success achieved. A former employer of mine during my visit home did me the honour to invite me to his house to a special party. It was an evening with his head hands and the young ladies from the counting-house. There were twenty-five couples present. The employés, numbering I don't know how many, have an annual spread, but it takes place in a large hotel with rooms big enough to accommodate. The private house party was, I have said, only the confidential employés. Now, twenty years ago, when this particular chemist started business, he only employed myself and a boy. Through close application, superior ability, and entirely by his own efforts he does the largest retail business in the country, and has a wholesale business of some considerable extent.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE third evening meeting of the Session took place on March 11 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President) occupied the chair, and among those present were Professor Norman Collie and Messrs. Walter Hills, Rutherford Hill, E. Northway Butt, W. A. H. Naylor, Langford Moore, E. T. Brewis, and J. W. Bowen.

The VICE-PRESIDENT opened the proceedings at 8.10 P.M., by announcing that the President, who had hoped to be present, had not arrived, and referred to the fact that the papers to be presented were prepared in the Society's laboratories. He then called on Mr. W. Garsed to read his paper on

LIQUID EXTRACT OF COCA.

Last year the author called attention to the varying percentage of alkaloid in liquid extract of coca, which he found to be from 0·15 to 0·25. Fourteen samples were obtained from various sources—seven B.P. and seven the "miscible" kind, and subjected to assay. The B.P. extracts were all acid to litmus, had a deep brown-green colour, and all had a similar odour except one sample, which was of superior fragrance. All the extracts deposited on standing, but the precipitate was not found to contain alkaloid. The assay-process used for the B.P. liquid extract of coca was as follows:—

100 c.c. of the extract was evaporated to half the bulk in a shallow dish on a water-bath at a temperature never exceeding 80° C., with constant stirring, to get rid of the alcohol (this never took more than fifteen minutes). When cold the concentrated extract was made alkaline by the addition of 5 c.c. of 10-per-cent. ammonia and transferred to a separating funnel. The dish was washed out first with 45 c.c. of distilled water, then with 100 c.c. of ether. The water and ether washings were added to the rest in the separator, the whole well shaken, and allowed to stand until the ether separated, when the alkaline liquid was drawn off. The extraction with ether was three times repeated. Four ether solutions are thus obtained. The first three were mixed together, washed with a few c.c. of water containing a little ammonia, and shaken out first with 5 c.c. of 5-per-cent. sulphuric acid, then twice with 5 c.c. of 1-per-cent. acid. This was generally found sufficient to completely exhaust the ether solution, the test being the addition of a few drops of Mayer's reagent to the last few drops of the third quantity of acid, when, as a rule, no precipitate or opalescence was produced.

The three acid solutions were mixed together, made alkaline by the addition of 10-per-cent. ammonia, and three times shaken out with 10 c.c. of petroleum ether, then once with 10 c.c. of ordinary ether. The three petroleum-ether solutions were mixed together and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath in a tared dish, which was then placed in a desiccator for some hours and afterwards weighed. The weight of alkaloid thus obtained is the weight given in the table. The ether liquid contained little or no alkaloid.

The miscible extracts, said the author, were probably made by percolation with acid water and alcohol added as a preservative. The assay process used was similar to the above, except that no evaporation was necessary, the extract being at once made alkaline with ammonia, and then four times shaken out with an equal volume of ether.

The following table shows the results of the various assays:

	Grammes of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of B.P. liquid—	
	Extract	Miscible extract
1	0·816	0·014
2	0·386	0·154
3	0·368	0·026
4	0·252	0·018
5	0·200	0·294
6	0·400	0·048
7	0·210	0·054
Average	0·380	0·091

The alkaloid was not pure cocaine, but probably contained small quantities of truxilline and cinnamyl cocaine in addition, but no ecgonine or benzoyl ecgonine

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the difference between the alkaloidal content of the miscible and B.P. extracts was a point which pharmacists should bear in mind.

Mr. WALTER HILLS asked if Mr. Garsed had made an extract in the Society's laboratory with leaves of known alkaloidal strength, so as to see how much alkaloid the B.P. process extracts.

Mr. NAYLOR emphasised the remarks of Mr. Hills, and asked how the liquid extracts had been stored, because it was not surprising that deposits formed if the samples had been subjected to the recent cold weather. It was satisfactory to know, however, that the deposit contained no alkaloid. He was surprised to see the difference between the alkaloidal content of the B.P. and miscible extracts, but he would not be disposed to visit the loss too severely on the manufacturers until the quantity of alkaloid in the leaves used was determined, and the loss in making such an extract known. The increased knowledge of cocaine had shown that there was a probability that the cocaine may have suffered decomposition. It was not, he added, customary to use water as a menstruum for miscible extract of coca, and add alcohol afterwards to keep it.

Mr. UPSHER SMITH said it would be useful if some one would inform them as to how miscible extracts are made.

Mr. MACEWAN said that should not be difficult to find out from wholesale houses. Was it possible, he asked, that the ether soluble alkaloids became insoluble on keeping? A large proportion of the leaves in the market contain ether insoluble alkaloids. It ought to be noted, however, that at least one miscible extract was as potent in alkaloid as the B.P. extract.

Professor GREENISH said Mr. Hills' question was a most important one. The B.P. methods of making alkaloidal galenicals do not always extract the whole of the alkaloids and that may be the case with extract of coca. A great many of the processes of the B.P. are in need of emendation; in many the most elementary principles of pharmacy are sinned against.

Mr. GAMBLE said miscible extract of coca, on account of its well known variability of strength, had long been a source of considerable difficulty to pharmacists. The author might devise a process free from objections. The wax in the B.P. extract was, he took it, the source of the trouble, as was the fat in the present tincture of nux vomica.

Mr. GARSED, in reply, said he had not made any experiments to show how much alkaloid the B.P. process extracted from the leaves. The deficiency in strength of some of the samples may be due to incomplete extraction. Coca-leaves contain percentages of alkaloid which varied up to 1 per cent. There was not, he thought, any possibility of the cocaine changing into benzoyl ecgonine, as the alkaloid was present as a salt and not in the free state, and the salts were very permanent in acid solution. The samples were kept in the dark in the laboratory cupboard, where the temperature varied from 50° to 60° F.

The VICE PRESIDENT then called on Mr. UPSHER SMITH to read a paper by himself and Professor Greenish on

SOLUTION OF MERCURIC CHLORIDE.

The authors first gave an historical *résumé* of the official solutions of mercuric chloride from the time of the first inclusion of that solution in the P.L. 1809, and referred to the work of the late William Martindale, who showed that ammonium chloride was objectionable in the solution. The questions considered by the authors were

(1) Does the solution of mercuric chloride of the B.P. undergo any change when kept? (2) To what extent is such change, if any, influenced (*a*) by the nature of the bottle in which the solution is kept; (*b*) by the nature of the light to which it is exposed; (*c*) by the nature of the solvent? (3) What is the nature of the change, if any?

The experiments to test the action of light on the solution were next detailed, varying conditions of light and various coloured bottles—blue, white, actinic green, and amber—being used. Deposits formed when the solution, made with distilled water, was exposed to direct sunlight, which was found to be mercurous chloride. With tap-water a deposit consisting of dark ruby or garnet red crystals was obtained, containing mercury in the mercuric condition but no mercuric carbonate. Millon attributes the composition of

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$4HgO\,HgCl_2$ to this deposit. The effect of organic matter on the solution was incidentally tried. Infusion of hay was not found to have any effect on the composition, a check infusion of hay having a larger quantity of green organic deposit than the mercuric-chloride solution containing the same proportion of infusion.

The following is the authors' summary of the work:—

(1) That solution of mercuric chloride in distilled water will keep satisfactorily in white, green, or blue bottles, for a reasonable length of time, if not exposed to direct sunlight. (2) That even in direct sunlight it will keep if protected by the use of amber glass; we therefore recommend the use of bottles made of such glass. (3) That the ordinary white glass bottles, whether of English, German, or French manufacture, as sold to pharmacists, do not appreciably differ in their action. (4) That the minute deposit gradually formed is partly or wholly mercurous chloride. (5) That mercuric chloride with tap-water gives a copious precipitate in blue, green, or white glass bottles; the precipitate will not form, however, in amber bottles or in darkness. (6) That in diffused light amber bottles preserve the solution better than blue, green, or white bottles. (7) That in strong light the amber glass alone is satisfactory. (8) That strong light effects more decomposition than diffused light, especially if tap-water has been used in making up the solution.

The Vice-President said it seemed that the more sunlight they had in the pharmacy the worse it was for their preparations. The point about the use of tap-water was a somewhat small matter, as pharmacists always use distilled water for solutions. Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. was, he thought, always stored carefully in the pharmacy, but there was a possibility of the stock bottle in the warehouse not being excluded from light.

Professor Greenish explained that the investigation was undertaken at the suggestion of the Council, as an impression was about that the solution did not keep well, and that the glass had a distinct effect on the keeping properties. The point that tap-water only gave a precipitate in the light was of great interest.

Mr. Wilson said at the University College Hospital tap-water is used for mercuric chloride solution, and he had found that the solution changes only after a time. The jars which are used for the solution in the wards become coated with a yellow deposit, which he had been unable to remove.

Mr. Finnemore asked for further information as to the deposit of mercurous chloride; he would like to know if a quantitative test was made to determine whether it was chloride or an oxychloride.

Professor Greenish explained that the coloured precipitate was a mixture of mercuric oxide and chloride.

Mr. MacEwan asked for a definition of tap-water, as the composition of the water supplied in London varied according to the district. Mr. Collier, of Guy's Hospital, demonstrated to him some years ago that South London water was the best solvent for mercuric chloride. The Glasgow tap-water is better, some consider, than distilled water.

Mr. Upsher Smith, in reply, again explained the nature of the two precipitates obtained, and said he would be pleased to show the effect of the various coloured bottles on the spectrum after the meeting.

The Vice-President then called on Mr. W. H. Lenton, the Northway Butt scholar, to read a paper prepared by himself and Professor Greenish on

Extract of Gentian.

In selecting extract of gentian on which to work Mr. Lenton was guided by the fact that recent researches on the constituents of the root indicate that the official method of preparing the extract is not the best that could be devised. The process differs moreover in principle from that official in many other countries, notably, the United States, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Recent investigations have been directed to the isolation and examination of the constituents of gentian-root rather than to a study of the methods by which official galenical preparations are made. Mr. Lenton then proceeded to give a summary of the literature of the subject dividing it under two heads—(1) papers dealing with the constituents of gentian, and (2) papers dealing with the pharmacy of the root. The constituents of gentian are gentiopicrin, the bitter principle which hydrolyses into gentiogenin, and a sugar. Several sugars have been isolated, the most important being gentianose, which is dextrorotatory and does not reduce Fehling's solution. Other constituents are gentisin or gentianic acid and a gelatinous substance. To the latter is due the gelatinisation sometimes observed in infusion of gentian. Most Pharmacopœias, as pointed out by Bourquelot and Hérissey, order cold water for extracting gentian, by which is obtained 3·25 per cent. of pectose (the gelatinous substance). Cross and Bevan's summary of the work on the enzymic hydrolysis of pectose was next referred to, after which Mr. Lenton spoke of the pharmacy of gentian.

Geissler in 1836 recommended the whole root to be used for making the extract, so as to obtain an extract which forms a clear solution with water. Mohr in 1851 recommended cold extraction, and noted that the clear liquid turned cloudy when being evaporated to extract. Squibb in 1858, in a paper before the American Pharmaceutical Association, said the infusion should be boiled down to three-fourths before straining so as to separate "albuminous matter," whilst Feldhaus in 1861 added alcohol to the concentrated infusion to throw down the pectose. Alcock noted later that it would be better to pour off the infusion from the root before boiling. Mr. Lenton next reviewed the processes in various Pharmacopœias, and gave particulars of experiments made in the Research Laboratory with the object of showing whether the official method exhausts the root sufficiently for practical purposes, whether the boiling is advantageous or prejudicial, whether cold extraction is preferable to the method with heat, and whether an alcoholic menstruum is better than water. The conclusions arrived at were—

(1) That the official method of treatment does not sufficiently exhaust the gentian-root of its bitter principle. (2) That the boiling to which the root is subjected is disadvantageous in that a larger amount of pectin is dissolved than when cold extraction is used. (3) That extraction with cold water is preferable, two successive infusions being necessary. The method official in the German Pharmacopœia possesses certain advantages over that of the B.P., inasmuch as the drug is exhausted by cold infusion; by this process the bitter principle is more effectually extracted, whilst less pectin is dissolved and a better extract is obtained. At the same time the relatively small advantage gained by the addition of alcohol to the concentrated infusions does not appear to justify the adoption of this part of the P.G. process. (4) That although 45-per-cent. alcohol thoroughly exhausts the bitter principle, the extract obtained on evaporation of the tincture has the disadvantage of being hygroscopic. (5) That the exhaustion of the root with cold water proceeds slowly. (6) That the infusions obtained from the whole root by the cold-extraction process filter less readily than when the sliced root is used. (7) That gentian-root is not well adapted for percolation with water.

Mr. Lenton submitted the following monograph for insertion in the next Pharmacopœia:—

Infuse gentian-root (whole) in five times its weight of distilled water for forty-eight hours; pour off the infusion, press the marc, strain the expressed liquid, mix the liquids, and concentrate to one-third the original volume of the mixed liquids; filter when cold. Infuse the marc for twenty-four hours with a further quantity of distilled water equivalent to three times the weight of gentian root taken; repeat the processes of decantation, expression, concentration, &c. Mix the two concentrated liquids and evaporate to the consistence of a firm extract.

The Vice-President remarked that the work had been done on a comparatively humble root, and worked to a definite conclusion. He congratulated Mr. Lenton on the results of his work as a Northway Butt scholar.

Mr. Butt said he was well satisfied with the work done. The object he had in view in instituting the scholarship was to have the Pharmacopœia preparations tested so as to improve them. Mr. Lenton showed that in the case of extract of gentian the official process is not the best. It was at his (the speaker's) suggestion that the research scholar commenced with gentian, a simple subject, perhaps, but one requiring a vast amount of skill and patience.

Mr. Naylor, as a member of the B.P.C. Formulary Committee, was glad to see that Mr. Lenton's very laborious experiments were quite in accord with those made by the Formulary Committee when the subject of concentrated infusion of gentian was under discussion.

Mr. MacEwan hoped Mr. Lenton would complete the investigation, and ascertain if the new extract is as effectual as the old as a pill-excipient, which is what it is chiefly used for.

Mr. Wilson referred to the question of fermentation in making gentian preparations. Whether the root be extracted in the cold or by boiling might influence the bitterness.

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Mr. HILLS was glad that Mr. Butt had heard a paper after his own heart, but Mr. MacEwan's remarks made one feel rather humble that such an amount of work had been done for a pill-excipient. It would be interesting to know how far the extract is used as a medicinal agent.

Mr. FINNEMORE objected to gentian being called a humble root, his experience being that there is more of it used than any other root in the B.P. Extract of gentian is not largely used, but to his mind the knowledge that cold water perfectly extracts gentian was the most important point in the paper.

Mr. HOLMES said extract of gentian is largely used as a pill excipient, for which purpose it is necessary that it be not hygroscopic.

Mr. BREWIS asked whether the gentian used was absolutely dry, and what proportion of moisture was present in the finished extract. These factors were important in considering the proportion of extract yielded by the drug.

Mr. UPSHER SMITH said extract of gentian is used on account of its medicinal properties as an ingredient of pills, and not as an excipient.

Mr. MACEWAN: I have frequently seen extract of gentian ordered in quinine-pills.

Mr. GAMBLE: The finest pill-excipient I know is equal parts of extract of gentian and glucose.

Mr. LENTON, replying, said the use of extract of gentian as a pill-excipient had not been lost sight of. The new extract had been tried and found to answer well. The question of the influence of enzymes on the bitterness was rather a difficult one to answer, as although the absolute-alcohol extract is only slightly bitter, if the marc is extracted with 50 per cent. alcohol an intensely bitter product is obtained.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved votes of thanks to the readers of the papers, and mentioned that the next meeting would be on April 15, when Dr. Augustine Smith would read a paper on "Chinese Drugs."

Professor GREENISH pointed out that the Society's officials and scholars had contributed all the days during the past session, and said he would be glad if some other contributors would come forward.

Coffee was afterwards served in the examination-hall.

ANNUAL DINNER.

A meeting was held in the Society's House on Wednesday, March 12, to make arrangements for the twenty-ninth annual dinner on May 27 next.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re THOMAS PHILIP GARRETT (trading as Garrett Brothers), 33 Commercial Road, Newport, Mon., Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned examination of this debtor was resumed at Newport on March 6. Particulars of the failure were given in our issue of January 25 (page 174), and after further questioning the examination was closed.

Re EDWARD DAVIES, 25 High Street, Abergwyni, Herbalist.—At Neath on March 4 this debtor, a coal-miner, came up for his public examination. Debtor had got into difficulties through launching into a partnership with a man named Evans as herbalists. He commenced the partnership in 1899, and it was determined on the terms that debtor should pay his partner's share in the stock, 3*l.* 11*s.*; that amount had not been paid. He had borrowed 7*l.* 6*s.*, and paid 4*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for herbs and medicines and 3*l.* 6*s.* for books. The deficiency was 70*l.* 17*s.* Cross examined by the Registrar debtor said, "Oh, I don't know; Evans was the doctor in the herb business." They bought about 3*l.* worth of herbs from a London firm. That was their stock. The examination was closed.

Re HERBERT HENRY PRESBURG, 73 Church Street, Camberwell, trading as Moody & Catterns, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE first meeting of creditors in this case was held on March 10 at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. The debtor purchased the business three years ago for 620*l.* He had previously entered into partnership with two others for the manufacture of "Vitalia," a chemical food. That business was taken over in May, 1900, by Vitalia (Limited), and since October last the debtor has acted as manager, leaving the chemist's business to the care of his brother. The accounts filed by the debtor show liabilities 206*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, against assets 99*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the failure is ascribed to bad debts and keen competition of the stores. No offer was submitted, and the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor was fixed for April 11. Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Unsecured.			
Bredall, John, Croydon	14	15	0
Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, Aldgate ...	13	14	9
Leathley, Charles, Clapham	10	0	0
Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.	11	1	10
Meggeson & Co. (Limited), 14 Miles Lane, E.C.	20	14	1
Moreton, W., East Dulwich	11	10	0
Ward & Son, Camberwell Grove	10	11	6
Preferential.			
Rent	17	10	0
Rates, taxes, and wages	21	14	8

Re PETER CAMPBELL FORBES, formerly carrying on business as a Chemist at Morley.

DEBTOR was examined at the Dewsbury County Court on Tuesday, March 11. The history of his business venture was related in the *C. & D.*, November 23, 1901, page 843. He now repeated the leading facts. He had not kept books, and never taken stock, except in 1897, when he believed a balance-sheet which was prepared showed a surplus of 1,800*l.* He did not dispose of his book debts. He first became aware of his insolvency in November, 1900, before he sold his business. He distributed the purchase-money among the creditors who were pressing him most. From the middle of 1900 to the date of the receiving order (October 4, 1901) he was proceeded against eighty times, and had a sheriff's officer in possession from May last year to his failure. At that time he expected to have a partner in the bill-posting business he was carrying on, who would introduce 1,000*l.* capital. He gave 400*l.* for the bill-posting business in 1894. The Official Receiver (Dr. E. E. Deane) stated that the trustee was not present, nor legally represented, because the accounts filed by debtor were absolutely worthless, and it was impossible to investigate his affairs in the absence of books. The trustee pointed out that debtor's accounts showed payments to exceed receipts by 1,488*l.* No vouchers had been produced by debtor, who had not filed a proper deficiency account, as he had explained a deficiency of 3,401*l.*, while the real deficiency was 830*l.* One of the items in this account was, "Money lent to worthless friends, 228*l.*" Further examined, debtor stated that two months before filing his petition he gave a deed of assignment to a gentleman named Brown to cover payment under a sheriff's execution of 125*l.* The Official Receiver commented strongly on the absence of books, remarking that when a man with three chemists' businesses, and a mineral-water business, besides a bill posting business, did not keep proper books he was placing the money of his creditors in jeopardy. The Bankruptcy Act had been in force since 1883, and its requirements were well known. He asked that the examination should be adjourned *sine die*. Debtor appealed to the Registrar to close the examination. He said that he wished to get into business again, in order that he might pay his creditors in full. The Official Receiver pointed out that debtor had tried to get the bill-posting business transferred to his wife, which was not helping the creditors, but putting a difficulty in the way of selling the business. A Mr. C. S. Brown was present in court, and alleged that debtor had obtained money from him by improper means—by assigning to him property which did not exist, also that he had got from his friends 1,000*l.* in this way. The examination was adjourned *sine die*.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Inman, J. R., and **Whitford, R. G.**, under the style of J. R. Inman & Co., and The Phœnix Chemical-works, Liverpool, chemical-manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS

Harrington, John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wholesale drysalter.
Rutherford, Cuthbert, county of Durham, doctor of medicine.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

How Glycerin is Purified.

In the Chancery Division on March 7, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him a petition by Joseph Crossfield & Sons, of Quay Bank Soap and Chemical Works, Warrington, and Simon Joseph Studer, of Stockton Heath, for the revocation of letters patent granted to Ernest George Scott in 1897. Mr. Lewis Edmunds, K.C., and Mr. David Fulton appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Walter and Mr. Gray for the respondents.

Mr. Walter, in opening the case in support of the patent, said that it was an invention of Mr. E. G. Scott, and had been assigned by him to Mr. Frank W. Scott, the second respondent. It was sought to set aside the patent on the grounds that the invention had been publicly used by the petitioners prior to the date of the patent at the Quay Bank Works, that it was in accordance with an invention of the second petitioner, Mr. Studer, that Mr. E. G. Scott was not the true and first inventor, that it was in accordance with drawings of a design by Studer in 1895 which had been commercially operated by Crossfield & Co., and they alleged that Scott had obtained the invention from them. The petition alleged that Mr. E. G. Scott had access to the works of the petitioning company at Warrington, and had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the working of their plant and the results obtained. Petitioner also alleged inefficiency of Mr. Scott's invention, which relates to an improvement in connection with the concentration and distillation of glycerin. From 1885 to 1890 Mr. Scott had control of the glycerin and caustic-soda department of Messrs. Lever Brothers (Limited). Mr. Scott invented long before the date of the patent in question a process now used by 90 per cent. of glycerin-manufacturers of this country for the distillation and refining of glycerin. It consists of introducing into the vessel containing the crude glycerin superheated steam. The steam carries the glycerin into an apparatus called an air-battery, in which the steam is partially cooled and the glycerin deposited mixed with water. The air-battery is so arranged and of such a size that, whilst the superheated steam, in passing out of the battery, is cooled, it should still leave the battery as steam. As the superheat comes out of the steam the glycerin separates, and is mechanically deposited in the chamber. A certain proportion, however, always escapes with the steam, that proportion varying, but never less than 3 per cent. of the glycerin is carried out of the air-battery and passes into the condenser, where the steam is condensed into water. That minimum of 3 per cent. of the glycerin becomes mixed with the water and other impurities, and is for all practical purposes lost, so that there is a loss of 1*l.* on every ton of glycerin distilled. Mr. Scott, in the invention in question, places a condenser between the air-battery and the water-condenser, and by that means succeeds in getting practically the whole of the glycerin.

Mr. Scott, who was called in support of his patent, said that in 1893 he erected glycerin-plant for the petitioners. At that time they were making only crude glycerin, and that by the old system of heating over an open fire. From the autumn of 1894 until 1898 he did not see any of the petitioners' refining or concentrating plant. He first saw the drawings of Studer's in 1898. He had never seen any plant in the petitioning company's works made in accordance with these drawings.

Mr. Lewis Edmunds, K.C., in opening his case, said he would call witnesses to show that this additional condenser had been working in the petitioners' premises for some years before the patent was taken out in 1895, and it is working up to the present day. That condenser extracts all the respondent claimed in his specification.

Dr. Karl Markel, managing director of the petitioning firm, Joseph Crossfield (Limited), and also a trustee of that firm, was then examined. He said that in 1894, when Mr. Scott fitted up his apparatus in the works of the petitioning firm, he (witness) was not perfectly satisfied with the results of Mr. Scott's arrangements. One disadvantage was that a considerable loss of glycerin was entailed. Tests showed that by that particular method of condensation 3 or 4 per cent. of glycerin evaporated at the still. Witness afterwards devised a practical condenser, which condensed part of the steam and all the glycerin.

After further evidence had been heard, Mr. Edmunds summed up the petitioners' case.

Mr. Justice Buckley, in giving judgment, said he was satisfied that what the petitioners had done was not what was claimed by the patentee, and they had not reached the result that he had acquired; they had not grasped the patentee's idea. The whole point was how to deal with the vapour so as to get the maximum of glycerin and the minimum of water. The petitioners had not reached the valuable result which the patentee had attained. The operation of the patentee's cooler was that he cooled the bulk of the vapour in detail; the petitioners' apparatus failed for the reason that it tried to take the vapour too much in bulk. He found that there had been no prior user, that the invention was a good one, and that the patentee was the first and true inventor. For these reasons the petition failed, and must be dismissed with costs.

On a petition to revoke a patent of Scott's dated 1900 the respondent did not oppose, but submitted that the petitioners should pay the costs occasioned by charges which they could not sustain. His Lordship directed revocation of the patent, but ordered the petitioners to pay such costs as were occasioned by the charges referred to.

Royal Baking Powder Trade-mark.

Mr. Justice Farwell has this week given judgment in the application of the Royal Baking-powder Company, of New York, for the registration of a trade-mark, consisting of a wrapper, one half of which contained the words "Royal Baking Powder" in white letters on a red ground, with the representation of a tin (with the same words on it) printed in the centre of it, and with the name of the firm on a scroll at the four corners. The other half had a description of the powder, directions for use in English and German, and the name and address of the makers printed on a yellow ground. When the application came on for hearing the Comptroller directed that the following statement should be inserted:—"The essential particular of the trade-mark is the combination of devices, and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except in so far as it consists of their own name." The applicants thereupon inserted the words:—"The essential particular of the trade-mark is that it is a distinctive label," but did not insert any disclaimer. The Comptroller refused to register the mark, and the applicants thereupon appealed. Mr. Justice Farwell held that what was contained in the yellow portion of the label was "added matter" within the meaning of Sub-section 2 of Section 64 of the Act, and that the applicants should have disclaimed in their application any right to the exclusive use of it. He therefore dismissed the application, with costs.

County Court Cases.

The Wife not the Principal.

At the York County Court on March 4, Messrs. Bleasdale (Limited), wholesale druggists, York, sued Mrs. Fewster, of Dewsbury, for 27*l.* 9*s* 2*d*., for goods supplied. Mr. Crombie, for the plaintiffs, said the defendant was the wife of Mr. W. L. Fewster, who, before becoming bankrupt in the latter part of last year, carried on business as a chemist at two shops in Dewsbury. When a writ was issued by the plaintiffs for the amount, he found out that one of the businesses when Mr. Fewster filed his petition was claimed by his wife. To that shop they had sent goods ordered by Mr. Fewster. Mr. Arthur Humphreys, secretary to the plaintiffs, gave evidence in support of the statement of Mr. Crombie, but under cross-examination it was shown that a representative of the plaintiffs had received certain payments, and had receipted invoices for some of the items. Mr. Fewster was called, and, in the course of his evidence, said the shop in question belonged to his wife. If any goods had been sent there by the plaintiffs they were for him, and for his convenience they were sent to that address. His wife got her goods from him. Judge Templer said he did not think the plaintiffs had any case, unless they could show agency, and

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also that Mrs. Fewster was principal. A verdict for the defendant, with costs, was accordingly given.

FOR A SODA-FOUNTAIN CATALOGUE.

AT the Clerkenwell County Court on March 10, before Judge Edge, E. R. Alexander & Sons, lithographic printers, Leyton, sued N. W. Stiles & Son, 72 and 74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., to recover 10*l.* 10*s.* for a sketch for a three-colour process block to be used on a catalogue cover. It appeared from the evidence that the sketch first submitted showed a young lady, and defendants wanted a counter added and one of their soda fountains on it. The finished sketch did not please them, and plaintiffs stated that another would cost 8*l.* The price for 10,000 copies of the catalogue was to be 110*l.* Defendants repudiated the whole transaction.

Mr. Stiles, jun., said he told plaintiffs' representative that they were negotiating with four other firms. They were all to submit sketches at their own expense, and they would not be paid unless their particular sketch was accepted for the catalogue cover. Other evidence was given, and after hearing it the Judge said he thought the weight of evidence was in favour of plaintiffs, and gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

New Companies & Company News

ROLLS AND LINOMS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. W. Miller and E. F. Briggs (as executors of the late H. J. Rolls), and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of varnishes, paints, &c.

CROCKETTS (LIMITED).—Capital 3 000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers, bottlers of ale and stout, and other similar businesses and agencies carried on by J. J. Lewis at Bowling Green Terrace, Worcester, as "Crockett, Sheppard & Co." Registered office, Bowling Green Terrace, Worcester.

JAMES JOHNSTONE & Co. (GLASGOW) (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by James Johnstone and J. Steel as "Johnstone & Co," at 12 and 14 George Street, Mile End, Bridgeton, Glasgow, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paints, oils, colours, varnish, enamels, stains, white and other leads, and drysalteries of every kind. Registered office, 121 W. Regent Street, Glasgow.

CAPE GLASS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of glass manufacturers, makers of glass bottles, jars, tubes, table-ware, electric goods, and rolled, sheet, plate, and other glass goods for any purpose. Minimum cash subscription 20 per cent. of any shares first offered to the public. The first directors are A. L. Elwes, J. H. Brodie, J. W. Bailey, and J. Forster. Qualification 500*l.* Remuneration 100*l.* to 250*l.* each per annum, according to profits. Registered office, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.

"OOWANA" (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 205 Victoria Street, S.W., by the "Oowana Soap Company (Limited)," and to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers and merchants, dealers in oils, oleaginous and saponaceous substances and all kinds of unguents and ingredients, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists, druggists, perfumers, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 10 per cent. of the shares first offered to the public. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification (except first directors), 500 shares.

BAYARD FILS ET BAYARD (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 10,270 Seven per cent. cumulative first preference shares of 1*l.* each, 1,300 Ten per cent. cumulative ordinary shares of 10*l.* each, and 173 deferred shares of 10*l.* each. Objects: To take over the business of soap and perfumery manufacturers carried on by the Standard Soap and Perfumery Company (Limited), at Scrubbs Lane, Willesden, and the business of manufacturing chemists carried on by Bayard, Sons & Bayard (Limited), and to carry on the business of soap and perfumery manufacturers, agents, and mixers, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are R. G. Orr, F. C. Van Duzer, and W. Hall. Qualification, £0 ordinary shares. Remuneration, 2*l.* 2*s.* each per board meeting attended (maximum 105*l.* each per annum).

WILKINSON'S TEETH EXTRACTING AND ADAPTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business carried on by James Wilkinson, at 67 High Street Dunfermline, and Ivy Cottage, Leven, Fife, as an extractor of teeth and maker and fitter of artificial teeth in all branches. The first subscribers are:—H. Wilkinson, 67 Bank Street, Coatbridge, teeth-extractor; C. Wilkinson, 67 Bank Street, Coatbridge, housekeeper; C. Edwards, 67 Bank Street, Coatbridge, tooth-manufacturer; J. Corrance, 50 Main Street, Coatbridge, accountant; Joseph Lambert, 52 Blairgrove Place, Coatbridge, draper; James Lambert, 52 Blairgrove Place, Coatbridge, clerk; and E. Edwards, 124 Pleasance, Edinburgh, sculptor. James Wilkinson is permanent director. Registered office, 67 Bank Street, Coatbridge.

T. G. HUGHES (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, drysalter, and wine and spirit merchant carried on by T. G Hughes at Bradley Green, Biddulph, Staffs, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, chemists, drysalters, wine and spirit merchants, oil and colourmen, tobacconists, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, opticians, makers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—T. G. Hughes, High Street, Bradley Green, Staffs, wine and spirit merchant; Mrs. B. M. Hughes, High Street, Bradley Green, Staffs; J. W. Deakin, Ingledene, Northwich, Ches., chemist; Miss J. Deakin, Lyndhurst, Northwich, Ches.; Miss S. Deakin, Lyndhurst, Northwich, Ches.; Mrs. S. Deakin, Lyndhurst, Northwich, Ches; and W. H. Poole, 15 The Crescent, Northwich, Ches., decorator. No initial public issue. Thomas G. Hughes is managing director. Qualification, 1 share. Registered office, High Street, Bradley Green, Biddulph, Staffs.

HILL, EVANS & CO., WORCESTER.—The report of the directors of this Company records a balance of 8 530*l.* From this has to be deducted 2,000*l.*, the dividend on the preference shares, leaving 6 530*l.* to be dealt with. The directors recommend that 850*l.* be placed to reserve, 150*l.* reserve for premium on first mortgage debenture stock, dividend on the ordinary shares, and making 9 per cent for the year, 3.500*l.*; carry forward, 2 030*l.* The profit on the trading, 17,522*l.*, is above the average for the past five years. The directors have acquired the business of Messrs. Waters & Son, and the sole proprietorship of Robert Waters' Quinine-wine and Waters' Coca-wine.

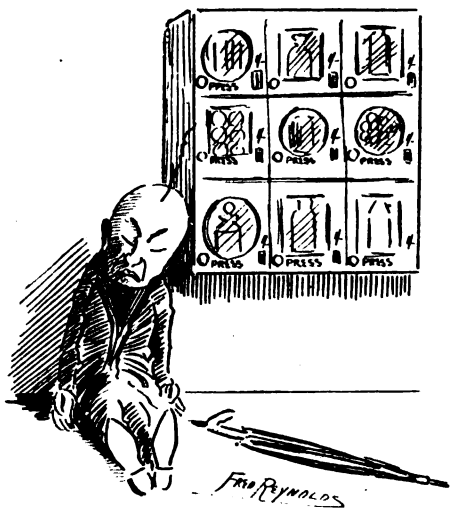
BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED).—The directors have issued their report and accounts to the shareholders, showing a gross profit on last year's trading of 11 305*l.*, the net profit after writing off bad debts, making ample allowance for doubtful ones, and adding a balance of 239*l.* from 1900, being 3,780*l.* Of this 2,050*l.* is set aside as interest on debentures and full dividends on the preference shares, and of the balance 958*l.* is apportioned to pay 5 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares. The directors propose to write 400*l.* off the capital account, to place 100*l.* to reserve, and to carry forward the balance of 272*l.* Mr. Horace Davenport, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the retiring director, but offers himself for re-election at the meeting to be held at 95 Farringdon Street on Wednesday, March 19.

SPRATT'S PATENT (LIMITED).—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company, held in the Cannon Street Hotel on March 11 under the presidency of Mr G. B. Batchelor, an account was given by the Chairman of the building operations that have gone on during the past year, upon which a sum of 33 000*l.* has been expended. It was also stated that the Fenchurch Street showrooms had been rearranged, and that the capital assets of the business amount to over 500.000*l.*, although the nominal share-capital is only 200,000*l.* Business during 1901 was eminently satisfactory, as may be gathered from the fact that a dividend of 10*s.* on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim distribution, 16 per cent. for the year, was declared, besides a bonus of 5*s.* per share.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED).—The directors' report and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1901, states that having purchased the good-will of a manufacturing business last year out of revenue, the directors have set aside, out of the year's profits, a sum for creating an inner reserve fund. This has been done after placing 1 000*l* to the published reserve fund, and carrying forward 1,394*l.* to next year's account. The accounts show that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, directors' remuneration, and the creation of an inner reserve, there is a balance of profit of 11.604*l* for the year, which, with the balance brought forward (1,346*l.*), makes a total of 12 951*l.* Out of this 756*l* has been paid for interest on loans, and an interim dividend on the preference shares of 1 750*l*, leaving a balance of 10,444*l.*, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in paying a second half-year's dividend on preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and (1.750*l*) a year's dividend on ordinary shares at 10 per cent. per annum, in carrying 1,000*l.* to reserve, and 1,394*l* forward

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Things that Happen—Sometimes.



The Last Straw.

He has fought with competition and has struggled with adversity,
And many times has wondered at the ever-growing scarcity
Of customers, and 'prentices who rushed from University
To flutter in the pharmaceutic fold.
And so he goes a-travelling, the reason to investigate,
And finds each fertile pasture-field is keenly guarded, lest a gate
Be open for encroachment, and the stranger wish to rest a gait;
And these things make him shiver, hot and cold.

He sees palatial buildings, and is struck with curiosity;
So calls on many brethren, who regale him with verbosity,
And sanguinary statements of the Cutter's animosity,
And methods of accumulating wealth.
He sails the troubled waters and he yearns but for a calmer sea,
But stubborn Fate keeps track of him; and, while he flies from harm, you see,
Encounters that abortion called an automatic pharmacy,
Where you simply press the button for your health.

The Poisons Committee.

THE Poisons Committee sat at Whitehall on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., in the chair. There were also present Mr. A. Cross, M.P., Professor T. E. Thorpe, Professor W. A. Tilden, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. W. Hills, Mr. J. H. Harrison, and Mr. E. B. Masham (Secretary). The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. R. Bremridge (Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh), Dr. W. L. Muir, of Glasgow, Mr. C. Beck (of Messrs. R. and J. Beck, Limited), Mr. R. Le Neve Foster (manager of Messrs. Calvert & Co.), Dr. R. B. Selby, of Wigtownshire, Mr. H. Cannell, horticulturist, Mr. J. Bowen-Jones and Dr. Voelcker, of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mr. W. J. Leggett and Mr. A. W. Lobb, representing patent-medicine interests.

The foregoing is an official report. Sir Herbert Maxwell was not present on Monday, and Dr. Thorpe took his place in the chair. Mr. Cross was also absent. Amongst the witnesses on Monday afternoon was Mr. William Limont Muir, L.R.C.P.E. and L.F.P.S.G., of Dennistown, Glasgow, formerly a chemist and druggist, who appeared as the representative of the Scottish Poor Law Medical Officers' Association and the Eastern Medical Society of Glasgow. His evidence, in view of the doctors' shops controversy, is rather interesting. He said: When the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was passed it was the intention of the Legislature that the ordinary statute law of the land would be followed—namely, that the master would be responsible for his servants. This was the reading of the Act for over twenty years, when, by a decision in the High Court of England (ultimately acquiesced in by the High Court in Scotland), it was held that in the Pharmacy Act it was the person who actually handed the poison who was the responsible party, thus overturning the law of master and servant. It followed that any person legally qualified to sell scheduled poisons (medical practitioners or druggists) was at the mercy of the unqualified assistants or apprentices, who might, contrary to distinct instructions, during the temporary and necessary absence of their principal, sell a scheduled poison, and thus break the law. In the case of druggists, the assistant was prosecuted, but the principal escaped Scot-free, and no penalty was exacted, whereas in the case of a medical practitioner the assistant was prosecuted, but the principal was hauled before the Medical Council and found guilty of infamous conduct, which to him meant professional ruin. He further pointed out that for 300 years in Scotland medical men had been in the habit of keeping open surgeries, and selling to the public drugs of all kinds; at one time in the West of Scotland the Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow had the exclusive right under their diplomas to be sellers of drugs. Taking the city of Glasgow, north of the Clyde and east of High Street, there were only at present about fifteen shops owned by druggists, while at least 100 medical men kept open surgeries, and the number of medical men who did not keep open surgeries was only about six or seven, thus showing the almost universal custom in that part of Scotland. From his personal knowledge and to the best of his belief this was the position which was more or less universal throughout the whole of Scotland. In the cities and large towns it was only possible for medical men to comply with the present reading of the law at considerable pecuniary loss to themselves, as well as great inconvenience to the general public. In the country districts of Scotland it was absolutely impossible for medical men to act otherwise than sellers of drugs, including poisons frequently required as drugs, to the general public, because practically in the great majority of outlying districts there was no druggist within many miles, and, in fact, no druggist could make a living in those districts. He went on to contend that the carrying out of the present reading of the Pharmacy Act would be impossible in the public interest, and, if carried, or attempted to be carried out, would mean the conviction by the Medical Council of not less than three-fourths of the medical practitioners in Scotland of infamous conduct, a state of things which, in his opinion, would be intolerable, and was never intended by Parliament. It was, he submitted, in the public interest that facilities should be given to the public for procuring necessary drugs. In the case of those poisons in the schedule of the Pharmacy Act it could make no difference to the public safety whether the poison was personally handled by the principal (medical man or druggist) or by his assistant or apprentice, so long as the required safeguards were carried out in regard to Schedule A, Part 1, by requiring the purchaser to be known to the seller, or by bringing a witness, and the transaction being duly entered in the poison-book, or, in the case of Part 2, the name of the principal the name of the drug, &c., appearing on the label. A strict reading of the Act as at present carried out meant, in his opinion, that in large establishments, where one or more qualified assistants were employed, each assistant would require a distinct and separate poison-book and set of labels, with his name and not that of his principal. He then went on to allege that it would be a public danger were the dispensing of scheduled poisons and other drugs taken out of the hands of medical men and put solely into the hands of druggists, because many drugs, particularly narcotics, were only of use in a temporary way, and the medical man could stop the supply any time, whereas in the case of the druggist he went on supplying the narcotic as often as the prescription was handed to him, quite irrespective of whether it was required or not. In conclusion he expressed the opinion that it was undesirable, in the interest of fair play and justice, that the Pharmaceutical Society should be the prosecuting authority under the Act, as it was an interested party.

On the same day (Monday) the evidence of Mr. Rutherford Hill was taken, and Mr. Bremridge was called on Tuesday.

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

Dover's Powder,

which secured the tiniest reference among the seven personally named remedies of the German Pharmacopœia quoted from the *Apotheker Zeitung* last week, had been famous 150 years when tuberculinum Kochi came into the physic-market, and few there are who would not back the old compound against the young one as a stayer yet. "Thomas Dover," says the German journalist, "was a London doctor, and died in 1741." That is all he tells of him; what a generous record! Old Dover was no *savant*; he discovered no bacillus; he was a good way on the road towards quackery; and yet I fancy his life is better worth narrating than are those of half of the famous men of medicine stamped with the hall-mark of any university whatsoever.

"The Ancient Physician's Legacy

to his Country—Being what he has collected himself in Forty-nine Years' Practice. Or an Account of the Several Diseases incident to Mankind, described in so plain a Manner that any Person may know the Nature of his own Disease. Together with the several Remedies for each Distemper faithfully set down. Designed for the Use of all Private Families." That was Thomas Dover's sole contribution to literature, and therein his famous formula is contained. It was published in 1732, when he was past 70, and he lived nine years longer. But Thomas felt he had a message to deliver, and he had but little faith in the "clan of prejudiced gentlemen," as he termed the Royal College of Physicians. They returned his contempt; or more probably they began the squabble, for Dover tells in his book that they had referred to him in derision as "the quicksilver doctor." But it was a title in which he gloried. He had immense faith in quicksilver, "this precious jelly of mettals as it may be called." It makes a pure balsam of the blood, he says; that is why it cures venereal complaints. You all give it, he adds, but you disguise it. I give it in an honest, open manner. You give it combined with sulphur, the worst excipient you could find, in the form of Ethiop's mineral. That is like striking a man with a sword in a scabbard. They (the clan of prejudiced gentlemen) say it is a poison. "Their opinion is a sign they have travelled far at home." He advises them to "take a trip to Hungary and visit the mines where the quicksilver is dug. They may there see slaves working entirely naked to prevent them stealing the mettal." But these slaves, it appears, dodged their taskmasters "by swallowing every day so much that they buy a choppin of drink with it at night."

Dover was Born

somewhere in Warwickshire in 1660. How he got his medical training is not known, but sometime in his youth he lived in the house of the famous physician Sydenham. There he had smallpox, and his treatment is worth recording. First he was bled to the extent of 22 oz.; then he had an emetic. It was January; he had no fire in his room, the windows were always kept open, and the bedclothes were only allowed up to his waist. The medicine he took was twelve bottles of small beer, acidulated with spirit of vitriol, every twenty-four hours. Having resisted both the disease and the treatment he is first heard of in practice at Bristol in 1684. He plodded on there till 1708, when at the age of 48 he set out with a privateering party on a voyage round the world. They had two ships, the *Duke* and the *Duchess*. Captain Woodes-Rogers, who has left an account of the expedition, was in chief command, and Dover, who had charge of the *Duke*, was his second. He must have been on the sea in his early life, or he would hardly have been chosen to command a vessel. The buccaneers were away from England three years, and they came back with a Spanish frigate of twenty-one guns and lots of loot. Among the other events of the voyage was one of world-famous importance. On February 2, 1709, Dover touched at the island of Juan Fernandez, and brought away from it Alexander Selkirk, who had been there alone four years and four months, and who was to be the prototype of the immortal Robinson Crusoe.

A Few Months Later

the expedition landed at Guayaquil, in Peru. Having sacked the city and stored their plunder in the ships, the sailors slept in the churches, and Dover records quaintly how they were annoyed by the smell of the corpses. For plague was raging in the place at the time, and the victims were laid just below the floor with only a plank or two to cover them. Forty-eight hours later, after they had again put to sea, a large number of the sailors were attacked by the disease. One hundred and eighty of them altogether had it. Dover, who had four surgeons under him, ordered them to be bled freely, and he says about 100 oz. of blood was taken from each man. The surgeons went round and started the bleeding, and only stopped it when they had made their rounds. Then he gave them spirit of vitriol, and only seven or eight died. Returning to England Dover practised in Cecil Street till 1728, when he is again missed for two or three years. From 1731 to 1736 he lived in Arundel Street, Strand. There he wrote his book, in the preface of which he quotes Dr. Radcliffe's opinion that it is expedient that young gentlemen entering our profession should travel. "If travelling be necessary to make an accomplished physician," Dover remarks, "I am very sure that I have travelled more than all the physicians in Great Britain put together."

His Diaphoretic Powder

is prescribed in his book in a chapter on gout. The formula differs, but the resulting compound is practically the same thing that we call Dover's powder. The original formula was as follows:—

> Take opium 1 oz., saltpetre and tartar vitriolated each 4 oz., liquorish 1 oz., ipecacuanha 1 oz. Put the saltpetre and tartar into a red-hot mortar, stirring till they have done flaming. Then powder them very fine; after that slice in your opium; grind these to a powder, and then mix the other powders with these. Dose: from 40 to 60 or 70 gr., in a glass of white-wine posset going to bed, covering up warm, and drinking a quart or three pints of the posset-drink while sweating.
>
> In two or three hours at furthest the patient will be free from pain; and, though before not able to put his foot to the ground, 'tis very much if he cannot walk next day. The remedy may be taken once a week or once a month.

A Side-light

on the relations between doctors and apothecaries in the early years of the eighteenth century is thrown by Thomas Dover's treatise. In a chapter on ague (for which he says bark is the best medicine known to mankind, though he wishes he could have the resinous quality of it separated from the earthy part) he remarks that he cannot prescribe to please the apothecaries. He cannot bring a fever case to 3*l.*, though he has known apothecaries who have run up their bills in such cases to 40*l.*, 50*l.*, or 60*l.* Every time a physician writes, he says, it is supposed to put 10*s.* or 12*s.* in the apothecary's way. Then, as a postcript, he prints the following on the last page:—

> N.B.—Having taken notice of some errors in the practice of other physicians, I shall frankly own one in my own; I have hitherto been too zealous in recommending one particular apothecary, but am resolved, for the future, to let all my patients make use of any apothecary they like best, which I think is but doing justice to the gentlemen of that profession.

Whether this was a really honest repentance, or whether the one particular apothecary had offended Master Dover, doth not appear.

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Editorial Comments.

The Threatening Danger.

Sir Herbert Maxwell presented a petition to the House of Commons on Tuesday in favour of "the Trade in Poisons and Poisonous Compounds Bill" from upwards of 1,000 horticulturists, &c. I had never heard of the introduction of a Bill bearing that title, and called the right hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that it did not appear on the papers of either house. After some inquiry he found that I was right, and with amusement he confessed that the petition had been sent to him and that he had simply presented it. I learned, however, that if the Bill ever comes before Parliament its object will be to protect agriculturists and horticulturists from being proceeded against under the Pharmacy Act for the use of various poisons, such as insecticides, &c.

So writes our parliamentary representative. We know the Bill—Mr. Dobbs's baby—and we give emphasis to the paragraph because it is timely, and especially because Sir Herbert Maxwell is chairman of the Committee on Poisons. His reputation for level-headedness had led us to hope that Sir Herbert would conduct the inquiry to the end in a thoroughly impartial manner, for upon him as chairman must rest to a great extent the responsibility of reducing the report of the committee to fair and practicable recommendations based upon all the evidence. But the untimely mishap of Tuesday evening shows that the chairman of the Poisons Committee is an ally of Mr. Dobbs, therefore antagonistic to the existing statutory provisions which Mr. Dobbs and the manufacturers, who back him well, are so desirous of emasculating. This is by no means the solitary incident since the inquiry commenced which demonstrates to those who are qualified under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, that they have a stiff fight before them, and we must repeat, what we have said so often, that the majority of pharmacy leaders in town and country have failed to recognise how dangerous this inquiry is to the craft. The terms of the instructions to the committee were to consider the poison-schedule of the 1868 Act, and ascertain whether circumstances that have occurred since then make the parts of the Schedule A as they now stand suitable for the present time. The committee were also asked to report what addition or

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other changes should be made, and chiefly they were asked to say whether, in their opinion, another part should be added to the schedule, and what should be placed in that part. These instructions are definite enough, but the inquiry has really wandered over a very wide field, and, as may be judged from the evidence of Mr. Muir given in this issue, it has been quite discursive in character, not to say abusive of the Pharmaceutical Society. The evidence has been overwhelmingly against the existing state of things—that is to say, the witnesses have been more numerously drawn from anti-pharmaceutical sources. We may group them as follows:—

Pharmaceutical	*Anti-pharmaceutical*	*Neutral*
Mr. C. B. Allen	Mr. Jas. Cockburn	Mr. C. Beck
Mr. Bremridge	Mr. H. Connell	Mr. R. G. Crawford (for Board of Agriculture)
Mr. Carteighe	Mr. Isaac Connell	Mr. W. J. Leggett
Mr. W. G. Cross	Mr. W. Darlington	Mr. A. W. Lobb
Mr. J. R. Hill	Mr. Dobbs	Dr. Selby
Mr. Newsholme	Mr. Le Neve Foster	Dr. Wynn Westcott
Mr. J. W. Sutherland	Mr. A. F. Giles	
	Mr. J. B. Jones	
	Mr. J. L. Major	
	Dr. W. L. Muir	
	Mr. T. V. Pettifer	
	Mr. R. H. Smith	
	Dr. Voelcker	
	Mr. W. G. Whiffen	

The most peculiar feature of the inquiry has been that the pharmaceutical witnesses were called first, and the whole tide of evidence thereafter was directed to throw up a big bank of support for the Dobbs proposal. The late Mr. Martindale, handicapped as he was, felt keenly—too keenly, alas! the danger, and insisted that other pharmaceutical witnesses should be heard. Accordingly the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Society were heard this week. By "anti-pharmaceutical" we do not mean that all the witnesses grouped in the second column are antagonistic to pharmacy and pharmacists as such. Some of the witnesses testified to the efficiency of the provisions for ensuring adequate education of dispensers of medicines, but the object of the evidence by this class as a whole was to prove that a trade in poisons for agricultural and industrial purposes, apart from the drug-trade, exists, and should be legalised. The fact was not emphasised that this trade has grown because of the safeguards that chemists and druggists, as the registered retailers of poisons, insist upon in selling poisons. The middle-column witnesses could hardly be expected to dwell unduly upon that feature. It suits their purpose better to speak about the chemist's profits, and that he is not so enterprising as the ironmonger or general storekeeper, who doubtless give no more thought to the destination of any poison they sell than they would to a keg of nails or a bag of sugar. When the fact is also taken into account that the pharmaceutical witnesses in the first instance appeared comparatively unprepared, and without instructions from the Pharmaceutical Council, it may be realised that things are in a pretty mess—from our point of view. We have every confidence in the diplomacy and force of Mr. Walter Hills, but he should have pharmaceutical support on the committee as well as outside it. One of the purposes of this note is to encourage the growth of the latter in all ranks of pharmacy, especially unofficial ranks. We have stated certain facts as to the anti-pharmaceutical character of the inquiry, and from these (without dwelling upon the pitiful tragedy associated with it) our readers will be able to judge whether or not the Pharmaceutical Council is justified in continuing on its placid way. This is no hysterical utterance. Our views are shared by other pharmacists who are intimate with the Committee's work, and they know that the principle of the Pharmacy Act is not only assailed, but is practically given away.

The Doctor-druggist.

MR. A. L. MUIR, the Glasgow physician and surgeon who gave evidence before the Poisons Committee on Monday, is supposed to have come off with flying colours, and there was a mild wave of excitement in Parliamentary circles that evening respecting him and his views. This is difficult to understand when anyone having a general acquaintance with pharmacy law and the condition of the drug-trade in Scotland reads the digest of Mr. Muir's evidence which is printed on page 436. The evidence practically resolves itself into three parts—first, that the Legislature intended that employers of assistants who sell poisons should be on the ordinary footing of master and servant; second, that a very large proportion of medical practitioners in Scotland keep open shop; third, that the name of the assistant who sells poisons should be on the label, &c. Mr. Muir's first statement is based upon the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society did not until 1869 take proceedings under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act against the unqualified assistant of a qualified employer. The practice had grown of regarding the employer as the responsible individual in every sense, the phrase in Section 17—"the person on whose behalf the sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller"—lending colour to that view. It broke down completely whenever the courts were asked to say who under Section 15 is the person that sells, and the result has been of immense benefit to the public. Mr. Muir put this matter before the committee in such a way as to indicate that it has been a great hardship to medical men, and he drew a horrifying picture of how such gentlemen are hauled before the General Medical Council and found guilty of infamous conduct because some unqualified assistant or apprentice has, contrary to instructions, sold poisons. No such case has yet occurred. In every instance where medical practitioners have been before the General Medical Council the charge of habitually employing unqualified persons (who had been fined under the Pharmacy Act) has been admitted and the promise made not to do it again. It appears to be considered a hardship that chemists and druggists have not a similar ordeal to go through, but as a matter of fact there is no case yet recorded in which a chemist and druggist has been shown to habitually employ an unqualified person who has been fined for selling poisons. Nor is there much chance of such cases arising, for chemists and druggists attend to their business—the open shop—while medical practitioners, by attending to theirs (visiting patients), neglect their open shops. Here we come in contact with the second part of Mr. Muir's evidence. He said that 100 medical men keep open shops in a certain part of Glasgow, and only six or seven do not, this position being "more or less universal throughout the whole of Scotland." Mr. Muir's figures, as far as they go, are open to correction, and his statement as to the rest of Scotland is wildly inaccurate. Taking the eight largest towns of Scotland—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Leith, Aberdeen, Greenock, Paisley, and Perth—we would venture on personal knowledge to say that there are not in them and outside Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley ten drug-shops kept by doctors. There is no doctor's open shop, as far as we know, in Inverness, Montrose, Arbroath, St. Andrews (or any Fife village or town), Hawick, Galashiels, and dozens of other towns that might be named. The doctor's shop is indigenous to the country south of the Forth and west of Falkirk, and even in remote Highland and country districts the doctor-druggist is a rare inhabitant. These facts show what value may be attached to Mr. Muir's evidence, but he breaks down so badly in the third part that it really sets the standard for the whole. He is of opinion

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that each qualified assistant should have a poison-book and set of labels with his own name. This is contrary to Section 17 of the Act, which specifies the conditions to be observed in selling poisons, and ensures that the provision of Section 15 shall not in this case apply by stating that "for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made . . . shall be deemed to be the seller." Nothing could be clearer. In view of the publicity which has been given in Scotland to Mr. Muir's evidence, we have thought it right to turn the reverse of the shield to the light and it is not our fault that the brilliant metallic lustre of the front conceals a pasteboard composition.

THE MARTINDALE MEMORIAL.

We understand that the subscriptions are coming in fairly well. In reply to numerous inquiries from wholesalers and others we may state that the subscriptions are not confined to members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The resolution expressly mentioned the "friends of Mr. Martindale" as being contributors to the memorial, and the opinion was expressed that all connected with pharmacy and the medical profession might participate. Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. George S. Taylor, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

ARSENIC IN CROPS.

Mr. Arthur Angell, public analyst, Southampton, and Mr. A. F. Angell have made a series of experiments to determine whether or not plants are capable of taking up arsenic from soil manured with arsenical phosphates, and the results have been communicated to the Commission which is inquiring into the subject of arsenical poisoning. Several samples of the ordinary superphosphate manures of commerce were obtained and tested, and arsenic was found in every instance, the quantity (reckoned as As_2O_3) being generally about 0·03 per cent. by weight on the whole manure. An ordinary superphosphate of lime was mixed with ½ per cent. of arsenic, this being a proportion of arsenic about seventeen times greater than the quantity usually present in commercial phosphates. Half the manure was applied at time of sowing and half when the young plants were well above ground, and it was determined by experiment that the arsenic when mixed with superphosphates was readily soluble in cold water. The method adopted for the testing and estimation of arsenic was Hehner's modification of Marsh's process, which is, in Messrs. Angell's opinion, the most delicate and reliable process for the determination of minute traces of arsenic, and which yields very close approximations of the actual quantity present in dilutions of one part arsenic in ten millions. Samples of the land on which the crops were grown were taken after the crops were harvested; arsenic was traceable in the mixed samples, and therefore the plants had been subjected to the influence of arsenic all through their life history. The results go to show that the roots of plants are capable of taking up arsenic from soils manured with arsenical phosphates. From the roots the arsenic can rise in the fibro-vascular bundles by a process of suction and capillarity, and may be present in measurable quantities in the early stages of succulent growths. Arsenic was found in rhubarb-petioles and leaf-blades, and in the young leaves or grass of rye and buckwheat, and in the stems and leaves and green pods of broad beans; but in no instance was the faintest trace of arsenic present in the fruit or seed of any plant. It thus appears that in those parts of the plants which are remote from the influences of mere mechanical forces, and where vital or physiological energies predominate, a selective power is brought to bear, and arsenic, even if present, is rejected.

TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

Great Britain and Ireland have little to grumble at as regards the inward and outward trade of February. The total imports were valued at 41,691,591*l.*, or nearly two millions more than in February, 1901, and over four millions more than in February, 1900. Fully half of the month's increase was in raw materials for textile manufacturers. Chemical items showed a decrease of 32,429*l.*, but only 975*l.* less than in February, 1900. Our exports were better by 274,821*l.*, the total being 21,312,455*l.*; but in February, 1900, the trade done was 23,219,849*l.* The export business in chemicals and medicinal preparations increased by 101,218*l.* over February last year, the only higher item being ships. Still, the total (750,227*l.*) is behind that of February, 1900, when 869,278*l.* worth of British-made chemicals, &c., were exported. Pharmaceutical products are responsible for a good deal of last month's increase, medicines being put down at 104 867*l.* (of which 2,995*l* was for quinine), against 98,773*l.* in February, 1901, and 94,713*l.* in February, 1900. Soda compounds were also better by about 20,000*l.*, and bleaching-powder has improved, but is still behind on the year to the extent of 20,000 cwt. and 7,000*l.* U.S.A. is responsible for that. Chemical manures were better than in February, 1901, the total being 30,337 tons, valued at 232 845*l.*; and copper sulphate is recovering slightly, but the exports this year so far are less than half those of 1900. The quinine account for the month is as follows:—

Imports	*Exports*
29,116 oz., value 1,280*l.*	British, 45,272 oz., value 2,995*l.* Foreign, 16,200 oz., value 283*l.*

It will be seen from this that foreign quinine is imported at a little over 10*d.* an oz., but it is exported at about 4*d.* an oz., while British-made quinine goes into the export-market at almost four times that value!

THE CHEMIST'S BUMPS.

The February issue of the *Popular Phrenologist* contains an article by Mr. J. Millott Severn on "The Pharmaceutical Chemist." Much information is given about the examinations and conditions of pharmacy, but the most interesting portion of the article is that which sets forth the perfect phrenological requirements of the pharmacist. According to Mr. Severn—

> Phrenologically, a pharmaceutical chemist should possess a fair-sized head—circumference 22 inches or more. It should be well proportioned, rather high, moderately wide, well developed in the front, and fairly so at the back. Quality of organisation should be superior. He should possess well-developed perceptiveness—Individuality and Locality especially—so that he may be observant of details, have a good memory of the location of things, and be scientific in his tastes. A good degree of Colour will assist him in distinguishing ingredients in mixtures, compounds, &c. The reasoning organs, Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, should be large, also Ideality, that he may possess good reasoning powers, critical acumen, intuition of mind, analytical, classifying and comparing abilities, a thoughtful, studious disposition, and sense of refinement. He should possess well-developed moral organs, especially Conscientiousness, to give him a just sense of duty and make him feel the seriousness and responsibility of his calling; and he should have well-developed Hope and Benevolence, Firmness and Approbativeness, and fair Self-Esteem, that he may be firm, stable, reliable, hopeful, and sympathetic, yet dignified; and well-marked domestic organs would help to give staidness to his character.

The article is illustrated with a portrait of Mr. H. J. Barker, chemist and druggist, for several years Treasurer of the Brighton Phrenological Society, in whom, the writer asserts, are to be found many of the typical mental qualities required in a pharmacist.

An International Exhibition is to be opened in Vienna from May to October next year.

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Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

THE Friday evening discourse on March 7 was in French, Professor Henri Becquerel being the lecturer. Sir Wm. Crookes was in the chair, and the audience was exceptionally large. The subject,

RADIO-ACTIVE BODIES,

was illustrated by a series of excellent lantern-slides. It was six years ago, said the Professor, since the discovery of Professor Roentgen led him to the study of the radiations of matter. The salts of uranium were investigated owing to their exceptional properties, it being shown that they emit a phosphorescence which is capable of impressing a photographic plate. The lecturer showed some slides of the impressions made by uranium salts on sensitive plates, and produced a small piece of metallic uranium given him by M. Moissan, which had a beautiful steel-blue phosphorescence in the dark. The occurrence of radiant bodies in other substances beside uranium, such as barium and bismuth, led M. and Mme. Curie to endeavour to isolate a general radio-active body from the several sources. They succeeded in extracting from a variety of pitch-blende containing barium a body called radium, and from another kind containing bismuth a body which they named polonium. A pretty experiment was then shown of the property possessed by these bodies of discharging electricity from a gold-leaf electroscope. The electroscope was charged, and radium brought within a few feet, when the leaves at once fell together. Another brilliant experiment showed the strong electrical properties possessed by radium. A coil was set in action, and on placing a piece of radium at one pole the sparking at once stopped. Photographically polonium is more active than radium; and later, speaking of the relative penetrability of radiant bodies through metals, the Professor remarked that probably all bodies would affect the photographic plate in time, but it might take a thousand years in some cases. Platinum stops the radiations reaching the photographic plate. Aluminium is easily penetrated, but with lead it takes a few days before the radiations affect a sensitive surface. Mention was made of Sir Wm. Crookes's work on the spectrum and atomic weight of radium, and to the fact that a solution of radium is radiantly active.

Chemical Society.

LAST week's meeting at Burlington House was held on Thursday evening, when, owing to the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Dr. E. Divers. The first paper was by Dr. Bone and Mr. Wheeler on

THE COMBUSTION OF METHANE.

Dr. BONE communicated the substance of it at tedious length. Many experiments have been made and much controversial matter published on the subject, the point in dispute being as to which of the two elements undergo oxidation first when marsh gas is burned in an insufficient supply of oxygen. The authors find that when mixtures of methane and oxygen in the proportion 2 : 1 are heated at temperatures ranging from 300° to 400° C., both carbon and hydrogen are burned together, the former to the monoxide, the latter to water, a small amount of carbon dioxide being also formed probably as the result of a secondary reaction between the main products of combustion. In brief, the following equation expresses the result:—

$$2CH_4 + 3O_2 = 2CO + 4H_2O.$$

Dr. F. G. FRANCIS next described some additive compounds obtained by the interaction of

AROMATIC KETONES AND AROMATIC AMINES.

The substances in question exhibit tautomerism of the keto and enol type, but, unlike most of the bodies of this character previously described, can exist in three or even four forms, readily separable from each other by fractional crystallisation, and mutually convertible by the influence of piperidine and sodium ethylate in solvents, from which they have been crystallised.

THE OXIDATION OF TARTARIC ACID

was the subject of the next paper, contributed by Messrs. FENTON and RYFFEL, in continuation of Mr. Fenton's researches on the oxidation of the acid by hydrogen peroxide in presence of ferrous salts. In the present communication the authors showed that chlorine is slowly absorbed by solution of tartaric acid containing iron in the ferrous state, tartaric acid being readily oxidised to the semi-aldehyde of mesoxalic acid. This substance it was found impossible to isolate as such in the crystalline state, but its presence in the reaction mixture was demonstrated by the preparation of the corresponding osazone and dioxime.

THE OXIDATION OF SUGARS.

Messrs. MORELL and CROFT then described the application of Fenton's reaction to the carbohydrates. These chemists have already shown that when the various sugars are oxidised by hydrogen peroxide in presence of ferrous salts the corresponding osones are formed. In the case of complex sugars such as maltose and sucrose they now find that inversion first occurs, and the dextrose and levulose so formed are oxidised to osones. The latter have been identified by the preparation of phenyl-glucosones from them, and by their oxidation-products with potassium permanganate, glucosone, with the latter reagent, furnishing trihydroxybutyric acid. It is rather remarkable that galactose, one of the hydrolytic products of milk-sugar, is not attacked by hydrogen peroxide even in presence of ferrous salts.

These authors were succeeded by Dr. M. O. FORSTER, who gave the gist of a paper by Miss F. M. G. Micklethwait and himself on

m-NITRO-BENZOYL CAMPHORS.

An account of Dr. Forster's attempts to prepare the "enolic" tautomer of ordinary camphor has already been given in this journal, and these having failed the authors have prepared and examined this new camphor derivative in order to ascertain whether, like similar derivatives of other tautomeric substances of this class, it shows a tendency to persist in the enolic form. They find that this is the case, and so the tautomerism of camphor and its derivatives may be represented by the following scheme:—

Camphor. Ketonic form only known. ——→ *a* Benzoyl-camphor. Ketonic and enolic forms known.

——→ *a m*-Nitro-benzol Camphor. Enolic forms only known.

The last paper was contributed by Dr. CHATTAWAY, and dealt at considerable length with the evidence for and against the imino formula of cyanogen compounds. On this subject a *résumé* of the new experimental work has already been given in the account of Dr. Chattaway's and Mr. Wadmore's recent paper on cyanogen compounds (*C. & D.*, February 8, 1902).

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

AT this meeting held in Burlington House on Monday, March 10, Mr. Otto Hehner in the chair, a long paper on "Birmingham Sewage and its Treatment" was read by Mr. F. R. O'SHAUGHNESSY. The method adopted in some of its details was somewhat adversely criticised by Dr. Rideal, who thought that if chemical and bacterial experts were more employed in such cases so much money would not be required by engineers. Mr. E. G. CLAYTON, F.I.C, F.C.S, then read an interesting paper on

THE TECHNICAL EXAMINATION OF GLUE.

He commenced by saying that his investigations had been mainly directed to certain specific points, so that the absence of any reference to certain well-known tests must not be taken to indicate that he did not appreciate their value. Dealing first with obvious features, he said colour should be attended to, though too much attention is sometimes paid to it; other things being equal, a pale-coloured sample is to be preferred, but sometimes a darker sample is found to be superior to a lighter. Lustre and translucency should also be noted; air-bubbles should be few, or absent, odour

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should be absent or inoffensive, and glue should not quickly deteriorate on exposure to the air. With regard to chemical decomposition, the conclusions derived from analysis are generally less definite than those based on physical tests. The proportion of water should be between 10½ and 18½ per cent.; mineral matter is variable, and by itself is no criterion of quality, but should not exceed 3½ per cent. The proportion of soluble to insoluble, and the presence or absence of chlorides or phosphates, sometimes give an indication of the source or method of manufacture. If present in more than a minute amount they are held to indicate bone-glue rather than hide-glue. It should be tested for sulphites and for preservatives, such as zinc or other metallic salts. Perhaps the best single comparative test is Stelling's, which depends on the estimation of non-gelatinous matter by precipitation by alcohol, filtering and evaporating fractionally, and weighing the dry residue. By this test he found two samples, which were also of low quality, as tested in other ways, had 9·9 and 8·4 per cent. respectively of non-gelatinous components, whilst other samples yielded from 1 up to 4 per cent. The matter insoluble in boiling water was in one case ½ per cent., in the others none; mineral matter varied from 1·3 to 7·25 per cent. The ash was infusible in all cases but one. The physical tests were next dealt with, and comprise the amount of water absorbed by immersion of the glue in water; the hygrometric test, as shown by the amount of moisture absorbed by exposure to moist air in a closed vessel; the rate of drying of glue-jelly, and the influence of temperature thereon; the viscosity, as determined by Fell's test; the setting and hardening of glue solutions. In all these tests it is of the utmost importance that the exact conditions as to temperature, &c, should be the same in dealing with each sample, otherwise any comparison between them is impossible. In the case of the hygrometric test the size of the containing vessel had an important influence on the quantity of moisture absorbed.

A short discussion ensued, in which several speakers remarked on the absence of any test for adhesiveness.

In his reply, Mr. Clayton pointed out that he had professed to give a complete examination of the subject, and, as a matter of fact, the question of adhesiveness was not very important in connection with the samples submitted to him.

Manchester Section.

A meeting of this Section was held on March 7, Dr. Bailey in the chair. Dr. Gerland reported that he was continuing his experiments as to the best methods of estimating arsenic in beer. Mr. Craven called attention to the Corporation Bill to be placed before Parliament, in which there is a clause to prevent chemical-manufacturers from turning any effluent except pure water into the sewers. The matter is to be discussed at a future meeting.

Yorkshire Section.

At a meeting held at Leeds on February 24, Messrs. P. North and W. C. Lee gave some

analytical notes.

The first was a paper on estimation of alkaline hydrate or bicarbonate in the presence of mono-carbonate. The authors said it had been stated that in Thompson's method—titrating half the carbonate and the whole of the hydrate with standard acid, using phenol-phthalein as indicator, and then titrating the remaining half of the carbonate with acid, using methyl orange as indicator—a constant error is introduced. If the method is conducted, however, with carefully purified materials, correct results could be obtained. When titrating the tip of the burette must be well immersed in the solution to be titrated. The authors make the standard solution of sodium carbonate by washing sodium bicarbonate free from chloride, igniting until constant in weight, and then dissolving a known quantity in a certain volume of water so as to be exactly normal. The standard sodium hydrate used is prepared by dissolving metallic sodium in distilled water and diluting until exactly decinormal.

The following method was recommended by the authors for the analysis of bicarbonate in the presence of mono-carbonate:—Five grains of the sample is dissolved in distilled water made up to 250 c.c. and 50 c.c., after adding phenol-phthalein, titrated with N/1 acid, with the point of the burette immersed in the solution; then add one or two drops of methyl orange, and continue the titration. In the analysis of a "soda ash" the authors pointed out that should the amount of N/1 acid be greater with phenol-phthalein than with methyl orange, then sodium hydrate is present, but if greater with methyl orange, then bicarbonate is present, and the calculations for carbonate and hydrate or carbonate and bicarbonate are made in the usual way.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

Under the auspices of the above Association a social evening was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on March 5. An audience consisting of past and present students and visitors assembled in the Lecture Theatre to hear Professor Collie's lecture on the "Lofoten Islands." Professor J. Reynolds Green, President of the Association, occupied the chair. For more than an hour the Professor held his audience with a delightful account of the tour he made with a small party round the islands last summer, his remarks being illustrated by a number of splendid lantern-slides from photographs taken by himself. At the conclusion the Chairman, in a few remarks, said he did not know whom he ought to congratulate the more, Dr. Collie on having spent such a pleasant vacation, or the audience on being made so familiar with the Lofoten Islands and their lovely scenery without the dangers of mountaineering or the discomforts of rain-storms which last three days. Mr. Walter Hills then rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Collie, saying how thoroughly he had enjoyed the lecture, and evidently voicing the opinion of everyone present; whilst, on behalf of the students, Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., seconded the resolution, observing that no evening in the session had been so looked forward to as the present one. The vote was carried unanimously, and a most enjoyable meeting was shortly afterwards brought to a close.

Young Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at Newcastle on March 5, Mr. Barry Noble in the chair. Mr. Dudderidge read a paper on "The Pharmacist as a Professional Man." He said that pharmacy is undoubtedly a profession, but if the chemist is unable to obtain a living at it, it is no disgrace to add side-lines as long as they are in the scientific direction. It is possible, Mr. Dudderidge said, to cultivate a dispensing business to a certain extent by giving attention to details. General untidiness is greatly responsible for failures in the examination-room, and factory-made preparations are neither cheaper nor better than home-made ones urged by the speaker. The Major examination, he continued, is often decried from two opposite standpoints: first, it is said to be of no use in an ordinary business; the second, it is not so scientific as the B.Sc. examination. He admitted that the value of the examination is not always evident in everyday business, but there are cases when a Major man could make a little more out of his more extended knowledge than a Minor man. Then, again, although the Major is not a B.Sc. degree, it requires a knowledge in subjects such as materia medica, which are far more useful to the ordinary pharmacist than the B Sc. subjects are. Its requirements in physics would do well to prepare the way for a diploma in optics—a side-line both professional and profitable to the pharmacist.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting was held at Birmingham University on March 6, under the presidency of Mr. John Barclay, who read the first paper on the standardisation of the official

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

By John Barclay, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., and E W. Mann.

After reviewing the published statements dealing with the constitution of the tincture ingredients, the authors stated that these ingredients are used in the proportions of benzoin 10, storax 7·5, balsam tolu 2·5, and aloes 1·83 grammes per 100 c.c., or a total of 21·83 grammes. As all

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the ingredients, except the aloes, are required by the Pharmacopœia to be "almost entirely soluble in alcohol," it is obvious that 20 per cent. by volume of soluble balsamic ingredients are present, and, after allowing for a possible 10 per cent. of insolubility for each drug, there remains 18 per cent. of dissolved matter below which, in their opinion, the percentage of extractive should not fall. In all cases allowance for insoluble matter in benzoin would, as Dr. Attfield had stated, have to be made where necessary, such allowance in the case of Siam benzoin being considerably less than in that of the Sumatra product. The high price of the Siam drug would, however, render its use as inadvisable as it is unnecessary.

In order to ascertain to what extent commercial samples of the tincture correspond with the 18-per-cent. standard, the authors had examined seven, with the following results :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sp. gr.	0·8885	0·897	0·8995	0·897	0·896	0·9045	0·905
Solid ...	14·99	17·62	17·22	15·85	17·47	18·03	19·25

Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 were properly prepared, Nos. 1 and 4 were weak, and No. 7 abnormally strong, and was peculiar in other respects. The figures show that the 18-per-cent. standard is just. "Solid" figures are grammes in 100 c.c.

The second part of the paper dealt with a suggested standard independent of percentage of extractive matter. A preparation which owes its medicinal value to compounds capable of chemical estimation, should be required to contain some definite percentage of these constituents approximately estimated. The authors, therefore, experimented with a view of obtaining a simple process for estimating free and combined benzoic and cinnamic acids. Their experiments were first made with the tincture ingredients, and the process followed in the case of benzoin may be taken as an example of what was done in the other cases :—

From 1-2 grammes of the drug was treated with 25 c.c. of chloroform, the solution filtered, the filter washed with chloroform, and 50 c.c. of distilled water added to the solution. The liquid so obtained was titrated with decinormal soda solution, phenol-phthalein being used as indicator, and the results calculated into benzoic acid (1 c.c. N/10 NaOH = 0·0121 C_6H_5COOH). To estimate the combined acid the chloroformic solution from the above-mentioned titration was separated from the water (containing benzoates and cinnamates of soda in solution) and the chloroform removed by distillation over the water-bath. To the residue 50 c.c. of 2½ per cent. soda solution was added, and the mixture boiled for an hour under a reflux condenser. It was then transferred to a separator, and shaken with 10 c.c. of chloroform, excess of dilute hydrochloric acid was then added, and the mixture agitated with 5 c.c. of chloroform four times. The chloroformic solution of the acids was next washed with several successive portions of water until the washings ceased to affect litmus-paper. To the washed chloroformic solution now remaining, 50 c.c. of water was added, and titration conducted as before, the figure obtained being taken to represent combined acids, and being calculated as before into terms of benzoic acid. In dealing with the tincture, 10 c.c. was taken and evaporated at a low temperature to a syrupy consistency, 25 c.c. of chloroform was added to the residue, the chloroformic solution filtered, the filter washed, and after the addition of 50 c.c. of water titration was proceeded with as above. The estimation of combined acid in the tincture residue was performed exactly as described.

Saponification of the esters was at first performed with alcoholic soda, but as aqueous alkali gave exactly the same results it was adopted. In dealing with benzoin and tolu, an estimation of alcohol-soluble matter was first made, and the results for free and combined acids calculated to a basis of 90-per-cent. solubility. The following table shows the mean results (grammes per 100 c.c.) obtained from an examination of several specimens of each drug :—

——	Free Acid	Combined Acid
Benzoin (Siam)	5·29	29·51
Benzoin (Sumatra)	11·58	16·86
Storax	5·29	18·82
Tolu balsam	18·20	22·47

The figures obtained accorded fairly well with those generally accepted as giving the proportions of balsamic acid present in the drugs. A calculation was next made to ascertain the theoretical percentage of free and combined acids yielded to the tincture by drugs having the mean acid values given in the table. The results obtained were for free acid in tincture (theoretical), 1·98 grammes per 100 c.c. ; for combined acid tincture (theoretical), 3·70 grammes per 100 c.c.

The next table shows the results (grammes per 100 c.c.) of the assay for balsamic acids of the seven samples of commercial tinctures :—

——	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Free acid ...	1·69	2·00	1·88	1·96	1·91	2·09	2·38
Combined acid	2·71	3·34	3·51	2·37	3·25	3·20	2·58

The mean percentages of all samples were, for free acid 1·99, for combined acid 3·7, but as tinctures Nos. 1 and 4 have already been shown to be weak in extractive, and the proportions of free and combined acids in No. 7 were peculiar, these three samples were best left out of consideration, and the mean percentages for the remaining four tinctures noted. These were

Mean percentage (grammes per 100 c.c.) of free acid in tinctures, 1·97.

Mean percentage (grammes per 100 c.c.) combined acid in tinctures, 3·32.

The calculated and actual percentages of free acid are almost identical, whilst the calculated percentage of combined acid is about 10 per cent. higher than the actual. The authors concluded by suggesting as a standard for the tincture that it should, when assayed by their process, "yield not less than about 5 per cent. of balsamic acids calculated as benzoic, out of which neither more nor less than about two-fifths should be present in an uncombined condition."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. A. W. GERRARD pointed out that standardisation of compound tincture of benzoin was eminently a local subject, Mr. Barclay and others having made it a particular study. He had noticed during the whole of his practical experience that storax varies considerably in consistency and odour, and he has detected a distinct smell of methyl. Of course he would not say that methylated spirit had been used in its preparation, because that was scarcely allowable. He agreed that the minimum standard of total solid matter should be 18 per cent., and he had been sorry to find that the standard had often been below that. He thought chemists who had tincture on their shelves below this standard were not very wise. He was rather surprised to find the combined acids rather low, for he found that in Sumatra benzoin the free acid was rather high, and consequently was a better preparation to make in using this tincture than the Siam product. The tincture owed its value largely to its antiseptic qualities, which would be enhanced by a larger percentage of free acid.

Mr. F. H. ALCOCK said he was inclined to think that this idea of percentage had been misunderstood. Was it possible that the Somerset House authorities had based their's on weight in weight? Mr. Alcock proceeded to speak of the process of assay now suggested, then stated that methylated ether is far more efficacious than spirit for purifying storax. There was a great temptation to use methylated spirit, and if evaporation was conducted properly there was very little odour of methyl left behind. But he did not think it was legitimate to use it for such a purpose, and consequently it could not be recommended. The authors had made no mention of the presence of water in storax. It was there to the extent, say, of 8 per cent., and it seemed possible that the solid matter at present in the tincture would thereby be reduced. He was inclined to think that this question of compound tincture of benzoin had settled itself somewhat in Birmingham, because of the very flagrant mistakes which had been made from time to time in the making of the article. Some samples he had examined had evidently been made by an amateur. He had found glycerin in them and a low percentage of solids, and the excuse offered was that two kinds

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of tincture was kept—one used in veterinary pharmacy, the other in ordinary pharmacy. That, he was inclined to think, was the reason the authorities were so strict in the matter of tincture of benzoin.

Mr. J. Poole suggested that 17 per cent. of solid matter would be a safe figure to depend upon in the samples.

Mr. Gerrard thought a useful work was being done in trying to fix a fair standard for total acids. They knew how easy it was after using tolu in making syrup to apply the residue for making the tincture.

Mr. Alcock mentioned that the temperature at which the tinctures are evaporated is important, as if too high free acids are volatised.

Mr. Perry also emphasised this point, and agreed as to the importance of trying to fix a standard for the acids.

Mr. Barclay, in the course of his reply, referred first to Mr. Gerrard's allusion to the odour of methylated spirit being left in storax, and suggested that pharmacists should buy crude storax, and use an equivalent quantity of this to standardise the final product. By standardising it himself he made certain of the absolute percentage of storax present, and so avoided any odour of methyl. If he relied on the wholesaler to purify the storax, there was always the possibility of methylated spirit being used. It was a great temptation to a pharmacist to use syrup of tolu residues in making tincture of benzoin. They wanted to prevent this, and it was for that reason, among others, that the paper was written. Mr. Alcock, he continued, seemed a bit unwilling to allow an 18 per-cent. standard for this tincture, and he mentioned Somerset House as being an authority. Mr. Barclay did not think Somerset House was any authority at all. They had the B.P. and they had their own information on these matters. Somerset House took very curious stands. If Somerset House thought compound tincture of benzoin should contain 14 per cent. of total solids, whether by volume or weight, then Somerset House was absolutely wrong. After touching on other points in the discussion, Mr. Barclay reminded Mr. Poole that the figures had to be taken in conjunction with the fact that at least 20 per cent. solids could be obtained by the official processes. If the substances were quite pure, and if they allowed 10 per cent. for the insoluble matter, then they had a theoretical yield which was fairly borne out by this tincture. These figures, from the examination of commercial samples, show evidence that the majority of manufacturers aimed at an 18 per-cent. standard, and it would be a retrograde step to attempt to lower the standard. With reference to Siam benzoin, he mentioned that it was about three times the price of Sumatra benzoin, and if sufficient of the latter were used to allow for insoluble matter, then a better tincture would result. He gave this as his opinion, because of the larger percentage of free balsamic acids contained in the Sumatra product, and so far as he could judge, a preparation containing plenty of free acid would be superior for medicinal purposes to one containing the acids in their combined condition. The next paper was on

The Estimation of Fat in Milk.

By Geo. E. Perry.

This dealt with A. A. Bonnema's method (*Jour. Chem. Soc.* 1899), which is as follows:—

One hundred cubic centimetres of the milk are put into a 100-c.c. cylindrical glass, and mixed with 1·5 c.c. of aqueous caustic potash (20 grammes per 100 c.c.). After shaking for a moment 25 c.c. of ether are added, and the whole thoroughly shaken for five minutes, the glass being held in the warm hand. The glass is placed in cold water, the stopper removed for a moment, 2 grammes of tragacanth are added, and the whole is again thoroughly shaken. The tragacanth absorbs all the water and forms a clot, whilst the ether becomes quite clear. Ten cubic centimetres of the ethereal solution are now pipetted off and evaporated in a weighed dish.

Mr. Perry tried this method against Adams's, and compared the results thus:—

Adams's Process.		*Tragacanth Process.*	
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
(1)	2·72	(*a*)	2·64
		(*b*)	2·67
(2)	1·08	(*a*)	0·930
		(*b*)	0·925
(3)	2·08	(*a*)	2·02
		(*b*)	1·99
(4)	3·8	(*a*)	3·78
		(*b*)	3·77
(5)	2·25	(*a*)	2·21
		(*b*)	2·30
(6)	2·74	(*a*)	2·71
		(*b*)	2·73
(7)	5·5	(*a*)	5·57
		(*b*)	5·51

In the last experiment some extra cream was purposely added to the milk. The process is easily and expeditiously carried out. The operator should take care that the stopper is not removed from the bottle before the ethereal solution is thoroughly cooled, or discrepancies from this cause may arise.

Mr. Barclay and Mr. Alcock spoke briefly on the paper, and Mr. Perry proceeded to read another on

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

This dealt solely with keeping the spirit in an inverted bottle. Five oz. of sp. æther. nit. (5 c.c. yielding 34·5 c.c. of gas) was placed in each of two 6-oz. stoppered bottles, one bottle was capped with sheet-rubber and inverted, and the other placed upright on the shelf. Portions were taken daily from each during twenty-six days, the quantity at the end being less than 1 fl.-oz. The results of testing were as follows:—

5 c.c.	Upright Bottle	Inverted Bottle
First tested ...	= 31·5 c.c.	34·5 c.c.
18th day	= 28·5 c.c.	31·5 c.c.
26th day	= 24·0 c.c.	27·0 c.c.

Thus an inverted bottle has some advantage over an upright one, but the contents should not be allowed to run too low.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Barclay said oxidation was the cause of the falling of.

Mr. Southall inquired whether experiments had been made to determine what influence light had upon the sample, and Mr. Alcock asked if the bottles were amber coloured, but white-flint bottles were used by Mr. Perry, and light was not excluded. [Compare *C. & D.*, May 25, 1901, page 833, and July 20, page 108, as well as August 3, page 241]

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the Board-room, Gordon's College, on Wednesday evening, March 5, Mr. A. Craig (President) in the chair.

The annual

Reports

were submitted and adopted. The Secretary's report mentioned that the membership—fifty-four—was the same as the previous year. The drug-exchange established during the year had not been taken advantage of to any great extent, and members were requested to send in lists of any surplus stocks to Mr. W. F. Hay, who has charge of the register. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial balance to the good. The Education Committee's report referred to the satisfactory state of the Evening School of Pharmacy, which was thought to be due in a great measure to the two scholarships offered by the Association of a free term to the Day School of Pharmacy, as also to the interesting lectures of the teacher, Mr. G. Simpson. The Association then took up consideration of the

Federation Questions.

The answers were to the effect that the Association is (*a*) opposed to a compulsory curriculum under present conditions; (*b*) in favour of dividing the Minor examination into two or more parts; (*c*) as to the apprentice difficulty: the relationship between master and pupil should be that of teacher and scholar, whether the pupil pay a premium or not. On this the Association added the following remarks:—

In an ordinary pharmacy it is impossible for a master to give his pupil all the necessary training to pass the Qualifying

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examination, and all that can be expected of him in the pharmacy is to train his pupil to orderly and methodical habits, to give him an opportunity of becoming practically conversant with the processes employed in making ordinary pharmaceutical preparations and a thorough training in dispensing. Having done these things to the best of his ability, it is his duty to see that wherever practicable he should have an opportunity of attending classes where he may attain the scientific and technical instruction necessary to pass the Qualifying examination. This may be most usefully done by chemists combining in getting such classes established, and personally taking an interest in them and their success. Until the master has done this, we do not think he has done his duty by his pupil. Many persons are deterred from thinking of entering the ranks of pharmacy when they consider the very long hours the shops are kept open, consequently the limited time for study to meet the requirements of the examiners, which are gradually being raised. To the majority of those likely to enter the business the high examination fee which must be met at the end of the apprenticeship, is no light matter. Such considerations, coupled with the poor financial prospects visible after having gone through apprenticeship, have much to do with the paucity of applicants, and we may look for the scarcity to continue until there is some combined action among pharmacists to bring about a better and healthier condition than presently exists, which are felt to be a grievous burden not only by the pupils, but by the masters as well.

Mr. James Paterson took the opportunity to reply to the critics of his scheme, pointing out to begin with that the questions in the Federation circular went beyond what was in his paper. He then took up and replied to the objections urged against his scheme of provincial schools of pharmacy and State-aid for them, taking the Glasgow objections as typical. The sum and substance of Mr. Paterson's reply was that at present the professions and some trades (*e.g.*, plumbing) get Government aid through Universities and technical colleges in the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to carry on their business, and pharmacy should get the same.

The Office-bearers

appointed for 1902–3 were:—President, Mr. Andrew Craig Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Giles; Treasurer, Mr. James Paterson; and Secretary, Mr. John Cruickshank, 42 George Street, Aberdeen.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting held at the Association's Rooms on March 6 presided over by Mr. J. Wicliffe Peck, a lecture was delivered by Professor J. Norman Collie on

Phosphorescence.

The lecturer illustrated his subject with several very beautiful examples of phosphorescence. Phosphorescence is light without heat, the best-known example being, perhaps, the luminous acid-vapours due to the slow oxidation of phosphorus, from which the term phosphorescence is derived. Many organic substances are phosphorescent, also certain plants—the flower of the calendula which, after sundown, gives out a faint light in the dusk. It is very brilliantly seen in dead wood, due to oxidation as it decomposes. The firefly and glow-worm are also phosphorescent, as also many animal substances and animalculæ which occasion the phosphorescence seen on the surface of the sea. Some substances become phosphorescent when slightly heated, and others when cooled down. A feather, when plunged into liquid air, becomes luminous, and its outline can be clearly seen in a darkened room.

Professor Collie then referred to the phosphorescence of such substances as barium sulphide and strontium sulphide, and proceeded to speak of what has been done in the subject through the utilisation of Röntgen rays and Hertzian rays, which set up in solids and gases subtle forms of energy which give out light and phosphorescence. He then demonstrated the effect of electric-vibrations on a tube of nitrogen. Next he placed in a large glass beaker of water acidulated with sulphuric acid a vacuum-bulb connected to an induction-coil. A minute quantity of quinine sulphate was added to the water and the electric-current switched on. As it dissolved the quinine became iridescent and diffused itself through the solvent. The quantity was so minute that, said the lecturer, the phosphorescence is probably due to quinine in a gaseous state.

Experiments were also made with various limestones. Lime, he said, is supposed to be always represented by the formula CaO, but the action of electricity has shown that there must be many kinds of lime having different physical structures. A limestone picked up in Belfast gave a deep orange phosphorescence; another a brilliant blue and it also imparted to a piece of uranium glass, held some distance away, a green phosphorescence. The introduction of impurities such as bismuth and copper into the lime produce still more striking colours. Shells and coral converted into lime by calcination also gave variegated colours of a beautiful hue. Silicate of lithium, a barium salt, tungstate of calcium, and oxide of alumina were subjected to electrical energy, and produced some remarkable colours. The lecturer pointed out that nothing in nature equals in depth and purity of colour the hues disclosed by the experiments. Professor Collie closed his lecture with a reference to the commercial applications of phosphorescence, stating in the course of his remarks that the light produced by incandescent mantles is due partly to phosphorescence, and the problem is to get a substance which gives the best light. Perhaps the light of the future may be generated at some central station on the Marconi system, and all that would be necessary to get light would be to hang up a suitable substance to attract the light rays; or a room might be covered with a paint which became luminous in the same way.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Professor Collie.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held on Monday evening, March 10, at the Church House, Dewsbury, Mr. W. Stead, of Heckmondwike, in the chair.

Annual Reports.

In his report, the Secretary (Mr. G. Walker) noted that two of the members had joined the Wakefield Association, and regretted that the attendances had not been kept up. Reference was also made to the recent attempt to amalgamate the West Riding Associations, and to a legacy from the late Mr. E. H. Matterson of bound volumes of trade-journals.

The President congratulated the Secretary on his report, and, alluding to the proposed West Riding Federation of Associations, said that neither himself as President, nor the Association, had been treated in this matter with the courtesy to which they were entitled. The reply from Sheffield was remarkable and significant, bearing in mind the Association from which it came. The only logical conclusion he was able to draw from it, was that local organisation as an abstract idea is all right and very proper to talk about and to read about, but it is possible to have too much of it, especially should it assume a concrete form, and not always be in complete accord with a certain select coterie having its habitat at 17 Bloomsbury Square.

Mr. Broadhead supported the President's references to the Secretary.

Mr. Pickard spoke in similar strain, and expressed the the hope that the federation proposal was not dead. If it had been propounded by an association of longer standing, such as Leeds or Sheffield, it would have been supported by all without demur.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gledhill, the Treasurer, reported a balance in hand of 2*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

The Election of Officers

was by ballot, and resulted as follows: President, Mr. R. Gledhill; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Stead and Mr Joseph Rhodes; Secretary, Mr. G. Walker; and Treasurer, Mr. Gutteridge. Mr. Stead pressed to be relieved from office, and Mr. Broadhead was elected Vice-President in his place. Mr. Gledhill returned thanks for his election.

At the conclusion of the business on the agenda, Mr. Broadhead re-introduced

The Federation Proposal.

He said that from Mr. Stead had emanated one of the most brilliant ideas ever put forward for the benefit of Yorkshire pharmacy. The scheme, if carried out, would have been of boundless good, and would have helped to consolidate them in their work, and as an educational medium. He expected that Bradford would have supported the proposal,

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and had noticed that one of the leading members of that Association wrote in a trade-paper criticising the Pharmaceutical Council for not fostering local organisation as it ought to do. Could inconsistency be carried further? He referred to the objections urged against federation, and moved

That the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association not sharing that desire for the disintegration of pharmacy which permeates all ranks of our trade, calling or profession, declines to further subscribe to the so called National Federation of Local Associations, the only use for which seems to be that its misleading title may be quoted as a bar to progressive organisation.

The 10*s.* 6*d.* they paid was a charitable 10*s.* 6*d.* It went somewhere, and they did not know what they got for it. He was not going to leave the local-federation idea alone until he had worried every Association that had refused to answer, or had given such contemptible answers, which they could not have given in anything but a conglomeration of miserable, narrow-minded pettifogginess which went under the name of pharmacy. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. N. Pickard seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Finally Mr. Stead was thanked for his services as President.

Oxford Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held on Tuesday, March 11, at the Golden Cross Hotel, Mr. C. Clayton (President) in the chair. The Hon. Secretary presented the annual report and balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, the adoption of which was moved by Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Squire, and carried unanimously. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. A. R. Burbank; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. Clayton and Mr. Jessop; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Dolbear; Committee, Messrs. Squire, Druce, Prior and Mathews.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting was announced to be held at the Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday evening to hear a paper on testing sights, by the Secretary. Our representative waited twenty minutes and nobody else put in an appearance.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held at the Old Cock Hotel on March 11, Mr. Gibson Dixon in the chair. Mr. C. Fielding read a paper on "A Pharmacist's Continental Holiday," which detailed a tour through Holland, Belgium, and Germany. He showed photographs of the various places of interest seen *en route*, and gave an account of a visit to Messrs. Bayer's works at Elberfeld, where the visitors were shown round by the inventor of somatose. It was noted that certain machines used there for dehydrating wool were made by a Yorkshire firm. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fielding. Mr. J. Russell (Wilkinson's) and Mr. Davies (Evans's) were elected members of the Association.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, March 13, for the reading of papers by students on "Starch" and on "Suitable Hobbies for Young Pharmacists," two prizes for the best essays having been offered by Mr. Pater and Mr. C. F. Carr. Mr. John Austin presided, and seven members were present besides the essayists. The competitors were Messrs. W. M. Cooper, N. Goodyear, R. Tildesley, and A. A. Walls. The awards will be made known later.

London Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held on Wednesday, March 12, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Messrs. Bunker, Burton, Bustard, Campbell, A. Cooper, Cracknell, S. Dawson, Goodall, Gulliver, Glyn-Jones, R. H. Jones, Pentney, Philp, Pickering, Pond, Truman, and Willson were present. Mr. Albert Ccoper (South Kensington) was elected Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Glyn-Jones Vice-Chairman, Mr. Pond Treasurer, and Mr. R. H. Jones Hon. Secretary.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to take steps to form a local committee in South London.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held on March 11, the President in the chair. After routine business there was a discussion on several subjects touched upon in the speeches at the recent dinner. The methods adopted in the advertising of some patent medicines were discussed, and a strong feeling existed that united action should be taken to repudiate the charges against the honesty of retailers which some advertisements imply. A proposal was made to wind up the session with a "smoker." A vote of condolence was passed and ordered to be sent to the widow and family of the late William Martindale.

Festivities.

Now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit.—*Swift.*

At a postal charge of 10*d.* we had the pleasure of receiving on Monday particulars regarding a dinner given on the eve of his 80th birthday to Dr. Enno Sander by his pharmaceutical friends at Faust's Cabin. There is nothing on the missive to show where Faust's Cabin is or who Dr. Enno Sander is, but we judge from the names that appear on the programme that St. Louis, Mis., was the scene of the revels. At any rate, the menu commenced with the lines which head this paragraph, and the first thing that followed was blue points—"left naked to mine enemies"; there was also "planked shad" and other items which one has to travel to U.S.A. to get. Also there was a toastmaster—"Albert E. Ebert, President and Historian Chicago Druggists' Association"—and the first speech was by Professor H. M. Whelpley, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who, amongst other things, said:—

Dr. Enno Sander was one of the first residents of Missouri to join the A. Ph. A., was the very first Missourian to be elected President, and is to day the oldest Missouri member both in point of age and in the service of the national society. The association has now honoured forty-nine members with the presidency; of this number four were from the city of St. Louis, and three of them, accompanied by a fellow ex-president from Illinois are present at this little gathering to-night. Mr. Toastmaster, I might continue, "like the river which flows on for ever," and not exhaust the Trojan attributes and the worthy records of him who links the present with the past. I introduce our guest to you, and, through you, to the members of this party. He is a man so popular with the fair sex that his kind nature never permitted him to break the hearts of many ladies for the sake of making a single one glad.

From which it will be seen that they do these things quite nicely out there. This was on "February 26, 6 P.M., 1902." Besides Swift and Shakespeare, the shades who did honour to the grand old man of St. Louis were Beaumont & Fletcher, Pope, T. B. Aldrich, Douglas Jerrold, Browning, Milton, Akenside, South, Wordsworth, Rowe, La Rochefoucauld, and Joanna Baillie. Had Rowland Hill been there we might have been 10*d.* in pocket.

Dispensers Smoke.

The Public and Poor Law Dispensers' Association held its second annual smoking-concert at Stone's Restaurant, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on March 12. Mr. A. C. Wootton presided, and upon his leaving, before the close of the programme, Mr. Chas. Spencer took his place. There was a large attendance of members and friends. An excellent entertainment was provided, in which Messrs. A. Kelly, R Dorrell, F. E. Stollard, P. Capps, H. Bourne, F. Vernon, W. Lamberts, C. J. New, H. V. Lewis, and G. Crawford participated. Mr. Geo. Flaxman also sang exceedingly well. Mr. Duff (the President), in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said Mr. Wootton, as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, had shown himself particularly interested

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in the well-being of public dispensers. Mr. Wootton, who was accorded musical honours, briefly replied. The evening terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Spencer, who organised the concert.

C.M.A.S. DINNER.

The first annual dinner of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society of Great Britain took place at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on March 12. Mr. C. E. Pickering was in the chair. There were twenty-five present, and the dinner was not attacked until an hour after the advertised time, saving which it was an enjoyable function. After dinner a series of toasts were given, interspersed with musical items. Mr. Cullwick proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and said that, although the Society had had many opportunities of righting the company wrong, they had been neglected. He hoped they would, however, henceforth "clean the slate" and write thereon the words "co-operation and efficiency." Mr. Webb replied. Mr. Fitzgerald proposed the toast of "The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society," and Mr. Pickering (the President) replying, explained the objects and benefits of the Society, and said that Lord Avebury was that evening engaged on Empire work at Oxford, or he would have been present at the dinner. Other toasts followed. The musical programme was supplied by Mrs. Cullwick, Miss Aitken, Miss Harper, Miss Druce, and Messrs. J. Jones, Mawdesley, and Fuller.

Royal Exchange Colonial Exhibition.

THIS Exhibition, which consists of colonial products was opened on March 10 by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London. As previously explained, the exhibits are the same that were shown at the Glasgow Exhibition last year, the idea of showing them in London being to bring the various colonial products to the direct notice of the merchants and buyers of the City. The exhibits are arranged in the ambulatory, the goods of each colony being placed together. There is not much of pharmaceutical interest, however, in the exhibition. The Canadian section contains some good exhibits of mica (dark coloured), also talc and kieselguhr. We noticed also tins of condensed milk, "Ovo" (dried eggs), and "Radnor," a mineral water. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, in the corner, has its stony gaze fixed on a fine exhibit of colonial fruits. In the Buluwayo section some samples of rubber are shown, and in a case of curios there is a ticket bearing the inscription, "Medicine-horn," but it is not apparent to which article it refers. Messrs. Johnson & Johnson have a show of chloride of gold, nitrate of silver, and precious metals, and we should mention that masses of gold (mostly made of wood) figure very largely throughout the exhibition. Admission to the Exhibition is free, but it is closed at certain times in the day, so as not to interfere with the hours of "'Change."

Business Changes.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY have opened a branch at Horsham, Sussex.

MR. E. HEMMING has opened the Trelyn Drug-stores at Briton Ferry Road, Neath.

MR B. R. COWGILL, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mrs. Cossens, 12 Church Street, Monmouth.

MR. W. E. HUMPHREY, chemist and druggist, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. T. G. Dickson at Sutton, Camb.

MR. ARTHUR F. CONRAD has purchased the branch business lately carried on by Messrs. Black & Co. at 7 Islingwood Road, Brighton.

MR. F. H. JOHNSON, chemist and druggist, late of 231 High Street, Lewisham, S.E., has purchased the business of the late Mr. A. B. Passmore at 78 Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.

THE business of the late Mr. E. P. Guest, chemist, Brentwood, is being carried on by the widow, Mrs. J. Guest.

MR. H. S. PEARMUND, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, is opening a branch pharmacy at Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. E. R. JONES, pharmaceutical chemist, has bought the branch business of the late Mr. Slack, at 7 St. Helen's Terrace, St. Quintin's Park, N. Kensington, W.

MR. E. A. HOLLOWAY has disposed of his Dulwich business to Mr. Liddle, late of Middlesborough. Mr. Holloway has also sold the Royal Standard Wine Company to Mr. Fred Tall, Plymouth.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have opened a new branch at Carfax, Oxford, and have also taken premises in High Street, Merthyr-Tydfil, Dartford, Brighton, and Worthing, which they will fit up and open in due course.

MR. CHARLES HARE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the old-established dispensing business of the late Mr. G. J. Wilding, at 29 Liverpool Road, Birkdale. Mr. Hare will personally supervise the new business, his other establishment at 10 Liverpool Road being carried on as a branch under qualified managership.

Marriages.

MICHIE—WELLS.—On March 6, at Glasgow, by the Rev R. Armstrong, M.A., Alexander Michie, chemist and druggist to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Wells Edinburgh.

WYLLIE—BUNCH.—At Edinburgh on March 8, by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, New Greyfriars', Harry Boak Wyllie, chemist and druggist, to Colina Forsyth, second daughter of Mr. J. A. Bunch, late bandmaster 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, bandmaster Q R V.B R.S.

Deaths.

ECKERSLEY.—On March 8, Mr. Joseph Eckersley, who formerly traded as a chemist at Grimshaw Lane, Middleton Junction, near Manchester. Aged 55. Mr. Eckersley died suddenly from an overdose of opium, which had been prescribed for him in small doses by his medical adviser.

GIBSON.—At Battle Hill, Hexham, on March 1, Elizabeth Judith Frances, wife of Mr. John Pattison Gibson, chemist and druggist, and mother of Mr. John Gibson, F.C.S., of Hexham. The late Mrs. Gibson took a deep and active interest in Church work in Hexham, and sympathetic public allusion was made to her death by the rector.

JONES —On February 24, Mr. Charles Henry Jones' chemist, late of 189 Breck Road, Liverpool.

MARSH —On March 10, at 6 Milsom Street, Bath, Mr. John Hoskins Marsh, of Steele & Marsh, chemists, Bath. Aged 67. Mr. Marsh had carried on business in Bath for nearly forty-five years.

SIMPSON. — On February 26, at West Kensington, W., Professor Maxwell Simpson, M.D, F.R.S. Aged 87. Professor Simpson was born at Beech Hall, co. Armagh, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. It was a meeting with the chemist Dumas in Paris, that caused him to devote himself to chemistry, and associate himself with Kolbe at Marberg, Bunsen at Heidelberg, and Wurtz at Paris for several years. From 1870 to 1890 he was Professor of Chemistry at Queen's College, Cork, retiring on a pension. Besides being a Fellow of the Royal Society, Professor Simpson was a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1857. He served for two periods on the Council, and was a Vice-President from 1872 to 1874. When the British Association met in Dublin in 1878, Professor Simpson was President of the Chemistry section.

TAYLOR.—On March 8, at Leytonstone, Mr. Thomas Willfra Taylor, aged 76, for forty-seven years with Messrs. E. Cook & Co., soap-manufacturers, Bow, E.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Disinfecting the House.

The promise which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made to the House of Commons to see whether "something could be done" towards making the House influenza-proof has been fulfilled. Last week a large number of lamps, over which were placed tin dishes containing eucalyptus oil, were seen burning in all the corridors and in the Chamber itself. From the dishes such a strong and unmistakable odour went up that even the most nervous members felt secure.



Amendment of the Midwives Bill.

The Midwives Bill is undergoing a somewhat severe handling in the Grand Committee on Law, and an amendment has been carried to the effect that no woman who is not certificated shall be entitled to sue in a court of law for her fees for professional attendance. Sir Michael Foster is one of the midwives' champions, and Sir W. B. Foster and Sir J. B. Tuke lead on the medical side.

Another Vaccination Bill.

Mr. Channing has introduced a Bill to provide that no prosecution under the Vaccination Acts shall be commenced without the authority of the Guardians.

Lymph and Blood-poisoning.

A point of some interest arises in a question put to Mr. Grant Lawson by Mr. Corrie Grant. A Mr. Essex died of blood-poisoning eleven days after vaccination, and what the hon. member desired to learn was how far back the lymph used, No. 1,538, could be traced. From the official answer it appears that some lymph was obtained by the Local Government Board from Cologne in December, 1900, and it has passed through a series of five calves in succession. The resulting lymph was that used in the case of Mr. Essex. The original lymph and that derived from it have been used in the vaccination of 264 calves, and no complaints have been received of ill effects from the use of the resulting lymph in any other case, although it has been used for the vaccination of a large number of persons. The Department cannot give precise information as to the derivation of the particular lymph obtained from Cologne, but as a rule the stock there is renewed by inoculation of the calf with human vaccine lymph.

Is Saccharin Smuggled?

In reply to a suggestion that bags of flour have been used extensively at Havre for the purpose of smuggling saccharin into the United Kingdom, the Treasury have stated that the Board of Customs have no knowledge of such alleged extensive misdoings at the continental port. Every precaution is being taken to prevent such a practice.

Colouring with Copper Salts.

I mentioned last week the recent prosecution in Halifax of certain traders for selling preserved goods stated to be coloured by the use of copper salts, and said that the attention of Mr. Long was to be called to it. The right hon. gentleman has now acknowledged receipt of the communication. As for the suggestion that a schedule of such colouring-matters as may be considered inimical to the public health should be issued for the information of traders, and another suggestion that a Bill should be introduced to give effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the use of preservatives and colouring-matter in food, it is stated that the report is under consideration, and that no announcement can be made on the subject at present. It transpires that only one or two sanitary authorities have communicated with the Local Government Board on the subject.

Dysentery and Enteric.

I understand that the report of the commission of experts appointed to inquire into the causation, pathology, and modes of prevention of dysentery, and its connection, if any, with enteric fever, is now completed, and will be placed in the hands of the printers forthwith.

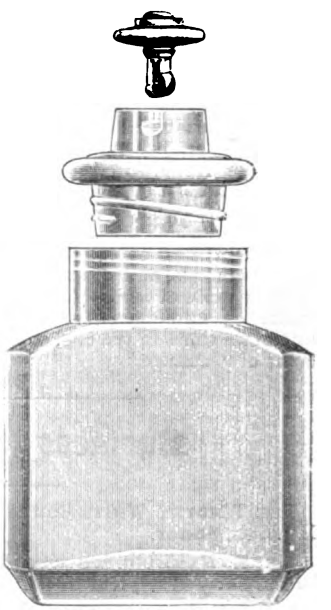
Trade Notes.

The Chemists' Exhibition is to be held in Manchester from June 3 to 6. Full particulars regarding it may be obtained from the Manager, 44 Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.

The Tubor Filter, introduced by the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), 121 Oxford Street, W., at the beginning of the year, has been purchased by the Government for the use of the troops in South Africa.

Brompton Hospital Cough Lozenges.—We answered a legal query last week which gets an annotation this week from Messrs. John Richardson & Co. (Limited), Leicester, who state in our advertisement pages that they are the only authorised makers of the lozenges referred to, and that the formula has never been published.

This Tooth-powder Bottle is unique amongst things of its kind in being made entirely of glass under a patent which Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co., 93 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have recently acquired. The bottle is made of sparkling white flint glass, and the stopper screws into it. In the stopper itself is an orifice which is closed by means of a subsidiary stopper, also made of glass, and fixing with a bayonet-catch. The shape illustrated is one of several styles that Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co. offer, and they inform us that they also make special patterns to order, reserving any special pattern exclusively for the individual firm who order it. This is an important consideration to those who adopt this bottle for tooth-powders of their own. The bottles cost 30*s.* a gross, and there should be no difficulty in getting 6*d.* for them minus the tooth-powder. Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co. have now a full stock of B. & B. cotton-wool. There was such a demand for this when they brought it to the notice of the trade a few weeks ago that they ran quite out of stock, chemists having appreciated the package as well as the fine quality and low price of the wool. It is put up in 1-oz., 2 oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. cartons, and is as thin as lint in layer, but swells out greatly when held to the fire.



The Prescot Year-book.—Mr. G. G. Hemingway, chemist and druggist, who commenced business in Prescot a year ago, has got out a very interesting "Year-book" for local distribution. A feature is made of local information and

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history, many illustrations of the noted men and conspicuous features of the landscape being introduced. The business side is not neglected, a price-list being prefaced by a vigorously-worded protest against the use of quack medicines and the ways of unqualified drug-stores. The year-book has made an excellent start.

Eucalyptus Oil.—Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E, send us a sample of eucalyptus oil, B.P., which analysis shows to be of high quality. The oil contains, according to an average analysis of five cases, 64 per cent. of eucalyptol, has a sp. gr. of 0 920, an optical rotation of −5'22, and is free from phellandrene. We have no particulars of the price of the oil, but this can be obtained by applying to the firm.

The Illustrated Price-list published this week by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), Southwark, S.E., contains a large number of new items amongst their packed pharmaceuticals for retail sale by chemists. The list includes anti-obesity pills, ball-floor polish, balsam of horehound, camphor ice, carbolic disinfecting powder, carbolic liquid dentifrice, chilblain ointment, comp. syrups of prunes and figs (new design), ext. malt (new design), ext. malt and cod-liver oil, eau de Cologne dentifrice, fullers' earth, hair-dye, hæmorrhoid ointment, pig powder, malted glycerophosphates, musk-scented oatmeal, quinine and iron tonic, quinine wine (new design), rennet powder and essence, saline (new design), seidlitz powder (new design), sylvozone, toilet lanoline, toilet paraffin, and toilet soaps (new designs). Examination of the illustrations shows that the articles are put up in tasteful and appropriate styles. Thus, the anti-obesity pills are in a little phial that goes in the vest-pocket; the extract of malt and malt with cod-liver oil are obtainable in four distinct styles of labels and cartons, all being artistic and original in design. Chilblain ointment is put up in boxes, and the hæmorrhoid ointment in collapsible tubes with anal pipe. Besides the medicinal and household specialities the list contains numerous examples of toilet preparations and perfumery, most of them being beautifully illustrated with half-tone blocks, and it concludes with a concise list of toilet soaps, with photographic reproductions. A copy of the list will be sent post free to any *C. & D.* subscriber who sends for it.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 5, 1902.)

Device (the essential particular); for an embrocation. By Susannah Marian Helmore, 47 Munster Road, S.W. 237,127 and 236,299.

"Beetawline" (no claim for "Beatall"); for vermin-destroyers. By R. L. Snow, 1 Fell Street, Wood Street, E.C. 243,072.

"Yam-Ga"; for a vermin-killer. By Lorimer & Co. (Limited), Britannia Row, Islington, N. 243,316.

"Resa"; for medicines in Class 3. By W. F. Reid, Fieldside, Addlestone, Surrey. 243,009.

"Neurilla"; for a medicine. By the Dad Chemical Company (Incorporated), 105 Chambers Street, New York City, U.S.A. 242,801.

"St. Edmund's Oil" ("St. Edmund's" the essential particular); for an oil. By E. Tennant & Co., 183 Wollaton Street, Nottingham. 243,063.

"Gaduol"; for chemicals. By Merck & Co., University Place, New York City, U.S.A. 243,265.

Pyramid device and the word "Pyramid"; for glycerin. By J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington. 243,276.

"Varatos"; for an ointment. By the Varatos Company, 23 College Hill, E.C. 243,589.

"Palmos"; for photographic apparatus. By Carl Zeiss, 29 Margaret Street, Regent Street, W. 243,262.

"St. Bruno," "Tabs," "Beeswing," "Midnight," and "St. Ino"; for indiarubber and guttapercha goods. By Ogdens (Limited), Boundary Lane, Liverpool. 243,858, 243,861, 243,864, 243,870, and 243,873.

"Marapi"; for foodstuffs. By J. Travers & Sons (Limited), 119 Cannon Street, E.C. 243,306.

"Tasric"; for baking-powder. By the Liverpool Chemical Company (Limited), 51 Stanley Street, Liverpool. 243,942.

"Volka"; for mineral and aërated waters. By R. White & Sons (Limited), Camberwell, S.E. 243,159.

Device (the essential particular) of a flame, and the word "Ignis"; for solidified oils for heating. By Jacob Widmer-Ackermann, 16 Haldenbachstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland. 242,913.

"Erimus"; for goods in Class 47 and perfumery and toilet-articles. By A. Hinton & Sons, South Street, Middlesborough. 242,292 and 242,293.

"Pop Corn"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 242,488.

Personalities.

Mr. James Horlick, of Cowley Manor, Cheltenham, and the inventor of Horlick's malted milk, has been appointed High Sheriff of the county of Gloucestershire.

Mr. W. W. Robinson has taken up the London representation of Messrs. Barrett & Elers (Limited), of the Carbonic-acid Gas Works, Dace Road, Old Ford, E.

Mr. F. Heap has been appointed resident representative in Scotland to Messrs. S. Claber & Co. (Limited), manufacturers of specialities for soap makers and perfumers, Manchester.

Mr. John C. McDougall, who has been appointed Chairman of the London County Council, was formerly an active member of the well-known firm of disinfectant and sheep-dip manufacturers, Messrs. McDougall Brothers (Limited), Mark Lane, E C.

Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., F.L.S., has just been unanimously elected President of the Natural History Society of Northamptonshire, a Society which he founded when resident in that county. His predecessors in the chair include Lord Lilford, the well-known ornithologist, the Rev. Canon Saunders, and Sir Herewald Wake, Bart. Mr. Druce has just completed the "Flora of Northamptonshire" for the Victoria County History, and is to take a holiday in Sicily.

In connection with the death of Mr. Wm. Rathbone, Liverpool, Sir John Brunner gives the *Times* an interesting bit of reminiscence. It had been stated that Mr. Rathbone was first the pupil of the Rev. John Brunner, and later of Mr. Charles Voelcker, of San Domingo House. Sir John Brunner's father, who, like Mr. Voelcker, was a pupil of Pestalozzi, came to England in 1832, to enter into partnership with Mr. Voelcker at San Domingo House, remaining there till his marriage in 1835, when he established another school at St. George's House, also at Everton, then the fashionable suburb of Liverpool, retiring in 1863. The friendship between Mr. Rathbone and Sir John's father remained close and warm until the latter's death; and Sir John recalls with pleasure and gratitude how, in 1888, he became in turn, in political matters, Mr. Rathbone's pupil. In that year he met in the House of Commons, besides his late friend, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Sir Charles Tennant, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, and Sir James Stansfeld, all of them old pupils of his father.

Mr. Roberts, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. Guy (late Brisley) at Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

The oldest-established business in Camberwell—that of Mr. Presbury (Messrs. Moody & Catterns) at 93 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.—has been closed.

According to the first Glasgow directory, published privately by a certain enterprising Mr. Jones in 1787, "laboratory shop" and "laboratory" were already euphemisms for "druggists' shop" and the genteel "chymist" was beginning to oust the plebeian "druggist."

The Light Side of Shop Life.—Extract from a letter received by a chemist from a country customer: "The air is very embrasing here, but my hasma is very bad. I think my lights (lungs) must be water-logged, and my heart off the plumb (perpendicular). Please send me some of the stuf to burn, the same as the house next door got to smoke out the tubes."

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Importation of Butyl Alcohol.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to inform you, with reference to the inquiry in your letter of January 10 last, that the subject of the position of Butyl and Propyl Alcohols with reference to the spirit duty has been under their consideration, and that, subject to test in the laboratory of the Department, it has been decided not to treat these articles as liable to duty upon importation into the United Kingdom.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Custom House, London, R. Henderson.
March 10.

Glasgow.

Sir,—I do not quite understand why Mr. Sutherland, for whose opinions I have always had great respect, is publishing all this information regarding the inner workings of the Glasgow pharmaceutical community. Various hints have been dropped in the "Glasgow Notes" of the *C. & D.* recently regarding the probability of an English Cutting Company making an attack on Glasgow, and the most recent rumour would indicate that this matter has gone beyond the proportions of mere menace. If recent rumours are true it is possible that Mr. Sutherland's letters are not altogether unconnected with this rapid development of matters. I think it not unlikely, however, that the English company which tackles Glasgow will find its Moscow. Pharmacy in Glasgow differs very greatly from pharmacy in the midlands, and I imagine it will not be easy for a harassed Drug Company to eke out precarious dividends by dealing in fancy goods, stationery, and carpet bags. This sort of thing may do well enough in districts where chemists deal mostly in paints and oils, but it would hardly work in Glasgow. Meanwhile I would counsel Mr. Sutherland, and those associated with him, to thoroughly organise the chemists of Glasgow, hold regular meetings, shorten hours, and beyond everything else make no effort to stiffen the prices of patents. These cutting firms rely almost entirely on patent cutting, and have always done so. Chemists everywhere must be prepared to sell patents without profit. The loss to pharmacy which is bound sooner or later to follow a stiffening of patents prices can never be made up by the gain of a penny here and twopence there. Of course if prices are stiffened by such an institution as the P.A.T.A., that is a different matter, but no community of chemists can afford to come to private arrangements. In this matter, also, the Glasgow chemists must act as a united body. No firm is so large, nor is any business so small, as to be able to stand alone without damaging the whole community. Let chemists always remember that one great foothold these stores have always taken every advantage of has been disunion and apathy amongst chemists. The main plank of the stores platform, however, has always been the price-list. Now I think this can be met by chemists. A price-list might be published by the Glasgow Association, and each chemist might be supplied with as many copies as he is willing to pay for, with his name outside. Chemists outside Glasgow would, I am sure, take advantage of this by also supplying themselves with price-lists. Patents would have to be put in at the lowest stores prices, and other articles quoted as in stores lists. I hope this idea will not be allowed to drop, as I am quite certain of the advantage which would be reaped by chemists were Glasgow and district flooded with these price-lists. It will serve no good purpose for one or two firms to publish price-lists. To be effective they must be issued by every chemist in Glasgow and strictly adhered to. Chemists must not think that because this company is little known in Glasgow it can do little harm. If chemists take vigorous action now it can do little harm, but if they wait for the pinch they cannot recover lost ground. Let chemists remember that the people who snivel about giving a fair living wage to chemists will have no compunction at all about turning them, their wives and children, on the street penniless, if it is possible The only hope chemists have, so far as I can see, for final emancipation from this kind of injustice rests in the power of the Pharmaceutical Society to hold its ground for five or six years more. There are practically no lads entering pharmacy now, and if the Society holds its own, qualified assistants will be in a position to ask not only a fair wage, but a wage which will break the backs of all these unqualified pirates whose presence in the field of pharmacy constitutes one of the grossest injustices of the present day. James Reid.

Dumfries, March 10.

"Hebenon" = Eibenbaum.

Sir,—In the summary of Mr. J. G. Sclater's interesting address, "The Pharmacist in Literature," in the *C. & D.*, November 9, 1901 (page 785), I find the curious suggestion—entirely new to me—that "the poison poured into the ear of Hamlet's father is supposed to be the juice of the tobacco-plant, which was held in great disrepute in Shakspere's time." Now, though Shakspere was not specially punctilious in the matter of the unities, he could scarcely have been guilty of the anachronism of representing tobacco—first introduced into Europe within his own memory—as known in ancient Denmark. Moreover, "hebenon" is a specific term which I do not think can be shown to have ever been applied to tobacco. In Mr. Leo Grindon's "Shakspere Flora" (1883) the subject is considered. Mr. Grindon has high qualifications both as botanist and philologist, and his explanation seems to be the true one. He identifies "hebenon" with the yew (*Taxus baccata*), which is well known to toxicologists as containing a specific poison (*vide* Taylor). Mr. Grindon says: "Though the juice of the sweet and viscid berries is not harmful, the seeds of the yew and the leaves are deadly poison." After reminding us that "slips of yew" form one of the ingredients of the witches' hell-broth in *Macbeth*, he writes: "What kind of liquid poison Shakspere intended by 'hebenon' has been a subject of much conjecture, opinions oscillating chiefly between 'henbane,' and poisons in general, those who hold the latter view overlooking the minute description of the symptoms and pathological results. The word in question is a varied form, not of 'henbane,' or, as some suppose, of 'ebony,' but of the name by which the yew is known in at least five of the Gothic languages; the name which appears in Marlowe, Spenser, and other writers of the Elizabethan era as 'hebon'—

> In few, the blood of Hydra Herne's bane,
> The juice of hebon, and Cocytus' breath,
> And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.
> —*Jew of Malta*, iii. 4—

and which in the First Quarto itself is spelt hebona. 'The yew,' says Lyte, translating Dodoens, 'is called in high Dutch ibenbaum, and accordingly, in base Almaigne, ibenboom. . . . This tree,' he goes on to say, 'is altogether venomous, and against man's nature. . . . Such as do but only sleepe under the shadowe thereof become sicke, and sometimes they die' (*Herbal*, 1578). The extract is used, he says further on, 'by ignorant apothecaries, to the great perile and danger of the poor diseased people' (p. 768). From the latter sentence we may gather how the murderer was enabled to possess himself of the deadly juice, which he is not to be supposed as preparing with his own hands, but as procuring from one of the herb-doctors who kept it for sale. Why Shakspere should say 'hebenon' instead of 'yew' does not appear, nor does it signify. The scene being laid at Elsinore, perhaps he was careful to employ a word believed or known to be Danish." The author adds the following footnote: "The above teaching as to the true sense of 'hebenon' has been before my pupils for at least twenty-five years. It was with great pleasure that I saw my views confirmed in the report if a paper read by the Rev. W. A. Harrison before the London Shakspere Society, May 12, 1882."

Yours, &c.,

Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 25. R. Coupland Harding.

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Lapis Infernalis.

SIR,—I appear to have written in my letter of last week that Brookes gives the name *Lapis infernalis* to caustic potash. I should have said—as the context shows—to lunar caustic. Yours, &c.,

C. C. BELL.

The Saccharin Patents.

SIR,—Referring to our interlocutory motion before Sheriff Campbell Smith, at Dundee, mentioned in your last issue, which was dismissed on the ground of want of specification, we immediately gave notice of appeal. Since then the defendant has, through his solicitors, offered to give an undertaking not to infringe again our patents during their existence, and to pay an agreed amount for expenses, &c. This offer we have accepted.

Yours faithfully,

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED).

165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., E. COLLARD.

March 11.

Solubility of Liquorice-juice.

SIR,—I notice in the last issue of your journal that you give the results of a number of analyses of selected samples of liquorice-juice. These are fairly in accord with my own experience, with the exception of the last figure, which is stated as follows:—Soluble in water, 21 to 31 per cent. I have found commercial samples to contain soluble matter from 50 to 70 per cent., and at present have a sample before me which yields 73 per cent.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, March 11. H. WIPPELL GADD.

"Propiol as a Trade-mark."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial note on above subject in your issue of March 8, we beg to point out that we acquired proprietary rights to the term "propiol" before any reference appeared in the trade or professional papers in this country. "Propiol," being the essential particular of the term "nitro-propiol," we can and will prohibit any firm or firms from damaging our trade by illegally describing their goods as "propiol" or "nitro-propiol."

Yours faithfully,

83 Upper Thames Street, E.C., F. WILLIAMS & Co.

March 11.

B.Sc. Pharm.

SIR,—With reference to the proposed Scotch degree in pharmacy, I take it that Mr. Tocher's scheme consists in simply getting the University authorities to include materia medica and pharmacy in the choice of subjects at the final B.Sc., the other examinations being unchanged. The scheme, therefore, is worthy of all support, excepting the suggestion to call the degree "B.Sc. Pharm." Why the "Pharm." I am at a loss to understand. In fact, such an appendage would lower the value of the degree, although the examination in the new subjects would be probably more difficult. I am sorry that one or two of the pharmaceutical councillors are inclined to discourage the scheme, apparently for the reason that it might place the English students at a disadvantage, but this could easily be counteracted by getting the English Universities to follow suit. It is manifestly unfair for a pharmacist not to be able to turn his knowledge of pharmacy and materia medica to account in working for a degree. There need be little fear of this change affecting the Major examination, as those men who went in for their degree would certainly take their Major at the same time, the work being then practically identical.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. HUGHES, Int. B.Sc. Lond., Ph.C.

Bristol, March 11.

The "Volunteer Compounder's Hard Case."

SIR,—This matter was very well put by a correspondent in your issue of March 8, and his letter should arouse more than passing interest, especially amongst those civil men who not long ago might have told the same tale. The difficulty of obtaining one's discharge from the R.A.M.C. can only be understood by those who were, or are, Volunteers in the ranks of that corps. Civil compounders seemed to have all along a greater amount of trouble than the ordinary Volunteer in this respect. "Regimental" orderlies could always be obtained from the various convalescent camps, and I may say in passing that these regimental orderlies did their work in a satisfactory manner, and must have been a very good addition to the R.A.M.C., as many of the hospitals would not have got along at all without such assistance. Compounders, of course, could not be thus recruited, and details had to be sent from Cape Town or other base up to such hospitals as required them. The terms of enlistment read so glibly that hardly any of us anticipated any difficulty in getting away at the end of the year. The conditions read, as well as I can remember, short service, "for twelve months, or the duration of the war." It is surely a grievance that the latter clause should have been so much pressed into service, and the twelve months allowed to extend into eighteen months, and in some cases almost two years. I am sure there was not one among us but served the first year with pleasure, and felt that we owed our country so much for patriotism's sake, but when the second year began to drag along wearily, wearily, everyone got fed-up, and began to wonder what species of madness it was that made us volunteer. If any arrangement had been made by which men might have been sent home for a short furlough, very few of us would have objected, if asked, to do a few months extra. One or two Volunteer companies seemed to have been allowed home shortly after having twelve months in the country, but compounders were at a disadvantage in this that they had not any representative unit to look to, seeing that they hail from everywhere in the Empire. It would have been a kindness that would be reciprocated, when the assistant of to-day becomes the master of to-morrow, if the Pharmaceutical Society had made some attempt to get the R.A.M.C. to recognise us in some way. No doubt we would have been much better treated, and would have had a proper rank accorded us, instead of seeming like an excrescence on the R.A.M.C. Perhaps matters will be improved when compounders are required for another campaign.

Yours faithfully,

LATE COMPOUNDER R.A.M.C. (174/14.)

Is Ragweed in Requisition?

SIR,—One of the *British Medical Journal* young men, commenting on some works on rhinology, speaks airily of the "injection of extract of ragweed."

Certain varieties of *Ambrosia* are used in America, I believe, to check mucous fluxes, but I am not aware that the remedy is known to British pharmacy. Should it be in general use, perhaps some of your correspondents will enlighten my ignorance, as one should know something about a substance so glibly described. Yours truly,

Dublin, February 22. L.P.S.I (159/38)

Dispensing Notes.

Why is This?

SIR,—The following formula has been dispensed by me for a local doctor. He says it produces frequent diarrhœa. Can you account for this effect? Individually the ingredients are not purgative. Perhaps the mixture produces a compound that is so:—

Phenazoni	gr. v.
Sodii salicyl.	gr. x.
Sodii bromid....	gr. xx.

M. Ft. pulv.

ULSTER. (157/60)

[The phenazone salicyate which is formed may irritate the intestines and thus cause diarrhœa, especially if the powder is taken frequently and the patient is weak.]

Replies.

SIR,—The formation of deep-purple iron salicylate in R. H. A.'s first mixture seems impossible. I have made an otherwise presentable and homogeneous mixture by adding the tinct. ferri last, having previously thoroughly suspended the salicylic acid (thrown out on mixing soda salicylate with the quinine dissolved in HBr.) with pulv. trag. comp. It is

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evidently a case in which the prescriber should be consulted if possible.

I have been unable to obtain the dark product G. H. A. speaks of in dispensing the lotion, but find that the slightest trace of iron brought in contact with it has the effect complained of. The experience of others would be interesting.

CHAS. FLINT.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

153/25. *P. F.*—(1) There is no more comprehensive receipt-book published than "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (2) A 1-per-cent. veratrine-ointment contains a poisonous vegetable-alkaloid, and falls into the Poisons Schedule. (3) Tonic Hair-cream:—

(*a*)	Crem. smygd.	...	...	℥j.
	Glycerin	...	...	♏j.
(*b*)	Ol. amygd.	...	...	♏vj.
	Lanolin.	...	...	ʒss.
	Otto rosæ	...	...	♏vj.
(*c*)	Tinct. canthar.	...	...	♏ij.
	Aquæ	...	...	℥iij. ♏vj.

Make *a* and *b* in separate mortars and gradually add *b* to *a*, then stir in *c* little by little.

(4) Soothing Skin-cream for infants' skin:—

Lanoline	...	...	...	℥ij.
White vaseline	...	...	...	℥ij.
Boric acid	...	...	...	♏j.
Oil of sweet almonds		...	...	ʒss.
Otto of roses	...	...	...	♏v.

Mix.

153/36.—*Radix* is a Birmingham man, living there too, and he writes to us as follows:—

Kindly inform me *per* your valuable paper, the *C. & D.*, whether the Birmingham University accepts the Durham matric. in lieu of its own matric.? I have written to the Birmingham University myself, and they reply that they believe they do; this is vague and indefinite, hence I am writing to you for a definite answer, as, no doubt, they would give you one in virtue of the high scientific character of your journal.

A letter like this is one of the little pleasures which fall to pharmacists who edit journals of pharmacy. They imagine that if they were in Birmingham they would step round to the 'Varsity (the proper word, we believe) and have the matter settled in five minutes or less, but since we are not in Birmingham and "Radix" is, we leave it to him to interview the 'Varsity authorities. He may, at least, ascertain what are the foundations of their belief.

113/31. *R. W.*—Children's Powders.—The doses of your formula (pulv. antimonialis 2, hydrarg. subchlor. 2, pulv. sacch. alb. 12) would be adjusted as follows:—

Two to four months...	gr. iij.
Four to six months	gr. ivss.
Six to ten months	gr. vj.
Ten months and upwards	gr. x.

150/53. *Crumpsall.* — Liquid Coffee.—See *C. & D.*, January 4, page 29.

152/46. *Gardner.*—(1) The Lighting-cleanser is an excellent article for cleaning cloth. It is made as follows:—

Castile soap	...	...	...	℥iv.
Boiling water	...	...	...	Oij.

Dissolve and add when cold—

Strong solution of ammonia			...	℥viij.
Ether	...	...	...	℥ij.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	℥iv.
Oil of citronella	...	...	...	♏ss.
Water to	...	...	...	Cong. j.

Mix.

(2) Ringworm-lotion for Cattle. A solution of sodium hyposulphite, 4 oz. to the pint, is the best general lotion for this purpose.

146/37. *E. E. S.*—Blue-black Ink:—

Blue Aleppo galls	...	...	...	℥ivss.
Bruised cloves	...	...	...	℥j.
Water	...	...	...	Oij.
Iron sulphate	...	...	...	℥iss.
Methyl blue	...	...	...	♏j. ♑j.

Exhaust the galls and cloves with the water, filter the product, add the iron sulphate previously dissolved, and lastly, the aniline dye

146/13. *Zeta.*—(1) Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.—You do not say which of the half-dozen formulæ in the DIARY you have tried. Our experience is chiefly with No. 2 (page 529), and we find it keeps a reasonable time. (2) Metol-quinol Developer (one solution):—

Metol	50 gr.
Quinol...	40 gr.
Sodium sulphite	1 oz.
Sodium carbonate	1 oz.
Potassium bromide	25 gr.
Water to	20 oz.

Dissolve.

150/45. *B. & Co.*—(1) Horse-colic and Inflammation Draught:—

Ether rect.	...	...	...	℥ss.
Tr. opii	...	...	...	♏vj.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	♏j.
Tr. asafetidæ...		...	...	℥ss.
Ol lini ad	...	...	...	Oss.

M. Ft. haust.

Give at one dose, and repeat in an hour if necessary.

(2) Horse Cough-powders:—

Pulv. camphoræ	...	...	...	ʒiij.
Potass. chlorat.	...	...	...	ʒiss.
Pulv. fol. belladon.	...	...	...	℥iss.
Pulv. anisi	...	...	...	℥ij.

Divide into twelve powders. Give one twice a day in the food.

12/2. *Setay.*—Violet Hectograph Ink as your sample:—

Methyl-violet...	...	...	...	℥ij.
Spirit	...	...	...	℥ij.
Water	...	...	...	♏vj.

Mix.

159/11. *A. H. B.*—Ol. menth. pip. ang. improves with age.

63/35. *R. P. S.*—What do you mean by ordinary wool-fat? If the commercial suint, it is not suitable for making adeps lanæ. The principle of the lanolin patent was to separate the natural wool-fat from the soapy wool-washings by centrifugal action. The fat was thus obtained free from the soap-fat, and was put through an elaborate process of solution and purification which cannot be carried out economically on the small scale.

156/23. *Bernardo.*—Hindoo Hair-dye.—Add the ammonia solution until the precipitate dissolves. The copper sulphate is chiefly colouring.

157/5. *S. G.*—Commercial Citrate of Lime contains, in addition to the true salt, a certain amount of magnesium, with excess of lime and often other salts of lime. The estimation of the citric acid and the excess of lime usually suffices for the examination of this substance. For this purpose 5 grammes is dissolved in a known quantity of standard HCl, kept gently boiling for a short time, cooled, and titrated with standard alkali. Further, the excess of lime (or chalk) can be calculated. To determine the amount of citric acid, a known weight of the sample is ignited, the ash boiled with standard acid, and the liquid titrated with alkali. The acid used corresponds with the chalk as free calcium carbonate, and that produced by ignition of the organic salts. By retitrating the result found for free chalk the equivalent of the organic acids is found. This, however, returns all the organic acids as citric acid; if greater accuracy is needed, the citric acid must be first precipitated from hydrochloric-acid solution, but this is seldom necessary.

99/74. *A. G. L.*—Your sample of Rheumatism-powder appears to be a deteriorated specimen of powdered cinchona.

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130/31. *Lex.*—**Distemper Mass for Dogs.**—The following contains the chief ingredients of the sample you send:—

Powdered soap	15 parts
Powdered jalap	10 parts
Powdered aloes	5 parts
Tartar emetic	1 part
Powdered liquorice	15 parts
Glycerin to make a mass	

A piece weighing from 40 to 60 gr to be given for a dose once a week.

7/58. *Sefton.*—A village with 340 houses and 1,300 inhabitants will give a chemist a rather poor living, as 2,435 persons to the chemist is the normal condition at present, but that does not reckon the stores. The venture should, however, be a good waiting one, and with smart business methods the 1,300 may do wonders. We have seen a good business in a smaller place.

153/18. *Devoniensis.*—The sample of Tooth-powder made in Paris has the following composition:—

Pulv. saponis alb.	ʒj.
Pulv. iridis	ʒss.
Magnes. carb. pond....	ʒj.

Misce bene.

155/19. *J. C. R.*—**Books on the Management of Babies.**—Mrs. Langton Hewer's "Our Baby" (Wright & Co., 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d*); Chavasse (P. H.). "The Management of Children" (J. & A. Churchill, 2*s.* 6*d*).

159/19. *E. S. B.*—**(1) Books on Botany.**—Either Bower's "Practical Botany for Beginners" (Macmillan, 3*s.* 6*d.*) or Scott's "Introduction to Structural Botany" (Black, 3*s.* 6*d.*) will suit you. (2) We have heard Pelman's memory system well spoken of.

152/19. *Vis* has a customer suffering from a recurring swelling on the ear which discharges about once a month, and he asks what treatment should be used. [It is evident that the customer of "Vis" is suffering from an inflammatory condition of one of the sebaceous glands of the auricle. Treatment by cauterisation to be effectual would require to be sufficiently deep as would leave a permanent scar. An ointment with vaseline basis containing a drachm of precipitated sulphur to the ounce should be applied every evening before going to bed by means of a fine hair brush (camel's), and will probably in time favourably influence the part.]

22/2. *E. H. O.*—Your inquiry does not come within the scope of this column.

161/6. *Rani* has a customer whose finger-nails turn black and rot away, and who is afraid the affection is spreading to the toe-nails. The customer is not syphilitic, and is otherwise in good health. "Rani" asks if we can account for it. [Affections of the nails are most frequently of a constitutional nature, as in those suffering from or having a tendency to be the subjects of pulmonary or rheumatic diseases, eczema, psoriasis, &c., less commonly a merely local disease as in ringworm of the nails. Most cases require long, careful, and skilled treatment, and even then the results are not always satisfactory. In this particular case we presume that the by no means rare condition "ringworm of the nails" can be excluded as similar conditions are present in the nails of the toes. The customer should try unguentum acid. salicylic. for a time, and if that fail unguentum sulphuris, keeping in either case the nails short and applying the ointment under the nail at the tip and under the skin at the root. If after two or three weeks' trial no improvement takes place, then a specialist on skin-diseases had better be consulted, as the probability is that some constitutional disease exists in which the affection of the nails is merely a concomitant sign.]

160/89. *Sapiens.*—**Cider preservative.**—This is, as you surmise, a mixture of sodium salicylate and saccharin (the latter in the proportion of about 1 in 20). We have not come across this mixture for cider-preservation before, but suggest that it be used in the proportion of half to a teaspoonful to the gallon of cider.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

174/34. **Address of makers of vulcanite-combs.**

169/59. **Makers of any special filter for castor oil?**

172/4. **Who makes fluid extract kyomiko (? koromiko)?**

173/70. **Name of a Bath chemist who bottles Bath water.**

174/38. **Where can lettuce shaving-cream, prepared by a New York firm, be obtained?**

Coming Events.

Monday, March 17.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. D Geddes on "Photography Applied to Illustration and Printing."

Wednesday, March 19.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 5.30 P.M. The following Papers will be communicated:—"The Absorption Spectra of Metallic Nitrates." Part I. By Mr. W. N. Hartley. "A Method of Determining the Ratio of Distribution of a Base between two Acids." By Messrs. H. M. Dawson and F. E. Grant. On "The Molecular Complexity of Acetic Acid in Chloroform-solution." By Mr. H. M. Dawson. On "The Existence of Polyiodides in Nitrobenzene-solution." By Messrs. H. M. Dawson and R. Gawler. "Nitrogen Chlorides containing the Propionyl Groups." By Mr. F. D. Chattaway. "Derivatives of *a*-aminocamphoroxime." By Messrs. A. Lapworth and A. W. Harvey. "Preparation of Sulphamide from Ammonium Amidosulphite." By Messrs. E. Divers and M. Ogawa. "Hypoiodous Acid." By Mr. R. L. Taylor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Evening meeting, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. G. F. Merson will read laboratory notes on "Collodion of Belladonna B.P.C."; "Extract and Tincture of Indian Hemp"; and "Tincture and Syrup of Tolu." Dr. Gordon Sharp, on "Is Tincture of Digitalis a Stable Preparation?" Mr. D. B. Dott, on "Extract of Liquorice."

Young Chemists' Association (Working-men's Club), Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 P.M. Impromptu discussion.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30 P.M. Exhibition of Foraminifera, by Mr. A. Earland.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association, Mather's Hotel, Dundee, at 4.30 P.M. Mr. J. F. Tocher will explain his scheme of University Education for Pharmacists. (Tea at 4 P.M.)

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. A "Smoker" will be held in the Co-operative Rooms, Glasgow Cross, at 9 P.M. Light refreshments, &c., will be served. Tickets (2*s.* each) may be had from Mr. F. Bewglas, 733 Dumbarton Road, at the local Schools of Pharmacy, or from any of the town-travellers.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C, at 8 P.M. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson on "Opto-technics."

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., at 9 P.M. Discussion on "The Stamp Act and its Difficulties," opened by Mr. Leo Atkinson.

Thursday, March 20.

Optical Society, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Conversazione.

Barnsley Chemists' Association. General meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association. Annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association., at 11 A.M. Mr. J. F. Tocher on "The Scotch Universities and Pharmaceutical Education."

Friday, March 21.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Geheimrath Professor Otto N. Witt on "Recent Developments in Colouring matters."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. Annual dinner in the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh, at 9 P.M. Tickets (4*s.* each) to be had from Mr. Peter K. Brown (Secretary), 105 Broughton Street, and members of the committee.

The dinner of the Bradford Chemists' Association, which was arranged for April 8, has been postponed to April 22.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 13.

ROYAL Exchange merchants have been considerably upset this week by the advent of petticoats to the cobble-stones, hitherto sacred to the silk-hatted fraternity. The Colonial Products Exhibition, elsewhere referred to, is responsible for the diversion. But business is so dull that the novelty is not regrettable. Cod-liver oil is the next of the important topics. The new medicinal oil is not so good as it should be, and this, combined with the short ante-Easter fishing-season, makes the speculation as to price rather keen. Cinchona sold at better prices on Tuesday. The crude-camphor market is hesitating between rise and fall, while the refined is 1*d.* per lb. dearer. The principal changes of the week are as undernoted:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, Cinchona Cod-liver oil (in London) Condurango Ergot Lycopodium Oil, lemon Pimento Thymol (in N.Y.)	Cocaine Japan wax Oil, bergamot Senega	Copper sulphate Gentian	Bismuth carb. Shellac (2nds) Sod. hyposulph.

Arrivals.

The following packages of drugs, chemicals, &c., arrived at the ports of the United Kingdom from March 5 to March 11, inclusive:—Aloes, 78 (@ Bombay); annatto-seeds, 18 (@ Colombo); asafetida, 178 (@ Aden); buchu, 13 (@ Natal); chamomiles, 10 (@ Ghent); caraway, 140 (@ Amsterdam); carbolic acid, 5 (@ Amsterdam); cardamoms, 13 (@ Bombay), 163 (@ Colombo), 16 (@ Rangoon); cassia, 130 (@ Aden); castor oil, 212 (@ Coconada), 25 (@ Leghorn), 10 (@ Antwerp); cinchona, 143 (@ Colombo), 40 (@ Valparaiso); cinnamon, 106 (@ Colombo); citronella, 13 (@ Amsterdam); cloves, 107 (@ Singapore), 30 (@ Penang), 18 (@ Colombo); cod-liver oil, 40 (@ Dromtheim), 128 (@ Aalesund), 130 (@ Bergen), 25 (@ Hambro'); copal, 1,031 (@ Hong-Kong); coriander, 220 (@ Tangier); divi-divi, 156 (@ Madras); dragon's-blood, 4 (@ Penang); essential oils, 97 (@ Messina), 7 (@ Ostend), 3 (@ Hambro), 18 (@ Catania); gambier, in cubes, 1,165 (@ Singapore); gamboge, 2 (@ Aden); gentian powder, 10 (@ Marseilles); ginger, 1,303 (@ Bombay), 167 (@ Yokohama), 1,250 (@ Hong-Kong), 81 (@ Jamaica); gum acacia, 65 (@ Suez), 23 (@ Bordeaux), 51 (@ Valparaiso), 62 (@ Grand Popo), 42 (@ Mogador), 13 (@ Singapore), 145 (@ Hambro), 517 (@ Bussorah), 284 (@ Bushire), 315 (@ Bunder Abbas), 328 (@ Lingah), 272 (@ Aden), 510 (@ Mahomerah); gum benzoin, 116 (@ Hong-Kong); gum olibanum, 47 (@ Bombay); honey, 5 (@ Malta, 44 (@ Kingston); isinglass, 4 (@ Para), 3 (@ Aden), 29 (@ Hambro); kino, 12 (@ Bombay); lemongrass oil, 100 (@ Madras); lemon-juice, 30 (@ Catania); lime-juice, 374 (@ Dominica), 12 (@ Calcutta); lime oil, 57 (@ Dominica); liquorice, 30 (@ New York), 153 (@ Catania), 53 (@ Palermo); mace, 45 (@ Bombay), 4 (@ Aden), 5 (@ Colombo); magnesia, 50 (@ Philadelphia); musk-seeds, 1 (@ Colon); olive oil, 51 (@ Leghorn), 760 (@ Malaga); 706 (@ Bordeaux), 198 (@ Marseilles); opium, 110 (@ Bushire), 23 (@ Bussorah), 3 (@ Singapore), 36 (@ Ahwaz), 10 (@ Constantinople), 55 (@ Calcutta); orange-peel, 2 (@ Singapore); pistachios, 11 (@ Marseilles); potassium cyanide, 65 (@ Paris); rose oil, 14 (@ Bombay); saccharin, 10 (@ Boulogne), 7 (@ Antwerp); saffron, 3 (@ Valentia); sandarac, 213 (@ Mogador); sarsaparilla, 3 (@ Hambro'), 5 (@ Colon); senna, 50 (@ Suez), 67 (@ Bombay), 100 (@ Alexandria); shellac, 345 (@ Calcutta); tamarinds, 10 (@ Valparaiso), 2 (@ Hambro'), 39 (@ Calcutta); turmeric, 149 (@ Bombay); vanilla, 9 (@ Colombo), 9 (@ Rouen); wax, bees', 9 (@ Grand Popo), 71 (@ Dusseldorf), 3 (@ Hambro'), 5 (@ Genoa), 13 (@ Mogador, 200 (@ Aden), 12 (@ Natal), 50 (@ Para).

Heavy Chemicals.

There is really no material change in the condition of the heavy-chemical market, either as regards general business or ruling values. Demand keeps quiet, both on home and export account, but both branches appear likely to take a turn for the better very shortly. In the home consuming trades, calico-printers, dyers, and bleachers, are all fairly busy. Paper-makers, although not overstocked with orders, are still getting through good supplies of raw materials. Soap-manufacturers find trade brisk, there being a good demand for manufacturing as well as household soaps. Potters are steadily employed, as are also carpet-manufacturers. The paint-trade is busier, and will soon be very brisk.

Sulphate of Ammonia is rather quieter, and shows a slight decline in values. Nominal quotations: Beckton, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Beckton, April–June, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Hull and London, 11*l.* 5*s.*; and Leith, 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 698 tons.

Brown Acetate of Lime moving well, and firm tone is steadily maintained. Value is a shade higher at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Benzols are lower again; 90-per-cent. at 9*d.*, and 50-per-cent. at 8¼*d.* per gal.

Lead Products continue to move off steadily. White sugar of lead 21*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Brown sugar of lead 17*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead 22*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

Barium Products.—A very firm tone is still the prevailing feature in this branch, and any decline in values is improbable. The mineral carbonate of barytes (witherite), over and above the already booked contract deliveries, is very difficult to obtain for either prompt or early delivery. Quotations are, therefore, still only nominal, and vary in accordance with the strength, quality, and package, &c. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in usual casks. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in ordinary casks, or 5*s.* per ton less in bags. Nitrate of baryta firm, with advancing tendency, 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton for crystals in casks, free on rails, and 5*s.* per ton extra for powdered. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals, 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined 70 to 75 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton, in casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes in steady request at late rates of 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton for ground, according to quantity, quality, and package.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 12.

Castor Oil.—Quay parcels of good seconds Calcutta have been selling at 2 13/16*d.* per lb. during the week, but for store parcels 3*d.* to 3 1/16*d.* is still asked. First-pressure French is held for 2 15/16*d.* to 3*d.*, second-pressure 2⅞*d.* per lb.

African Ginger.—Sales of the new crop have been made at 31*s.* per cwt. from the quay in quantity.

Chillies (Sierra Leone).—Fifty bags new crop realised 45*s.* per cwt. at auction, and 5 bags of somewhat inferior quality sold at 35*s.*, and 10 bags fine bright red 47*s.* per cwt. A further parcel of 12 bags good quality was held for 46*s.* per cwt.

Quillaia-bark.—There is still a steady demand, and values range from 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* per ton, actual business being done at 12*l.* 10*s.* for about 5 tons.

Sulphate of Copper is easier, and sales are reported at 19*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Arsenic.—The decline in this is maintained, and importers are still willing to sell at 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

Grains of Paradise.—For the small stocks remaining here importers talk of 60*s.* per cwt., but there is no evidence of further arrivals being forthcoming.

Cochin Ginger.—Forty-one bags of new crop were offered at auction and limited at 44*s.* per cwt., but no bid was elicited. The parcel was afterwards sold on private terms.

Galls.—Ten bags of Smyrna blue at auction were limited at 60*s.* per cwt, but no buyers put in an appearance.

Carnauba Wax.—The sale of 20 bags fine yellow is reported at 73*s.* per cwt.

Canary-seed.—For fine bright Turkish owners would now accept 35*s.* to 36*s.* per quarter.

Rhatany-root.—Eighteen bales of good Peruvian were offered at auction, and were ultimately disposed of at 3½*d.* per lb.

Beeswax.—The position is practically unchanged for the week, the amount of business passing being very limited.

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American Drug-market.

New York, March 4.

The market is more active, and transactions are of larger volume. Some speculative movements are in evidence.

ALOES.—Curaçoa is in demand, but buyers are not inclined to pay the prices asked. Quotations are more or less nominal, at 3½c. to 4c.

BEESWAX is tending upward owing to light arrivals from producing points. Ordinary pure yellow is quoted from 30c. to 35c.

COD LIVER OIL is advancing, and $24 to 28$ is quoted for leading brands.

BALSAM COPAIBA is firm, at 36c. to 39c. for prime Central American, and 48c. to 50c. for Para.

CITRONELLA OIL has declined to 20c. in drums owing to active competition.

ERGOT is nominally unchanged, but the market has a firmer tendency. Heavy sales have been made at 37c., presumably for speculative purposes.

GOLDEN-SEAL (Hydrastis) is easy. Spot quotations are 43c, and supplies are offered at primary centres for 46c.

IPECAC. is quiet and values nominal, at $2.50 for Rio and $1.35 for ipecac. Less than this would buy.

MANDRAKE (*Podophyllum*) is scarce on the spot, and 4½c. is an inside quotation.

MANNA is firmer in sympathy with advices from primary markets. Large flake is held at 45c., and small at 35c.

QUININE.—Domestic makers have advanced quotations to 28c., and foreign brands are expected to advance similarly. Supplies from second-hands are offered sparingly.

SARSAPARILLA (Mexican) has sold at 6½c., and more is to be had at this figure.

SENEGA is firm at the recent advance to 54c.

SERPENTARY.—Texas root is scarce, and 38c. has been paid for small lots.

THYMOL is unsettled, with quotations varying from $2.40 to $2.75.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 11.

The drug-business in general is quiet, only a very few articles meeting with interest.

AGAR-AGAR is lower, spot quotes 335m. to 331m.; forward, 310m. to 305m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is a little easier, at 12½m. to 12¼m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is very firm, and very little is offered by second-hand holders at 435m. per 100 kilos. It seems very probable that the makers will advance their prices ere long.

CONDURANGO-BARK is firm, at 112m. to 115m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES quote 480m. to 475m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is tending firmer, and shows a strong market with a fair demand. America has sent large orders and our stocks here are getting very small. Russia is not offering much, and the stocks in Spain seem to be very small. The present quotations vary from 330m. to 350m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is very firm and dearer, spot-delivery, at 460m. per 100 kilos., while Russia quotes already 470m. to 475m.

MENTHOL shows only little business, present quotation is 29m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA is dull and lower, Rio at 21½m., Cartagena at 9¾m. per kilo.

WAX, JAPANESE, is very firm and Carnauba unchanged.

OILS.—Castor oil is in better demand, first-pressing in barrels spot being held at 56m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil is firm, non-congealing oil at 78m. per barrel. Linseed is firm but quiet.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise oil is unchanged, at 10½m. per kilo. Peppermint, HGH is 8.60m. per lb.; Japanese do., 8¼m. to 8m. per kilo.; Carvol is quoted at 15m. to 16m. per kilo.; and Caraway-seed oil, 8½m. to 9½m. per kilo.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, March 13, 2.56 P.M.:—Business is fair with us. Opium is easy at $2.93; quinine, strong, at 27c. to 28c.; aconite-root, tending lower, present price 10c.; lithia, in an unsettled state at $1.25; hydrastis, firmer (48c.); Japan wax, firm at 8c.; condurango, higher (15c.); thymol has declined to $2.50; senega advanced to 58c, and ergot is firmer at 38c.

* * * *

BERGEN, March 13, 12.20 P.M.:—The official reports put the catch of cod to date at 11,023,000, against 10,379,000 same date last year, which will yield 6,317 barrels of oil, as compared with 9,831 in 1901. The market in non-congealing oil is firm at 78s. per barrel, and is rising, although the fishing is improving.

* * * *

HAMBURG, March 13, 1.15 P.M.:—Agar-agar dull, camphor still expectant, cevadilla dearer at 100m. Ergot and oil of peppermint are firm.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Crystals, 39-40°, 6¼*d.* per lb., 34-35°, 6⅛*d.*; crude, 50°, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.*, 60°, 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s* 11*d.*, 75°, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.*

ACID, CITRIC.—The price is 1*s* 0½*d.* for crystals, and a fair business for this season is passing.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Foreign crystals, 10½*d.* per lb. on the spot, English 1*d.* more.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday common St. Vincent sold at 1¼*d.* per lb.

BALSAM, PERU.—The report that the San Salvador Syndicate had advanced their price by 1m. per kilo. has not affected this market, where the balsam is offered at 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s* 6*d.* per lb., according to quantity.

BISMUTH CARBONATE again cheaper. For contract quantities of 5 cwt., the manufacturers are accepting 1*d.* per lb. less—viz., 5*s* 8*d.* per lb.

BORAX.—Crystals, 13*s.*, and powder, 14*s.* Boracic acid, crystals, 22*s*, and powder, 24*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR, CRUDE.—Following upon the rumours that the monopoly referred to in our last report had been secured by the Japanese Government, the market has this week been weaker, and there have been offers of 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. below last week's closing price. On Friday 100 piculs of Japanese (March-April) sold at 162*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, c.i.f., but the price rose to 168*s.* before the close, and on Tuesday of this week sellers were offering April-May at 160*s.* c.i.f. now 157*s.* 6*d.*

CAMPHOR, REFINED.—English refiners have advanced their prices by 1*d.* per lb., the present quotations for 1-ton lots being 2*s.* 2½*d.* per lb. for bells and flowers. German refined camphor has not been advanced, but a rise is expected daily. The market is strong, and a further advance will not be a surprise.

CARDAMOMS.—Firm; the prices for better qualities being well maintained. Lower grades slightly easier.

CASCARILLA.—New York advices state that this is becoming an exceedingly scarce article. Fine quill is selling there at 70*s.* per cwt.; second qualities at 65*s*, and stringy varieties at 50*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At the auctions on Tuesday 1,797 packages were offered, the most of them being sold at prices slightly higher than formerly. The unit is now 1 3/16*d* to 1⅝*d.*, as against 1½*d.* last sale. The kinds and quantities of bark offered and sold are shown as under:—

	Packages offered.		Packages sold.
South American cinchona	779	of which	779
East Indian cinchona	713	„	681
Ceylon cinchona	151	„	108
African cinchona	123	„	123
Java cinchona	41	„	41
	1,797		1,732

The following approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers does not include 391 packages of old import (1879, 1881, and 1882) South American bark sold without reserve, the weights not being stated:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick factory	60,040
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories	50,040
Messrs. Howards & Sons	50,009
Agents for the American factories	41,607
Agents for the Imperial factory	38,109
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	8,905
Druggists, &c.	8,650
Total quantity sold	257,360
Bought in	8,310
Total quantity offered	265,670

The prices obtained were as follows:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, medium quill and chips, 6¼*d.* to 9⅝*d.* per lb. Old import: Pitaya, at 1¾*d.* to 2*d.*; New Grenada, 1⅝*d.* to 2¾*d.*; and Cuprea, 1⅝*d.* to 2*d.*

AFRICAN.—Fair quill, 6¾*d.* per lb.; broken and chippy, 5¾*d.* to 6⅛*d.*

EAST INDIAN.—Officinalis, stem chips and shavings, good to fine, 5*d.* to 9*d.* per lb.; fair, 3½*d.* to 4¼*d.*; renewed good to fine, 5⅜*d.* to 10⅛*d.*; root, 4*d.* to 7⅛*d.*; branch, 2¼*d.* to 4½*d.* Ledgerianas,

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stem chips, 7*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb.; root, 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.*; branch, 5½*d.* to 6*d.*; hybrid, renewed stem, 3½*d.* per lb.; branch, 2½*d.* Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, fair to good, 3½*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb.; renewed, 3⅜*d.*; branch, 3*d.*; root, 3¾*d.* to 3½*d.*; mixings, 4¾*d.*

Java.—Succirubra root, 4⅜*d.* per lb.; quill, 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.*

Ceylon.—Officinalis, stem chips, 1⅜*d.* to 3⅜*d.* per lb.; branch, 2¾*d.* Ledgeriana, fine rich stem chips, 8*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb.; branch, 6½*d.* to 7*d.*

Cocaine.—The market is firm. The heavy stocks of crude alkaloid in Hamburg are well held, and as they are the chief factor indicative of a decline there is no prospect of slackening at present.

Cream of Tartar is steady at 73*s.* to 73*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for 98 per cent.

Damiana-leaves.—It is reported from the other side that American stock is exhausted. Here there is little, and the price asked is 7½*d.* to 7⅝*d.* per lb. on the spot.

Ergot is in an unsettled state, but a tendency to higher prices prevails, although sales of Spanish at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. were reported on Tuesday. We cannot trace any more at that price, and the principal holders now ask 1*s.* 7*d.* Russian is 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.*, and the Hamburg price is 1*s.* 6½*d.*, c.i.f.

Gentian.—Easier; sales have been made at 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for good sorts.

Henbane.—The condition of the English farms so far indicate that this year's crop will again be short. Higher rates for both annual and biennial leaf are already spoken of.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—Rather firmer in tone and a rise seems inevitable. The ruling price is 2*s.* 1*d.*, c.i.f.

Insect Flowers.—Stocks here are not large, and for open flowers one holder wants 10*s.* per cwt. more that we quoted last week.

Ipecacuanha.—Business in Rio has been done since the sales at up to 10*s.* for good root, and Cartagena at 4*s.* 6*d.*

Lobelia.—Stocks are becoming restricted. The latest quotations are 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. for loose sorts.

Menthol.—Little doing at 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for ordinary Japanese, and for Kobayashi 13*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Morphine.—Good business is being done just now at 4*s.* 3*d.* per oz. for hydrochloride in powder, and 4*s.* 5*d.* in Cubes. Buyers think it a good time to fill up their requirements.

Nux Vomica.—Calcutta advices, dated February 20, state that there have been inquiries from the U.S.A., but no important sales. Stocks are light. Small parcels have been sold loose at 2·11r. to 2·13r. per British maund.

Oil, Anise (Star).—The market is in a very sickening condition, forced sales of new arrivals keeping the price down to 4*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. in cases.

Oil, Bergamot.—The market is very firm, the latest price asked being 7*s.* per lb., net.

Oil, Castor.—The market is quiet. Hull made castor oils is quoted 25*l.* 10*s.* per ton for firsts in barrels, and 24*l.* 10*s.* for seconds.

Oil, Cod-liver.—At the end of last week a small parcel of new season's oil was picked up for 75*s.* per barrel, spot, but no more can be got at that figure. At the beginning of this week rumours of scarcity were freely talked about, and prices have been raised to the range of 85*s.* to 95*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., London. Business has been done at 85*s.* The statements as to unproductive fishing are exactly what usually prevail at this season, but it has to be noted that there is a cessation of fishing in Lofoten at Easter, and this will naturally affect the supplies of new oil temporarily at least. The demand this week for oil on the spot, with the scarcity of old oil and the poorish quality of most of the new, has given a justifiably firm tone to the market, but there is a tendency to exaggerate a mere temporary hesitation on the part of Norway holders into a permanent advance towards a three-figure price. Our correspondent in Bergen, who is well informed and unbiassed, writing on March 8, says:—

The cod-fisheries have this week been favoured with calm weather, and have, especially in East Lofoten, been most satisfactory. I shall therefore next week most likely be able to write you a fair progress of the statistics. The livers are, however, constantly poor, but as a continued good fishery should be able to counterbalance the deficit, the tendency of the market is decidedly calmer, if not a shade weaker. The exports of cod-liver oil from here up to date are 1,643 barrels, against 1,696½ barrels at the same time last year.

Oil, Lemon.—Dearer; for fine quality from 2*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. is now being asked.

Oil, Olive.—Firmer prices are being got for the better qualities of Lucca—viz., from 52*l.* 10*s.* to 68*l.* per tun.

Oil, Turpentine.—Unchanged, at 31*s.* per cwt.

Opium.—Good demand for all descriptions of soft. Good Karahissar sorts are selling at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. For Persian the demand is small on the spot, but large to arrive at recent prices.

Constantinople, March 7.—The only sales during the past fortnight are 5 cases "soft" at 9*s.* 3*d.*, and the market again closes very quiet, with absolutely nothing doing. Owing to continuation of the extreme mild weather—unprecedented at this period of the year—the young plants are progressing most favourably, and crop prospects are excellent at present.

Otto of Rose.—London dealers report a fair business at unchanged rates.

Podophyllum-root is strong in tone, and a fair quantity has recently been sold at 23*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Stocks are getting rather thin.

Potassium Chlorate is quiet at 3*d.* to 3⅛*d.* per lb.

Quinine.—This has been a quiet week, but after the bark sales on Tuesday there was a firmer tendency, and rumours that there will be an advance of 1*d.* per oz. These are groundless so far. The second-hand market prices for German are 1*s.* 1¾*d.* spot, and 1*s.* 2*d.* June. Sales include 10,000 oz. August delivery at 1*s.* 2¼*d.*

Seeds.—Russian *Anise* dull, at 20*s.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraway* slow, at 21*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Turkish *Canary* steady, at 38*s.* per quarter. *Coriander* sells slowly at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco, and at 16*s.* 6*d.* for English Morocco *Fenugreek* quiet, at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Linseed* firm, at 58*s.* to 61*s.* per quarter for good clean seed. Morocco *Cumin* firm, at 26*s.* per cwt., and Malta 33*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt.

Senega.—Still very firm, with imminent indications of a rise. Considerable business has been done at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., net terms. There is a talk about 2*s.* 6*d.* being an early figure, American advices still being strong.

Serpentary remains unchanged, the prevailing price being 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for good root.

Shellac.—This week's auctions contained small supplies, the total being 390 cases. Of 220 cases second orange, 35 cases sold privately at a 2*r.* decline, and the remainder were bought in at 116*s.* to 120*s.* per cwt. for livery to fair reddish TN. The Garnet was bought in, and the Button taken out. Privately the market remains steady, although quiet, with a moderate business doing on the spot, fair TN orange selling at 117*s.* to 118*s.*, cash terms.

Sodium Hyposulphite.—Cheaper. Small crystals are offered in ton lots at 7*l.* 10*s.*, net—*i.e.*, 10*s.* down.

Spices.—The market has been quiet, but steady, the only article showing any change being *Pimento*, which is rather dearer. At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* partly sold at previous quotations, dull to good washed rough at 36*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* per cwt., and bright boldish Calicut rough at 43*s.*; bold and medium native cut was bought in at 80*s.*, and medium and small at 65*s.* per cwt. Japan was bought in at 40*s.* per cwt. for rough very slightly limed. Jamaica in slack demand, and only a few lots sold; lean dark at 36*s.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*, and dull washed at 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 3⅞*d.* per lb. for fair quality, a bid of 3 11/16*d.* being made. The quotations for future delivery show no change from last week. Stems sold at 1½*d.* per lb. Fair unpicked Penang realised 6½*d.* per lb. *Pimento* in good request, and the bulk sold at 2¼*d.* per lb. for common, and at 3*d.* for ordinary to fair. Ordinary East India *Capsicums* on stalk were bought in at 15*s.* per cwt. New selected *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 60*s.* per cwt., chips at 48*s.*, and *China-cinnamon* at 25*s.* per cwt. Dusty *Cinnamon-chips* were bought in at 3*d.* per lb., and good Japan *Chillies* at 40*s.* per cwt. *Pepper* steady, grey Alleppy was bought in at 6*d.* per lb. The quotation for Singapore black is 5⅞*d.*, both for spot and shipment. Tellicherry is selling privately at 6 1/16*d.* to 6½*d.* Good fair Singapore white was bought in at 10 5/16*d.* per lb.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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LINES FOR ADVERTISERS.

The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"
Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.
It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods
in the Britains beyond the sea.
Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:
Japanese trade is worth looking after.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.
The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.
We have correspondents there who look after our interests.
Business men should make the most of the alliance.
So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned
The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

Summary.

SOME NOTICES on p. 449 interest wholesalers.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. profit is what grocers aim to get (p. 448).

ANOTHER MIXTURE OF SALTS for analysis is offered to students (p. 448).

SOME COMMENTS on the Traders in Poisons Bill will be found on p. 464.

THE latest particulars in regard to pilocarpine derivatives will be found on p. 457.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS are reported in our English News section (p. 449).

THE SALE OF COCAINE in Bengal is now restricted to chemists and druggists (p. 454).

THE LYONS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY is described by our Paris correspondent (p. 452).

AN ORDINARY RETAILER gives wholesalers a hint as to rendering monthly accounts (p. 475).

MR. INCE'S series of articles on dispensing for young pharmacists concludes on p. 458.

PARTICULARS regarding the trade in German potato-spirit are given in an article on p. 465.

A NEW FORMULA for collodion of belladonna has been devised by Mr. G. F. Merson (p. 455).

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL does not know Mr. Dobbs, has never seen him, and is not his ally (p. 474).

WE print as many replies to legal and pharmaceutical queries as we can find room for this week (p. 476).

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL is considering the advisability of meeting at a different hour (p. 457).

A FIRM has been restrained by the High Court from using "Red Drench" as the name of a preparation (p. 472).

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed through the Committee stage, and awaits a second reading in the House of Commons (p. 478).

EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP is a variable preparation. Mr. G. F. Merson suggests that the tincture should be ethereal (p. 455).

THE latest report of the bankruptcy of the Charles A. Vogeler Company is given on p. 471. The creditors get 55 per cent. of their claims.

MR. GEORGE DARROLL, a Shropshire pharmacist, has been elected President of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society. His portrait is given on p. 453.

MR. CHAS. UMNEY comments upon tr. benzoin. co., and deplores that there is no reference committee of experts to fix standards for such articles (p. 475).

TWO PHARMACEUTICAL VETERANS have died since our last issue—viz., Messrs. W. B. Randall, of Southampton, and J. de Carle Smith, of Norwich (p. 459).

MR. J. F. TOCHER has read a supplementary paper on pharmaceutical education at Dundee and Glasgow this week. The gist of it will be found on p. 470.

THE most interesting subject at Wednesday's meeting of the Chemical Society was the nitriles to which hydrocyanic acid belongs both chemically and physiologically (p. 469).

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES write explaining the position of the B. H. Cough-lozenge maker, and we point out that the title "Brompton Cough-lozenge" is trade-marked (p. 476).

AN ACTION by Mr. Allison, of Hull, against his former co-director, Mr. Foster, has been the means of eliciting some remarkable facts regarding the business with which they were connected (p. 472).

STAMPED-MEDICINE QUESTIONS were discussed by the Western Chemists' Association (of London) on Wednesday evening, Mr. Leo Atkinson leading off with an informative paper, and Mr. Glyn-Jones contributing good points (p. 467).

BUSINESS is better this week. German quinine is ½*d.* dearer "officially." Crude camphor has dropped owing to the fact that the Japanese monopoly is not complete. Lemongrass oil is lower. Pará tonka beans are dearer, and shellac is lower (p. 479).

NEXT WEEK

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published a day earlier than usual, owing to Eastertide. Advertisements for the Coloured Supplement should therefore be delivered at the office, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than Wednesday, March 26, at 4 P.M. Correspondents will also please note this.

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 25, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

The Tournament Marks.

Owing to an accident in the course of printing, the final figures of the marks obtained by "Westminster" and "Cymene" were transposed in the *C. & D.* for February 22 The correct numbers are: "Westminster," 325; "Cymene," 301.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A young soldier, named Lawrence, has been remanded at Derby on a charge of embezzling 5*l.* 12*s* 6*d.* belonging to his former employer, Mr. W. W. Harvey, chemist and druggist, 3 Ford Street, Derby.

Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., has been re-appointed public analyst for the Isle of Wight, and Mr. F. V. Dutton has been re-appointed analyst for Carnarvonshire under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

A tailor named Edward Blossom has been sent to penal servitude for six years for "ringing the changes" on various shopkeepers in Manchester, amongst the victims being the lady cashier at Messrs. Boots (Limited).

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Tenby Town Council, on March 14, the tender of Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby, for the supply of disinfectants for the ensuing twelve months was accepted.

Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, point out to us in reference to the glycerin-patent case reported last week that there were two actions, and that a decision in their favour was given in one of them.

John Turner, a Southwark laundryman, has been sentenced to twenty-one months' hard labour for obtaining by false pretences various sums of money from, amongst others, Mr. Charles Green, chemist and druggist, of Bermondsey.

A site for an open-air sanatorium has been purchased on the southern slope of Saddleback, about two miles by road from Threlkeld Station, near Keswick, by the Cumberland branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

A soldier named Ellicott was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Devizes on March 14 for stealing some bottles of lavender-water and other articles from the shop of Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, Devizes.

This week's meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held at 8 P.M. instead of the former early hour. The papers read were on "Pharmacopœia-revision," by Mr. A. C. Abraham, and on "The Refractive Index of Cod-liver Oil," by Mr. Edwin Dowzard.

Notice of appeal was given on March 12 against the recent conviction of Messrs. M. & E. Jenkinson, florists, Newcastle-under-Lyme, for selling XL-All insecticide, a compound containing nicotine, without labelling it "Poison" in accordance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act.

The students of the Imperial College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, by special order of the Postmaster-General, were permitted to inspect the batteries and other electrical apparatus in connection with and contained in the basement of the General Post Office, London, on Friday, March 14.

A young man named Evans, who had been four times previously convicted of similar offences, was sent to prison for a month by the Manchester Magistrates on March 19, for stealing a box of Krüschen salt, a preparation for rheumatism, from the shop of Mr. W. B. Capper, chemist, 21 Oxford Street, Manchester.

At the Southampton Borough Police Court last week, Walter Knowlton (26), a laboratory-porter in the employ of Messrs. Randall & Son, chemists, High Street, Southampton, was charged with stealing a number of photographic utensils and a quantity of medicines and disinfectants from his employers. When arrested (at his work) he had in his pocket a dictionary of technical terms, the property of Mr. Wilson, and he had other articles in his possession similar to those made by prosecutors. On his behalf it was contended that the fact of articles being found in his possession was not larceny, and Knowlton was discharged.

Store-prices.

In quoting the new prices of the Civil Service Supply Association (page 365) that of the "Allenburys" feeding-bottle was given wrongly. The price has been advanced from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*, according to the minimum retail price scheme recently revised by the makers, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited). Will retailers please note this correction?

Grocers and Proprietaries.

A special meeting of the Federation of Grocers' Associations was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., last week to consider the question of proprietary articles, and was attended by eighty-one delegates, who, under the presidency of Mr. Councillor Holder (Federation President), devoted some six and a half hours to an animated discussion of the subject. The crucial vote took place upon the first resolution:

That in the opinion of this Federation it is important in the best interests of the trade that mutual arrangements should be made between manufacturers and retailers to ensure proprietary articles being sold by retailers at a profit of not less than 15 per cent. on sales.

This was strongly opposed by various speakers, but was eventually carried by fifty-five votes to thirteen. Other resolutions were passed, and a new committee was appointed to carry the terms of the resolution into effect.

National Physical Laboratory.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, visited Bushy Park, Teddington, where the Prince opened the National Physical Laboratory which has been erected partly at the cost of the nation and partly by public subscription. The opening ceremony took place in the engineering building of the laboratory, under the presidency of Sir W. Huggins, President of the Royal Society; and Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Gerald Balfour (President of the Board of Trade), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kelvin, and the

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Lord Mayor of London also took part in the proceedings. In the course of an excellent and commonsense speech, the Prince of Wales said "the nation is beginning to recognise that if her commercial supremacy is to be maintained greater facilities must be given for furthering the application of science to commerce and manufacture."

Fire.

The second of three destructive fires which have occurred in Wandsworth Road within the past three weeks took place on March 12, the premises involved being those of Messrs. Jackson & Gwynn, manufacturing chemists, 289 and 291 Wandsworth Road, S.E. The factory, offices, and stores, with an adjoining bootmaker's establishment were completely gutted before the outbreak was subdued.

Birmingham Notes.

"Who works the longest hours?" is the *Mail's* absorbing correspondence of the hour, and it is regrettable to know that the pharmacist comes very near the top.

At an inquest held recently on a child, six months old, who died after vaccination in four places, Dr. Robinson, said that the cold-cream which had been applied had produced violent inflammation!

The saltpetre-prosecution at Aston (see Legal Reports) should act as a timely warning to pharmacists, for there is said to be a considerable quantity of sodium nitrate being sold in the city under the name of saltpetre.

Alderman Clayton's proposal for housing the workingmen citizens was described at the Council-meeting on March 11 as "erotic, neurotic, and tommyrotic!" Notwithstanding this learned denunciation the Council passed the vote.

At Walsall a runaway horse broke the window of the shop of Mr. J. O. Morris, chemist and druggist, and did much damage to the stock and goods displayed in the window. It eventually extricated itself, and renewed its flight, but was stopped before it had committed any further mischief.

The grocers, like the pharmacists, are enduring a period of great tribulation. They have formed a Midland Council of Grocers' Associations, with the object of focussing the opinions of the various Associations on trade questions, and of rendering assistance to the Federation in regard to the proprietary-article question.

Miss Rosamond Southall, daughter of Mr. A. Southall pharmaceutical chemist, takes a deep interest in girls' clubs and in a paper on the subject, which was read on March 15 she explained how difficult it is to deal with some of the members. One girl, when told about the text "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow," suggested that she should use Sunlight soap.

The shop and premises of Messrs. MacIsaac & Co., chemists, Hagley Road, were offered for sale by auction on March 13, when with difficulty a few bids were squeezed from the small audience, and the lot was eventually withdrawn at 1,750*l*, the reserve not having been touched. Pharmacy had three representatives—Mr. McLanachan, the tenant, and two others.

Regret will be felt by many pharmacists at the death, at the early age of 33 years, of Mr. Edward A. Warmington, Ph.D., F.I.C., public analyst of Dudley, and formerly Dr. Tilden's assistant when he was in the Chair of Chemistry at the 'Varsity. It occurred on March 11 at 21 Church Road, Moseley. Dr. Warmington was in partnership with Mr. Vaughan Hughes, and had only recently been married.

Mr. George Hull, a well-known drysalter and colour and varnish maker, died on March 15. A Londoner by birth, he came to Birmingham in 1835, and a few years later purchased the now well-known oil and colour business in Smallbrook Street, with which he was identified for sixty years. He was formerly churchwarden of St. Martin's Church, member of the Board of Guardians, overseer, and prominent member of the Birmingham Book Club.

In a racy book by a Birmingham quando citizen, just issued, one of the best stories relates how Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, met at the village inn a burly navvy, who was very quarrelsome. He treated the navvy to a quart of ale, and gave him his quietus by introducing into it something from a small paper parcel he took from his waistcoat-pocket. The body was removed to an outhouse at closing-time, and at 3 o'clock was spirited away. This is stated to be the beginning of the suspicion which was the means of hanging Palmer.

Public Notices.

Mr. G. B. Wilson, solicitor, Mirfield, intimates that all claims against the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Topham, chemist and druggist, of 149 Pellon Lane, Halifax, must reach him by March 27.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hurst, pharmaceutical chemist, Louth, should send them in by April 14 to Messrs. Bell & Ingoldby, solicitors, Corn Market, Louth.

All claims or demands against the estate of the late Mr. John William Clapham, chemist, Bentley Lodge, Meanwood Road, and Kelsall Street, Wade Lane, Leeds, should be sent to Mr. John C. Malcolm, solicitor, 8 South Parade, Leeds, forthwith.

Contracts.

Mr. G. E. Knights has been appointed to supply drugs and disinfectants to Swaffham workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Mr. H. Flanders, chemist and druggist, Mill Road, Cambridge, has been appointed chemist to the Board of Guardians.

Mr. F. Thomas, chemist and druggist, Boston, has been appointed druggist to the workhouse by the local Board of Guardians.

The Retford Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. E. R. Pater as chemist and druggist to the workhouse for the current half-year.

The Malling (Kent) Rural District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. Oliver, chemist and druggist, West Malling, for the supply of disinfectants.

Newport (I.O.W.) Town Council has accepted the tender of Mr. E. H. Morris, chemist and druggist, Newport, for the supply of 4 tons of protosulphate of iron at 3*l*. 3*s*. per ton.

The Beckenham Urban District Council has accepted the following tenders: Messrs. E. Porter & Co., for disinfectants and carbolic soap; Jeyes' Disinfectant Company, for carbolic acid.

The Dartford Board of Guardians has appointed Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), of 300 High Holborn, London, to supply drugs, &c., to the workhouse for the next half-year, and Mr. W. T. Tucker, of Dartford, will supply disinfectants.

The Liverpool Select Vestry has accepted the following contracts for supplies to the workhouse: Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, for druggists' sundries; Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, for drugs; Mr. C. S. Bullen, for surgical appliances, and Messrs. J. Mellor & Sons for methylated spirit.

Unabsorbed.

An attempt has been made on the part of the Manchester Corporation to absorb the division of Stretford into its municipality, but the decision of the Local Government Board is that Stretford is not to be amalgamated with Manchester. Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, is the Chairman of the Urban District Council of Stretford, and has been widely complimented on the victory that has been achieved. The Council has petitioned the Privy Council for a charter of incorporation, which is likely to be granted, so that there is a prospect of Mr. Bates being Stretford's first Mayor.

Sportive Chemists.

Amongst the athletic clubs that entered the competition for the cross-country championship of the London Business-houses Athletic Association was that of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. The drug-men were so far successful as to secure third-place honours out of the thirteen teams that competed, the order of scoring of teams being as follows: Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim, 43 points; the Great Eastern Railway Company, 55; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 64. The individual scoring for Burgoyne's was: Mr.

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T. W. F. Clark, 3rd; Mr. A. Coles, 14th; Mr. H W. Keen, 16th; and Mr. W. H. Attwood, 31st. Mr. T. W. F. Clark (Burgoyne's) took three prizes—3rd in the scratch race, second in the handicap, and a medal for being one of a placed team. He lost the first prize in the handicap by the narrow margin of one-fifth second.

Selling Poison to Children.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Union Dispensary Committee on March 13, Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Charles Street Dispensary, stated that he dispensed 2,930 prescriptions during twenty-four days, or an average of 122 per day. There is much sickness among the poor, and Mr. Taylor called the attention of the committee to the fact that patients frequently send their little children for liniments and the like which often contain poison. He asked the committee if it is advisable to allow children to be given anything containing poison to take home. Last week he gave a child some liniment containing poison, and when the child left the dispensary he noticed it put the liniment to to its mouth—a most dangerous proceeding. Had the child died by taking poison he wanted to know his position. Mr. Ames considered that no child under 13 years of age should be supplied with medicines or liniments containing poison. He moved a resolution accordingly. Mrs. Cantillon contended that parents oftentimes had no one but their children to send for medicines, and it would be very hard upon them if they could not send their children to the dispensary. Bottles containing ingredients of a dangerous character could be packed and sealed. Most chemists and doctors serve children with medicines. It was ultimately agreed to bring the matter to the notice of the Board of Guardians.

The Week's Poisonings.

Only one of the eleven fatalities from poisons which have occurred during the past week was due to an unscheduled poison—hydrochloric acid. Frederick Lowe, a Birmingham pearl-button maker, went, on March 5, to the pantry in his house for a medicine-bottle. By mistake he lifted one containing hydrochloric acid (which he used in his business) and drank a quantity of the contents. He tried to spit out the poison, but subsequently collapsed, and died eleven days after. At the inquest on March 18 the Coroner observed that it would be difficult to do anything by means of legislation to prevent such mistakes.—The scheduled poisons employed were carbolic acid (4), oxalic acid (2), morphine, cyanide of potassium, laudanum, and strychnine.—A well-known Coventry lady died after an injection of strychnine as a remedy for neuralgia from which she suffered greatly.—At Nottingham an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Leonard William Turney, son of Alderman Sir John Turney, who was found dead in the laboratory of the Trent Bridge Leather-works on March 16, having taken cyanide of potassium.

Irish News.

Dispenser Wanted.

The Board of Management of the Galway Hospital announce their intention of appointing on April 5 a resident compounder of medicine at a salary of 75*l.* per annum.

Personal.

Mr. John I. Bernard, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been elected a member of the committee of the Dublin Mercantile Association.

First Aid in a Pharmacy.

On the evening of March 15, while Mr. Frettrell, solicitor, Dublin, was driving an outside car across the O'Connell Bridge, the horse fell and Mr. Frettrell was thrown to the ground. He was carried in an unconscious state to the establishment of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., close by, where Dr. Lennon and Dr. Mitchell were in attendance. Later on the Corporation ambulance conveyed the patient to his house at Sydney Parade.

Burning Accident.

On March 14, Denis Carroll, of Carrigataher, co. Tipperary, who was suffering from rheumatism, was engaged bandaging his legs and feet with flannels saturated with turpentine, when the turpentine caught fire. Carroll is so severely burned that his life is despaired of.

Drug-tenders.

The following tenders for medicines and medical appliances are invited: Ballyshannon Union and Dispensary (March 22), Ballinasloe Union (March 29), Bantry Union (March 25), Boyle Union (March 29), Castlecomer Union (March 25), Clone Union (March 28), Dromore West Union (March 25), Irvinestown Union (March 26), Kilrush Union (March 29), Kilmalloch Union (March 28), Killadysert Union (March 22), Kenmare Union (March 29), Manorhamilton Union (March 27), Midleton Union (March 29), Oughterard Union (March 27), Strabane Union (March 25), Tipperary Union (March 29).

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Killarney (co. Kerry) Union on March 18, the following tenders were accepted: The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, for medicine, less an abatement of 17½ per cent.; and the Medical Requisite Company, Cork, for medical and surgical appliances, less an abatement of 10 per cent.

Instead of Whisky.

An inquest was held by Coroner Cleary at Chancellorsland, co. Tipperary, last week, on the body of a woman who died from carbolic-acid poisoning. Maurice Hurley, a farmer, said deceased came to his house to wash some clothes, and before she began work he offered her a drink of whisky. He took a bottle out of a drawer and gave her half a glass of the contents, which she drank. Witness took the same amount himself afterwards. His own mouth was burned by the acid, but he did not feel any other injurious effects. Dr. Condon said the woman died from carbolic-acid poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from poisoning by carbolic acid inadvertently given her by Maurice Hurley in mistake for whisky.

Dispensing Drugs.

The Local Government Board has received two letters from a clergyman named Corr, Enniskillen, accusing Dr. Tate, dispensary officer at Holywell, of irregularities in the discharge of his duty. The reverend gentleman asserts that a written notice was posted up in the dispensary waiting-room stating that the doctor had good medicine for sale. There had been no medicines for the poor in the dispensary for a long time, as the doctor told the poor repeatedly that the medicines were rotten, and that the good medicines were locked up and he had not got the key of the press. The Guardians have inquired into the charges, and find that during Dr. Tate's absence on sick-leave his deputy had informed private patients that he could not give them medicines as he had not the key of the private medicine-chest. He never said the dispensary drugs were worthless, as there was always an ample supply of good medicines in stock. He had given some of the patients a paper containing the name of some article not on the official list of drugs. The Guardians have accepted as satisfactory the explanations of the dispensary officer, and have so informed the L.G.B.

Scotch News.

Carbolic-poisoning.

A boy named William Syme died in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on March 12 from the effects of his having, by mistake, taken a quantity of carbolic acid.

Business Changes.

Mr. Alexr. Stephen and Mr. Alfred Duffus have purchased the business of Messrs. W. Sinclair & Co., wholesale druggists, Aberdeen.

The business at 567 Duke Street, Glasgow, formerly belonging to Mr. A. Miller, chemist and druggist, has been

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purchased by Mr. David McCutcheon, chemist and druggist, and not by Dr. Lang, as stated in a recent issue.

Slander Action Settled.

The First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, was informed on March 13 of the settlement of an action in which Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of John Miller, chemist, Langside, Glasgow, sued her brother, an engineer, for 250*l.* damages for alleged slander. The defender has retracted the statements complained of, apologised, and tendered 5*l.* in name of damages and expenses, which the pursuer has accepted.

Bottle Exchange.

The members of the Edinburgh and District Aërated-water Manufacturers' Defence Association have recently held their fourth annual dinner, and in the course of it various things that cannot be bottled were discussed, such as Mr. Stead's views on the arm and the notification of measles. Mr. John Chalmers (the Chairman) got to business, however, when he had to respond to the toast of the Association's prosperity. Amongst the things he said were these:—

They had now a bottle-exchange in Edinburgh which is second to none in the Kingdom, and thus manufacturers are enabled to get the use of their own property.

Under the Merchandise-marks Act it is an offence to fill a bottle or syphon bearing another maker's name, and they intend to enforce their legal rights. It is not an advertisement to the best makers to have their bottles used by makers of inferior standing whose waters may not be fit to drink.

Plain bottles, however, should be allowed to circulate as freely as in the past till they work themselves out. If there is any difficulty about getting bottles returned, he counselled traders rather to keep back the big makers' bottles than those of the small makers.

It appears from the annual report that the Association membership is thirty-eight. The directors anticipate that the proposed bottle-exchange will soon be opened. In the clearing-house there was received during the year from the exchanges in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, and London, and from members, a total of 2,628·2 dozen bottles, of which 2,191·7 dozen were sent out.

Glasgow Notes.

The Oakbank Oil Company have arranged for a complete installation of electric machinery at their works for the manufacture of shale oil.

Damage to the extent of 200*l.* was caused by fire on March 15 at the chemical-works occupied by Robert Smith's Executors (Limited), at 182 West Street, South Side, Glasgow.

Some chemists, in order to make an invidious distinction between themselves and their neighbours, are assuming the unwarrantable title of M.Ph.Sc. A court of pharmaceutical equity and ethics would be useful in such cases.

The Glasgow University Court has decided to erect new and fully equipped physical, physiology, materia medica, forensic medicine, and public health laboratories. This is the "psychological moment" for pressing home Mr. Tocher's "dainty bit plan."

The chemical-works of Mr. R. Smith, 200 West Street, Tradeston, were set on fire by a leakage of sulphur from a tank on the morning of March 15. The damage to the building and stock is estimated at 200*l.*

In several police-cases reported lately it has transpired that the victims of robbery had first been "hocussed" with "knock-down" drops. And the symptoms described were those of chloral combined with alcohol narcosis. Where do the thieves get the chloral?

The entries for the spring Preliminary examination at Glasgow University show an extraordinary increase. The entries for medicine are nearly double the number for March, 1901, while the entries for arts have also increased more than 50 per cent. This sudden rise is ascribed to the influence of the Carnegie Trust.

In a pamphlet just issued by Principal Wright, of the Agricultural College, on "The Influence of Phosphates on Farm-crops," he gives the results of experiments conducte, in the Agricultural Hall of the recent Exhibition. Turnips potatoes, and cereals were operated on, and in every case manuring with phosphates improved the strength and quality of the crops.

A "letter-to-the-editor" philanthropist gives the following recipe as a specific for smallpox:—"Sulphate of zinc, gr. j.; foxglove (digitale, *sic*), gr. j., half-a-teaspoonful of sugar. Mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add 4 oz. of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour. For a child, smaller doses according to age." Note the subtle *secundum artem* touches, and the homœopathic dosage.

In local pharmaceutical circles there is as much amusement as surprise at the "impression" produced by Dr. W. L. Muir's evidence before the Poisons Committee. The Eastern Medical Society, an obscure body, appointed him as its representative. The strong and active Southern Medical Society, which has played so strenuous a part in the campaign, did not appoint Dr. Muir. Mr. Alex. Cross, the M.P. for Camlachie, and manufacturer of various agricultural and horticultural products, pulled the wires.

In the first two lectures of his course on "The Electrochemical Industries," at the Technical College, Dr. Shields traced the evolution of electro-chemistry in the nineteenth century to its origin in the work of Davy and Faraday, and remarked that although the fundamental laws and principles had been discovered nearly a hundred years, the industrial applications on the large scale were not much more than ten years old, and during this period from a quarter to one-third of a million horse-power had been installed. The backwardness of this country was due in part to the scarcity of water-power, but cheap power was not a *sine quâ non* in some of the electro chemical industries, and these could be conducted quite well in the United Kingdom. Discussing the cost of one electrical horse-power working for one year, the lecturer stated that at Niagara Falls the charge to large consumers is 4*l.*, while in other localities it has been offered at less than 1*l.* With coal at 8*s.* per ton, and a well-appointed modern installation of 2,000 or 3 000 horse-power, the cost of an electrical horse-power should not exceed 10*l.*, or, under favourable conditions, 7*l.* By the utilisation of Mond gas and gas-engines the cost ought to be reduced to 5*l.* In the latter part of his second lecture Dr. Shields explained the principles of heating in the electric furnace, and its uses in the manufacture of calcium carbide, carborundum, artificial graphite, and metallic alloys.

The Chemist's Cellar.

Judgment in an action brought by Mr. Robert Speedie, chemist and druggist, Crieff, against a Crieff ironmonger was given at Perth Sheriff Court on March 14. Mr. Speedie claimed the right to use the whole of the cellar under his shop let to him by defender. The ironmonger contended that his tenant was only entitled to a part of the cellar which he had marked off by a partition. The Sheriff finds for Mr. Speedie, with expenses.

The Latest Style.

The intimate relations which exist between some Edinburgh West-end physicians and pharmacists is well illustrated by the fact that envelopes with the name and address of a firm typewritten upon them are used by at least one specialist to put his prescriptions in. He not only hands the addressed envelopes to patients in this way, but takes care that they go to the right shop by verbal directions. The patients, of course, pay for the medicine in the usual way.

Chemists' Wills.

The will of the late Mr. James Dickie, chemist, 491 Victoria Road, Glasgow, has been lodged in the books of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. The estate is returned at 1,381*l.* 1*s.*

The personalty of the late Mr. Alexander McIntosh, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Gibson & Co., Edinburgh, who resided at Feargan, Liberton, has been proved at 449*l.* net; that of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chemist, Morrison Street, Edinburgh, at 133*l.*; and that of Mr. Alexander Crichton, chemist, Leith, at 267*l.*

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The eleventh annual general meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 17, Mr. G. H. C. Rowland in

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the chair. There was a good attendance, and the Secretary's report stated that members during the past season had shown great enthusiasm in the various sections, and now number 115. The Treasurer's report showed an income for the year of over 140*l*, while the expenditure worked out at considerably under that. After a discussion on the doings of the Club, it was intimated that Mr. Thos. McIlverick was desirous of presenting the Club with a cup for the "Tug-of-War" competition. The following officers were elected for the coming season: Hon. President, Dr. W. Inglis Clark; President, Mr. J. P. Gibb; Vice-President, Mr. A. G. Paterson; Secretary, Mr. D. S. Napier; Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Taylor; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Harry Smith; Committee, Messrs. Aitken, Aikman, Anderson, Harley, Rowland, Somerville, and Mackay. A donation of 1*l*. 1*s*. was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Another Boulevard Tragedy.—A young Russian woman, named Maria Jakowska, committed suicide on March 14 outside a café in the Boulevard Montmartre. She had been abandoned by her lover some months before, and on that day she met him on the boulevard. While they were sitting talking outside the café she asked him to return to her, and on his refusal she produced a packet of strychnine, dropped the poison into the coffee she was drinking, and swallowed it. She was carried to the nearest pharmacy, but soon expired in great agony.

The Diagnosis of Maladies.—A Paris pharmacist appeared as defendant on March 10 in an action brought against him by the Paris Doctor's Syndicate for illegal practice of medicine. He was ordered to pay a fine of 50*l*., and a similar sum to the Syndicate as damages. It was a simple case of counter-prescribing. The pharmacist had analysed a client's urine, and suggested he should take a tonic medicine. The Judge found that the diagnosis of maladies is a privilege reserved exclusively to physicians, and that they alone are qualified to draw therapeutic conclusions from the results of analyses. As a matter of fact, the pharmacist's offence was that he recommended a tonic.

The Confetti-craze.—During the past six or seven years Paris has given itself over on the afternoon and evening of Shrove Tuesday and the Thursday of Mid-Lent to a carnival of confetti made of small round pieces of paper of variegated colours. People assemble by thousands on the Grands Boulevards, and throw handfuls of this apparently harmless ammunition at each other. But this year there has been something of an outcry against the practice. The newspapers have published caricatures of St. Bernard dogs rescuing people from avalanches of the paper missiles, and now the medical profession, always on the scent for possible modes of contagion, denounce the practice of paper-confetti throwing as eminently dangerous to the public health. Inquiries at the Paris hospitals show that as a matter of fact quite a number of maladies have been traced directly to pernicious confetti. These maladies take the form principally of diseases of the eye and the throat, the latter being attributed to accidentally swallowing dirty confetti, for some persons think it the greatest joke, in rough horseplay, to throw a handful of stuff into a lady's mouth when occasion offers.

The Pharmacy Students' Gala.—The gala benefit performance organised by the Paris Pharmacy-students' Association duly took place on Friday, March 7, at the Chatelet Theatre. There was a full audience, and the treasurer of the Association has secured a very satisfactory sum. This Society of Pharmacy Students came into existence six years ago, previous to which it formed part of the General Association of Paris Students. M. Hubarc, took the initiative of forming a small separate federation, feeling that pharmacy students would be the gainers by coming into closer contact. They have rooms and a library of their own, and amongst other things organise lectures and conferences on subjects pertaining to pharmacy. But their ambition soars beyond this. They have formed a fund with the object of lending money to students, who may be in temporary financial embarrassment in order to enable them to continue their studies, and thus not abandon their career. They are called loans of honour and the borrowers engage themselves to reimburse the money at the earliest opportunity. They are never pressed for repayment, and that formality rests entirely at their own discretion The students appear to appreciate very much this mode of mutual help in time of need. About 800 young men now belong to the Association, and participate in its meetings. They publish a periodical called "La Pharmacie Française" for the purpose of defending their interests, and make a periodical distribution of twelve hundred copies to pharmacists throughout France. The students are encouraged by a number of the past or present leaders of pharmacy in France, and their patrons include MM. Berthelot, Moissan, and Guignard, the Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy in the Second City of France.—I took the opportunity when at Lyons recently to visit the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. As is usual in establishments of this kind medicine is very much to the fore and pharmacy rather inconspicuous, still it is interesting as an establishment which turns out the greatest number of pharmacists per annum of any of the mixed schools with the single exception of Paris. Lyons University consists of two huge "blocks" situated by the side of the Rhone. Law and literature occupy the one building, the other block is shared by the Faculty of Sciences and the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. They have a common library and a large hall for public meetings, both very handsome and spacious, as well as the usual amphitheatres for lectures, class rooms, &c. The chemical laboratories where the practical work is done have, however, been transferred to the new Institute of Chemistry, which is a few blocks further on, so that the youthful pharmacists can no longer see the seagulls hover over the blue Rhone as they handle their blowpipes and test tubes. This, the Latin quarter of Lyons, is built on the Philadelphian or American plan of "blocks." The excellent practice of adorning the Board Room with portraits of eminent professors in their robes of office has been copied from the Paris School of Pharmacy. At Lyons I was told the practice is for the professor desirous of immortality to pay 10*l*. and the State the other 10*l*. for the portraits—they cost 20*l*. a piece. What made me doubt the absolute accuracy of this assertion was the varied merit of the portraits. A particularly fine piece of work is Dr. Gailleton's portrait. The ex-Mayor of Lyons (who was in the carriage with Carnot when the President was assassinated) is Professor of Skin Diseases and Syphilis at the Faculty, and curiously enough his successor M. Augagnein the present Mayor is also a Professor at the Faculty (Pathologie Externe is his chair) But your average pharmacist's modesty is as that of the violet and his purse is rarely full to overflowing. So I was not surprised to find but few pharmaceutical portraits. A very interesting one was that of M. Cazaneuve, professsor of organic chemistry and toxicology, who is the Director of the Institute of Chemistry already mentioned, and there were one or two deceased pharmaceutical professors. Claude Bernard's statue adorns the forecourt of the building (he was a native of Villefranche near Lyons), and the *quai* or embankment on which the faculty stands is called after the great savant. Architecturally the general plan of the faculty is what an Irishman would call a "three-sided quadrangle" like the Paris School of Pharmacy, while the general style of the building is not unlike that of the sister establishment at Lille. There is a Bacteriological Institute hard by, and, I believe, a Pasteur hospital is to be built at the back on the waste ground opposite the garden devoted to medicinal plants. A little further on is a handsome building where surgeons are trained for the French Army, the Ecole de Service de Santé Militaire, a sort of military counterpart to the Naval Health School at Bordeaux. The young fellows are dressed as Army officers and their uniforms brighten up this students' quarter. There are streets named after Jussieu, Chevreuil Parmentier and Pasteur at Lyons, mostly around the Latin Quarter. A new bridge to be called the Pont de Facultés or Pont de l'Université will shortly link this quarter with the busy railway quarter of Perrache.

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South African News.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Hopkins & Cherry have taken over the business of Messrs. Carman & Workman, Woodstock, Cape Colony.

LICENCES TO PRACTICE as medical practitioners in the Cape Colony have been issued to Andrew Craig Hunter, L R.C.P. & S. Edin., formerly of Greenock, and Reginald Williams, L R C.P. & S. Edin , formerly of Stamford.

FOREIGN DIPLOMAS.—In our issue of March 1 (page 333) we published a cablegram from our Cape correspondent announcing that a new regulation had been added to the Medical and Pharmacy Act, dealing with the question of the recognition of the medical and dental diplomas granted by foreign Governments. The announcement is published in the *Cape Government Gazette* of February 25, and it states that the exact terms of the regulation which is approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and which was framed and adopted by the Colonial Medical Council under the provisions of Section 20 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, are as follows :—

No diploma granted by the Government or any University or other body of a foreign country shall entitle the holder thereof to registration as a medical practitioner or dentist in this colony, unless equal rights and advantages are given in such country to the holders of any British registrable degree.

Section 20 of the Act states that the Council shall from time to time prescribe and define what diplomas or certificates shall be entertained by the Council on any application by any person to obtain a licence as a medical practitioner or dentist under the Act, and that no diploma or certificate shall be included by the Council in such regulations which does not furnish in the opinion of the Council a sufficient guarantee of the possession by the holder of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice as a medical practitioner or dentist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held in the Pharmacy Board-rooms, Cape Town, on February 20, the President (Mr. J. A. Mathew) in the chair. The Chairman expressed his appreciation at seeing such a representative gathering. Among those present were the Vice-Presidents (Messrs. F. W. C. Thomas and George Darroll, members of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), Mr. A. J. Rivitt (resident director of Messrs. Lennon, Limited), Mr. Alf. H. Mathew (Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.). Messrs. Geo. Hamilton, A. Cameron, W. A. Sleggs (Messrs. Hazell & Son), J. H. Cooper, J. D. Buckle, J. S. North, S. Johnson, and the Hon. Secretary. The minutes having been read and confirmed, and the question of filling vacancies in the Council settled, Mr. Darroll proposed that all

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE TO THE SOCIETY

for the current year, if not paid by July, should be collected by the Secretary by postal draft. He explained that at first sight this might appear to be a somewhat unusual step to take, as they, the chemists, generally collected their accounts that way when other methods failed, but he felt that the members would prefer the postal-draft method to the professional collector. The Secretary had not the time to go round and make collections—a fact which was generally recognised ; and he would ask the *C. & D.* reporter to note his remarks in the proceedings, so that absent members might understand the departure in its right light.

Mr. J. S. North seconded, and the proposal was carried.

Mr. W. Fick's motion "that the Society take such action as may be deemed necessary regarding the acceptance of foreign diplomas by the colonial authorities," was allowed to stand over *sine die*, the President explaining that the Pharmacy Board already had the matter in hand.

The following gentlemen handed in donations of a guinea each to

THE BENEVOLENT FUND :—

Messrs. Rivitt, J. A. Mathew, A. H. Mathew, Darroll, Cameron, Hamilton, Thomas, Cooper, Buckle, Cope, North, Sleggs, Heating, and S. Johnson. A half-guinea donation from Mr. J. Dell was also recorded, while the Society paid in a cheque for 10*l.* The fund now stands at 26*l.* 5*s* 6*d.*

In his report the Secretary said that the total membership was ninety-six, but some of the subscriptions for the past year had not yet been paid, notwithstanding that repeated applications had been made through the mail. The financial status of the Society was satisfactory, the bank-book showing a balance of 43*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and there were no outstanding liabilities.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President said : Gentlemen, at an annual meeting of the Society I am well aware that a speech is expected from the retiring President. Now, a well-known proverb runs "Brevity is the soul of wit," and on this occasion I intend to try and lay claim to being your witty President, by being as brief as possible. After listening to the Secretary's somewhat pessimistic report for the past year, it is incumbent upon us to try by all the means in our power to induce the members to take a greater interest in our Society, and I would like to suggest that a circular be drawn up by the Council, appealing to all members to manifest a greater zeal in promoting the objects for which we exist, inviting them to send in written proposals as to what they consider the best means of obtaining a more healthy state of affairs. In this way we might get some valuable hints tending to make our meetings more attractive.

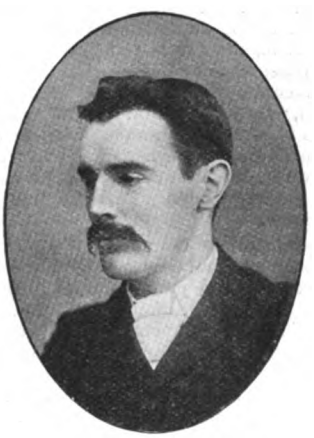
The unsettled state of affairs throughout the colony during the past year has, perhaps, hampered efficiency, but with a return of more normal conditions better results should attend our efforts. There is quite sufficient dormant talent among our members to produce both interesting and instructive papers upon subjects connected with the profession, if only an appreciative audience is assured. In future I trust this opinion will be justified. With the vista of a United South Africa opening before us, we may reasonably expect newcomers and an increased membership. Let us be prepared to extend a hearty welcome to them worthy of our name. The President then thanked the Society for the kind recognition of his efforts, and wished them all a prosperous year. (Applause.)

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

were then elected. Mr. Rivitt refused nomination as President, and Mr. George Darroll was appointed to that post; Messrs. F. W. C. Thomas and Rivitt Vice-Presidents; Messrs. J. H. Cooper, S. Johnson, W. Fick, A. H. Mathew, Geo. Hamilton, E. L. Rolling, and J. S. North on the Council, with Mr. James Dell as Secretary. Some half-dozen new members having joined, the proceedings terminated.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. George Darroll, the newly-elected President, is a son of Mr. William Darroll, chemist and druggist, Clun, Shropshire, and he passed the Minor examination on October 16, 1890. Shortly thereafter he went out to South Africa to act as senior assistant to his uncle, the late Mr. R. G. Darroll, of Wynberg. There he remained for four years, then took up a similar position with the late Mr. Alexr. Cleghorn, of Cape Town; and since he died Mr. Darroll has been manager of the Cleghorn Pharmacy. He is the Government member of the Cape Board of Pharmacy, and is well respected by his *confrères*.



MR. GEORGE DARROLL.

THE BEST CORKS come from Algeria. There are 2,500,000 acres of cork-forest in that country

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Colonial and Foreign News.

Lead Hair-dyes are not allowed in Austria. A hair-dresser in Vienna has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment and 500kr. fine for selling such a hair-dye.

CO_2 Syndicate.—A syndicate of Austrian-Hungarian carbonic-acid manufacturers has been definitely arranged. It came into force on March 1, and will last for five years.

Dearer Nitrate.—As a result of the Nitrate Combination, the Chilian Government propose to increase the export duty on nitrate by sixpence per quintal. This will produce £50,000,000 per annum extra revenue.

Dr. Moriz Koposi, Professor of Dermatology in the University of Vienna, died on March 6. He was a pupil of Hebra, and wrote many works on skin-diseases. Several of his special ointments are well known to dispensing chemists.

Natural *v.* Synthetic Indigo.—The report referred to in *C. & D.*, January 18, that the Prussian War Office had ordered that all military cloth should in future be dyed with synthetic indigo has since been contradicted. It appears that the manufacturers will be permitted to use either the one or the other.

To Regulate German Trusts.—The Central Association of German Merchants and Industrials, at Berlin, has petitioned the Bundesrath and the several German State Governments to prepare a draft of a law, to be presented to the German Parliament, providing that all commercial associations of a monopolistic character, in the form of "cartels," syndicates, rings, trusts, &c., must be registered by law and have their articles of association approved by the respective authorities.

Pharmacy's Ideal Place.—According to statistics published in the *Farmaceutisk Revy*, the total number of pharmacies in Sweden at present is 333; 247 being head-establishments, 35 branches, and 51 drug-stores. The number of persons to the pharmacy varies between 8,600 and 26,600; in Stockholm the number is 15,500, whereas the average for the whole of Sweden is 15,100. This means that each Swedish pharmacist has about eight times more people to care for than the average British pharmacist.

Consular Advice from Chili.—American Consul R E. Mansfield, of Valparaiso, in a report on the condition of trade in Chili, regrets that many American firms who write to merchants in foreign countries do not attach sufficient importance to their letters. In some instances, these communications are mimeograph copies, or are circular letters printed upon a poor quality of paper; in others, the signature of the writer is impressed with a rubber stamp. As a rule, little attention is paid to such letters, the majority of which are promptly thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Annamese Medicines.—A writer in the *Archives de Médecine Navale* states that the Annamese Pharmacopœia is made up of an immense number of exceedingly complex formulæ, and before the simplest of the medicaments can be prepared the compounder has to perform the most perplexing ceremonies in order to insure its efficacy. Among metals gold, silver, and iron are in high repute as remedies, and iron is used for wounds. Zinc is employed for combating colic as well as for assisting parturition. In the latter case, however, the attendant nails the metal to the threshold of the patient's room. Earth is freely administered in many diseases.

Alcohol in German Pharmacy.—The spirit-duty Commission of the German Diet has accepted a proposal to discontinue the permission for pharmacists to use spirit free from duty for medicinal purposes. Some of the arguments put forward in favour of the proposal have aroused much indignation in German pharmaceutical circles. One member maintained that the permission is abused, and that the spirit is used to make apothekerschnaps for the consumption by pharmacists and their assistants, and that this is the reason why so many pharmacists became silly. He is also reported to have said that the practice has led to worse evils than this. Dr. Mueller (Sayan), a member of the Diet, has acknowledged that he wrote the report of the debate, and vouches for its accuracy, but this is controverted by others.

Preservatives Prohibited in Brazil.—The Board of Trade have received a despatch from Rio de Janeiro with reference to the requirements of the Brazilian law respecting articles of food or beverages which, on analysis, are found to contain ingredients likely to be injurious to health, such as boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of inferior quality, and sulphuric and other free mineral acids. Until recently the application of this law has chiefly affected spirits, aërated waters, &c., but by a clause in the last Budget Law its action appears to have been extended, as the clause in question provides that all imported beverages and foodstuffs, without exception, must now be tested by the Analytical Department before clearance through the Customs. Such goods as are found to contain deleterious ingredients in whatever quantity must be destroyed by the authorities or re-exported. In addition, in cases where re-exportation is not effected, the consignees will be fined. Merchants and others should be on their guard against shipping on consignment to Brazil any articles which may be liable to be challenged by the Analytical Department.

Insuring Students against Accident.—An innovation has been started among the students attending the University Laboratory of Professor Emil Fischer in Berlin. For many years each student has paid a small premium per term to the Students' Hospital Fund, and is thus entitled in case of illness to six weeks' free treatment in the "Students Ward" of the University Hospital. Professor Fischer thought this provision insufficient, and after several years unsuccessful attempts has succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the University authorities to the insurance of the students working in the laboratory against accidents happening during laboratory work, the insurance even covering accidents due to carelessness provided they do not arise from larking. Only 1*s.* 6*d.* per term is contributed by each student and 6*d.* by the University, and in case of death by accident 400*l.* is is paid, whilst for permanent disablement corresponding amounts are provided. For temporary disablement, whether due to accident or to the action of chemicals, a weekly allowance up to 5*s.* per day for a maximum period of 400 days is provided. Professor Fischer before finally deciding on the scheme convened a meeting of the students who all approved of it.

East Indian News.

Municipal Disinfectants.—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, of Bombay, have again secured the contract for the supply of sanitary disinfecting-fluid to the Municipality of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Plague.—Bombay was in the grip of an unusually severe visitation of bubonic plague when the mail left (March 1), several Europeans having fallen victims to the malady in the last two weeks of February.

Masonic.—At a convocation of the members of Chapter Bombay Rose Croix, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on February 28, Brother C. B. Robinson (Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, wholesale druggists, Bombay) was installed as M.W.S. for the ensuing year.

Cocaine in Bengal.—The following notification of the Board of Revenue has been published:—

Cocaine having been declared an intoxicating drug under Bengal Government Notification of October 23, 1900, and having thereby become an exciseable article, the sale of it without a licence has become illegal under Section 11, Act VII. (B C) of 1878, and punishable under Section 53 of the said Act. It is now hereby notified for general information that the sale of cocaine will not be allowed at all except for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes, and that no licences for the sale of it will be given to any persons other than approved druggists and chemists. Druggists and chemists desiring to take out licences should apply to the Collector, who will grant the licences, under certain specified conditions, to duly approved persons and firms. Druggists and chemists will be allowed up to March 1, 1902, to obtain their licences. After that date the law will be put into operation against druggists and chemists, as well as against any other persons, who may be found selling cocaine without a licence.

The West-end of London is evidently not the only place where the cocaine-habit predominates.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

AN evening meeting was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday evening, March 19, Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman of the Executive) presiding.

Mr. MERSON explained, with regard to his intimated note on tincture and syrup of tolu, that Messrs. Barclay and Mann had recently read papers in his district on somewhat similar lines to those on which he was working; and as he had not been able to complete his investigations, he had decided to leave his paper over for the time being, at any rate. Mr. Merson then read the other papers he had promised.

COLLODION OF BELLADONNA, B.P.C.

The author referred to the value of the B.P.C. Formulary, and gave reasons for considering the formula for collodion of belladonna to be capable of improvement, especially by utilising the B.P. fluid extract in the following manner, so as to give a preparation equal in strength to the liniment (0·375 per cent. alkaloid) rather than that of the plaster (0·5 per cent.):—

Fluid extract of belladonna	...	10 oz.
Purified ether (sp. gr. 0·720)	...	10 oz.
Liquid chlorophyll of commerce	...	½ oz.

Mix and shake well; stand for twelve hours; decant; filter the "foots," and in the mixture dissolve—

Camphor	...	130 gr.
Pyroxylin	...	½ oz.

The product should measure 1 pint. A brilliant and elegant fluid plaster is obtained, equal in every respect to that made by the B.P.C. process. The strength suggested is quite as efficient therapeutically as a spread plaster of 0·5 per cent. alkaloidal content.

GREEN BELLADONNA-PLASTER, B.P.C.

Mr. Merson suggested the following formula, instead of the complicated assay process:—

Liquid extract of belladonna	...	4 oz.

Evaporate to 1 oz., and add—

Liquid chlorophyll	...	½ oz.
Resin plaster to produce	...	12 oz.

Mix.

The popular demand for a green belladonna plaster renders it advisable that such a plaster of standard potency should be obtainable, but no such reason exists in the case of the collodion.

Mr. Merson's next communication was in regard to

EXTRACT AND TINCTURE OF INDIAN HEMP.

He alluded to the unsatisfactory results obtained in making tinctures from resinous substances, such as benzoin, tolu, and cannabis indica, and said the last-named is notoriously an unsatisfactory therapeutic agent. Its value resides, he said, in the resin or resins present, therefore for the preparation of the tincture an extract of purified resin is to be preferred to one containing a doubtful and variable amount of extractive insoluble in alcohol. Theoretically the yield of dry extract from the tincture should be 6 per cent. (weight in volume), but in practice that is not obtainable. Not two samples are alike. This depends partly upon the age of the extract, but in greater part upon the varying amount of water-soluble extractive admixed with the resinous or alcohol-soluble portion. Observation of the want of uniformity in these tincture-residues indicates a possible explanation as to why some commercial extracts are more easily soluble than others in making the tincture. The present Pharmacopœia directs the extract to be made by exhausting the powdered hemp by percolation with 90-per-cent. alcohol. That is not readily done. A relatively large quantity of alcohol is required before the percolate passes free from green colour, and the water in the spirit continues to extract some of the brown water-soluble matter. On evaporating the percolate, after the bulk of the spirit has been removed, a brown watery liquid with clots of resin suspended in it and adhering to the sides of the dish, results. Continued evaporation with stirring converts this into a fairly uniform green extract, which again separates on heating without stirring. Mr. Merson gave examples of variation in eight commercial samples, ascertained by experiments which he conducted, as to solubility and as to yield of dry extract. He attributed the varying solubility to the presence of an aqueous extract. The difference in colour observed in these tinctures was very marked, varying from bright green to dull olive or almost brown. This was no doubt due in part to the age of the herb used in making the extract. Bright extracts do not invariably yield most resin to ether. As a result of his experiments he was inclined to suggest in place of the present official extract an ethereal one like male fern, or, better still, one made by extraction with absolute alcohol. The solubility of experimental lots made in these menstrua was tried, and that made with absolute alcohol was the more satisfactory of the two. It, however, was not entirely soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, but readily and completely dissolved in spiritus ætheris, B.P. A more uniform tincture of cannabis indica would be obtainable from an extract made by exhaustion with absolute alcohol, using spiritus ætheris, B.P., as a menstruum. As much as 9 per cent. of the residue left after making the tincture with 90-per-cent. alcohol is soluble in ether.

Mr. DOTT concurred in what Mr. Merson had said about collodion. The only doubtful point was as to colouring with liquid chlorophyll; there were various kinds of chlorophyll, and some of them were not pure but artificial, such as aniline, which it was a pity to use at all, as it was liable to oxidation and lost its colouring very readily. With regard to Indian hemp, it was a fault of the Pharmacopœia that it simply says "prepare the extract with 90-per-cent. alcohol," without giving sufficient directions as to what the finished product was to be. That was really the important point: it did not matter how it was prepared. He attributed the brown colouring to the presence of water.

Mr. DUNCAN suggested an atropine instead of a belladonna collodion. The varying solubility of the commercial extracts of Indian hemp was due to the temperature at which they were prepared: the higher the temperature the greater the portion that became insoluble. The same occurred in podophyllin and extract of aloes. There was great doubt as to what was the active principle of Indian hemp, and until that was determined he did not think it would be advisable to alter the B.P. process. He believed if the official process were carefully carried out, an active preparation would result.

Mr. MCDIARMID said his experience was not in agreement with Mr. Merson's. It puzzled him to account for the insoluble matter in some commercial samples of Indian hemp. He thought something was added to the extract—some form of chlorophyll.

Mr. NESBIT did not think there was such an urgent demand for a green-coloured belladonna-plaster as Mr. Merson represented; at least, he had not heard of it. He asked Mr. Merson if he was quite sure he got all the alkaloids into his collodion. He did not think the alkaloids of belladonna were soluble in ether. Would not ether precipitate some of the alkaloids? His fear had always been that Indian-hemp preparations were too strong.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL said it was possible that while Mr. Merson had discovered much, he had not found all that Mr. McDiarmid had, who seemed to have got something else which required investigation. He had noticed that some of the insoluble extracts had been sent out by firms of the highest reputation, and he could hardly imagine they were doctored in the way suggested by Mr. McDiarmid.

The CHAIRMAN thought the object of the collodion of the B.P.C. formula is to provide a preparation containing an extract of the leaves without the irritating action on the skin attributed to the brown root-extract, and not to give way to the popular cry for something green. In his opinion, the colouring-matter of Indian hemp is not due to the age of the leaf, but to the method of harvesting or collecting it. The process of making the tincture in the Pharmacopœia is a roundabout process. He thought the tincture should be made direct from the herb.

Mr. MERSON briefly replied.

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In a note by Mr. D. B. Dott, F.I.C., F.R.S.E., on

Extract of Liquorice,

he criticised a statement in Attfield's "Chemistry" (thirteenth edition) that "glycyrrhizin is only slightly soluble in cold water, hence is almost wholly excluded from the official evaporated infusion (extractum glycyrrhizæ, B.P., or extractum glycyrrhizæ liquidum, B.P.), but is present in considerable quantity in the evaporated decoction." Coming from such an authority, it was not surprising that the statement should be very generally accepted. From inquiry he found that published statements are of no value for their purpose, as they do not state that the root has been extracted exactly by the official process or indicate that hot water has been used. In practice the extract is probably always prepared by percolation with cold water till nearly exhausted, as was recommended by Mr. Boa. Not only should the process of preparation be taken into account, but the method of estimating the glycyrrhizin, as the percentage varied considerably according to the purity of the product. There is also a certain amount of indefiniteness as to what the expression "glycyrrhizin" really means. After giving references on these points, Mr. Dott described an experiment for determining the percentage of glycyrrhizin in root, and another for determining the amount of glycyrrhizin in the extract made by the Pharmacopœia process. So far from glycyrrhizin being almost wholly excluded from the official extracts, it may, perhaps, be desirable to have a minimum standard of glycyrrhizic acid which the respective extracts ought to contain.

After some remarks on the paper by Mr. Hill and the Chairman, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Merson and Mr. Dott for their papers.

Mr. Rutherford Hill then read Dr. Gordon Sharp's paper on

The Stability of Tincture of Digitalis.

He pointed out that the tradition among pharmacists and medical men of the unreliability of tincture of digitalis as a preparation had almost become an article of faith, the result being that some recommended the fresh infusion, others the employment of the active principle of the drug, while others preferred the dried leaf in pill-form. Judged by solubility of active bodies, the tincture should be a better preparation than the infusion, for the infusion must contain chiefly digitalein and digitonin, and only traces of digitalin and digitoxin. The belief in the instability of tincture seemed to have arisen from the supposition that alcohol splits up glucosides, but it is now known that glucosides and other active principles of digitalis have to be boiled in presence of strong alcohol and a mineral acid before they are really split up. Dr. Sharp described experiments with the preparation which he had conducted during the last four years, from which he ascertained that the tincture keeps active as long as any tincture in such frequent request is expected to be kept. His latest experiment was with a supply of tincture the age of which he did not know when he purchased it, but at the end of fourteen months after purchase, being in the interval frequently exposed to the air, he proved it to be pharmacologically active in medium doses in a case of cardiac dropsy which had resisted every other line of treatment. His contention, therefore, was that tincture of digitalis is a stable preparation The working pharmacist cannot employ pharmacological or physiological tests. The author suggested the fermentation-test to prove the activity of digitalis-leaves, founded on the fact that every living tissue, animal and vegetable, contains a ferment, or enzyme. The test is as follows:—

Dissolve 20 gr. of amygdalin in 1 fl. oz. of water at 98° F. (30° C.); place in a wide-mouthed bottle in a moderate temperature, and set aside as a control specimen. In another bottle dissolve a similar quantity of amygdalin under similar conditions, and add 60 gr. of powdered digitalis-leaves; shake up, and set aside at a moderate temperature. At the end of eight hours the plain amygdalin-solution should show no change, but the specimen to which the digitalis has been added should have a bitter-almond odour, and if a piece of glass has a drop of silver-nitrate solution smeared over it and is then laid over the mouth of the bottle, a white film of silver cyanide should appear in five minutes, showing the presence of hydrocyanic acid in the bottle, and the ferment in the plant would have split up the glucoside amygdalin.

Mr. Duncan said his experience was that medical men regard a fresh infusion of digitalis as one of the most active preparations they had. A medical practitioner told him he could at once tell from the results whether his prescription had been dispensed with a fresh infusion or with concentrated infusion diluted, and on testing the mixture he found that the medical man was correct.

Mr. Merson said that apart from the question which of the preparations is the more active, he thought the point established by the note was that it gave a useful method of valuing the quality of the leaves. In this connection he noticed that the B.P.C. states that the concentrated infusion is eight times the strength of the B.P. infusion. That he thought a very loose statement to make.

Mr. Hill thought there was something requiring to be cleared up about the infusion. His experience of the tincture was that it is a reliable preparation.

The Chairman said medical men in Edinburgh believed in the fresh infusion. It was mainly used when a diuretic action was required without some of the other physiological conditions which the tincture would produce.

Dr. Sharp was accorded a vote of thanks.

Personalities.

Mr. John Lorimer has returned from his tour in the East.

Dr. Arthur P. Luff has removed from 31 Weymouth Street, W., to 9 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Mr. C. Andrews, chemist and druggist, has been elected first President of the newly formed Tradesmen's Association at Hunstanton.

Mr. Thos. Miller, chemist and druggist, Vicarage Road, Wednesfield, has been re-elected unopposed a member of the local School Board.

Mr. Walter Wray Hopkinson, manufacturing chemist, Doncaster, sustained concussion of the brain through a cycling accident on March 13.

The post of demonstrator of botany and chemistry at the Albert Memorial College, Exeter, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. L. Sagar, B.A., Cantab.

Mr W. Lister, who has been an assistant for the past five years with Mr. H. W. Herd, chemist and druggist, Ambleside, was presented with a travelling-trunk, a sovereign-purse and 5*l.* by a few of his Ambleside friends on March 12.

Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, Cambridge, has been appointed second lieutenant in the 3rd (Cambridgeshire) Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, and is posted to A Company, attached to headquarters at Cambridge. His commission is dated March 12, 1902.

Mr. Joseph E. Wright, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of Mr. J. Wright, chemist, 174 Park Road, Liverpool, has been awarded the Smiths Prize for Mathematics. He was Senior Wrangler in 1900, and was placed in Class I. Division I. Part II. of the Tripos in 1901. We published a portrait and short sketch of this brilliant student's career in our issue of June 23, 1900, page 1031.

Mr. Geo. J. Seabury, we learn from our New York representative, is living in Washington. He is watching all Bills that interest pharmacy, especially the raising of the rank and pay of army and navy pharmacists. His main strength, however, is being employed in the interest of national legislation, what he calls the three missing links in U.S.A. national, commercial, and trade interests — an American-built Merchant Marine, a Department of Commerce, and an Isthmian Canal: these three Bills bid fair to be enacted this season. Mr. Seabury has written a very able pamphlet on all three subjects, which he dedicated to the President and the Congress of 1902.

The International Union for Sugar Statistics has just published the results of its investigations as to this year's beet-sugar crop in European countries. The figures show an over-production of 1,000,000 tons in excess of the normal consumption.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

ON Wednesday, March 12, a special meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) took the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Mr. Barnard), and Messrs. Kelly, Batt, White (Sligo), Smith, Simpson, Brown, and Goldon (Birr).

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

An informal discussion took place as to the expediency of changing the hour of meeting in order to secure the better attendance of members. The Registrar was directed to write to the members of the Council asking them whether 11 30 A.M. would suit, one of the objects being to enable members who came from the country to return home the same day.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had received letters of apology for non-attendance from Messrs. Johnston and Jameson, who were ill; from Professor Tichborne, who had to attend a trial at the High Court; and from Mr. Moffat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from Miss Grindley, daughter of Mr. George Grindley, the Hon. Treasurer, thanking the Council for the resolution of sympathy with her father which they had passed on the occasion of his severe illness. Mr. Grindley's recovery is far advanced.

A letter was received from Mrs. William Martindale, expressing her sincere gratitude, and that of the members of her family, for the letter of condolence which the Council had transmitted to her on the occasion of the death of her husband.

Letters were received from officials of the National Library, the Irish Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Birmingham University, and the British Pharmaceutical Conference, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the Society's Calendar.

EDUCATION IN BELFAST.

A letter from Mr. Francis C. Forth, Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, asked the Council to extend the recognition which they had already granted to the Institute's school of chemistry to its instruction in materia medica for druggists, and in botany, materia medica, and pharmacy for pharmaceutical students, which, it was stated, were in the hands of thoroughly competent teachers.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT it was decided to hold over the consideration of this application until some of the Northern members of the Council should be present; and the Registrar was directed to write to Messrs. Moffat and Tate, apprising them of this decision.

Thanks were voted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for a copy of the Calendar.

NEED OF QUALIFIED COMPOUNDERS.

The following circular was approved of and ordered to be issued:—

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, being responsible for the proper carrying-out of the Pharmacy Acts and the safeguarding of the public in the dispensing of medicines in this country, beg to draw the attention of the Boards of all hospitals to the importance of having all compounding and dispensing of medicines carried on by duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists or licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall. The Council regret to know that the practice exists in many hospitals of having medicines compounded by students, nurses, or other unqualified persons, and that regrettable accidents have been the result. The Council also point out the extreme danger which attends the practice of supplying poisonous liniments and other medicines for external use, containing virulent poisons, in whisky, porter, mineral-water and other beverage bottles, by hospitals or public dispensaries; and as such a practice is dangerous to the public health, the Council trust that steps may be taken to arrange for the use of special poison-bottles.

DRUGGISTS AND JURY-SERVICE.

A letter from Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Council, informed the latter that qualified sellers of poisons, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists cannot claim exemption from service on juries until the existing law is altered. Such an alteration could only be obtained by a Parliamentary Bill, the prosecution of which by the Council the writers did not advise on account of the cost; or they might be able to enlist the sympathy of some member of Parliament who might introduce a Bill to deal with the matter. Should any amendment of the Jurors Acts come to be dealt with by Parliament, that would be the time to seek for the exemptions in question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The promotion of a Bill by us would cost too much. Our only chance is to watch when legislation next takes place on the subject.

ELECTIONS.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by the PRESIDENT, Dr. R. Watt, M.P.S.I., was elected examiner for the Registered Druggist examinations in Dublin and Belfast.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Mr. R. E. Levis (Kiloh & Co., Limited), Cork; Mr. J. Glendenning, Londonderry; and Mr. R. Andrew, Belfast.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Pilocarpine Chemistry.

IN a recent number of the *Berichte* appears a further communication from Herr Pinner (in conjunction with R. Schwarz) on pilocarpine. In previous papers he showed that when pilocarpine was oxidised with permanganate under certain conditions a dibasic acid was formed, having the formula $C_8H_{12}O_5$, which was named piluvic acid. On the other hand, Jowett showed that when isopilocarpine was oxidised with permanganate under slightly different conditions from those employed by Pinner, two lactonic acids were formed, having the formulæ $C_7H_{10}O_4$ and $C_8H_{12}O_4$. Messrs. Pinner and Schwarz have repeated the experiments of Pinner and Kohlhammer, as well as those of Jowett, with confirmatory results. By the oxidation of pilocarpine they obtained, in addition to oxalic acid, an acid yielding a crystalline amide, which does not appear to have been obtained in the pure condition, as a product melting at 164° C., and which on analysis gave results differing 1·5 per cent. from theory in the carbon-determination, and on further recrystallisation melted at 182° C.; but it is not stated whether this last melting-point remained constant on further recrystallisation. By the oxidation of isopilocarpine, homopilopic acid was obtained, as the amide melted at almost precisely the point previously given by Jowett (found 206° C., Jowett's m.p. 208° C.). For the acid obtained by the oxidation of pilocarpine they now propose the formula $C_8H_{14}O_5$, and the name homopilomalic acid. An acid obtained by Pinner and Kohlhammer by the oxidation of the product formed by the action of chromic acid on pilocarpine has been further examined. It was previously named isohydrochelidonic acid, $C_7H_{10}O_5$, but they now propose the formula $C_7H_{12}O_5$, and call it pilomalic acid. This acid does not yield the lactonic acid $C_7H_{10}O_4$ (Jowett's pilopic acid) on heating. The new formula assigned to these two acids is therefore that of the hydroxy-dibasic acids derived from the lactonic acids pilopic and homopilopic acids. The properties of isopilocarpine previously described by Petit and Polonowski, and by Jowett, are confirmed, and crystalline compounds of both pilocarpine and isopilocarpine with mercuric chloride are described. The hydroxy-acid corresponding to isopilocarpine—viz., isopilocarpic acid—has been examined, and the acid character of isopilocarpine confirmed. The rest of the paper deals with the confirmation of results previously published by Pinner and Kohlhammer and by Jowett chiefly on the bromo-derivatives of the two isomeric alkaloids. A neutral substance isolated from the oxidation of pilocarpine was examined, and indications were obtained that the substance might be methyl urea, but this requires further investigation. Finally, pilocarpine has been obtained in crystalline form; the syrup, after removal of the last traces of chloroform, crystallising in long needles melting at 34° C.

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Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By Joseph Ince.

Emulsions—(*continued*).

Chloroform-emulsions give the student good opportunity for practice, *e.g.*:—

(1)

℞	Chloroformi	♏x.
	Ol. amygdal.	ʒss.
	Pulv. acaciæ,	
	Pulv. sacchari, aa	℈ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

In this excellent formula from Paris, the chloroform and oil are mixed together to prevent or materially to diminish volatilisation. The mixture is added to the gum and sugar previously put in the mortar, and the water is added by degrees.

(2)

℞	Chloroformi	♏x.
	Ol. amygdal.	ʒss.
	Tinct. quillaiæ	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

In phial. Mix chloroform with oil first.

(3)

℞	Chloroformi	♏iij.
	Quininæ sulph.	gr. iij.
	Pulv. tragac.	gr. iv.
	Spt. myrist.	ʒss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

In phial. Spt. myrist. on tragacanth; aquæ, ʒij.; quinine in powder; aquæ, ad ʒj.; chloroform being added last.

(4)

℞	Chloroformi	♏x.
	Spt. vin. rect....	ʒss.
	Tinct. tolutanæ	♏xx.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒj.

In phial. Dissolve chloroform in spirit; water, ʒvij., tolu to be added last, and shake.

Simple resinous liquids are poured in a thin stream into a bottle containing the rest of the ingredients, a gentle shake being sufficient to complete the emulsion.

The advantage of utilising the protective agency of simple syrup is seen in this otherwise impossible emulsion:—

℞	Gum. myrrhæ	gr. xv.
	Tinct. cannabis ind....	♏x.
	Tinct. camphor. comp.	♏xv.
	Syrupi...	ʒiss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	ʒiss.

Made thus:

1. Myrrh made into a thick emulsion with water + syrup. ʒss. Aq. ad ʒss.
2. Cannabis ind. + syrup. ʒss. Aq. ad ʒss.
3. Camphor. comp. + syrup. ʒss. Aq. ad ʒss.

Combine 1, 2, 3 separate solutions to form an emulsion.

℞	Mist. amygdal.	ʒx.
	Mucil. acaciæ...	ʒss.
	Syrupi	ʒj.
	Tinct. benzoini comp.	ʒss.

Make mist. amygd. B.P. 1898, and add the mucilage Mix the benzoin and syrup, and add last.

There can be no better practice in elementary dispensing than in endeavouring to present the mistura ferri composita of the British Pharmacopœia in a perfect form. Two things are essential: to choose only rich oily-like pieces of myrrh, unctuous to the touch, and to beat them thoroughly into a paste before adding potassium carbonate and refined sugar and triturating with rose-water. Powdered myrrh is impossible in this mixture, and will not make an emulsion.

A concentrated form double or four times the strength may be used with advantage—the more myrrh to act upon, the better the emulsion. It should appear as a cream-coloured preparation, with a slight tinge of amber, and if entirely successful it will keep the year round without alteration. Omit the ferrous sulphate, which is added when dispensed.

Quisquiliæ.

1. A mortar should not be used to dissolve a readily soluble salt or substance.
2. Pills less than half a dozen should be made on a pill-tile, not in a mortar.
3. Crush strychnine in a fold of paper or with a palette-knife to facilitate its solution.
4. No metallic substance should come in contact with unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.
5. Weigh powders one by one; never guess the weight on the tip of a spatula.
6. A new label must on no account be pasted over an old one; former directions and labels must be removed.
7. Hydrochloric acid is a safe expedient for removing stains from the hands.
8. The art of keeping tinctures of a uniform colour is to reserve an eighth part of the old make and add it to the fresh preparation. Tincture of orange-peel may be taken as an example.
9. Tabulate doses of potent remedies; the rest may be learned by constant reference.
10. Hesitate before giving an opinion as to whether a preparation is used or not. This is an affair of locality; if in your district there is no demand for a certain article it may be extensively used elsewhere.
11. The Latin directions in a prescription are not governed by ℞. They are an independent sentence. "The pills to be taken at bedtime" should be translated "Pilulæ horâ somni sumendæ," not "Pilulas h.s. sumendas."
12. It is against all the rules of pharmacy to substitute one substance for another in case of being out of a particular drug.

The writer hopes that a beginner in the art of dispensing will patiently work through the whole of the simple forms of prescribing that have been given, before attempting complex and more difficult combinations.

[Note.—It is desirable to increase the quantity of pulv. acaciæ in the turpentine emulsion No. 3, *C. & D.*, page 303.]

Hints.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

Give your customers what they want, laying your knowledge at their service, whether it pays financially or not.—N. W. Robson (Hexham).

Enemas ought to be kept hung up in the shop (preferably in a glass case), and not left in the boxes. This helps the sale and avoids cracking.—A. J. Douglas (Ripon).

Dress Well, with taste, suitably. Dispense, with care and neatness, accurately. Public confidence is the best stock-in-trade a chemist can possess.—John Barge (Mutley).

Do Everything with the best desire to please your customer and give satisfaction; let accuracy and neatness be your motto—as *nil sine labore*.—E. H. Hasselby (St. Leonards-on-Sea).

Photographic Article "most" helpful, instructive, and referential for student, assistant, and master and merchant alike. All interested should glean through and through this article, and especially the "most useful formulæ."—T. E. Ranson (Bristol).

Shop Hints.—(1) Make shop mucilage with aq. chloroform.—keeps much longer. (2) To remove labels from bottles damp a piece of paper and wrap round bottle. By the time you have written prescription-label the old one will peel off.—H. Townson (Ely).

The Diary of 1902 fulfils more than the prophecy of the trade. It is instructive, entertaining, and useful without a limit in business. In my humble opinion the article "Style," if carefully read and meditated upon, should prove the best and farthest reaching of anything within the book for the young and old chemist, and either inside or outside the "shop."—Hy. Carter (Clapham, S.W.).

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Birth.

SAUNDERS.—On March 5, at 285 Victoria Dock Road, E, the wife of Mr. W. J. Saunders, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriage.

DOUGAN—SERVICE.—On March 5, at Whiteabbey Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James Maconachie, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Northey, Alfred Moore Dougan, registered druggist, the Mountview Drug-stores, 121 Oldpark Road, Belfast, to Jeanie, only daughter of the late Mr. James Service, Oldpark Road, Belfast.

Deaths.

GOSS.—On March 14, at Rock Park, Barnstaple, Mary J. Goss, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Goss, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83.

RANDALL.—At his residence, in Southampton, on March 14, Mr. W. B. Randall, J.P., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 81. The death of William Brodribb Randall robs English pharmacy of one of the few who remain of the old school who received their early training as apothecaries, and who, on the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, threw in their lot with that body. Besides, Mr. Randall was a scion of an historic provincial pharmacy, which has its counterpart in London in such houses as Allen & Hanburys and John Bell & Co., and in which hundreds of apprentices and assistants have obtained that thorough experience of pharmaceutical practice which is nowadays so difficult to get. The business of W. Randall & Son was started in 1783 by William Randall, an apothecary, and the son of a professor of music at Oxford. In those days Southampton was even more than now the centre of a district favoured by the leisured classes, and with them William Randall had much business—George IV. was one of his customers. In due course William Randall's son, Edward Mayor Randall, became his partner, and had been in business for some years when the Pharmaceutical Society was founded. He joined the Society on June 1, 1841, as a founder. At that time his son William Brodribb was in the fourth year of his apprenticeship with him, and at the end of the fifth year the young man came to London as a private pupil of Mr. Robert Warington at the Apothecaries' Hall. While there Mr. Randall attended University College, studying chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, botany under Lindley, anatomy and physiology with Sharpey, and the practice of medicine with Williams. This was the correct training of young apothecaries in those days, but Mr. Randall's predilections were all to the pharmaceutical side, and in the 1843 session he took Graham's first silver medal for chemistry. Redwood was a student at the college that session—"preparing himself," as Mr. Randall once told us, "for the Bloomsbury lectureship that the new Society was to give him ere long." Mr. Randall had entrancing recollections of the men he met at University College—Miller, Brande, Faraday, and Grove being amongst them. It was natural that Mr. Randall should become connected with the Chemical Society, then but recently founded, for his preceptor, Mr. Warington, was its Secretary, and accordingly he was elected an associate on April 18, 1843. Returning to Southampton, Mr. Randall joined his father in business, and in May, 1845, received his diploma as pharmaceutical chemist. At that time the firm always had five apprentices, the term of pupilage being five years, and the premium 300*l*. This practice continued until about the time (1865) that Mr. Randall joined the Pharmaceutical Council as a member, when his strong sense of duty did not permit him to continue it, as he felt that he could not give the lads that close attention and scientific instruction which he believed to be necessary for their proper training. Moreover, the business required intimate supervision; it was large and was conducted in the most methodical manner, so that the records of all transactions can be traced through the books for many years—Mr. Randall being the essence of painstaking thoroughness in these matters. He remained on the Pharmaceutical Council five years, and was asked to be an examiner, but declined. From 1859 to 1863 he was on the Southampton Borough Council, and from 1871 to 1883 was Chairman of the School Board, only giving up the position (for he took the keenest interest in educational work) by the order of the late Sir Andrew Clark. As none of his sons had entered pharmacy, Mr. Randall in 1894 assumed as partner Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., F.C.S., who at that time was in the laboratory of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester, and after Mr. Wilson joined him Mr. Randall handed the reins to him, finally retiring from active participation in the management on December 31, 1898. Since then he had been living in retirement, and latterly had been in feeble health. We had a note from him—a brief, pathetic note dealing with apprenticeship—a few weeks ago. He had outlived the span of life which Sir Andrew Clark prophesied twenty years ago, yet the end was as the great physician predicted, and the last few weeks were those of a man of will and devotion, to whom the end was not unwelcome. He died on Friday evening at half past 10. Mr. Randall was a singularly courteous man, warm-hearted too, and of a deeply religious nature. As a pharmacist he was attached to the methods which prevailed before modern commercialism came in to rob the craft of much of its charm. Many English pharmacists who have been on his staff can speak of the invaluable lessons they learnt from him, not only in practice but in business methods. He is survived by Mrs. Randall and a family of four sons. References to Mr. Randall's death were made from the Southampton Bench on Saturday, he being senior Magistrate of the borough. As a tribute of respect to his memory the flag at the Bargate was placed at half-mast.



SMITH.—At Norwich, on March 19, Mr. Joseph de Carle Smith, chemist and druggist. In his 90th year. The deceased gentleman was born in 1812, in Magdalen Street, Norwich, where his father, Joseph Smith, founded the well-known business still carried on there as Smith & Sons. After completing his education, he was apprenticed to his mother, who had been left a widow early in life, and enlarged his experience by spending a year or two in London. He then returned to Magdalen Street, and took charge of the business, which throve rapidly. Up till that time it was merely a retail, but Mr. Smith, with the strong commercial instincts which always characterised him, soon expanded it in wholesale and manufacturing directions. Mr. Smith was married three times before he was 30. His first wife was his cousin, Miss de Carle, a lady of Huguenot ancestry, by whom he had one son, Mr. Frank de Carle Smith, who died in 1873, and whose son, Mr. Joseph de Carle Smith, has for many years been managing partner of the firm of Smith & Sons, assisted by his brother, Mr. Richard Silcock Smith. In 1877 the late Mr. Smith was Mayor of Norwich, and in 1879 he was appointed one of the city Magistrates. He was one of the most regular attendants on the magisterial bench, and even after his 89th birthday he had put in an appearance in court. In 1848 he was first returned to the Town Council, and sat continuously till 1855, when he became an Alderman. He was for six years a member of the city School Board, and he had filled other public offices. He was an extremely religious man, and a Puritan in many respects. He would not wear the mayoral robes, and refused to attend the Cathedral in state, or even to sanction a state visit to his own Nonconformist place of worship. The funeral will take place on Monday at the Rosary Cemetery.

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Trade Notes.

The style of the firm of Johnson & Sons, 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C, was incorrectly quoted last week (p. 437).

Messrs. Henry P. Thompson & Co, 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., have engaged Mr. James E Strachan, formerly of Messrs. Sinclair & Co., Aberdeen, as a representative in the West of London.

Antiseptic Ammonia as produced by the Ellis Antiseptic Ammonia Syndicate (Limited), 8 Temple Yard, Hackney Road, N.E., is a good article neatly packed, which is quite distinctive especially in respect to the fact that it has been before the public for a generation.

Messrs. P. Doumin & Co., distillers and importers of essential oils, &c., 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C., announce that they have succeeded to the business of Messrs. Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin. The firm will remain sole agents and consignees of the Cannes Distillery, now trading as Jeancard Fils, and the business will be carried on precisely as heretofore.

The third Photographic and Optical Trades' Exhibition will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W. The Exhibition opens on April 11, and remains open for a week. A good many firms have already had space allotted them, and arrangements have been made for a series of entertainments to take place at intervals during the day.

"Printing Art."—This is the title of a sample-book of half-tone work which we have received from the Catalogue and Advertising Department of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. (Limited), 8 New Street Square, London, E.C. It shows a quality of engraving and printing that rivals the productions of American and continental houses, who are erroneously supposed to lead in this line of printing.

Testing Sewage Effluents. — The testing-cabinet which Professor Wm. Ramsay, F.R.S, recently described to the Society of Chemical Industry, was, he considered, the most compact; but he is beaten now by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who supply "soloid" sodium peroxide (gr. ij.) and pyrogallic acid (gr. ss.) which go into the waistcoat-pocket, and, with a 4-oz bottle, are all that is necessary to test the oxygenation of the effluent. One each of the "soloid" tablets added to 4 oz. of sufficiently oxygenated effluent should give a rich red-brown solution. So it happens that the "soloid" way is this and the Ramsay way is **THAT**, as far as comparative portability is concerned.

For Young Pets.—It is almost as well for one nowadays to be born a domestic animal as a human infant. Should the latter be our fate we have myriads of foods and delicacies invented specially for us to aid us towards a virile maturity, and if the former our guardians merely call in Dr. Spratt, who helps the animal world to the same end. The latest evolutions of Spratt's Patent (Limited) are a Malted Puppy-food and a Malted Kitten-food. These are agreeable enough in flavour and composition for the taste of any human being, and their get-up (in airtight tins) does not differ materially in appearance from the packed infantile foods for the human atom. The malted foods are retailed in 1*s.* and 3*s.* tins, and full directions for use are printed on each tin. They are not intended for puppies and kittens solely, but are also useful for full-grown dogs or cats whose digestive powers may have become impaired.

Eau de Botot.—The manufacturers of this French speciality, which was established in 1755, opened a little over six months ago a wholesale depot at 26 Maddox Street, London, W., for the purpose of energetically promoting business in this country. One of the first things they did was to arrange minimum retail prices; thus in the case of 1*s.* 8*d.* Eau de Botot the fixed minimum price is 1*s.* 4*d*, the 3*s.* tooth-paste is 2*s.* 6*d*, and other articles and sizes are priced in proportion. The manufacturers have now secured general recognition of the minimum prices, all those who at first stood out having given their approval of the arrangement; but we are glad to learn that many retailers find it unnecessary to cut prices at all, as their customers have sufficient appreciation of Eau de Botot as a dentifrice to pay face-value. In addition to Eau de Botot, the firm make quinquina or coral powders, tooth-paste, and toilet-vinegar, and they provide for retail an attractive case containing one bottle each of Eau de Botot, toilet-vinegar and Eau de Cologne with miniature packets of tooth-powder and tooth-paste. Besides fixing the minimum prices, the firm have a bonus scheme, of which particulars can be obtained on application to 26 Maddox Street.

Southall's Specialities.—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, have introduced, under the name "Sanichief," a small and highly absorbent handkerchief for use by consumptive patients or others who have infectious sputum The handkerchief consists of a layer of fine absorbent cotton-wool enclosed in gauze, and as fourteen of the handkerchiefs are put up in a packet to retail at 6*d.*, it is apparent that there should be a ready sale for them. The firm are also meeting the very extensive demand for vaccination-pads, with an aseptic and absorbent one made of delightfully soft tissue, with tapes at each corner to tie round the arm and tapes to suspend the pad from the shoulder. Pads can also be obtained which are made from antiseptic material, and they retail at 2*d.* for the infants' size, 3*d.* for adults' style, the aseptic ones being 3*d.* and 4*d.* The pads are put up singly in securely sealed envelopes, which again are enclosed in boxes of one dozen, the whole being sterilised before they are sent out. They are amongst the best that we have yet seen, and can be worn from the day that inoculation is performed.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist

Where "Primus" Reigns.

For some months past I have watched the growth of Camera House, St. Bride Street, E C, the new City premises of Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Blackheath, but it was not till this week—being assured everything was finished and in



working order—that I made acquaintance with the interior. It is not necessary to describe in detail the arrangement of the premises. I need only say that the fitting-up has been done with a view to facilitating the execution of orders. The ground floor is devoted to offices and to a showroom,

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where photographic chemists can see samples of the goods which Messrs. Butcher make. Orders are executed on the first floor, and packed in the basement, while the three top floors are devoted to the storing of the various classes of goods. Mr. W. F. Butcher, who chaperoned me over the premises, is a pharmaceutical chemist, and it is easy to see the influence of his pharmacy training on the style of putting-up adopted for the firm's goods. The boxes used for hand-cameras are so labelled that they can be used for display-purposes, whilst the labels used are all in excellent taste.



The illustration shows the way the small cameras are put-up in half-dozens. The search for novelties was one of the objects of my visit to Camera House, and I was not disappointed. New sizes of existing cameras have been introduced, extending the number of hand-cameras to over twenty. The chief novelty is a roll-film "Little Nipper," which takes pictures 2¼ by 2¼, and sells at 10*s.* 6*d.* Roll-films of special manufacture for use in this camera are introduced under the name of "Waverley" Daylight Cartridges. I also saw the first consignment of the "Waverley" dry-plates which are being placed on the market. Other patterns of roll-film cameras are to follow the roll-film "Little Nipper," a two-guinea line—"No. 2 Carbine"—being the next. The samples of the cameras I have seen convince me that they are good value for money. Another new introduction is a 30*s.* panoramic hand-camera. All cameras are being sent out this year with a book of instructions on taking photographs, and in addition to this Messrs. Butcher are shortly publishing a 1*s.* guide to photography which will be sold through photographic chemists. I have not touched on the more expensive camera-sets made by this firm, but those who know the variety of well-made goods offered will appreciate my difficulty in picking out any particular set for praise. The new season's price-list, of which I saw proofs, will be issued soon and contains illustrations and specifications of every kind of camera.

DARK-ROOMS.

Coleshill.—F. D. Spencer, The Drug-stores.

Harlesden, N.W.—A. C. Goodchild, 12 High Street.

Patricroft (Manchester).—H. Sanderson, 394 Liverpool Road.

Prescot.—G. G. Hemingway, 34 Eccleston Street.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 5, 1902)

"LEATHERINE" (no claim for "Leather"); for leather preservatives and polishes; furniture and metal polishes, &c. By Lane Brothers, 77 Tradescant Road, South Lambeth, S.W. 243,090.

"LOXO"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. H. Tibbetts, 67 Bull Street, Birmingham. 243,182

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 12, 1902.)

"PRESERVITE" and device; for a fluid or liquid to prevent metals from oxidising or rusting. By W. Morton Walker, 16 Sidney Street, City Road, E.C. 243,692.

"ROLDA"; for sensitive photographic films. By G. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C. 243,991.

Device (the essential particular) for a medicinal powder. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 11 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 242,822.

"SEAPONGS"; for patent medicines and embrocations By G. Pearson, 17 Angel Row, Market Place, Nottingham. 243,894.

"ALDA"; for food-stuffs. By J. K. Collen, 14 King Street, Leeds. 243,941.

"ROSOX"; for meat-extracts. By Umberto Ciantar and F. W. Forbes Ross, M.D., 9 and 10 Great Tower Street, E.C. 244,041.

"ALBOLINE"; for a bleaching-fluid. By H. Heydon & Co., 118 Weston Street, S.E. 243,581.

"NORLA"; for bleaching-powders. By F. J. Howe & Son, 58 Bedminster Parade, Bristol. 243,750.

"SAPONOLINE" (no claim for "Sapo" for lubricating-oils). By Stern Brothers, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 243,877.

"LANTERN"; for extract of soap and other soap-powders. By R. S. Hudson, Bank Hall, Liverpool. 243,984.

"TRESSETTA" (no claim for "Tress"); for a hair-preparation. By Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), 173 High Street, Camden Town, N.W. 242,461.

"SOHOPARLENE" (no claim for "Soho"); for a toilet soap-powder. By W. H. Warman, 159 Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate, Essex. 243,309.

"KYMOLINE"; for toilet-articles. By S. F. Goss (Limited), 460 Oxford Street, W. 243,854.

"EBONOID" (no claim for "Ebon"); for brushes, powder, and other similar toilet boxes and trays made of enamelled wood. By J. C. Dowd & Co., 475 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 237,671.

Picture of Peacock; for celluloid powder-boxes, soapboxes, toothbrush-boxes, toilet-trays, and similar toilet-requisites; celluloid manicure requisites; celluloid dressing-combs; also brushes. By Lenel, Bensinger & Co., Fabrik Wesserdichter Walsche, Neckerau, Mannheim, Germany. 242,358.

Device of skull and crossbones (the essential particular) with letters "G. B."; for polishing-substances. By J. Gilman & Son (Limited), 1 Stafford Street, Birmingham. 243,749.

Device (the essential particular) for "OSOBRITE"; a furniture-polish. By H. Reading, trading as W. K. Rolfe & Co., 52 Chapel Road, Worthing. 243,943.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bonney, G. E. *Induction Coils: Pract. Manual for Amateur Coil-makers.* 2nd ed. 135 Illus. 7×4½. Pp. 248. 3*s.* (Whittaker.)

Brewer, —. *Property in Trade-marks.* A manual, written without the use of legal phraseology, on trade-marks and their protection. 8¾×5½. Pp. 78. (Brewer & Son, 33 Chancery Lane, E.C.)

Eccles, W. McAdam. *Hernia: Etiology, Symptoms, Treatment.* 8½×5⅝. Pp. 250. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Ballière.)

Ellingwood, Finley. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacognosy.* 9½×6½×2. Pp. 706. (Chicago Medical Press Company, Chicago; Potter & Clarke, London.) 21*s.*

Fulton, D. *Law and Practice relating to Patents, Trade marks, and Designs.* With Digest of Colonial and Foreign Patent-laws. 8⅝×5½. Pp. 830. 15*s.* net. (Jordan).

Harvey, F. J. *Muscles, and how to Develop Them.* 7 Plates. 70 Illus. by C. P. Denham. Roy. 8vo. Swd. 1*s.* (Simpkin.)

Inglis, J. G. *The "Ideal" Office Reckoner.* 7 × 4½ × 1⅛. Pp. 900. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Gall & Inglis.)

Kesteven, W. B. *Home Doctoring: Guide to Domestic Medicine and Surgery.* Illus. New ed. 7½×4¾. Pp. 160. 1*s.* (Warne.)

Pharmacopœia of the Tottenham Hospital. 32mo 1*s.* (Churchill.)

Rose, T. K. *Metallurgy of Gold.* Ed. by Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen. 4th ed. 8¾×5½. Pp. 570. 21*s.* (Griffin.)

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Scientific Progress.

The Atomic Weights.—The annual table of atomic weights has just been published by the German Commission. The principal alterations from the previous table are iron from 56 to 55·9, calcium from 40 to 40·1, and tellurium from 127 to 127·6.

High-gravity Eucalyptus Oils.—According to H. G. Smith, a large number of eucalyptus oils contain a considerable quantity of a sesquiterpene of sp. gr. 0·925 (optical rotation not given). It boils at 255° C. The oil from *E. hæmastoma* is stated to contain as much as 50 per cent. of this compound. No compounds of the new body have been prepared, but the name aromadendrene has been assigned to it.

Copper in Powdered Drugs.—Mr. E. H. Gane (*Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.*) has traced a source of copper-contamination in powdered drugs to the copper rivets of the driving-belt of the powdering-machinery. The various sections of a driving belt are riveted together with copper rivets or stitched with copper wire, and as the leather wears down from constant passing over the pulleys, the rivet-heads are gradually raised flush with the surface of the belt and are slowly ground down by passage over the pulleys, fragments of copper being thrown off from time to time. Replacing the leather belt by one made of rubber obviated further trouble in a case in point.

Estimation of Methyl Anthranilate.—Only one method has hitherto been suggested for estimating methyl anthranilate—viz., precipitation with sulphuric acid in ethereal solution, as suggested by Hesse and Zeitechel. Erdmann (*Berichte*, 1902, 24) gives details of a process which he has worked out, and in which advantage is taken of the fact that primary aromatic bases form azo dyes when diazotised in the presence of aromatic phenols. The details of an experiment which fully explains the theory are as follows: 0·7473 gramme of pure methyl anthranilate was dissolved in 20 c.c. of 15 per cent. hydrochloric acid, and diazotised by 7·5 c.c. of a 5-per cent. solution of sodium nitrite. After ten minutes the reaction was complete and the solution was made up to 100 c.c. Half a gramme of pure beta-naphthol was then dissolved in 150 c.c. of water and 0·5 c.c. of strong caustic-soda solution, and titrated with the diazotised solution. The red-yellow colouring-matter formed is insoluble in water, and was filtered off in a small tube, and the filtrate tested. The end-point is when no diazo reaction is obtained. In this case, after the addition to 60·9 c.c. a reaction was obtained by the addition of more diazo solution; after 70·4 c.c. had been added no reaction was obtained either with diazo or with the naphthol solutions; after 70·9 c.c. had been added the further addition of naphthol solution gave a decided reaction; 70·4 c.c. was therefore the reading. This gave a result equivalent to 99·7 per cent. of the actual amount used. A series of experiments when the ester was added to other odorous bodies gave equally satisfactory results.

Business Changes.

Mr. W. Chas. Sayers, chemist, 93 High Street, Lewisham, S.E., is having his pharmacy entirely refitted.

Homocea (Limited) have removed from 98 Strand, London, W.C., to 33 King William Street, E.C.

Messrs. S. M. Frankenstein & Co., of Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C., have removed to larger premises in Ropemaker Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Mr C. E. F. Vallet, pharmaceutical chemist, has bought the business of Mr. W. A. Sinclair, chemist and druggist, at 8 Belsize Park Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.

Mr. James Chalmers, chemist and druggist, late of Kelty, N.B., has purchased the business at 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N., formerly belonging to Mr. Joseph Reed.

Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited) are opening a new branch at 126A High Street, Clapham, with fittings supplied by Messrs. Parkinson & Co., of 25 Southampton Row, W.C.

The old established business, which was carried on at High Street, Tenby, for many years by Mr. J. Prosser Danes, chemist and druggist, and latterly by Messrs. W. Joseph & Co. (Limited), has been acquired by Mr. J. B. Francis, chemist and druggist, who has acted as manager to Messrs. Joseph for some time.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



A Perfect Cure.

(*The Lament of a Layman.*)

Mr. Editor, dear Sir, will your readers please bestir
  Themselves to note a tribute I would render
To the workings of a trade which is surely Heaven-made,
  Or, what is better still, a Heaven-mender?

You must know, some fears I had; I was feeling "mortal bad";
  And, of course, forgot what Shakespeare said of physic;
So I deemed it wise to pop into a certain shop
  Which is somewhere on the road from Leeds to Chiswick!

Disbelieve me if you will, but I swear the kinds of pill
  And the mixtures that they showed me were so various,
That I got bewildered quite with the names and smell and sight,
  And it struck me that my health was most precarious.

There were cunning little sweets for the man who over-eats,
  And stronger sorts for folk that I call "worse 'uns,"
And powders in a stack, and stuff to rub your back,
  And Peter's patent peas for pallid persons!

Electricity, no doubt, all diseases soon will rout,
  And I know I ought to be revaccinated;
Formic aldehyde, I hear, is the latest panacea
  For those the tubercle has penetrated.

Such things I understand, but, on the other hand,
  I've tried and tasted every drug I care to,
And till wise-heads can ensure me a "one and only cure,"
  I mean to bear the ills that flesh is heir to.

W. H. Scott.

A Scientific Jubilee.—On Sunday, March 9, the Paris Museum of Natural History celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the scientific career of M. Albert Gaudry, a distinguished member of its staff, whose speciality is paleontology.

This is said to have happened last week. Mistress (to Maid): "Why did you stop talking to the boy so long at the door?" Maid replies: "Please, mum, it was the chemist's boy, who brought the syphon of soda-water; and as he wanted to take the other back, I had to empty it in a jug."

The Wrong Envelope.—A curio was seen this week: the well-known slate-blue sample-envelope of a wholesale drug-house, containing a fine specimen of rad. gent. and labelled "Rad. Belladonnæ." One would scarcely think such a thing possible in this age of pharmaceutical accuracy. It makes one shudder to think what would happen if the converse had to be recorded.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

A 5-per-cent. Import-duty

on all goods, which Mr. Vincent Wood wrote about recently and hopes to see adopted, would mean a rather stiff tax on the drug-trade. It would mean 5 per cent. and more (because every dealer in the article would want his profit on the 5 per cent. as well as on the original cost), on almost all the drugs we sell, for there are very few of them which are not imported. That would be a tax which it would be difficult to pass on to the public. To the extent that it could be passed on we druggists would suffer in regard to other commodities as consumers. We are drifting towards import-duties, and if we are going to abandon the free-trade system which has added so many hundreds of millions to the nation's funds, the proposal of a uniform tax on everything has much to recommend it; but it would mean the overthrow of this nation's position as the market-place of the world.

The Pharmacopœia as a Standard

has been discussed often enough, but a northern correspondent writes to remark that he believes he has read some time in the *C. & D.* that when the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was under discussion a proposal to actually make the B.P. a legal standard was rejected. If that was so, he thinks—and I agree with him—that enough has not been made of the circumstance in the arguments directed against the popular claim. He asks if I can give what occurred exactly. It was this:—

An Adulteration Act

was passed in 1872. Very soon after it came into operation loud and bitter complaints of the incompetence and absurdities of the analysts appointed under it were made. In 1873 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, with Mr. Sclater Booth as Chairman, to investigate the subject. That Committee took a deal of evidence and reported in 1874. In the Chairman's draft report (par. 30) the following words were proposed:—

> With regard to drugs your Committee are of opinion that the formularies of the British Pharmacopœia should be the guide for the purity of drugs and medicines.

This was discussed, but the only record of the discussion is "Amendments made and paragraph passed." In the report actually issued the words quoted above did not appear.

In the House of Commons

in 1875, when the Bill which is now the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was being discussed in Committee, Lord Francis Hervey proposed a lengthy addition to what is now Section 6, the object of which seems to have been to arrive at the same result conversely. One of the clauses of this proposed addition ran thus:—

> Provided that no person shall be liable to prosecution under this Act for selling any compounded drug prepared in accordance with the written prescription of a registered medical practitioner submitted for that purpose to the seller, or with the regulations prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia issued by the General Medical Council, or with a basis to be laid down by the Pharmaceutical Society or the Privy Council, or with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

This proposal was withdrawn by its author at the request of Mr. Sclater Booth. These facts are on official record, and should certainly be of some weight whenever the question of the B.P. as a legal standard comes to be discussed in the High Court. Dr. James Bell, Principal of the Somerset House Laboratories, stated to another Committee which was taking the evidence upon which the 1879 Act was based that it is unnecessary to make the Pharmacopœia a formal standard.

The Municipal Danger

of multiple shops owned by absentee companies was lately alluded to in these columns. It was suggested that to the extent that independent tradesmen are supplanted by the employés of such companies, the municipal and corporate and philanthropic work of our towns must seriously suffer. Boards of directors will not care for their managers to be serving on School Boards or Town Councils, and even if they did not object the ratepayers would not elect such men. A chemist in one of our pleasant southern towns has kindly sent me a little history which incidentally offers a striking illustration of the justice of this view. In that town, he tells me, it was agreed to raise money for a local educational purpose by a voluntary rate in proportion to the assessment. This tax has been paid by all the ratepayers in the parish except four, and these four are all company shopkeepers represented in the place by managers, who remit the profits of their shops to London boards. The same indifference to local efforts has been shown by these four companies when other subscriptions have been organised. I should have thought that, apart from a decent sense of duty, the directors of these concerns would have had more business shrewdness than thus to isolate themselves; but that consideration is evidently outweighed by the terrors of the annual meeting, and the all-engrossing necessity of maintaining the dividend.

"Minor Ailments"

is the title of a rather startling leading article in last week's *Lancet*. The young practitioner, according to this authority, when he has finished his education and secured his licence to mutilate, and inoculate, and generally maltreat our bodies at his good pleasure, "*realises to his surprise* (*!*) that now *for the first time* (*!*) he is called upon to deal with some common ailment of which he has often heard—from which, indeed, he may have suffered—but to which *he has never had his attention directed* during his pupilage." The italics are mine, and surely it is right that such an astonishing confession should be emphasised. The minor ailments specifically instanced in the article are colds, bilious attacks, warts, headaches, and rheumatism, and these are only named as examples.

Such Complaints

are of course "not seen, or thought of little account in hospital-work." What the young practitioner has learned all about during his curriculum has been, as the *Lancet* indicates, "the etiology of pernicious anæmia, Friedrich's hereditary ataxia" and the like. This is in addition to the algebra, Greek, botany, geography, and a modern language, which are among the subjects insisted on by the Medical Council. The moral is obvious, though the *Lancet* man misses it. It is that when you have got pernicious anæmia or locomotor ataxy you had better go to the certified young practitioner, but that for colds, rheumatism, bilious headaches, warts, rheumatism, and the many minor disorders of this harp of a thousand strings, the prescribing chemist who has studied these things, and can meet with them without surprise, is a better person to appeal to.

The Juice of Cursed Hebenon

was almost certainly a distillation or other kind of extract from the yew, as stated by Mr. R. Coupland Harding last week. That the poisonous character of yew leaves and berries has been disputed since Shakespeare's time is not to the point. From the most ancient times, and by all the old medical writers, the yew was implicitly believed to be most poisonous. Julius Cæsar tells of a Gallic chief who committed suicide with it. Bacon, at all events, would have known that fact very well. There is a line in Spenser, "Lay now thy deadly heben bow apart," which conclusively establishes the association between the yew and the heben.

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Editorial Comments.

Traders and Poisons.

It will be seen from a letter communicated by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Chairman of the Poisons Committee (page 474), that it is wrong to say, as we did last week, that he is "an ally of Mr. Dobbs." Although he took charge of a petition in favour of Mr. Dobbs's Bill, this appears to have been merely an act of good nature on his part; for it will be seen that while a horticulturist was giving evidence before the Committee, he asked the Chairman to take charge of the petition referred to. We willingly accept Sir Herbert Maxwell's statement that he must not be assumed by this action to take up one way or other the Bill drafted by Mr. Dobbs, and which has yet to be presented to Parliament, but it will be admitted that even the casual and nominal identification of the Chairman of the Poisons Committee with a measure relating to the subject of inquiry was a proper matter for comment. We think the promoters of the petition cannot have been innocent of the interpretation likely to be placed upon the Chairman taking charge of the petition. As Mr. Alex. Cross, a member of the Committee, is their acknowledged champion, it is difficult to understand why they passed him and asked Sir Herbert Maxwell to present the petition, unless they wished to make it appear that he was favourably disposed to them. It is perfectly plain from the way in which the Traders in Poisons and Poisonous Substances Protection Society are working that they are determined to use all available means to further their ends—which are to knock the bottom out of the Sale of Poisons Act, 1868. The appeal in the Newcastle-under-Lyme case is another example of it. There, after Mr. Dobbs, in the cleverest manner, enveloped his case in a tangle of forensic argument, the Magistrates extracted themselves from the tangle by sticking fast to the point proved and admitted—viz., that the preparation sold contained 4 per cent. of nicotine (a poisonous vegetable alkaloid)—and convicting on that ground because the defendants had sold the article without labelling it "Poison." Now an appeal has been entered, although the T.P. & P.S.P. Society's aim is to

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secure the very thing for which the defendants were fined. The ground of the appeal has not transpired; maybe, as Mr. Mr. Dobbs hinted in his defence, it is that the insecticide is a preparation of tobacco and not of nicotine. Whether "XL-All" insecticide is so or not we cannot discuss, as the evidence was not clear on the point, and the High Court Judges may have to settle it. Apart from that case altogether, the fact has to be noted that the imports of relatively pure nicotine into this country are large. During the last fiscal year no fewer than 792 samples were examined by the Government chemists, who are required to pass none containing less than 90 per cent. of pure nicotine. This nicotine ultimately gets into the hands of the public through retailers (the seller to the public must be a qualified person), and if any of it is sold in any other manner than as a preparation of a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, the law is undoubtedly broken.

German Potato Spirit.

A SHORT time ago we recorded the fact that 390 000 proof gals. of German potato spirit was imported into this country last year for methylation-purposes, the bulk being an increase of 329,000 gals. over the 1899-1900 imports. The increase is said to be due to the superior quality of the German product, and to the fact that it suits the purpose of the methylator better, while it is at the present time 2*d.* a gal. cheaper than British grain spirit. It is hardly necessary to point out that the production of German spirit is in the hands of a ring which is known as the "Verwerthungsverband Deutscher Spiritusfabrikanten," which was founded in 1899, and appears to have met with a fair amount of success. The organisation consists of three bodies—distillers, rectifiers, and those who combine both industries. The department which transacts all the necessary business regarding the sales and the monetary accounts of all the participators is known as the "Centrale für Spiritusverwendung." The large capital necessary for such an enterprise has been provided by making use of all moneys and plant existing in the trade. For this reason the retailers are not shut out, but are allowed to participate on condition of paying a certain commission to the distillers. In the same way the refiners buy the raw spirit from the distilleries on payment of the commission, and deliver according to the dictation of the "Centrale," chiefly to their former clients. The undertaking differs from a trust principally in the respect that the spirit ring does not limit the production in order to maintain a remunerative selling-price. The ring is, moreover, actively employed in extending the trade by making spirit available for various trade-purposes, particularly heating and lighting. The "Centrale" has a separate department in which arrangements are made with railway and other authorities for the introduction of novelties in spirit-lamps and cooking and heating apparatus. One great means by which these aims are furthered is the cheapening of denatured spirit by the "Centrale." Another means of combating a possible overproduction is the encouragement and extension of the export trade. The ring is to have an estimated duration of nine years, but a certain number of distillers who were unwilling to sacrifice their independence so long were allowed to join for a period of one, two, or three years. As showing the extent of its operations, we find that from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, the total production of pure alcohol in Germany amounted to 406,000,000 litres, of which the ring produced 340,000 000 litres, or 77 3 per cent., the remainder being produced by "outsiders." Of the total quantity the "Centrale" sold 279,000 000 litres in 1900-1901, as against 285,000 000 litres in 1899-1900. The quantity exported amounted to 16,000 000 litres, included in the foregoing. This was sold at low prices, as the encouragement of the export branch of the "Centrale" is very necessary, and provides a safety-valve in case of over-production. As already mentioned, the chief aim of the ring is to increase the utilisation of methylated spirit at no matter what cost, and with that object it allows the retailer a profit of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. The spirit is bottled, and the labels bear the retail selling-price, with a guarantee that the contents represent 80 per cent. (by weight) spirit. The retail selling-price in Germany last year (in which there was practically no variation) was 25pf. to 28pf. per litre equal to 3½*d.* per litre or 1¾*d.* to 2*d.* per pint. This low price means, of course, a large consumption, and it may be regarded as an indication that we have by no means reached the lowest price in this country.

THE SMALL SHOPKEEPER AGAIN.

The Chief Constable of Merioneth told the County Council the other day that he has great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, because the small shopkeepers put up notices in small print in their shops stating that all goods sold are adulterated! Nevertheless, the Chief Constable succeeded last year in purchasing thirty-six samples which, according to the county analyst, were pure. The two statements do not fit in with each other very well. In any case there should be little difficulty in making the small print effective in getting the shopkeepers brought to justice.

VETERAN CHEMICAL FELLOWS.

Mr. Randall, of Southampton, whose death is recorded in this issue, was one of the few Fellows of the Chemical Society who were elected before its incorporation. The oldest Fellows now remaining are Mr. Lloyd Bullock (one of the few surviving founders of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. William Francis, F.L.S., and Dr. Schunck, all elected in 1842, and a Mr. James Millar, elected in 1843, whose address is unknown, and who is a life member of the Society. Perhaps Mr. Millar is no longer with us, for a life-membership fee sometimes keeps a name on a society's list for many years beyond the allotted span.

NON-INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE.

Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., Owens College, Manchester, has succeeded in discovering a process of overcoming the tendency of flannelette to take fire when brought in contact with flame. The experiments were undertaken at the suggestion of a firm of Lancashire manufacturers, and last May were so far successful as to lead to an application for a patent. The fireproofing chemical was, however, difficult to fix permanently in the fabric, but the inventor has succeeded in making a flannelette which remains fireproof even after seven washings. It is hoped to perfect the process so that the fabric will be permanently fireproof. Flannelette notwithstanding the warnings of coroners and juries, still remains a favourite with many people, so that the manufacturers should find a ready sale for the new product.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

Dr. Harrison Martindale recently undertook some experiments at the suggestion of Sir William R. Gowers to ascertain if phosphorus has any action on organic substances when prepared in pills. The tests were made with the official phosphorus pill and the phosphoretted-suet basis of the Extra Pharmacopœia. In the case of alkaloids—strychnine, morphine, and quinine sulphate—made into pills with phosphorus mass no considerable interaction or decomposition takes place. In the case of zinc valerianate, however, there is evidence of some combination, but Dr. Martindale is of opinion that this takes place in the process of extraction

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Pills composed of reduced iron, in various combinations with strychnine and quinine and with phosphoretted suet, are found to show a luminous surface on cutting even twelve months after they have been prepared. A paper in the *British Medical Journal* gives the results of the various experiments *in extenso*, but the general conclusion is that no interaction or decomposition takes place of substances usually prescribed with free phosphorus.

CACODYLIC THERAPEUTICS.

Professor T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, has no faith in the cacodylates as arsenical therapeutic agents. He has tried them in the Edinburgh Infirmary, and his conclusions are as follows:—

Clinical observations and chemical analyses agreed in showing that when a salt of cacodylic acid was administered to a patient it was absorbed and was eliminated, but with the arsenic which it contained so firmly combined with the other constituents that it did not become dissociated, and was therefore incapable of forming any compound in the body which could produce the well-known pharmacological activities of the compounds of arsenic usually employed for therapeutic purposes. While, however, cacodylates were to be regarded as useless therapeutic agents in so far as they were compounds of arsenic, it might finally be observed that they were likewise inconvenient substances to administer to patients. In all the cases in which they were given by the mouth disorders of the alimentary canal—such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa—were induced by them long before the maximal doses were attained, and in some cases these disagreeable effects required the administration to be suspended. Only when the administration was by subcutaneous injection did these disorders fail to be produced, but even by subcutaneous injection, as by oral administration, the less important, though highly obnoxious, garlic-like odour of cacodylic oxide was always early produced, and it constituted an additional obstacle to the prolonged use of cacodylate.

In this connection we observe that Dr. Armand Gautier, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, referring to the same subject, recommends the use of arrhenal or sodium methylarseniate, because, unlike the cacodylate or dimethylarseniate of sodium, it does not require to be administered subcutaneously. The dose of arrhenal prescribed by M. Gautier is 5 to 10 centigrammes a day in solution. It is well supported, and in tuberculosis and asthma good results have been obtained.

Recent Will.

Martindale.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. William Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on February 2, 1902, at his residence, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., was granted on March 13 to the executors, Mrs. M. H. Martindale (widow), Dr. W. Harrison Martindale (son), and Miss Mary Martindale (daughter). Mr. J. C. Umney is also mentioned as an executor under the will, the gross value of the estate being entered at 15,665*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The will, which was executed in 1897, has three codicils, relating mainly to the disposal of various properties of the testator at Winchelsea amongst his family. The personal effects, jewellery, plate, &c., both at Devonshire Street and at Glebe Cottage, Winchelsea, are left to Mrs. Martindale. The business at 10 Cavendish Street, W. (including the compilation and publication of the "Extra Pharmacopœia"), is to be carried on, under the managership of Dr. Harrison Martindale, by the trustees for the benefit of the family, until testator's son, Leonard, is 25 years of age, when, providing he is qualified, he is to be admitted into partnership with his brother. A clause in the will authorises the conversion of the business, if necessary, into a limited-liability company. In the compilation and preparation of further editions of the "Extra Pharmacopœia" Dr. Harrison Martindale is authorised to continue the services of Mr. W. J. I. Philp or other competent pharmacist to assist him in the work. Testator leaves 50*l.* to each of his three sisters and 50*l.* to a nephew. He also bequeaths 19*l.* 19*s.* to the library of the Pharmaceutical Society, 19*l.* 19*s.* to the public library at Winchelsea, and a month's salary to those of his assistants, servants, or porters, who had been in his employment for twelve months or over. The Elms Farm at Winchelsea is left to Mrs. Martindale and at her decease to Dr. Harrison Martindale; while testator's daughters, Mrs. Elsie Hueffer and Mary, and his son Leonard, have the other Winchelsea properties divided among them.

Recent Patents.

The following are abstracts of complete specifications recently published, of inventions for which letters patent have been granted. Money order offices sell postcards, price 8*d.* each, which, on filling up with the number and year of the patent and posting, secure a copy of any complete specification.

Lotion.—D. K. Schuttyser, Ranelagh Road, Paddington, W., has patented a lotion for scalds, burns, varicose veins, hydrophobia, &c., composed of 2 oz. of concentrated solution of subacetate of lead in 2 gals. of alum-water. The alum-water is made by dissolving 2 lbs. of alum in 2 gals. of water. (13,454, 1901.)

Cleaning Kid Gloves.—P. Baum and F. Hoffmann, Saarbrücken, Germany, have patented a process of cleaning gloves, in which the gloves are first washed in benzene, and then put on stretchers, after which stains are removed by rubbing with a mixture of milk (1 litre) and sulphuric acid (160 drops). (13,593, 1901.)

Swallowing Pills.—Dr. Beno Koppenhagen, Unterneubrunn, Saxe-Meiningen, has patented a device for facilitating the swallowing of pills, which consists substantially of a phial with a long neck. The pill is retained at the shoulder of the phial by a grating, and in use the mouth of the apparatus is put far back in the mouth. (13,043, 1901.)

Extracting Guttapercha.—G. Mitchell, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., obtains protection for a process of extracting guttapercha from leaves and twigs by macerating the powdered substances with carbon bisulphide. The bisulphide solution of guttapercha is filtered through charcoal and distilled to separate the solvent. (13,204, 1901.)

Numbering Films.—J. B. Haddow and S. N. Turner of the European Blair Camera Company (Limited), Foots Cray, Kent, have been granted a patent for the use of a strip of white paper as a backing for the usual black paper used behind roller films. The numbering of the films and perforation marks are put on the white paper, and so are kept from affecting the film. (11,622, 1901.)

Making Oxygen.—G. F. Jaubert, Paris, patents a method of making oxygen in which compressed pastilles or cartridges are used made from a mixture of chloride of lime (well dried over sulphuric acid and evolving, when analysed, 35·5 per cent. of chlorine) 200 kilos. with sodium dioxide 78 kilos. The pellets are used in an acetylene generator, the oxygen being evolved on contact with water. (11,466, 1901.)

Lactic-acid Purification.—C. N. Waite, Cranford, New Jersey, has obtained protection for a process of purifying crude lactic acid in which amyl alcohol is used. The amyl alcohol is mixed with the crude acid in watery solution, and then left to separate. The amyl alcohol, which is a solvent for lactic acid, rises to the top and is separated. The alcohol is separated by subsequent distillation. (13,403, 1901.)

Glass Cement.—Leo Stein and W. Storr, Berlin, are the joint patentees of a process of uniting glass and porcelain for mosaic work. The cement preferred is made of—

Flux (borax, for instance)	10 parts
Chalk	10 parts
Any suitable oxide	30 parts
Precious metal, in powder ...	40 parts
Soluble glass	10 parts

A fusion temperature is used for uniting the parts, glass or porcelain, when this cement is used. (12,017, 1901.)

Artificial Sponges.—C. Paulitschky, Vienna, prepares a substitute for sponges and loofahs by saturating 30 to 80 parts of fine-leather fibres, free from fat, with "sulphur milk," and, after drying, soaking in 70 parts of liquid caoutchouc containing 3 to 7 per cent. of ammonium carbonate. The tough mass thus produced is heated gradually, preferably *in vacuo*, from 125° up to 140° C., whereby pores or channels are formed in the mass by the escape of the gas resulting from the decomposition of the ammonium carbonate, and the caoutchouc is vulcanised by the sulphur. The product may be dyed. (18,608, 1901.)

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Winter Session.

Stamped and Stamping Medicines.

On Wednesday evening, March 19, Mr. Leo Atkinson read before the Western Chemists' Association, by invitation, a paper entitled "The Stamp Act and its Difficulties." Mr. W. F. Gulliver presided over a goodly gathering in the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W.

Mr. Atkinson, after a few introductory remarks, said: The most cursory examination of the correspondence in our journals reveals the existence throughout the trade of a very elementary acquaintance with the provisions of the Stamp Act, and, mo eover, considerable misapprehension in regard to the action of the authorities. So far back as 1860 the method of procedure on the part of the authorities was precisely on the same lines as at present. At that date there were few, if any, chemists' associations. Trade-journals were practically non-existent then, and the Pharmaceutical Society was a voluntary and limited institution. In these circumstances the Inland Revenue inspectors could raid county after county with impunity. In our own time what really happens is this: if the inspectors do not periodically rouse chemists to a sense of their duty, the revenue suffers. Apathy on the part of the Department begets a corresponding apathy on the part of those who, either through carelessness or wilfulness, do not stamp dutiable medicines. After the trade is made thoroughly alive to its obligations, matters quieten down until the next rude awakening.

There is a prevailing idea that recent troubles have their origin in departmental changes of the chief officials, whose opinions are not in agreement with their predecessors'. No doubt there is a certain amount of truth in this; indeed, it could not be otherwise. Consider the rapid evolution of the trade in packed pharmaceuticals. This innovation has necessarily taxed the ingenuity of the label-writer to differentiate his labels from those of his competitors. As a consequence, the border-line is frequently overstepped, and penalties frequently follow.

The object of the meeting is to ascertain if in the present administration of the Act we have any legitimate ground for complaint, whether the Act itself might be beneficially amended, and, if so, what steps should be taken for amelioration.

For the guidance of their own officials the Board issue the following concise summary of the Act:—

A medicinal preparation cannot be sold unstamped, without involving liability to penalty, unless care has been taken to avoid any expression or phraseology which can be construed as representing:—

(1) That the preparation of the medicine is a secret, or that the medicine is the speciality of any person, or that it is made in conformity with any special recipe.

(2) That it is the preparation of any particular person, or that anyone has a proprietary right in its manufacture or sale—for example, "Smith's Liver-pill," "Neuralgic Tincture, prepared only by Jones."

(3) That it will prevent, cure, or give relief in any disorder.

All such expressions must not only have been avoided on the label itself, but also in all references to the medicine, whether on the label, wrapper, or cover, or in any printed or manuscript matter whatever, including newspapers, handbills, posters, showcards, advertisements, almanacs, lists, &c., inasmuch as although the labels by themselves may not render the preparations to which they relate liable to duty, the preparations may be made so liable by the publication of other printed or written matter.

Classifying the complainants from my own correspondents, and from the correspondence in the journals, I do not find a single example of a penalty being demanded except for a distinct breach of one or more of the preceding requirements. I will briefly refer to and comment on some of the examples.

Using More than Two Words Descriptively.

In 1895 a label, "Bronchial lozenges for throat and voice," was passed as not liable. In 1897 this opinion was rescinded, and only two descriptive words allowed—bronchial and voice lozenges, throat and voice, &c. The growing tendency to use an unlimited number of words suggesting a number of complaints made it necessary to draw the line, so that "Headache, stomach, and liver pills" is now liable "Headache and liver pills" and "Stomach and liver pills" are not liable.

Using the Definite Article.

Obviously "*the* liver-mixture" suggests this to be the only curative mixture, and superior to similar preparations—a claim of superiority incurs liability.

Qualifying Adjectives,

implying speciality—inimitable, effective, reliable, celebrated, magic, &c.—"celebrated" has been a general rock of offence, yet I find in correspondence with the Board in 1885 all labels in which the word "celebrated" appeared were marked "liable." It has been suggested that a good defence might be raised in some of these cases. This does not commend itself to my judgment. There could be no finality in any decision in regard to the particular adjective. The contest could and would be renewed over other qualifying adjectives, resulting in a mere legal squabble over discrepant definitions of British lexicographers. As a matter of fact, it is a concession on the part of the authorities to permit the use of some designation or name which shall distinguish one medicine from another, such as liver-mixture, influenza-mixture, &c.

Wording Implying Manufacture According to some Special Formulas.

Some years back a label passed by the Board was at a later date altered in accordance with their suggestion. This was, two years afterwards, condemned. I endeavoured to ascertain at the time whether the wording "recommended," "advised," "ordered by eminent physicians," "the faculty," &c., constituted liability. The opinion of the authorities was definite that such wording did not. This opinion now appears to have undergone modification. The attitude of the Board, and their alteration of opinion, probably arise in this way: that very frequently when a label is just on the border-line they have refrained from taking action; owing to their leniency they find someone almost invariably improves the occasion by additions to the original, until they are compelled to vindicate their position.

Pharmacopœia Preparations with a Recommendation.

The most general complaint relates to these, "Sal volatile: useful for flatulence," "Ipecac. wine: a teaspoonful in cases of croup," &c. There is a popular idea that Pharmacopœia preparations should be exempt from stamp-duty. At first sight this is extremely plausible. On more critical examination any attempt to obtain such a concession seems to be fraught with danger, if not positively inimical to the interests of the legitimate pharmacist—at all events, until we can get statutory powers restricting the sale of Pharmacopœia preparations to registered chemists and druggists. Assume Pharmacopœia preparations to be exempt: would it not inevitably follow that packers of cheap pharmaceuticals would immediately supply every petty grocer, oilman, and huckster with this class of goods labelled with flaming recommendations for every ailment curable by magenta pills or hepatic haricots? The lack of description appeals to me as a positive advantage. In the absence of descriptive labels the purchaser is more likely to seek information, and, by being brought into verbal communication with the vendor, appreciate his knowledge, intelligence, and care. As a steadfast believer in the personal element this is an advantage not to be lightly bartered away.

Counter-bills, Almanacks, &c., are Responsible for many Penalties.

Liability by association is often difficult to determine; a chemists' literary matter requires careful revision to see that he is not raising claim to speciality or proprietary right indirectly.

The Method of Stamping Medicines

must ensure defacement or destruction of the stamp. The Act is perfectly clear and distinct in regard to this, but this section of the statute never seems to have been seriously entertained until recently (see *C. & D.*, March 1, page 354). It is evident the insistence of a literal compliance, if actually practicable, would necessarily disorganise the entire whole-

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sale and retail trade for many months. It seemed improbable the Board could be acquainted with many trade details which might influence their opinion if properly explained. The very essence of the law I believe to be common sense. Recognising this and altered conditions we have to thank the Board for a most useful concession.

Reviewing our position impartially, I suggest

The Following Concessions

as desirable and suitable for discussion. According to the statute verbal expression of opinion or recommendation of a medicine or Pharmacopœia preparation incurs liability. This has never been clearly defined. What latitude is the Board prepared to allow?

The dispensing of physicians' prescriptions wholly consisting of some proprietary medicine is attended with extreme difficulty—the physician does not wish his patient to know he is prescribing some popular nostrum, yet his patient's attention is directed thereto by the presence of the stamp. The dispenser is referred to: what is his duty? If reasonably represented, the Board might be prepared to meet this difficulty. As an example, ung. resinol is a trap for the unwary. It is unquestionable that whenever prescribed *per se* the container should bear duty-stamp proportionate to value, yet the proprietors quite omit to note this important fact either to the profession or the trade.

The sale of entire drugs (with recommendation) by traders not holding a patent-medicine licence is very extensive: the authorities might usefully employ surplus energy in that direction.

Could the Board be induced to only license registered chemists and druggists? To make up for any loss of revenue raise the licence to 1*l*., and, furthermore, make foreign proprietaries chargeable with double duty by bearing a distinctive stamp indicating foreign origin.

The difficulty in regard to conflicting opinions from the authorities on the same label is unsatisfactory, and might reasonably be brought under notice. We must remember there is no obligation on the part of the authorities to give any opinion. If I remember rightly, this was conceded some twenty years ago, following one of the general bi- or triennial awakenings. It is scarcely possible that each label submitted could come under the same official's notice, hence uniformity of opinion is not to be expected. We might perhaps ask that in all such cases no penalty should be exacted. I am by no means sure that this is not already the practice. In my experience it certainly has been so.

Personally, I have come to regard the much-anathematised Stamp Act as to some extent a blessing in disguise. If it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that there are difficulties in practice which might be obviated by certain concessions, I have every reason to believe judicious representation would receive careful consideration.

The Discussion

threatened at the outset to be rough riding for those who had to report it, as it was conversational in style, and that kind of conversation in which two or more persons speak at once, and all have different opinions. The stamping of proprietary medicines dispensed was the more exciting topic, as Mr. Atkinson's clear exposition of the law as to that came as a bombshell to sedate family chemists, but there was none to controvert from personal knowledge the correctness of Mr. Atkinson's view. His idea as to verbal recommendation was also a surprise, but it ultimately transpired that a verbal claim to any art for, or exclusive right to, the making of a medicine was what he had in view. After half-an-hour's rather merry talk, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones steered the meeting into a course of plain-sailing debate. He said it had come to his knowledge that the manufacturer of a proprietary article had been dropped on by the Revenue authorities for supplying his preparation to doctors unstamped, and this emphasised the fact that the supply of unstamped proprietaries for dispensing is a concession to chemists only. He proceeded to say that during the past six months he had examined about 200 labels in connection with which Somerset House claimed penalties, and not more than ten of these could be questioned. The majority were distinctly liable. The greatest number of those who transgressed appeared to have the idea that their label must come under more than one of the liability clauses to make it necessary for stamping to be done. He pointed out, however, that if any one of the clauses set forth in the Act be offended against, the label becomes liable. He had very little fault to find with the method in which Somerset House administers the Acts, but it would be much the better way if, instead of calmly submitting to Somerset House interpretations, they were to endeavour to have disputed matters in connection with labels settled by the Law Courts. He considered that the question should be settled as to the right of chemists to sell a B P. article with a recommendation without incurring liability. He thought it might be one of the best antidotes against quackery if it were the custom for chemists to put on their labels the ailments for which the particular B P. article is good. The advice of the solicitor of the Chemists' Defence Association is that a case of this kind would be a good one for the chemist if it were raised, contested and decided. With that object, he (the speaker) had drawn up a label, worded in a certain way, told Somerset House that he was selling with that label, and invited them to make a purchase and take proceedings against him. He was clearly of opinion that chemists should not raise the question of stamping proprietary articles dispensed. Better to let sleeping dogs lie.

Mr. J. F. Harrington next gave the meeting the benefit of his experience in the subject, especially emphasising the fact that those who hold a wine-licence need not stamp such articles as coca-wine, seeing that, though recommended as medicines, they are sold as wines.

Mr. C. B. Allen followed in a temperate speech, in the course of which he deprecated any movement to confine the licences to chemists. That point is now past history (which he narrated), and better let it remain at that. He felt much indebted to Mr. Atkinson for bringing the subject forward in so clear a manner, and hoped that nothing would be done rashly as regards approaching the authorities, because this required deliberate and careful consideration.

Mr. R. A. Robinson was of the same opinion, and added from personal acquaintance with Sir Frederick Robinson, Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, that he felt every consideration would be given to their representations, but they should first be well matured.

Mr. R. H. Parker spoke about the dispensing-of-proprietaries concession, and, referring to a query by Mr. MacEwan as to whether "part of a prescription" may mean one of two articles (*e.g.* Fellows's syrup and red-precipitate ointment) constituting a physician's prescription, said this should be settled. He also referred to verbal recommendation.

Messrs. Campbell, Albert Cooper, Cracknell, Hick, MacEwan, and others also spoke; and Mr. Atkinson, in the course of his reply, explained that a few years ago the Edinburgh Chemists' Association had gone thoroughly into the question of stamping proprietaries dispensed, and had correspondence with Somerset House, as a result of which it was clearly brought out that it is only when a proprietary is one of the ingredients in a mixture that it can be dispensed unstamped. He had put the matter to the authorities the other week, and they were decisive about the necessity for stamping any proprietary dispensed unmixed. His own recommendation was that proprietaries should only be dispensed from stamped packages, so that the bottle or pot in which they are dispensed need not be stamped, as at present required whether taken from a stamped or unstamped original.

Mr. Atkinson was then cordially thanked.

The President intimated that subscriptions would be received at the meeting for the Martindale memorial, and several were promised.

Royal Institution.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson discoursed on March 14 on

Magnetism in Transitu,

and despite the wet weather there was a large attendance. The lecture dealt with the transference of magnetism from one body to another. What the physical nature of the passage of magnetism is is a question which has been under consideration for hundreds of years. Lucretius mentions the fact, but clearer reference is given in Gilbert's "De Magnete," published in 1600, where the passing of magnetism from a lodestone to iron is compared to the perception of

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light, in that light to be perceived must have something to act upon. It was Gilbert who discovered that if a magnet is capped its carrying-power is increased; and Professor Thompson, after showing a lantern-slide of an old capped magnet from Gilbert's book, performed an experiment which Gilbert devised to demonstrate this. Attention was called to a spherical lodestone on the table, presented to the Royal Society by Charles II. Faraday's experiments of the action of magnetism on a layer of iron filings, illustrating the lines of magnetic force, were repeated, and a further experiment made to show that the filings (suitably fixed with varnish) in turn act as a magnet. Ewing's theory that the action of a magnet consists in bringing into alignment every particle of the magnet, each particle being magnetic, was illustrated by projecting on the screen a large number of toy magnets, which arranged themselves to point in one particular direction under the influence of another magnet. Ampere's theory of perpetual rotation round the magnetic particles resembles the modern theory of ions, whilst Faraday's conjecture was that the ether of space is subjected to certain stresses of the nature of rotation round the magnetic force. The lecturer then passed on to consider induced currents. An iron ring, cut in half, was linked, but not touching, with a coil of copper wire, round which a current of electricity was passed. The induced electricity in the iron ring was so strong that the two halves could not be pulled apart. "This," said the Professor, "is one of the familiar commonplaces of science, but I say it is an absolute miracle There has been nothing like it since the walls of Jericho fell down, but because it is so common we think nothing of it." The force of magnetism was illustrated by a magnet capable of holding attached to its keeper a couple of hundredweight, and it was shown how, by following certain curves, a knot could be tied in magnetism. At the finish a series of animatograph pictures were shown to illustrate the growth of the magnetic field when, for instance, putting the keeper on a horseshoe magnet.

Chemical Society.

THE second "afternoon" meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, March 19, Professor Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., presiding. After the despatch of preliminary business, the address presented on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations at Owens College, Manchester, was read by Professor DUNSTAN. The long list of papers down for reading presented few features of pharmaceutical interest. The first contribution taken was by Dr. CHATTAWAY on halogen derivatives of

PROPIONANILIDE.

This work is connected with the author's investigation into the constitution of nitrogen compounds, and practically repeats the results already obtained with the corresponding acetanilide compounds. In again presenting in minute detail the reactions of compounds containing halogens joined to nitrogen the author took the opportunity of illustrating experimentally the more important points of his argument.

The next paper also dealt with the constitution of nitrogen compounds—viz.,

THE NITRILES AND ISONITRILES.

This was read by Mr. WADE, and as it covered a great deal of ground, had to be given in a very condensed form, since the PRESIDENT, dismayed apparently by the length of Dr. Chattaway's communication, had imposed a fifteen-minute limit for the remaining papers. The author rapidly surveyed the history of the various theories concerning the constitutions of metallic and alkyl cyanides (nitriles), then gave a short account of his re-investigation of the various methods of preparing nitriles and isonitriles; contrary to the general impression, the latter substances seem to be difficult to obtain. The author prefers Nef's view of the constitution of cyanides, which states that the constitution of any one of these salts depends upon the positive or negative character of the metal or group with which the cyanogen is combined, thus the following cyanides may be supposed to be constituted as shown:—

K.C:N Ag.N:C C_2H_5 or N:C

The groups K, Ag, C_2H_5 being regarded as positive, negative, and indifferent, respectively.

Dr. TILDEN took exception to the author's remark that he considered prussic acid as a nitrile, and pointed out that this substance, like the isonitriles, is very poisonous, whilst the nitriles are comparatively innocuous. Mr. WADE, in reply, stated that recent physiological investigations show that prussic acid and the nitriles exert the same physiological effects, whilst the isonitriles have a totally different action, causing, in fact, bilious attacks, and in larger quantities a kind of jaundice, of which the author and his assistants have on several occasions had unpleasant experience.

The third contribution was that of Professor TILDEN and Dr. BURROWS on

LIMETTIN,

in which the constitutions of this substance and certain of its derivatives were discussed, and its close relationship to coumarin shown.

The last paper read was that by Professor HARTLEY on

THE ABSORPTION-SPECTRA OF NITRIC ACID IN ITS SALTS.

The success which has attended Professor Hartley's work on the spectra of alkaloids and other complex carbon compounds has apparently led him to prosecute this method of investigation into the constitution of simpler substances, such as the salts and esters. He finds that in dilute solutions of nitrates a well-marked characteristic—short absorptive spectrum—is shown, which extends as the solution is diluted, until eventually the maximum and clearest spectrum of nitric acid is obtained, this spectrum being identical for all the nitrates examined.

Professor DUNSTAN inquired whether the author had been able to establish any connection between ionic dissociation and the spectra of different strength solutions of the nitrates examined, but Professor HARTLEY declined to be "drawn" into giving any of his deductions until his fuller paper comes on.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

PROFESSOR J. REYNOLDS GREEN, Sc.D., F.R.S., lectured on

FLESH-EATING PLANTS

before the members of the Association at the New Museums Lecture-theatre, Cambridge, on Friday evening, March 14. Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., presided, and there was a good attendance, including many ladies. The lecture was illustrated by a series of remarkably fine limelight projections. Professor Green said his acquaintance with pharmaceutical students in the past had been of a varied character, and certain clouds had occasionally come over the scene. He had heard of one town where the picture of his reception, if he should ever visit it, was tinctured by a fear that there would be gentlemen behind dead walls armed with shotguns. (Laughter.) Of course that was a phase of pharmaceutical life which made him rather nervous in addressing an audience in which he was told there were students whose acquaintance he had made in the past. Those acquaintances might not be agreeable. (Laughter.) He trusted that on the present occasion he would not meet anyone who had a serious reason for cherishing a grudge against him on account of bygones. Turning to the subject of his lecture, Professor Green said one of the old problems which used to be presented to the natural-history student was an almost insoluble one—it was the difference between an animal and a plant. Driven from corner to corner, the student usually fell back upon the question of the feeding of plants. A plant never seemed to have any appetite of any kind, nor any relish for things gastronomic; they seemed to think of it as feeding upon constituents of the earth, and of the air, as living upon inorganic matter. That for many years was held to be the essential peculiarity of the plant. It was very clear that they would not appreciate flesh-eating plants at all if they entertained still the idea that inorganic material was essentially the proper thing for a plant to live upon. Such a departure from its ordinary course would mark it out as a monstrosity. The fact was that both animals and plants lived upon essentially the same food-

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materials. Professor Green proceeded to illustrate this, and showed the mechanism of a large number of flowers, growing at home and in distant countries.

The President expressed the indebtedness of the members of the Association to Professor Green for his lecture, to Professor Ward for the loan of the lecture-room, and to Mr. Shrubbs for exhibiting the views. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to these gentlemen, moved by Mr. White, and seconded by Mr. Parsons.

Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association.

Mr. E. Ernest Lowe, Curator of Plymouth Municipal Museum, gave a lantern lecture on "Mosquitoes and Malaria" to the members of this Association on March 12, Mr. C. T. Weary (President of the Senior Association) in the chair. The Chairman congratulated the Junior Executive on having obtained Mr. Lowe's services for their first lecture. In the course of a short address to the Juniors he impressed upon them the old adage that "knowledge is power," both from an educational and a financial point of view. After the lecture, which proved very interesting, a discussion took place, in which the Chairman and Messrs. G. Breeze, W. H. Woods, G. Fairweather, E. J. Groombridge (Junior Vice-Chairman), and E. Lovatt (Junior Hon. Secretary) took part. Mr. Lowe was heartily thanked, and assured the members that he should be glad to see them at the Museum at any time. There was a good attendance, and gratification was expressed at the excellent educational start which the Junior branch had made.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association took place in the Hotel Metropole, Clayton Street, Newcastle, on March 12. Mr. John Gibson, F.C.S., being unable to fulfil his appointment to read a paper, owing to bereavement, a microscope evening was decided upon, members being invited to contribute slides. Mr. Herd brought a collection numbering 120, and other slides were contributed by Professor Potter, Mr. L. Williamson, Mr. Geo. F. Merson, Mr. J. F. Wooton, Mr. R. Cubey, Mr. T. M. Clague, and Mr. Dudderidge.

Botanical Study.

Mr. Clague having announced that he had been appointed on the committee to endeavour to provide a botanical garden in one of the city parks, the Association passed the following resolution:—

That this Association learns with great pleasure that a movement is on foot to secure a botanical garden in one of the city parks, and desires to assure the Parks Committee of the great utility which such a garden would have for those who, in their study of pharmacy, find botanical knowledge a paramount necessity.

The resolution is to be transmitted to the committee and to Principal Gurney (Durham College of Science), the originator of the scheme.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting in Maskell's Café on Thursday, March 13, under the presidency of Mr. A. Barrington Sparrow, a paper on "The Outlook of Pharmacy" was read by Mr. H. J. Jones, who enlarged upon the part that proprietary articles hold in physicians' prescriptions, spoke of pharmaceutical training (comparing British with German), and indicated a few lines along which chemists and druggists might carry business. A short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Evans, who has recently returned from South Africa, related some of his experiences as a compounder.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

A Conference on Pharmaceutical Education

was held in Mather's Hotel, Dundee, on Wednesday, March 19, when Mr. J. F. Tocher, of Peterhead, addressed the members on similar lines to those outlined in our report of the Edinburgh Conference (see *C. & D.*, March 1, page 335). He, however, took the opportunity of replying to some objections which have been urged against his scheme of University education and a degree for pharmacists. He said, for example, that it is a mistake to suppose that a University training is desired on behalf of Scottish students alone, or that any special advantage is being aimed at for Scotchmen. Circumstances have arisen which render the matter urgent in Scotland, but English Universities and Colleges should also be invited to consider the matter. He dealt with the integral parts of the Victoria University, saying it should not be a difficult matter to satisfy pharmaceutical aspirations in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Bradford. So also with other Universities or affiliated colleges, and, he added, the various University authorities should recognise each other's certificates, and the way would be paved for the Society to require from each Minor candidate evidence of having attended definite courses of instruction at recognised institutions prior to entering for the examination. The period of study need not be longer than the average period required by candidates at the present time. An academical year, or about nine months, would be sufficient. In the course of his remarks Mr. Tocher referred to the French and German requirements for pharmaceutical education and examination:—

French Pharmaceutical Qualification.

The following is an outline of the course to be taken in order to become a pharmacist in France. Until recently one could enter for two qualifications—namely, pharmacists of the first and second class respectively. Now, however, only a University qualification equal in standard to that of a pharmacist of the first class is granted. As a condition of entry into apprenticeship or pupilage one must possess the diploma of bachelor of letters or of science, acquired by taking a complete course of the classical school. The entrant, on presenting his diploma of bachelor, is entitled to registration as an apprentice and must serve three years, not necessarily in the same pharmacy. He must register annually, and also when he changes his pharmacy. After three years' apprenticeship or pupilage, he must pass his first pharmaceutical examination, which is held at any one of the twenty-three pharmacy colleges of France and Algeria, and is conducted by a professor and two pharmacists. The examination is oral and practical, and is as follows: (1) Preparation of a Codex galenical or chemical compound; (2) dispensing; (3) plant recognition; and (4) oral pharmacy. The student now enters a three years' curriculum. At the end of the first and second years and during the third year he is examined on the many subjects constituting his course, and at the end of his three-years' curriculum he stands for the Final examination. This, like the German one, is a very searching test, and is divided into three parts. The first is a written examination in chemistry and physics and their application to pharmacy, and an oral one in those subjects and toxicology. The second is a written examination in the natural sciences and their application to pharmacy, and an oral test in botany, zoology, and mineralogy. The third, and final, is subdivided into two parts, as follows: (1) Pharmacy and pharmaceutical assaying, recognition of simple and compound medicaments, oral materia medica and pharmacy in various branches; (2) a four days' practical examination, during which period eight galenical or chemical compounds have to be prepared.

German Pharmaceutical Qualification.

The following are the particulars respecting the German qualifications: In Germany no special examination is imposed on an apprentice prior to entering his apprenticeship, but a school certificate somewhat similar in its standard to the Higher Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department is required. Anyone having been in a gymnasium or real-gymnasium (which includes the study of Latin) and has passed in such a school, the standard entitling the examinee to a certain degree of exemption in military service—one, instead of two or three years' service—receives a certificate to that effect. This certificate is the educational requirement for apprenticeship in a German apotheke. The elementary education of an Apotheker therefore includes a knowledge of German, Latin, French, mathematics, history, geography, and natural science, such as natural history, botany, physics, and chemistry, and (in a gymnasium) also Greek. The duration of the apprenticeship is three years, after which the apprentice is called upon to pass the examination to qualify as an assistant. The assistant has to serve three years in that capacity, after which he must pass through an eighteen months' course of study at one of the Universities or at the special Technical Schools at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart. These regulations are "Imperial," and therefore the same in all German States. The qualification is the same and recognised all over the Empire. The student can now present himself for examination to qualify as an apotheker. The examination is divided into five parts, and may take as long as five weeks. The first is a written examination in organic and inorganic chemistry and botany. The second

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is a practical examination on the preparation of galenicals and pharmaceutical chemicals. The third is an examination in qualitative and quantitative analysis and toxicology. The fourth is an oral examination in botany, including the recognition of medicinal and other plants, materia medica, and pharmacy. The fifth and final is also an oral examination on all subjects, only four candidates being admitted at a time. The Board of Examiners consists of a professor of chemistry, a professor of physics, a professor of botany, and two apotheker or a professor of pharmacy.

THE B.SC. STANDARD.

Comparing these compulsory conditions with the proposed regulations for the voluntary degree sought to be instituted, we find that the British student would pass the Preliminary examination in science, which is slightly higher than the medical Preliminary, but not even equivalent to the conditions imposed on the French and German entrants to pharmacy. He would pass through a three-years' curriculum and be a registered chemist. He would pass a First science examination at the end of the first year, the subjects being botany, chemistry, physics, and zoology, and a Final examination in botany, chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy at the end of the third academical year. The standard in these subjects, although high, would not be so high as the continental one, neither would it include all the subjects. Mr. Tocher then referred to the need there is for the best possible qualification on the part of those who compound physicians' prescriptions and manufacture galenicals, and emphasised the fact that the object in establishing a University pharmaceutical department is to provide to the full facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of pharmacy in all its departments. He also dealt with the dearth of apprentices, remarking that the public know as well as chemists do that there are too many chemists for all the demands, and in one sense chemists ought to be thankful that they are not inundated with apprentices.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. JAS. RUSSELL, in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Tocher, complimented him on his able and lucid statement, and he for one would rejoice if Mr. Tocher's anticipations of better times and more dignified status for the drug-trade were speedily realised. Mr. J. M. HARDIE seconded.

A general conversation which followed showed that Mr. Tocher had evoked a moderate amount of enthusiasm amongst his hearers, and the PRESIDENT (Mr. Kermath) thereafter thanked Mr. Tocher. Some local and general affairs were then discussed, and this concluded the business.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on March 13, the President (Mr. J. W. Peck) being in the chair. In the absence of Dr. F. C Shrubsall through ill-health, Mr. S. C. G. TWEEDY read a short and interesting paper on

SALT.

The author introduced his subject with the statement that he was indebted to Mr. Thomas Ward, of Northwich, an expert on salt, for most of his facts. In England by far the largest rock-salt beds are found at Northwich, Winsford, and Lawton, in Cheshire. At Lawton the bed is 290 feet above, and at Winsford 90 feet below, the sea-level. The greatest quantity of salt is obtained from the Northwich district. In 1893 the total output of the United Kingdom was 1,924,029 tons, of which Cheshire contributed 1,213,362 tons. The process of manufacture consists in sinking a shaft into the salt-bed, pumping the brine up, and conveying it through iron pipes to the "wich" or salt-houses. It is then put into huge iron pans, which are placed over furnaces. As the water evaporates the salt is deposited, and men draw it up the sloping sides of the pans with long rakes, after which it is dug out and placed on hurdles to drain, or into moulds, drained, and taken to the "hot-house," which has a temperature of about 140° F. It may then undergo the "milling" process or be sent out as it is. Salt crystallises in true cubes or pyramids of cubes, with lines of cleavage. The mother-liquor (the salt-pan is never allowed to boil dry) contains most of the magnesium chloride, and the calcium sulphate is precipitated and forms a scale at the bottom of the pan. In this way the two common impurities found in brine are eliminated.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re W. J. TRYTHALL, Truro, Chemical-merchant.—This debtor, in the course of his public examination at the Truro Bankruptcy Court on March 15, stated that he commenced business in 1877 with a cash capital of 500*l.* and stock worth about 300*l.* The statement of affairs showed assets 1,681*l.*, and a deficiency of 2,317*l.* The examination was adjourned in order that debtor might be able to file a cash and goods account for the last three years.

Re GEORGE WRIGHT, late of Bay Street, Dalston, and Haggerston Road, Haggerston, Drysalter and Sauce-manufacturer.—This debtor attended on March 18 at the London Bankruptcy Court, and was allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing a deficiency of 374*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he started in 1884 at 12 Castle Street, Kingsland, with another person as drysalters, under the style of Grundy & Wright. In 1894 they opened a wholesale warehouse at Holly Street, Dalston, removing three years later to Bay Street, and in 1898 they opened a sauce-manufactory at Haggerston Road. They traded at those places until December, 1900, when they executed a deed of assignment, under which 7*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was paid on liabilities amounting to 3,766*l.* In January, 1901, witness commenced business by himself at 1A Bentley Road, Kingsland, and traded thereat until last October, when, owing to pressure of the landlord of the Bay Street premises, he executed a second deed of assignment.

Re ARTHUR CLAUDE HOWARD NEWTON-MASON, trading as a Chemist at High Street, West Bromwich—The public examination of this debtor was held at West Bromwich County Court on March 14. The statement of affairs showed total liabilities 473*l.* 16*s.*, and assets 300*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Bankrupt stated that he was not a qualified chemist, and was until June, 1898, an assistant to his father. In that month the stock and fixtures were transferred to the bankrupt in consideration of the payment of 1*l.* per week to his father during his life. The estimated value of the stock and fixtures was 500*l.* as a going concern. He attributed his failure to falling-off in trade and severe competition. He admitted that, although he was not qualified, and had not a qualified assistant in the shop, he deliberately and continuously sold scheduled poisons, adding that he was placed in a rather awkward position. He knew it was contrary to the law, and that he was running the risk of a heavy penalty. Mr. Woollett, who represented the Official Receiver, suggested that it was a good thing for the people of West Bromwich that the shop had been closed. The examination was closed.

Re CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore.

THE affairs of this company are still in the Baltimore Courts. The last report states that the auditor has filed his accounts, showing 664 claims, aggregating $355,955.09, or, with interest, $408,347, had been allowed, and that a dividend of 55 per cent. has been declared, amounting to $224,536.85. The difference between the two sums had been set aside to cover receivership charges, among which were commissions to trustees, $29,829.19; court costs, including auditor's fee of $936, $1,392.50; trustees' expenses, $130,629.55; expenses of the London branch, $47,865 52; fee to Francis T. Homer for professional services by order of the court, $25,000; fee to Colonel Charles Marshall, for professional services by order of the court, $12,500. The building in Baltimore sold for $59,200, and the business trade-marks and patent rights were sold to Mr. W. E. Ueddes for $194,847.92. Some of the creditors regard the expenses as too high, and have appealed.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Doumin, P., Jeancard, P., and **Gazan, J.,** under the style of Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., and Cannes, France, essential-oil distillers.

Plowright, C. D., and **Henderson, J. H.,** under the style of Plowright & Henderson, King's Lynn, Norfolk, medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hasselby, Edward Howdall, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, lately a chemist and a cycle and perambulator maker and dealer, now of no occupation.

O'Donnell, James Joseph, Hindley, Lancashire, surgeon.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

Allison *v.* Foster.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, March 17, Mr. Justice Buckley heard the case of Allison *v.* Foster. It was an action brought by Mr. William Alfred Allison, a director of Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), wholesale drysalters and druggists, Hull, against Mr. Haslewood J. Foster, another director, to obtain specific performance of an agreement to purchase certain shares in the company, which is now in liquidation. Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Jessel (instructed by Messrs. McDiarmid & Hill, of 5 Newmans Court, Cornhill, E.C., agents for Mr. Richard Davis, Hull) appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. M Astbury, K.C., and Mr. D. Stewart-Smith (instructed by Messrs. Rollit & Sons, of Mincing Lane, E.C., agents for Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly, of Hull) represented the defendant.

It appeared by the statement of claim that E. & H. Allison (Limited) was incorporated under the Companies Acts in September, 1893, with a nominal capital of 10,000*l.*, divided into 1,000 shares of 10*l.*; and in July, 1898, the name of the company was changed to Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited). The plaintiff and one Mr. F. E. Johnson were directors prior to the change of name. On the change, defendant joined the board, and he and the plaintiff and Johnson were directors at all times material to the action. At the beginning of 1901 the bankers of the company required the overdraft of the company to be reduced, or guaranteed to the extent of 2,400*l.* over and above the sum of 2,000*l.* for which the company was alone to remain liable. Defendant agreed to give that guarantee on condition that the plaintiff would transfer to him 240 shares in the company which belonged to him, and would enter into a covenant with the defendant that in the event of the latter being called upon to make a payment to the bankers in respect of such guarantee, plaintiff would repay to him one equal moiety of such sum, with interest at 5 per cent. In pursuance of this agreement the defendant entered into the guarantee with the bank; the plaintiff on January 9, 1901, transferred to the defendant 240 shares in the company, and plaintiff by an indenture dated January 9, 1901, made between him and the defendant entered into that covenant; and it was provided that in the event of the said guarantee being in any way vacated or discharged to the extent of one-half, the shares should forthwith be re-transferred to the plaintiff. In October, 1901, plaintiff and Johnson entered into negotiations for the sale of all their interest in the company to defendant, and by letter dated October 23, 1901, Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly, defendant's solicitors, made a definite offer to Mr. Davis, plaintiff's and Johnson's solicitor, to purchase all their shares in the company. On October 28, 1901, Messrs. Shackles & Dunkerly wrote to Mr. Davis explaining and modifying the offer, and the modified offer was accepted by Mr. Davis in a letter to Messrs. Shackles on November 6, 1901. The terms of the contract thus entered into between the plaintiff and Johnson and the defendant were that defendant should purchase from the plaintiff and Johnson all the shares owned by them at 2*l.* 10*s.* per share; that the plaintiff and Johnson should be at liberty to carry on a similar business in Hull or neighbourhood, and that plaintiff should be released from any personal obligation he might be under to the defendant in respect of the bank guarantee. At the time of such agreement plaintiff owned 291 shares and Johnson fifty-one. Plaintiff and Johnson made repeated requests to defendant to carry out the agreement; but he neglected to do so. And while so neglecting, plaintiff became entitled to transfer to defendant all the shares of Johnson; and on January 11, 1902, plaintiff's solicitor wrote to defendant's solicitors giving them notice that plaintiff was in a position to complete the contract in its entirety, but defendant refused to complete. By an indenture of January 13, 1902, made between Johnson and the plaintiff, Johnson assigned to plaintiff all his interest in the agreement with the defendant, together with full power to the plaintiff on Johnson's behalf to execute such assurances as were necessary for carrying the agreement into effect. Plaintiff subsequently tendered to the defendant's solicitors the share-certificates and transfers of the shares standing in his and Johnson's names, but the defendant refused to accept them or complete the contract. The defence was, shortly, one of denial of the allegations contained in the statement of claim. The business of the company was not a good one, and for years it had been losing money regularly. There was an overdraft at the bank of 4,394*l.*, for which the bank recovered judgment. Finally the shareholders resolved to wind up, and appointed a liquidator.

There was no evidence called for the plaintiff, and after hearing Mr. Shackles and Mr. Foster the (defendant),

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for specific performance, with costs. He characterised the defence as an attempt to get out of what was certainly a binding contract.

"Red Drench" Trade-mark.

Before Mr. Justice Byrne, on March 14, Mr. L. B. Sebastian, on behalf of Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt, 22 Dorset Street, W., moved for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Owen & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and their servants and agents from using the plaintiffs' trade-mark, No. 6,347, "Red Drench," in connection with a medicine for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. It appeared from Mr. Sebastian's statement that defendants had been selling a preparation which they called "Newmarket Red Drench," and it was in respect to this that action was taken. Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, who appeared for defendants, agreed that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action. His Lordship accordingly made an order granting a perpetual injunction in terms of the motion, the defendant to pay costs.

County Court Cases.

The Dispensing-doctor's Method.

At Plymouth County Court on March 12, before Judge Lush Wilson, William Annesley, medical practitioner, sued H. C. Lambart, also a medical practitioner, for 5*l.*, balance of fees due for acting as *locum tenens* in April, May, and June, 1900, during which time plaintiff took charge of defendant's surgery in Whimple Street, at 2*l.* 2*s.* a week. During the hearing of the case letters were read which had passed between the parties. In one, defendant wrote to plaintiff:—

I am sorry you have had such a bad week. But Easter or holiday-time is invariably bad at Plymouth. People are so fond of spending their money on amusements. The surgery, to pay expenses, must make at least 4*l.* a week, so charge them more, and put in second bottles, and plasters, ointments, and lotions whenever you get the least chance.

In another letter defendant wrote:—

I thought I would give you another hint *re* the practice. When visiting at 170 Union Street to-day I saw you give a big 6-oz. bottle to a child 5 years old, and the dose marked on it was one teaspoonful three times a day. Now, you will see at once that we should never make a fortune at that rate. There would be forty-eight teaspoonful-doses in that bottle, and, taking three every day, and the bottle costing 1*s.*, these would last for sixteen days. Kindly remedy this. Give to a child of that age a 1½-oz. bottle, charge 1*s*, and order a teaspoonful every two or three hours, so that they may come back the next day or the day after. The 6-oz. bottles are for adults, and order one tablespoonful dose at least four times daily. You see what I mean.

Plaintiff stated that when he left in the middle of the month he did so at defendant's request.

For the defence it was submitted that plaintiff did not discharge his duties satisfactorily, and that he left the surgery before his time was up, and failed to visit patients.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for 2*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* and costs.

Local Advertising.

At the Manchester County Court on Tuesday, March 11 before Judge Parry, Decimus Loly, trading as the Review Publishing Company, 12 Piccadilly, Manchester, sued Walter Brindle, a Darwen bootmaker, for 2*l.* 5*s.*, the agreed price, for fifty copies of the Darwen number of the Review in which the defendant had an advertisement. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the Review was not of equal value to the samples submitted when the order was given, that there had been a verbal guarantee that 3 000 copies should be published, that less than 1,000 had been subscribed,

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and that a condition printed lengthways in the margin of the order that the publisher would not be responsible for any representations about circulation, &c., unless endorsed on the order-form, not having been brought to the notice of the defendant, and not being referred to in the order-form, should not be deemed to be part of the contract. The defendant confirmed this in his evidence, and there were present in Court half-a-dozen other tradesmen—one a chemist—prepared to give evidence to the same effect. The Judge held that such evidence was irrelevant, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, remarking that this was one of the common cases where a tradesman gave an order for an advertisement and then, not getting what he expected, tried to escape payment.

Money and Medicine.

Mr. William Londesborough Towers, chemist and druggist, Chatham, on March 19, sued Mr. Francis J. V. Arbuckle, lately a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, in the Rochester County Court, for 16*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* on account of medicine supplied and money lent. The solicitor for the plaintiff stated that the money was lent to defendant upon a promissory note. The defendant was then an officer in the Royal Marines at Chatham. A certain part of the claim was for interest. The note of hand was for 15*l.* Defendant did not appear, but wrote from Devonport and admitted part of the sum claimed.

Judge Sir William Lucien Selfe ordered defendant to pay 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in fourteen days, with the costs of plaintiff's solicitor added.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Saltpetre.

At Aston Police Court on February 12, Adeliza Murby was summoned for having sold saltpetre adulterated with 80 per cent. of sodium nitrate. Mr. Philip Baker, for the defence, urged that although the defendant herself had not a written warranty within the meaning of the Act, the firm from whom she bought it had a warranty. The Bench ruled that this was not a warranty to exonerate the defendant. The person from whom defendant purchased the saltpetre was called and gave evidence that he believed the substance sold to be saltpetre, and that he had forwarded a sample to be analysed. The Magistrates expressed the opinion that the defendant had acted with honest intentions, but as there had been a technical offence they felt bound to impose a fine of 20*s.* and costs.

"One Cow's Milk."

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court on March 13, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell decided an appeal (Morgan *v.* Auger) in which a milkman appealed against a conviction, under Section 9 of the 1875 Act, by the Clerkenwell Magistrate for selling milk deficient in 17 per cent. of cream. The appellant proved that he had eleven cows, three of which were kept apart for nursery-milk. The produce of the rest was sold mixed but perfectly natural, and the Magistrate was of opinion that the appellant by separating the milk into two portions abstracted from the milk so as injuriously to affect its quality. This view the Court now upset. The Lord Chief Justice said as the case was stated the Court had no alternative but to quash the conviction. There must have been some misunderstanding, as the Magistrate never could have intended to say that keeping the milk of three cows separate was abstracting some milk from the whole. The appellant was entitled to keep the milk of each cow separate if he thought fit to do so.

Cream of Tartar.

At Haddington Sheriff Court on Monday, March 17, Mr. Alexander Harkes, grocer, Cockenzie, was fined 10*s.* or two days' imprisonment, for selling cream of tartar containing 7 per cent of "added impurity." The public analyst stated that cream of tartar should not contain more than 2½ per cent. of impurity. The defendant stated that what he sold is the article commonly sold throughout the country. The Sheriff would not, however, accept that plea.

New Companies & Company News.

W. Dove & Co. (Limited).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral and aërated water manufacturer carried on by W. S. Dove, at 277 High Street, Rochester. First directors W. S. Dove (permanent), W. J. V. Dove, and A. West.

Armitage, Barnard & Co. (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of oil boilers and refiners, paint, colour and varnish manufacturers, &c. First directors G. Chadwick, W. S. Mellon, and G. L. Tucker. Registered office, 183 Great Portland Street, W.

Rapid Bottle-drying Machine Company (Limited).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the interest of C. Garrett, W. Evans and W. H. Halden in Patent No. 4,945, dated February 24, 1897, for improvements in apparatus for rinsing and drying bottles, &c. First directors W. Evans, C. Garrett and W. H. Halden.

Plaissetty Mantle Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from J. de L. Cohen and W. K. L. Dickson an option granted to them by A. M. Plaissetty and E. Sepulchre for the purchase of an invention and a provisional protection (No. 20,747 of 1901) for improvements in the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles.

Bone Phosphate and Chemical Company (Limited).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, dealers in, and contractors for bone and other phosphates and superphosphates, nitrates, &c. The first directors are H. Aynsley, S. Mear, B. Moore, and C. F. Goodfellow. Registered office, Crown Buildings, Stafford Street, Longton, Staffs.

Air-tight Sealing Development Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. B. Koopman, to manufacture and deal in mineral waters, wines, cordials, liqueurs, liquors, foods, and provisions, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in bottles, jars, cases, receptacles, stoppers, caps and covers, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 49 Pall Mall, S.W.

J. W. Vernon & Co. (Limited).—Capital 11,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers and weavers of surgical dressings, sanitary towels, medicated and antiseptic goods, bleachers, dyers, manufacturers of ring travellers, ring flyers, sundry parts and change pieces accessory for cotton, woollen and silk spinning and weaving machinery, now carried on at Penwortham Mill, Walton-le-Dale, Lancs, by J. W. Vernon, as "J. W. Vernon & Co.," and to carry on the same and any kindred business. The first subscribers are: J. W. Vernon, Sunny Bank, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston; W. Bentley, 47 Oldham Road, Royton, ironmonger; R. J. Bentley, Sunny Bank, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, cashier; T. K. Bentley, 192 Middleton Road, Royton, ironmonger; G. Hurst, Prospect House, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, cotton-mill manager; J. J. Rawsthorn, 65 Garden Walk, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, solicitor; and J. Dewhurst, Cadley Terrace, Cadley, near Preston, cotton-spinner. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than four nor more than six; the first are J. W. Vernon, W. Bentley, T. K. Bentley, G. Hurst, J. Dewhurst, and F. J. Orrell. Qualification 250*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Penwortham Mill, near Preston.

Central London Drug-stores (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference and 1,000 deferred). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 55 Commercial Road, E., as "The Central Drug-stores," to adopt an agreement with M. M. Bernstein, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, scientific, and other apparatus, preparations and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: D. Wildee, 168 Stroud Green Road, N., clerk; J. H. Reed, The Oaks, Pattison Road, Child's Hill, N.W., solicitor; D. Sidi, 69 Mark Lane, E.C., merchant; A. T. Madger, 4 Hauberk Road, Battersea Rise, S.W., clerk; N. Bernstein, 22 Golden Lane, E.C., manufacturer; F. Bernstein, 22 Golden Lane, E.C., manufacturer; and E. M. Saunders, M.D., King's College Hospital, W.C. No initial public issue. M. M. Bernstein is permanent sole director. Qualification 25 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

Oowana Soap Company (Limited).—It was resolved on February 7, and confirmed on February 28, that, having regard to the agreement for sale of its undertaking, this company be wound up.

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Essential-oil Importers and Exporters (Limited).—A meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at Mr. R. Raphael's, 59 Moorgate Street, E.C., on March 24, at 4 P.M., for an account of the winding-up.

Brandram Brothers & Co.—The report for 1901, to be presented to the meeting on April 2, states that the accounts show for the year, after charging directors' fees, but including the balance of 313*l.* carried over from last year, a loss of 2,918*l.*, in addition to a sum of 1,000*l.* written off stocks. Dividends on the preference shares have been overpaid to the amount of 2,650*l.* As the losses incurred have been due almost entirely to extreme market fluctuations, the directors anticipate a much more satisfactory result for the current year's working.

Maypole Company (1899) (Limited).—The report for the twelve months ended December 31, 1901, shows that the gross profits on trading amounted to 9,741*l.* After deducting all charges, there remains a net profit of 2,138*l.*, which the directors regard as highly satisfactory. About 200*l.* has been written off for depreciation of leases, &c., whilst a further sum of 27*l.* is appropriated to cost of alterations and additions. There remains, after payment of fees and income-tax, 1,586*l.*, which the directors propose to carry forward. The meeting of the shareholders held at the Holborn Hotel on Wednesday passed off quietly, the most interesting point raised being that during a large part of the past year only black dyes were in demand. This year is to be a gayer one, said Mr. A. C. Burnley, and the shareholders smiled. Mr. Burnley was re-elected a director.

United Alkali Company (Limited).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that the net profit is 230,346*l.*, and adding the amount brought forward (60,167*l.*), less claims and law-costs in connection with the explosion at St. Helens, May, 1899 (15,764*l.*), there is a total of 274,749*l.* This the directors propose shall be apportioned as follows: Interim dividend on preference shares at 7*s.* per share for six months to June 30, 93,527*l.*; final dividend on preference shares at 7*s.* per share for six months to December 31, 93,115*l.*; transfer to "depreciation portion of reserve fund," 50,000*l.*; leaving an amount to be carried forward of 38,105*l.* The directors consider that the year's profit of 230,346*l.*, which exceeds that of 1900 by upwards of 18,000*l.*, is satisfactory in view of the high prices which have prevailed for fuel. No dividend is declared on the ordinary shares. The directors report that the cyanide-plant was completely destroyed by fire in June last. The loss has been recovered from the insurance companies. The plant has been rebuilt, and the manufacture is now proceeding as usual. During the year carbide of calcium has been added to the products manufactured by the company.

Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited).—The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, March 18, at the company's offices, Lower Priory, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Barclay presided, and in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.* of March 15) stated that the volume of business done during the year showed a steady increase. The directors had recently purchased some leasehold premises in Dalton Street, which as an investment will return about 6 per cent. on the outlay until they are required for business-purposes. It will be necessary very shortly, Mr. Barclay continued, to issue a further number of 5 per cent. preference shares. In allotting these, preference will be given to customers and present shareholders. He also mentioned that the directors hold all the ordinary shares of the company, and they have recently subscribed for an additional 9,000 shares, thus making the number 72,000. The company now has about 450 employés, including fourteen travellers, at home and abroad. Referring to the company's cod-liver-oil factory in the Lofotens, he said the season so far has been very difficult, but from a telegram received that day there is a slight improvement, and the ultimate yield of oil for the year will be satisfactory. In connection with the smallpox epidemic, he mentioned that during the past eight or nine days the company had supplied some 30,000 half-tubes of lymph. In conclusion Mr. Barclay made a sympathetic reference to the death of Mrs. Thomas Southall, widow of the founder of the business. Mr. Alfred Southall, seconded, and the report was approved. Mr. Thomas Barclay, jun., was re-elected a director.

Correspondence

To Correspondents.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Sir Herbert Maxwell not Mr. Dobbs's Ally.

Sir,—My attention has been called to an article under the heading of "Editorial Comments" in The Chemist and Druggist for this day, in which the unwarrantable assertion is made that "the Chairman of the Poisons Committee is an ally of Mr. Dobbs."

I must request that you absolutely withdraw this statement, which, I imagine, you will be the more ready to do when I inform you that I have never seen Mr. Dobbs nor held any communication with him whatever. At the beginning of the inquiry of which I have had the charge, he wrote offering to give evidence. I directed the Secretary to make due inquiries into his position and the nature of the Association which he claimed to represent. Having ascertained that his representation was perfectly genuine, the Committee decided to summon him, but as I was absent in Scotland on the day he appeared, I did not hear his evidence, nor has the proof thereof yet come to me from the printers.

As to the petition which I presented to Parliament from a large number of horticulturists and others, that was handed to me across the table by another witness—a horticulturist—and, as I was about to go to the House of Commons, I undertook to present it. But I should have supposed that it was generally understood that in no case is a member of Parliament committed in the slightest degree by presenting a petition, nor can he be held thereby to be supporting the prayer thereof. I never heard of the Bill in favour of which this petition was made, but that I considered to be no affair of mine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Herbert Maxwell.

49 Lennox Gardens, S.W., March 15.

Chemists and the Poisons Committee.

Sir,—Many of your readers, no doubt, like myself, were greatly interested in your Editorial note and report of the proceedings of the Committee on Poisons. As a member of the committee of the London Chemists' Association, I may say that this particular inquiry has come under our notice, and should we succeed in inducing the majority of London chemists to join this Association, it is our intention, after consulting with our members, to do our utmost (as, no doubt, the provincial Associations will also) to make the voice and opinion of chemists heard when the Poisons Committee issue their report. It is our opinion that, with a respectable majority of London chemists at our back, we may be in a position to influence at least the London M.P.'s in our favour, by getting each member of the London Association to put the facts clearly before his individual M.P., which would be received as not only a constituent's opinion but the voice of the whole trade. If the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should act in the matter, it would strengthen their hands, should they deign to accept the backing of so young an association, though I hope our youth will be in a position to command respect by our numbers. The London Chemists' Association is essentially constituted to study and protect trade-interests, leaving scientific and social affairs for the chemists of London to be catered for by the Society, as at present. When the various local committees of the Association are formed, as that which is now being formed in the South London district, we hope, with the local knowledge at our disposal, to fulfil one of our purposes, by helping the Pharmaceutical Council, by bringing before them definite facts, to more efficiently

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look after our interests, which, it is generally considered, they do not do at present.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. BURTON.

397 Cambridge Road, London, N.E., March 17.

A Hint to Wholesale Houses.

SIR,—Considerable trouble and inconvenience must be caused to many retailers through the dilatory and unsystematic manner in which monthly statements of accounts are rendered by the wholesale firms with whom they transact business. It ought to be possible for every retail buyer, without troublesome reference and account-keeping on his ownpart, to know what payments he will be required to meet during the current month, not later than the 4th or 5th inst., so that he may be able to make his arrangements for payment, as well as to afford him the opportunity of easily complying with the terms for discount usually set forth upon each statement. According to the present practice of our wholesale firms it is quite impossible, early in the month, to arrive at the correct total of what may be owing, because statements keep dropping in at all times till well over the middle of the month, so that, in my experience, in no time during the month is it practicable to draw the line with the certain assurance that no more demands will be forthcoming. Surely there can be no other trade in which such general laxity prevails! With a single exception, no firm with whom I do business sends me in a statement of account on the first of the month, but the fact that one firm can do so with unbroken regularity proves the practicability to others. As it is now, many accounts arrive only a day or two before the date stipulated for discount—much too late, in fact, to examine and pass in time to conform with the discount regulations; and although I believe that wholesale firms rarely refuse discount, provided payments are made before the end of the month, it would be better if some attempt were made by all firms to render their monthly statements with business-like promptitude and regularity, and certainly not later than the first week in each month.

I am faithfully yours,
AN ORDINARY RETAILER. (179/31.)

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

SIR,—It is gratifying to find that there has been a striving amongst pharmacists for the last few months in reference to the determination of a desirable standard for compound tincture of benzoin as made by the official process. The communication of Messrs. John Barclay and Mann made to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting of March 6, held at the Birmingham University, covered almost the whole area of research. The statements furnished ample opportunity for discussion. (See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, page 432, March 15, 1902) The outcome of the communications that have been made to the trade-journals during the last few months unmistakably is:—

1. That the tincture as met with in trade contains a variable amount of extractive.
2. That a tincture, notwithstanding the official process has been followed, will yield variable amounts of extractive on account of the absence of uniformity in the drugs employed.
3. That it is necessary to take special precautions concerning some (at least) of the ingredients in the official formula so that a tincture not below a certain standard may be produced.

My observation, gained during an experience of upwards of thirty years on the London drug-market, warrants me in saying that tolu balsam of very variable quality is met with, and while some tolu balsam contains a very high percentage of cinnamic and benzoic acids and their esters there is much tolu of an inferior character containing very low percentages.

This, I am aware, is not a new experience, for attention has been called to the variability of tolu in the various journals of pharmacy (*Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1895, page 393, and 1897, page 185), and that which existed some years since, I regret to say, is not absent to-day. Another point which seems to have been taken cognisance of in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper before the Midland Pharmaceutical Association referred to is the odour of methylated spirit left in storax after it has been strained. One would have fancied that every pharmacist knew that the straining of storax by the aid of methylated spirit, and especially mineralised methylated spirit, is absolutely inadmissible for the official compound tincture of benzoin. The test that is used for the detection of minute quantities of methylated spirit (Riche and Bardy's test) would, in my opinion, be sufficiently delicate to detect methyl alcohol in prepared storax, no matter how carefully the storax has been prepared and how effectually the last traces of the spirit have been chased away either in the evaporating-dish or by steam-heat. Storax can be obtained in the wholesale drug-trade purified in accordance with the pharmacopœial requirements by the aid of pure ethylic alcohol, and this is the form of storax that the Pharmacopœia in its monograph contemplates shall be used. I cannot leave this particular subject without repeating what I recommended when giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons which was considering the Sale of Food and Drugs Act: that it would have been very much better if a joint committee of medical men, public analysts, pharmacists, and others specially qualified had been appointed by the Government to settle all knotty points of standards in connection with drugs, instead of leaving matters as they now are in an absolutely chaotic condition. It is to be regretted that the Pharmaceutical Society lost an opportunity that may never occur again in not pressing the desirability of this reference committee home more forcibly than was done at the time of the passing of the last Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Yours faithfully,
Southwark, London, S.E., March 19. CHAS. UMNEY.

A Veteran's Notes.

SIR,—Several items in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST particularly interested me. I was pleased especially to note that a correspondent has brought your readers into touch with one of the oldest and best scientists of the day, Mr. Leo Grindon, who, though now 84 years of age, is in full vigour. It is very gratifying to know that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been the medium of rescuing from obscurity Mr. Grindon's valuable information in respect to "deadly Hebenon" and that a subscriber in so remote a quarter as New Zealand has brought it to light. I know Mr. Grindon well. The process for making extract of gentian suggested by Mr. Lenton, page 422, is not altogether novel. I prepared the extract by maceration and percolation many years ago.

"The Last Straw," on page 426, is inimitable.

Yours very truly,
Deal, March 17. R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

Dewsbury and Federation.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations to refer to a report of the annual meeting of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association appearing in your last issue. That the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association has a perfect right, if so disposed, to sever its connection with the Federation no one, I take it, will be disposed to question. I must take exception, however, to the manner in which that Association has effected its severance. The text of Mr. Broadhead's resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting, reads to me as if the Federation was being made a scapegoat for those affiliated Yorkshire Associations which refused to join in with Dewsbury in forming a Yorkshire Federation. It is rather hard that because several Associations are members of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, and refuse to participate in a local scheme of decentralisation, the Federation should be dubbed "so-called," and be denounced as "a bar to progressive organisations." Mr. Broadhead in his resolution stultifies his own arguments in favour of a local federation. He poohpoohs Mr. Waddington's opinions, and emphasises the fact that the larger and more comprehensive the combination the greater the capacity for useful work which will be obtained. This advantage, to most sensible men, would appear to be a special reason why Dewsbury should continue to accord its support to a "National" Federation. I may be permitted to quote a paragraph from the annual report adopted at the Federation meeting in Dublin last July:—

In conclusion your committee would wish to emphasise the fact that the "Federation" is not an association, but simply an organised medium through whose agency current topics of interest

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may be submitted simultaneously to local associations throughout the country for their discussion and decision upon, such associations being individually responsible for the usefulness or otherwise of work done in the name of the "Federation."

This report was endorsed by delegates representative of the various affiliated local Associations, and the meeting, which was duly advertised, was open to Dewsbury representatives, had they cared to be present. Mr. Broadhead says he only hears of this "phantom" and "ghostly" organisation twice a year—not the least of which occasions, according to him, being when the annual subscription is applied for. If this is correct, then Mr. Broadhead does not read his trade journals, nor does the Hon. Secretary of the Dewsbury and District Association perform the duties of his office. I decline to admit the latter. I pass with contempt the insinuation made as to the disposal of subscriptions paid to me on account of the Federation. The balance-sheet is in print, and can be consulted. I have in public, again and again, emphasised the importance of the paragraph from the annual report quoted above, and in conclusion beg to insist that Mr. Broadhead and Dewsbury are individually and collectively responsible for the shortcomings of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations which they allege.

Yours very truly,

GEO F. MERSON, Hon. Secretary,
Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations

[Is it not possible to look upon the Dewsbury resolution as a delightful piece of sarcasm?—EDITOR.]

"Brompton Hospital Lozenges."

SIR,—The attention of the Committee of Management having been called to the correspondence on page 408 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," I am directed to send the copy of a minute passed by them on March 6:—

That Messrs. Richardson be informed that they are the only recognised manufacturers of cough-lozenges supplied to the hospital, and are at liberty to represent themselves as such, any restrictions hitherto placed upon them as to the sale of these lozenges being withdrawn.

That formal notice be given to —— —— and any other vendors of medical compounds that the committee protest against the use of the description "Brompton Hospital" in connection with the sale of these compounds, as they are in no way authorised or recognised by the hospital.

Yours faithfully,

WM. HY. THEOBALD, Secretary.
Hospital for Consumption and Diseases
of the Chest, Brompton, London, S.W.,
March 15.

[In this connection the fact is worth recalling that in 1900 the title "The Brompton Cough-lozenges" was registered as a trade-mark, No. 226,960, by Messrs. G. Hardy, No. 18 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—EDITOR.]

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

172/48. *Revenue.*—Your Indian cerate handbill makes the article liable to duty because it is recommended for the cure of various ailments.

169/53. *W. L. B.*—You will find on reference to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 280, that Dalby's carminative and Godfrey's cordial are mentioned in the Act as dutiable. They have never been exempt.

168/43. *Nucis Vom.*—Under the circumstances which you describe the landlord has the first claim on the contents of the shop, and the moneylender can be prevented from removing the contents until he has paid the rent.

168/45. *Horehound.*—The public vaccinator is required, if so desired by the parents of a child under four months old, to visit the house of the parents, there to vaccinate the child free of charge. This does not apply to older persons, and the public vaccinator only vaccinates adults free of charge when authorised by the local authorities.

173/57. *Cortex.*—Reference to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY will show you to what extent methylated spirit may be used in manufacturing. You may sell your customer methylated spirit, but you may not sell the preparation of which you send us the formula.

123/37. *Proprietary.*—If you put up "Dr. Roberts's Stomach-beans," and do not make them a colourable imitation of anything else of a similar nature in the market, you run no risk.

174/21. *Smith.*—It appears from what you say that A is to continue the management of the business until B, the purchaser, is qualified. In that case all that has to be done is to delay completion of the purchase also until then. A solicitor can arrange that.

175/66. *M. P. S.*—Notice to a chemist's assistant may be given at any time. The termination of the engagement in your case was four weeks after the Saturday, an additional day's pay being given.

170/16. *Manager.*—It is well settled under the Bankruptcy Act that when goods are under the order or disposition of a testator, with the consent of the true owner, such goods pass to the trustee in bankruptcy, except under special circumstances. To rebut this presumption in regard to the goods which you sent to the bankrupt on sale or return you would have to prove that it was a notorious custom of the trade that the goods were on sale or return. The proper way to decide the matter is by motion in the bankruptcy proceedings, asking for the return of the goods.

174/22. *Windows* asks if he or his landlord is responsible for breakage of the plate-glass window. The terms of the lease as to repairs are that the tenant shall "at his own cost keep the interior of said premises in good repair." The landlord shall "keep the roofs, main walls, timbers, drains, sewers, and watercourses in good repair." Are windows considered as part of the main walls? [We hesitate to give an opinion on this point. We doubt very much, however, whether our correspondent will be able to recover the costs of replacing the window from the landlord as being part of the main wall. A window is generally regarded in the legal sense as being an opening in the main wall. Apparently neither party is liable under the lease, but it is not an uncommon custom for the tenant to pay for breakages made from the inside and for landlords to pay for those from the outside.]

178/42. *Omega.*—If an unregistered dentist uses the title "Dental Depôt" he will infringe the Dentists Act, but not so by using the title "Depôt for Artificial Teeth."

178/40. *Embrocation.*—The "Premier" embrocation for household use is liable for stamp-duty, because it is recommended for the cure of specified ailments; but not so the one for horses and cattle, as the duty is chargeable only upon medicines for human use.

174/9. *Country* sends us a sketch plan of the ground occupied by three houses, thus:—

A B C

A, B, and C being the houses. There is a boundary-wall between the gardens of B and C, as indicated, but none between A and B. Can B compel A to put a boundary-wall between the gardens similar to that between B and C? [In the absence of agreement the adjoining owner cannot compel his neighbour to erect a fence, but can only bring an action for damages against him in case he keeps cattle or animals which stray on to his ground through his default. Probably the conveyances to A and B contain some provision, as is usually the case, as to the dividing fence. In the absence of such provision B will have to put up his own fence or leave his ground open. The Borough Surveyor has nothing to do with the matter.]

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Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

180/21. *G. C.*—If you would be good enough to support your views with statistics of past and present sugar-supplies and write on one side of the paper, we should be glad to publish them. Also note the statement by supporters of the Sugar Convention that one of the chief results of it, should it be adopted, would be to promote the beet-growing industry in this country. We do not see how that will benefit the West Indies, and we should like to know how it will affect the hay-crops, which are said to be worth half the value of our total annual imports of goods.

72/53. *Alec.*—If you pass the Major examination, and intend to stick to pharmacy, you will do better by expending your spare time in extending your knowledge of pharmaceutical substances by quiet research and observation rather than by going in for more examinations. The B.Sc. is the only thing in the latter worth proceeding with, but you should rather study bacteriology, physiology, and analysis of water and the like.

171/9. *Timon.*—If you advertise in the *C. & D.* Supplement or the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* you may hit upon a dentist in Sheffield who will give you lessons.

159/61. *Urgent.*—Refer to DIARY for 1902, where formulæ for combined toning and fixing baths are given.

169/30. *F. L.'s* communication, being anonymous, does not come within the scope of this column.

168/24. *Marking.*—We are unable to suggest any means of intensifying the faint marks of aniline marking-ink.

161/17. *Pulvis.*—**Egg-powder:**—

Tartaric acid	16 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	20 oz.
Powdered turmeric	6 dr.
Ground rice	3 lbs.

Mix well.

Azo-orange is sometimes used in place of turmeric.

72/71. *P. C.* (Palermo).—**Making Hydrogen Peroxide.**—You will find a good practical paper on this subject in the issue of the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* for February 28.

161/56. *M. P. S.*—**The Oil for Feeding Pheasants** is crude vaseline oil flavoured with orange. Perhaps it does good by keeping the birds "regular."

170/72. *W. J.* — **Quinine-and-iron Tonic** (water-white):—

Quininæ sulph.	℥iss.
Ac. nitric. dil.	♏ij.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	♏iss.
Glycerini	♏j.
Aq. chloroformi ad	♏xx.

M.

Dose: ♏ij. in a wineglassful of water thrice daily.

If you prefer a tablespoonful as a dose dilute the mixture accordingly with aq. chloroformi.

164/61. *Equisetum* asks whether injections of tetanin render a horse permanently immune from tetanus. If only temporary, what is the duration of the immunity, and do the injections cause any *malaise* at the time sufficient to stop the horse from working? [The horse is not rendered permanently immune; the protection is a matter of weeks or months at the outside. The dose is according to severity, injury, and likelihood of infection. According to the 'Extra Pharmacopœia" "Behring's antitoxin is supplied both in powder and liquid; the standard contains 100 units per gramme; it is supplied in bottles containing 5 grammes, that is 500 units, which, dissolved and injected, is a single dose for a man or horse. The antitoxin fluid is for prophylactic use, and has a standard of 5 units. The British Institute of Preventive Medicine also supplies a tetanus antitoxin, dose 10 to 20 c.c. every six or twelve hours, according to severity of symptoms." Injections would probably cause some *malaise*, and it would be inadvisable to work the horse for a day or two.]

168/44. *C. B.*—There is no book published on the manufacture of antiseptic dressings. A good paper on the subject appeared in the *C. & D.*, May 27, 1893, page 735.

155/16. *J. H.* (New York).—(1) The other Formula-books published in England besides "Pharmaceutical Formulas" are Cooley's "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," 42*s.*, and Beasley's "Druggists' General Receipt-book," 6*s.* 6*d.*; (2) Pocock's book on non-excisable beers is published by W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), Ash Grove, Hackney, E. (3) You will gather the names of the chief publishers of pharmaceutical books in this country from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY and the weekly "New Books" section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

159/24. *G. T.*—**Ear-specialists in Manchester.**—Dr. F. J. W. Cox, 38 Deansgate, and Dr. L. Larmuth, 96 Mosley Street.

169/14. *Asphodel.*—(1) We do not know of any periodical auction-sales of scientific instruments in the City. (2) The binding-cases for the *C. & D.* are constructed for thirteen numbers. They are now fitted with strong cords in place of elastic.

167/9. *Alpha.*—**Yellow-paste Sheep-dip:**—

Yellow arsenious sulphide	3 parts
Dried sodium carbonate	3 parts
Sulphur	1 part
Soft soap	3 parts

Make into a paste. From 2 to 3 lbs. of the paste is first dissolved in a few gallons of boiling water, and then more water added to make 30 gals.—a quantity which suffices to dip twenty-five to thirty sheep.

159/8. *A. E. B.*—We do not know exactly how the iridescence is produced on the glass pin-heads. A gelatin-basis is used, and the iridescent film applied in the form of a varnish. See a note on the subject in the *C. & D.*, January 11, page 59.

156/67. *J. H. S.*—(1) You will need to experiment with the recipes for soluble essences given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" to get those you think will suit your trade. The essence-trade is not learned in a day, and for this reason it is best to buy the essences ready made. (2) Brewed Ginger-beer.—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, page 524. (3) Sodium silicate (water-glass) is diluted with seven or eight parts of water for Preserving Eggs.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

179/1. Makers of quillaline.

178/47. Name of the proprietors of St. Patrick's pills.

180/23. Makers of Henley's beef, celery, and iron wine.

178/47. Tathum's eye-pipette with disc: where obtainable?

179/25. Name of a firm which supplies cameras on sale or return.

179/58. Name and address of maker of Cabey's green-gum corn-plasters.

179/21. Address of the Lungill Company, late of 21 Herald Chambers, Birmingham.

180/53. Agent in England for Skinner's turtle-soup, made by B. Skinner, Brisbane, Queensland.

180/51. Makers of poisonous fly-paper (either arsenic or quassia impregnated), but without any printing on.

176/72. Address of manufacturers or agents who stock "Caramel Cereals" (or similar name), a compound used in place of tea.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Society of Apothecaries and the Midwives Bill.

I stated last week that the Midwives Bill had reached the stage of consideration by the Grand Committee on Law, and that some amendments have been made. Since then the Bill has been further amended and reported to the House. One of the proposals is to set up a Central Midwives Board, which shall consist of four registered medical practitioners—one to be appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London, one by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, one by the Society of Apothecaries, and one by the Incorporated Midwives Institute; two persons to be appointed by the Lord President of the Council, and one person to be appointed by the Association of County Councils. When this clause came up on Friday various changes were proposed. Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved to strike out the nomination by the Society of Apothecaries, in order to put in its place a nomination by the Royal British Nurses' Association. This was strenuously resisted by Mr. Heywood Johnstone, one of the promoters, who explained that the Society of Apothecaries had always had a position in the Bill, and that that position had never before been challenged. It was further stated by Sir John Batty Tuke that the Apothecaries' Society was not a mere pharmaceutical society engaged in trade, but one of the largest medical qualifying bodies in the country; and Mr. John Burns pointed out that as long ago as 1813 the Society endeavoured to get legislation on the subject of midwives, thus giving early proof of interest in the matter. When a division was taken Mr. O'Connor's amendment was rejected by 23 votes to 5. To meet certain criticisms it was decided to charge a guinea fee for registration instead of 10*s.*, to make the rules framed by the Central Midwives Board subject to the approval of the Privy Council, but requiring the Privy Council to submit the rules to and to take into consideration any representations made to them by the General Medical Council; and, with the object of meeting the claim for an annual system of registration, to provide that the midwife should give notice each year to the supervising local authority that she intended practising within the area of that body during the ensuing twelve months.

The Bill as amended was reported to the House on March 14, and was down for consideration on March 20.

Mr. Butcher's Trade-Marks Bill.

Mr. Butcher has introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to trade-marks. He informs me that it has been prepared on behalf of and approved by the London Chamber of Commerce, and that "the object is to put the law of trade-marks on a more intelligible and practical commercial basis than it stands on at present. The changes are mainly questions of detail as to what marks can be registered and how they should be registered." It seems, therefore, to be the same Bill that was before the House last Session.

Foreign Chocolate.

In reference to a suggestion that foreign chocolate is receiving exceptionally favourable treatment in connection with the sugar-duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained that chocolate - which is a mixture of cocoa, sugar, and flavouring-matter—has for long been liable to a specific duty independent of the proportions in which its several constituents may be present. Since 1853 the rate of that duty has been 2*d.* per lb. The sugar-duty of 4*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. on the proportion of sugar in the mixture is held to be merged in the higher specific rate on chocolate; and if chocolate were treated like other confectionery, it would be admitted at a much lower duty than that at present levied.

Compulsory Sheep-dipping.

In view of the periodical outbreaks of sheep-scab, Mr. Laurence Hardy has asked Mr. Hanbury to consider the expediency of promptly introducing a measure to secure compulsory dipping of sheep at least once a year either by general legislation or by giving powers to County Councils to order compulsory dipping within their own areas. The President of the Board of Agriculture sees obstacles. He points out that one dipping a year would not meet the difficulty, as the ova would not be destroyed, and a second dipping very soon afterwards would be necessary to destroy the produce of the ova. The difficulties in the way of enforcing the dipping of some fifty millions of sheep twice a year, with a definite interval between the dippings, are to his mind obvious; and he submits that local authorities have already such large powers for regulating the movement of sheep into and in their own districts that they practically can do what Mr. Hardy suggests by making dipping a condition precedent to movement. In regard to the continued prevalence of

Glanders,

especially in and around the metropolitan area, Mr. Hardy thinks that Mr. Hanbury should now promote legislation on the lines suggested by the Departmental Committee which reported in 1899. To this Mr. Hanbury replies that the Committee reported that further investigation of the nature of the disease, even of some of the most elementary facts in connection with it, was necessary before its recommendations could be adopted with any certainty of success. Such an inquiry was instituted in January of last year, and its report is expected within the next few weeks.

Supply for Science.

The Vote on Account (1902–3) for Civil Service and Revenue Departments passed on Friday, March 14, included Art and Science Buildings (G B). 16 000*l.*; Scientific Investigation, &c. (U K.), 31,000*l.*; Universities and Colleges (G.B.) and Intermediate Education (Wales), 43,000*l.*; and Queen's College (Irel.), 2,500*l.*

The Cure of Cancer.

In response to various suggestions that the Government should render some help—financial or otherwise—in the search for a cure for cancer, Mr. Balfour has reiterated his opinion that this is a subject which can be best dealt with by private enterprise aided by the liberality of the public. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons have, as was noted in the *C. & D.* some time since, appointed a joint committee to consider the matter, and he has reason to believe that their efforts will be successful. From another source I learn that the two Colleges are taking up the matter in a most thorough way, and that an interesting and important result may be expected.

Medical Acts (Extension) Bill.

This Bill is now practically doomed. On Monday it was down for second reading, but had not the smallest chance of being reached, and on April 14 the same fate will overtake it unless something most unexpected happens.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, March 25

Royal Photographic Society, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. P. Butler on "The Photographic Investigation of Modern Astro-physical Problems." An exhibition of photographs by Mr C. Y. Abbott, Philadelphia, will also be opened.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Mr. A. Hanson will open a debate on "Prescribing and Dispensing."

Wednesday, March 26

Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. General meeting.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, at 8.30 P.M. Special meeting to discuss Mr. Paterson's scheme of provincial pharmacy schools.

Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Society, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. George Cullwick on "Chemists' Prices, Old and New."

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 P.M. Annual general meeting. At 9 P.M., in the Royal Institution, the Raoult Memorial Lecture by Professor van 't Hoff.

Imperial College of Chemistry and Pharmacy. A Bohemian concert at 7.30 P.M. in the large hall of the Albion Hotel, Ludgate Circus. Ladies and old students are heartily invited by Mr. Frederick Davis to be present.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 20.

BUSINESS shows a slight improvement on that of last week, but price-fluctuations are few. The chief interest is centred in cod-liver oil, and the market is rising. The feature is that stocks of old oil are very low, so there is every prospect of dearer prices this season. A tardy advance of ½*d.* per oz. in quinine is announced by makers, but there is little doing in the article. Crude Japanese camphor is again lower, as the Japanese monopoly is not yet completed. Pará tonka-beans have advanced owing to scarcity. Almond oil is very firm, but peach-kernel is a trifle weaker. Lemon-grass oil is considerably lower to arrive, and some quantity is near at hand. Shellac has been dull of sale, and prices have given way. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the auction-sales of new drugs:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Colchicine	Buchu	Ipecac. (Rio)	Agar-agar
Oil, cod-liver	Senega	Oil, castor (Belg.)	Camphor (crude)
Quillaia		Oil, peach-kernel	Cardamoms
Quinine, "official"			Galls (Chinese)
Tonka-beans			Ipecac. (Cart.)
Wax, bees', Mozambique (rolls)			Oil, lemon-grass
			Pepper, black
			Shellac
			Strophanthus

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 12 to 19, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic (@ Amsterdam), 12 cks; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Bari) 37, (@ Bordeaux) 20; annatto (@ Bordeaux), 10; areca (@ Colombo, 31; argol (@ Oporto), 4; arrowroot (@ St. V.), 1,036 pkgs; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 50, (@ Oporto) 473 brls., (@ Stettin) 60; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50; buchu, 23; camphor (@ Havre) 61, (@ Hamburg) 260 cs.; canary-seed (@ Rodosto), 1,400; capsicums (@ Suez, 121; cardamoms, 31; caraway oil, 1 cs.; caraway-seed, 77; cascara sagrada (@ Hamburg), 182; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 90 cs. 200 brls., (@ Calcutta) 450 cs; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; chillies (@ Japan), 778 bgs.; cinchona (@ Colombo) 308, (@ W.C S A) 52 serons 322 bls.; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 7; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 191, (@ Christiansund) 10, (@ Bergen) 75, (@ Hamburg) 20; cream of tartar (@ Tarragona), 10; cumin-seed (@ Malta), 44; dragon's-blood, 2; drugs (@ Trieste) 37, (@ Cartagena) 50, (@ Montserrat) 3; essential oils (@ Messina) 43 pkgs., (@ Naples) 30; galls (@ Smyrna), 14; gentian 19, powder 20; ginger (@ Japan) 615, (@ Hong-Kong) 2,550 cs. 250 cks., (@ Cochin) 145 bgs. 43 cs., (@ Jamaica) 307; gum arabic (@ Aden), 55; gum thus (@ New York), 300; gum olibanum (@ Bombay), 510 cs.; hemlock fluid essence (@ Halifax, 185 cs.; honey (@ N. York) 31, (@ Marseilles) 32, (@ Jam) 20, (@ Chili) 90; insect-powder, 18; iodine (@ W.C.S.Amer.), 133; kino (@ Calicut) 6, (@ Tellicherry) 44; kola (W.I.), 1; lime-juice (@ Demerara) 94 hhds. 2 brls., (@ Trinidad) 4, (@ St. Lucia) 96 pkgs.; lime oil (W.I.), 16; menthol (@ Japan), 10; myrrh (@ Aden), 4; nux vomica (@ Cochin), 400; olive oil (@ Malaga), 2,073 brls. 60 cks); opium (@ Salonica) 8, (@ Smyrna) 147, (@ Constantinople) 5; orange-peel (@ Marseilles), 11; peppermint oil (Jap.) 35 cs. *in tr.*, (@ Hamburg) 28; potash permanganate, 148; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; "roots" (@ Trieste), 17; saffron (at Valencia), 1 cs.; sandalwood (East Indian), 763; sarsaparilla (@ N.Y.) 4, (@ Panama) 16; scammonium, 2; shellac, 525 chts.; button lac, 101; soda bicarbonate (@ New York), 250; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 341; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 36, (@ Barcelona) 64; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 135; wax, bees' (@ Aden) 44, (@ Colon) 7; wax, ceresin (@ Düsseldorf), 20; wine-lees (@ Oporto), 25.

ACID, CITRIC.—The market is flat, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb. for English.

ACID, TARTARIC, in fair demand at 11½*d.* per lb. for English powder or crystals. Foreign is quoted 10¾*d.*, c.i.f.

AGAR-AGAR is lower at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb. for threads.

ANISEED STAR.—A report from Hong Kong dated February 14 states that the market is firm at 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., with sales of about 300 piculs by natives. Stock is about 300 to 400 piculs.

ANTIMONY.—On Hamburg market Chinese crude is offered cheaply at 14*s.* per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—On Wednesday at auction only a few barrels of good St. Vincents sold at 1½*d.* and half-barrels at 1¾*d.*, the remainder being bought in.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is again lower, Japanese offering at 150*s.* per cwt., but little business is reported. English refined remains firm at last week's prices, and German, which is unchanged, is offered from Hamburg from second-hand holders at 2*s.* per lb. c.i.f. in casks.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held in Amsterdam on April 3 will consist of 6,401 bales, and 379 cases of Java bark weighing 620,159 kilos. The shipments of bark from Java for the first half of March are again small, viz. 365,000 Amsterdam lbs. against 623,000 Amst. lbs. last year.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on April 1 will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 3½ tons Helm, 13 tons de Jong, 5 tons Mignon, and 4½ tons of a foreign brand. The quantity of Cadbury's brand to be offered in London on April 8, has not yet been published.

COLCHICINE.—There has been a considerable advance in this article, the price of which is now 66*s.* per oz., about double the price of a month ago.

GALLS.—Chinese are lower, sales having been made at 50*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for March-May shipment, but higher prices are now wanted.

GAMBIER.—*Cubes* are quiet, with small sales at 36*s.* for good; and sellers to arrive at 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

JALAP is quoted 5½*d.* per lb., but this quotation would probably be shaded ½*d.*

LYCOPODIUM is very scarce at 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Russia is practically without stock.

MASTICH is very quiet at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. spot, according to quality. Stocks are large.

OIL, ALMOND.—B.P. quality is a strong market at unchanged prices. *Peach-kernel oil* is rather weaker at 7½*d.* per lb., perhaps ½*d.* less for ton lots.

OIL, ANISE-STAR.—It is reported that there has been "a large fire in China," and that prices are firmer there. Here the market is unchanged, with sellers at 4*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. spot.

A report from Hong-Kong, dated February 14, states that the market has advanced to 4*s.* 7*d.* per lb., with sales of 25 piculs; stock is 100 piculs.

OIL, CASSIA, remains extremely dull, quotations ranging from 2*s.* 6*d* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., according to analysis.

OIL, CASTOR, is quiet at 36*s.* per cwt. for medicinal Italian. Belgian is rather easier at 27*l.* per ton for firsts, and 26*l.* for seconds, on the spot. Medicinal French is 32*l.* per ton; and first pressings 29*l.* 5*s.* spot. Calcutta oil is dull at from 2 15/16*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. for seconds on the spot.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is quiet at 10½*d.* per lb. in cases on the spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Oil on the spot continues scarce and wanted, buyers hesitating to pay the higher c.i.f. prices which are now asked. The business done this week includes

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a small quantity of old oil at from 80*s.* to 85*s.* per barrel, which is an advance of 5*s.* on last prices. Finest new non-freezing Lofoten oil was quoted early in the week by one Bergen firm at 85*s.* to 90*s.*, free on rails, Hull. The quotations on this market range from 90*s.* to 100*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, and there is every prospect of dearer prices, owing to the short stocks of old oil, which is the principal feature of the situation. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 15 that the last reports from Lofoten (dated March 12) gave pretty good figures regarding the catch. Since then the weather has partly been unfavourable, and rising prices have been paid for the cod. The livers are getting leaner, and in general they are very poor. The price of non-congealing Lofoten oil has been rising rapidly (see our cablegram). The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,838 barrels, against 1,813½ barrels at the same time last year.

Under date of March 11, Mr. Joh. Rye Holmboe, of Tromsoe, reports that the catch of cod and production of cod-liver oil up to March 8 was as follows:—

Year	No. of Fish	Oil (hectolitres)
1902	9,750,000	6,243
1901	9,250,000	10,739
1900	6,250,000	8,153
1899	8,000,000	9,762
1898	6,750,000	5,027
1897	9,250,000	8,015
1896	4,500,000	1,630

From the above it will be seen that livers are very much leaner than during the last five years. Even if the remaining fishing should give a very rich catch of fish, the quantity of oil will fall materially below the average. Last week the fishing on the eastern Lofoten banks was quite abundant, but during the last few days the catch has again been poor. The market is unsettled, and prices are varying, according to the personal opinion of the different holders of crude oil. Some exporters are holding off, expecting prices to come very much higher.

Oil, Lemongrass.—An arrival of about 100 cases is shortly expected, so that prices are likely to be lower. For March-April shipment 4½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., has been accepted, and there are sellers at 6*d.* on the spot.

Oil, Orange.—Sweet is quoted 5*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Oil, Peppermint.—There has been more activity in Japanese oil this week, and for 40-per-cent. oil 7*s* 6*d.*, spot, has been paid, 7*s* 9*d.* now being asked. Dementholised is quoted 4*s*, spot. Pure Wayne County oil is quoted 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb, c.i.f. HGH is unchanged at 9*s.* per lb., spot, perhaps 8*s.* 10½*d.*

Opium.—The London market is quiet, little fresh business being reported in Persian to arrive or on the spot, holders quoting 9*s.* per lb. Turkey descriptions are also quiet, but prices are steady.

Smyrna, March 7.—The market maintains a firm tone, although the sales amount to 18 cases only, consisting of 14 cases Yerli talequale at the equivalent of 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., f.o.b. for America, and 4 cases Bogaditz at 8*s.* 3*d.* for the Continent. For the moment weak needy holders are cleared out, and as large interested holders maintain their position a lower market is not expected until the monetary needs of the weak dealers begin to be felt again. The weather continues favourable, and from all parts of the country the crop-news is very good. The arrivals to-day amount to 3,132 cases, against 3,939 cases at the same time last year.

Constantinople, March 14.—The weather has taken a sudden wintry turn, the first of the season, and snow is falling heavily. So long as it does not lie too long, and provided no frost follows, the young plants will derive benefit rather than harm. The market is firmer in sympathy with Smyrna, and the bout of cold may tend to harden values further. Sales for the week amount to 3 cases "Druggists," at 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Pilocarpine is very firm at makers' prices. Some of what is offered from second-hands at lower prices is said to be of doubtful quality.

Quinine.—With the announcement of the small-bark shipments at the end of last week there was a better demand, and a fair business was done, including good German sulphate in bulk on the spot, at 1*s.* 1¾*d.* per oz., and August at 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s* 2¾*d* This week, however, business has been very quiet in second-hands, with small sales of August delivery at 1*s.* 2½*d.*, the market closing with spot buyers at 1*s.* 2*d.*, and sellers 1*s.* 2¼*d.* On Wednesday an advance of ¼*d.* per oz. was announced in German quinine, now 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per oz. for 1,000-oz. lots in bulk.

Salicin remains very firm at 15*s.* per lb. from makers.

Scammony-root.—A fair business has recently been done at from 25*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot, and stocks are considerably less than what they were.

Senega.—There is a good inquiry, but not much business 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. net, spot, will still buy. In auction 5 bales were held at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. net.

Spices.—Black pepper is lower, and Zanzibar cloves are easier, but otherwise there is little alteration to note. At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was steady, but nothing sold. Fair washed rough was bought in at 40*s.* per cwt., but was offered at 37*s.*; bold and medium native cut was bought in at 80*s.*, medium and small at 60*s.*; Calicut A cut at 95*s.*, B at 70*s.*, C at 60*s.*, D rough at 42*s.*, and cuttings at 40*s*, per cwt. Rough Japan was bought in at 39*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* partly sold at 3¾*d.* per lb. for good fair. The delivery-market is lower, June-August having been sold at $3\frac{25}{32}$*d.* per lb. Stems sold at ⅞*d* to 1*d.* per lb. Good Penang was bought in at 9*d.* per lb. Good Ceylon sold at 5¾*d.* per lb. Ordinary dark Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 34*s.* per cwt. *Pimento* sold at 2¾*d.* per lb. for ordinary. *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. for false packed. *Mace* was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for small red Penang; good wild Bombay sold at 5*d.* per lb. Lampong black *Pepper* was bought in at 6*d.* per lb., and Singapore at 5½*d.*, but privately business has been done at 5¾*d.* on the spot, and at $5\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to arrive, being lower. Fine Singapore white was bought in at 11*d.* to 11¼*d.*, and Penang at 9¾*d.* per lb.

Sugar of Milk.—From Hamburg B P. powder is quoted in 2-cwt cases at 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Sulphonal remains weak, at 5*s.* per lb. for crystals or powder.

Tonka-beans.—Para are dearer, several sales having been made, it is said, up to 2*s.* 6*d* per lb for good crystallised. Angostura can be had at 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* per lb.

Turmeric.—Bengal has been sold on the spot at 16*s.*, and for arrival sellers quote 13*s*, c.i.f.

Wax, Ceresin.—This "syndicated" article is very firm, prime white being quoted by one dealer at 54*s*, and natural at 49*s.* to 50*s.* per cwt.

Wax, Japanese, is steady at 35*s.* per cwt. for good pale squares.

Cablegrams.

Hamburg, March 20:—Condurango-bark is dearer, at 125m. per 100 kilos. Japanese wax, peppermint oil, and menthol are all firmer. Quinine has been raised to 41m. per kilo.

* * * *

Bergen, March 20, 1.10 p.m.:—The market here is very firm and rising; 90*s* per barrel, f.o.b., is now the lowest quotation for best Lofoten non-freezing medicinal oil. Up to date the catch of cod amounts to 16,317,000, against 13,219,000 at the same time last year. This will yield 9,615 barrels, against 12 985 barrels. News from the fishing-district is very unfavourable as regards yield.

* * * *

New York, March 20:—Business here is quiet. Ergot is higher, at 40c. per lb. Balsam copaiba, at from 36c. to 40c. per lb., is strong. Senega is quiet, at 53c. per lb. Gamboge is dearer, at 75c. per lb.; and Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower, at $130 per lb. Domestic quinine is strong, at 27c. per oz.

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Smyrna, March 20:—The sales of opium since last Wednesday amount to 40 cases, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., principally for American account.

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London Drug-auctions.

OWING to the intervention of the Easter holidays the next drug-auctions will be held four weeks hence—viz., April 17, when new and old goods will be offered. The auctions of first-hand goods to-day were of small extent, the principal drug on offer as regards quantity, being cardamoms, which sold at irregular but lower prices. Aloes was neglected, Sumatra benzoin steady to firm, and Palembang easy. Cascarilla unchanged, as was also dragons-blood. Buchu perhaps a shade firmer. Jamaica honey fairly steady, and in demand. Ipecacuanha of both descriptions was a shade lower. Rhubarb neglected in auction, but fair business privately. Tinnevelly senna sparsely represented. Madagascar beeswax full up, and Mozambique roll firm to 5s. dearer; Jamaica scarce. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the figures referring to original packages:—

	Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed	25	0
Aloes—		
Cape	28	0
Curaçao	17	0
Socotrine	78	0
Annatto-seed	29	0
Areca	25	0
Asafetida	102	20
Benzoin—		
Palembang	100	5
Siam	16	0
Sumatra	76	52
Birdlime	73	0
Buchu	18	9
Calumba	65	0
Cardamoms	398	245
Cascarilla	52	2
Castorum	4	0
Civet	1	0
Coca-leaves	7	7
Colocynth	8	0
Cowhage	1	1
Cumin-seed	10	0
Dill-seed	40	0
Dragons-blood	7	5
Elemi	10	0
Ergot	20	0
Fennel-seed	25	0
Gandy	4	0
Gelatin	20	0
Gum acacia	145	0
Hellebore-powder	10	0
Honey—		
Californian	40	0
Jamaica	187	179
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	35	7
Rio	44	15
Kino	4	0
Lime-juice	16	2
Menthol	5	0
Musk-seed	2	0
Myrrh	3	0
Nutmeg-paste	1	0
Nux vomica	435	0
Oil—		
cod-liver (Nor.)	10	0
eucalyptus	57	0
lemon	8	0
lemongrass	35	0
lime (W.I.)	16	12
peppermint	10	0
rose (E.I.)	21	4
ylang-ylang	2	0
Olibanum	42	0
Orange-peel	17	3
Quince-seed	3	3
Rhubarb	32	3
Saffron	12	0
Sandalwood	12	0
Sarsaparilla	17	8
Senega	5	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	60	4
Tinnevelly	58	36
Squills	16	0
Strophanthus	9	9
Sugar of milk	18	0
Turmeric	90	0
Valerian	12	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	11	11
East Indian	20	0
Jamaica	4	4
Madagascar	57	57
Nyassaland	1	1
Spanish	11	0
Zanzibar	30	30
Witch hazel (ext.)	1	0

ALOES.—A parcel of 78 tin-lined cases of stiff pasty Socotrine aloes was offered and bought in at 80*s.* per cwt.; 70*s.* was the selling-price. The offerings included 28 cases catalogued as Cape aloes from Mossel Bay, but only 1 case was genuine Cape description, the remainder being apparently a mixture of the so-called East African with Cape aloes. They were bought in at 30*s.*

ASAFETIDA.—There was little competition for the new arrival from Bunder Abbas, but we understand further business was afterwards done privately. For two cases free almonds 77*s.* 6*d.* was paid, and 15 cases of darkish block, consisting of good gum in tears, but mixed with vegetable matter, brought 30*s.* A parcel of 150 packages, per *Koordistan* from the Persian Gulf, has just arrived, but were not ready for auction to-day.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was in fair demand at from steady to firm rates, 28 cases of good seconds, well packed, with small and medium white almonds, finding buyers at from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Of 40 cases from another ship, 28 sold rather cheaply at from 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for fair seconds, rather false packed, but partly of good storax flavour. Palembang was neglected, only 5 cases good glassy seconds in small tins selling at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; 35*s.* was refused for similar quality in another instance.

BUCHU sold at steady to firmer rates, 8*d.* per lb. being paid for 2 bales good round bright green leaf. Seven bales from another catalogue, but rather mixed, realised 7*d.* per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—There was a good demand at very irregular but lower rates, the following being the prices paid:—Ceylon-Mysores: Fine bold pale picked, 3*s* 1*d.* per lb, subject; extra-bold pale, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; bold pale open, 2*s* 8*d*; bold pale long, 2*s* 2*d*; bold medium pale, 1*s* 8*d.* to 2*s* 1*d.*; small pale, 1*s* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; very small pale, 1*s.* 2*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s* 3*d.*; seed, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; Ceylon-Malabar, bold pale, 2*s.* 1*d.*; pickings, 8*d*; Malabar seed, 1*s* 8*d.*

CASCARILLA partly sold at 65*s.* per cwt. for good bold quill, and more is to be had at this price; ordinary lean and twiggy quill was held at 45*s.*, and siftings at 35*s.* per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good greenish Ceylon leaf sold at 11¼*d.*, and brown and damaged at 2¾*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—A parcel of 8 cases small to bold nice pale Spanish apple was bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., a bid of 9*d.* being refused. For good pulp 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. was wanted.

COWHAGE.—Fair quality with beans sold at 1*d.* perοz·

DRAGONS-BLOOD.—Three cases of fair bright balls and lump, partly reboiled, sold at 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 2 cases bag-shaped lump of dull colour brought 8*l.* Two cases good bright seedy lump were held at 13*l.*, a bid of 12*l.* 10*s.* being refused.

ELEMI.—Fine white Manilla was limited at 95*s.* per cwt.

ERGOT.—It is again reported that stocks have been considerably reduced in Hamburg, and that prices will go dearer. For new sound Russian 1*s.* 6*d* per lb, c.i.f., is reported to have been paid, and 1*s.* 6½*d.*, c.i.f., for new Spanish, for delivery within three weeks. On the spot a parcel of small Russian has been sold at 1*s.* 6*d* per lb., and Spanish also at the same figure. In auction to-day a lot of 20 bags good sound Spanish ergot was held at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., a bid of 1*s* 6½*d.* being refused for the pile.

GUM ARABIC.—A string of 135 bales small to bold pale and ambery Aden sorts was held at 30*s.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—There was a fair demand for Rio description at and after the sale, from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* per lb. being paid for slightly sea-damaged to good bright root. Two bags of rather lean Rio of smoky flavour sold at 9*s.* 6*d.* Cartagena was a shade lower, 7 bales of rather dull and dusty root selling at 4*s.* 3*d.*, and sea-damaged at 4*s.* per lb. About 50 packages Cartagena have arrived this week.

LIME-JUICE.—Two casks unracked Montserrat sold at 1*s.* per gal.

NUX VOMICA.—Small and medium rather dull seed from Calcutta was held at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

OIL, LIME.—West Indian distilled sold at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., and a case of hand-pressed at 4*s.* 4*d.*

ORANGE-PEEL sold at about unchanged prices, 3⅓*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. being paid for thin partly bright Tripoli strip.

QUINCE-SEED.—Good Cape sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

RHUBARB.—Neglected in auction, but privately a fair business is reported for export to the United States. The only sale consisted of 3 cases of small to medium flat High-dried, with good pinky break, for which 9*d.* was paid. For 2 cases of Shensi trimming root, with three-quarters pinky and greyish fracture, but slightly stalky, a bid of 2*s.* 3*d.* was refused.

SARSAPARILLA.—No grey Jamaica was offered. Of 16 bales Lima Jamaica offered 7 sold at from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for sound, and 1*s.* for sea-damaged.

SENNA.—The small quantity of Tinnevelly leaf offered represented low quality only, which sold at from ¾*d.* up to 1¼*d.* per lb. Tinnevelly pods brought 2*d.* per lb. Alexandrian was neglected; for good greenish leaf of nice flavour 5½*d.* was wanted, a bid of 5¼*d.* being refused. Broken leaf was bought in at 3*d.* and siftings at the same figure. Three bales of pale pods sold at 7*d.* per lb., and a bale of Mecca pods realised 3¼*d.*, subject.

STROPHANTHUS.—Lower. Three bags of greenish sold at 2*s.* per lb., and brownish and rather dusty at 1*s.* 6*d.*

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was in small supply. Good bright red and yellow sold at from 7*l.* 10*s.*, subject, to 8*l.* Good yellow Mozambique rolls (19 bags) were firm to 5*s.* dearer,

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selling at 7*l.* 5*s.*; and fair Zanzibar block (8 bags) realised 6*l.* 15*s.* A bag of Nyassaland sold at 5*l.* 15*s.* Madagascar wax was full up, 50 mats selling at from 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Eleven bags of good grey Australian sold at the valuations—viz., 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is not much of special importance or change to be recorded regarding the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. A steady, although perhaps rather quiet, business is being done, and the general home trade demand keeps up particularly well. Shipments on export account are also getting heavier. Values are fairly steadily maintained, and show little fluctuation.

Alkali Produce.—Caustic soda still keeps to the quiet tone lately referred to, with quotations ruling unchanged. Bleaching-powder in fairly steady request at late rates. Ammonia alkali shows no signs of declining from its late position; it is in particularly good demand, and price is firm. Soda crystals are moving well, especially for home consumption. Chlorates of potash and soda and yellow prussiates very quiet, and without any improvement in tone. Saltcake dull.

Sulphate of Ammonia, with heavier demand, has advanced slightly. Present figures: Beckton, 11*l.* 10*s.*; London, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Leith, 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

Bichromates of Potash and Soda still keep very low in value, and demand is not very brisk. Potash (English and Scotch deliveries), 3*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, 2¾*d.* per lb., and net. Soda (English and Scotch deliveries), 2¼*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow; for export, ¼*d.* per lb. less, and net.

Alumina Products.—There is a good consumptive demand in this branch, and values rule firm and unchanged. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities and pure white, practically free of iron, 87*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per ton, in usual casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Crystal alum in fair request: loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground, in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Aluminoferric, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, according to condition and package, &c. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength Al_2O_3, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in usual casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 1?*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in usual casks; ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda and carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quantity, &c.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 19.

Castor Oil.—For good seconds 2½*d.* per lb. would still be taken from the quay for any parcels remaining, but 3*d.* is still quoted for warehouse lots. First-pressure French is held for 2¾*d.* to 3*d.*, with very little business passing. Second-pressure 2⅝*d.* per lb.

Jaborandi-leaves.—There has been considerable competition for the recent arrivals, 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. being paid for 28 bales of small leaf. Four bales of small leaf rather brownish realised 1*s.* 2*d.*, and 1 bale good green small fetched 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Four bales doubtful quality also offered at auction at the same time failed to bring forth a bid.

Calabar-beans.—Five bags just landed realised 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. at auction.

African Ginger.—Slightly easier, sales of the new crop being reported at 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt. in quantity.

Quillaia.—Considerable business has transpired during the past week, and holders have raised their values now to 12*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, with every prospect of asking yet higher figures in the near future.

Arsenic.—Prices are tending in buyers' favour, but importers say that the bottom has been touched.

Grains of Paradise.—Small sales are reported at 60*s.* per cwt. The quantity available is not large.

Beeswax.—At auction 10 packages Peruvian were offered and held for 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but no buyers were forthcoming at the price. Stocks now available on this market are reduced to very narrow proportions.

Canary-seed.—The interest in this for the moment is flagging, and 35*s.* to 36*s.* per quarter is nominally asked for good bright Turkish.

Irish Moss.—Getting scarcer, and common has been selling in fair quantity at 8*l.* per ton. Higher prices are expected before the new comes in.

Gum Arabic.—A sale of 23 serons of hard amber description Soudan is reported at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; soft whitish Soudan is held for 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

American Drug-market.

From our New York letter, dated March 11, we quote the following more interesting items: American makers of *Codeine* have reduced prices to $3.60 in bulk. Foreign brands are still quoted at $4. *Ergot* is dull, but stocks are more concentrated, and the market is firmer with Russian steady at 38c. Spanish has sold to arrive at 37c. Demand for *Golden Seal* is poor, but values are fairly steady at 48c. to 50c. per lb. *Lithium carbonate* is still unsettled, and while quotations are nominally unchanged at $1.35, sales have been made at $1.25. *Menthol* has sold down to $3.87½. The anticipated advance in *Quinine* by German makers has not yet taken place, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Dealers offer sparingly. Java has sold at 26½c., but 27c. is generally asked. German is firm at 27c., and domestic at 28c. *Sarsaparilla* is selling in a small way at 6½ to 6¾c. *Senega* is slow of sale: 54c. to 56c. is asked. *Wild cherry* is scarce and business much restricted. The market is bare of the finer grades. From 9c. to 15c. is asked, according to quality and holder.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 18.

Our drug-market in general is quiet, and shows only little business.

Aloes.—Cape is unchanged at 76m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor (Refined) is in an unsettled position, as there are reports that the monopoly is refused by the Japanese Government, and in consequence nobody knows what the real state of this article will be in future. Makers ask 435m. per 100 kilos., while second hands will take a few marks less.

Condurango is unchanged at 110m. per 100 kilos.

Cevadilla-seed has shown a sudden rise up to 100m. per 100 kilos.

Cumin-seed is quoted 52m. to 51m. per 100 kilos.

Caraway-seed of good quality is held at 42m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot is firm, and offers are scarce. Russian is held at 335m. and Spanish at 340m. per 100 kilos

Ipecacuanha is quiet; 35 bales Cartagena have arrived. Rio is quoted 21¾m. and Cartagena 9½m. per kilo.

Lycopodium is very firm at 460m. per 100 kilos.

Menthol is unchanged at 28½m. to 29m. per kilo.

Quinine is firm at 39m. to 40m. per kilo.

Japanese Wax is firm at 67½m. to 68m. per 100 kilos.

Oils (Fixed).—Cod-liver oil is very firm, non-congealing oil being quoted 80m. to 82m. per barrel, and new oil 87m. Castor oil is slow of sale at 55m. for first pressings, in barrels, and July-December delivery 51m. per 100 kilos. Linseed oil is dull and lower.

Oils (Essential).—Star anise is steady at 10½m. per kilo. HGH peppermint is also steady at 8.60m. per lb, and Japanese is firmer at 8½m. per kilo. Caraway-seed oil, crude (0·910 to 0·912) is 8.35m. per kilo., and refined (0·903) 8.30m. per kilo.

A Proposed Witch-hazel Combine.

It has been reported in New York that a large combine is about to be formed in the witch-hazel trade. Fifteen concerns are said to be interested in the movement among manufacturers in Connecticut. E. A. Dickinson, of Essex, Conn.; Gould & Co., of Malden, Conn.; and the Hughes Distilling Company, of Chester, Conn., are among those said to be interested in the combine, which will have a capital of $3,00 ',000. It is said that the true motive of the proposed combine is to drive inferior goods from the market. During recent years many so-called manufacturers have been placing "witch-hazel" on the market which is nothing more or less than scented water. The proposed combine is said to have for one of its objects the driving of those spurious goods from the market.

"Uneeda," as a trade-mark for biscuits, has been refused registration by the Court of Appeal.

Messrs. Gignek & Co., chemists, are shortly removing from 131 to 160 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co.'s tender (1,044*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*) for the supply of drugs has been accepted by the East London Board of Guardians.

This Comes from Ireland.—"Wanted, a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine; the advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

This Problem is worrying a lot of schoolchildren (and some older persons) at present:—A man had 14*s.* 6*d.* in silver, and could not give 10*s.* change. What coins had he?

A Nicely Perfumed Japanese paper handkerchief came to us by post the other day, telling all about the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but before we got to the base of the square of type in the centre we found we were reading about the Welsh Mountain essence made by Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, Rhyl.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than le ather. The price of the work remains the same—7*s.* 6*d.*, by post 8*s.*, from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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The Colonial Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"
Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.
It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods
in the Britains beyond the sea.
Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:
Japanese trade is worth looking after.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.
The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.
We have correspondents there who look after our interests.
Business men should make the most of the alliance.
So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned
The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

Summary.

DUNDEE CHEMISTS want to close earlier (p. 489).

JUAR ROOT has been substituted for ganja in India (p. 489).

A COLUMN and more of paragraphs about drug-contracts begins on p. 486.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY is waking up, but assistants seem too scarce (p. 490).

GLASGOW CHEMISTS approve of Mr. Tocher's educational scheme (p. 504).

SEVERAL articles have been added to the Ceylon Poisons schedule (p. 489).

MR. W. LYON'S views on research work in pharmacy are epitomised on p. 506.

NOMINATIONS and elections of chemists to various public bodies are mentioned on p. 487.

A CANADIAN section of the Society of Chemical Industry has been established (p. 500).

THE present position and prospects of the cod-liver oil market are referred to in a note on p. 500.

A MAN is not liable for his wife's debts if he prove that he allows her enough pin-money (p. 493).

LAST month's mixture of salts contained lead nitrate, cadmium bromide, and potassium chloride (p. 484).

THAT monkey-lymph is still causing trouble. Our parliamentary representative sends a note about it (p. 506).

MR. A. C. ABRAHAM makes some useful remarks on the British Pharmacopœia and criticisms thereof (p. 503).

MR. LEO ATKINSON will have to look after his Stamp Act laurels. "Xrayser" is tramping on them (p. 497).

"XRAYSER" comments stringently on Sir Herbert Maxwell's explanation about the Poisons Bill petition (p. 497).

DR. OTTO N. WITT lectured to the Royal Institution last week on recent developments in colouring-matters (p. 502).

WE PRINT a number of doubtful labels which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have marked "Not liable" (p. 499).

THE activity of cannabis indica and digitalis is commented upon by Dr. J. C. McWalter and Mr. T. Maben (p. 508).

THE refractive index of cod-liver oil has proved a useful analytical factor in the hands of Mr. E. Dowzard (p. 504).

A PORTRAIT of Dr. A. Henry, who is to lecture before the Pharmaceutical Society next month, is printed on p. 495.

THE "Square" School football team have won the Challenge Cup this season, and have emptied it once at least (p. 487).

FESTIVITY is rather prevalent in pharmaceutical circles at present. We report half a dozen dinners and the like (p. 505).

TWO INJUNCTIONS have been granted by the High Court restraining persons from infringing the saccharin patents (p. 492).

M. THIBAULT has made a study of the effect of alcohol on pepsin. We give the gist of his remarks in an article on p. 499.

THE equipment of Boer hospitals appears to have been exceptionally fine. See note from a dispenser in one of them on p. 490.

MR. THOMPSON, SEN., the founder of the Crown Perfumery Company, has been caught in a characteristic position by Mr. Reynolds (p. 496).

A DISPUTE (Barker *v.* Brown) in connection with the purchase of a chemist's business at Earlestown has been decided in favour of defendant (p. 493).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has decided by a majority that the word "Vaseline" is a good trade-mark, and the property of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company (p. 492).

JUNE 26 AND 27 are to be public holidays (p. 494). Some members of Parliament wish to create an Empire day—the Saturday before the first Monday in August (p. 511).

THE monthly-accounts question raised by "An Ordinary Retailer" gets support from "Xrayser" (p. 497), and Mr. C. Umney also writes on the subject (p. 508).

THE CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION have beaten the Inland Revenue in a medicine-stamp case, arising from the sale of influenza pastilles unstamped (p. 491 and p. 499).

THE FEATURES in the markets this week are a considerable advance in glycerin and cod-liver oil. Gamboge is dearer also. Ammonia sulphate has advanced, and copper sulphate is lower. Quinine very quiet (p. 512).

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Reports.

THE powder distributed to students on February 19 consisted of equal parts by weight of lead nitrate, cadmium bromide, and potassium chloride.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Pb	20·8
Cd	13·8
K	17·5
NO_3	12·5
Br	19·6
Cl	15·8
	100·0

The powder also contained a small quantity of calcium as impurity, but was substantially free from other impurities.

Samples of the powder were distributed to ninety-three students, and fifty-three reports were sent in for examination.

The failures in the detection of the several constituents of the powder were:—(*a*) Metallic radicals: Lead, 1; cadmium, 18; potassium, 1. (*b*) Acid radicals: Nitric, 7; hydrobromic, 18; hydrochloric, 4.

While not exactly a beginners' mixture, it is so far evident, from the relatively high scoring, that the present exercise did not present any features of special analytical difficulty, and yet some of the individual failures have been of rather a remarkable kind. The large proportion of failures to detect cadmium and bromine cannot be ascribed to the small quantity of the elements present, and some other cause must be sought for. As regards cadmium, more than one cause of failure is forthcoming. Some students omitted to apply any test for it, ignoring its possible presence altogether; while others clearly failed to detect it through adding hydrogen sulphide to solutions containing too much free acid when testing for it in the course of their systematic analysis. We are unable, however, to explain the failure in the cases of quite a number who tested for it in ammoniacal solutions (in which it ought to have been present) by means of ammonium hydrosulphide. The failures to detect bromine were very largely due to entirely omitting to test for it. In the minds of a fair proportion of our correspondents the formation of a white (or nearly white) precipitate on the addition of silver nitrate to a solution which contains free nitric acid appears to be associated only with the presence of a choride, if the precipitate is found to dissolve in excess of ammonia; and the several other possibilities suggested by such indications are consequently passed by unheeded.

The fact that the failures to detect chloride in presence of bromide are not nearly so numerous this month as they were on the last occasion when we submitted the same analytical complexity to our correspondents is no doubt due to the chloride being present in considerably larger proportion in the present mixture. At any rate, this result is certainly not owing to the general adoption of a trustworthy method, as the majority adhere to the treatment of the mixed silver chloride and bromide with 1-in-20 ammonia solution as a mode of separation. It is probably only on account of the unfortunate fact that this most unsatisfactory method can be made to yield tolerably reliable results in cases like the present, where chloride in relatively large quantity is associated with bromide, that it is not entirely discarded by all who aim at analytical accuracy. Students who try to use the method when much bromide is present along with only a small quantity of chloride (or none at all), are quite certain to be landed in doubt, and very probably in disaster. Not more than one-third of our correspondents applied any test for chloride which was quite sure to succeed even if only a small quantity of the latter were present.

As on many previous occasions, the reported impurities are numerous, and the impurities actually present in the powder exceedingly few. Iron and magnesium, for example, were commonly reported as impurities. Operating upon 15 gr. of the powder, it was only with some difficulty that we were able to show that recognisable traces of iron really were present, while no indication of the presence of magnesium could be obtained at all. Those correspondents who have reported traces of these metals in the powder should look to the minute details of the purity of their reagents, and to the refinements of careful manipulation. Traces of lead and cadmium present in the hydrogen-sulphide filtrate (owing to the presence of too much free acid, in which lead and cadmium sulphides are both distinctly soluble) appear to have been mistaken for some of the impurities reported. The last traces of lead were not easily separated by means of hydrogen sulphide, and the slight darkening observed on adding ammonium hydrosulphide, and attributed to iron, was mainly due to the presence of lead.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

H. Longstaff, 223 Saltwell Road, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

Flora McDonald, 90 Roker Avenue, Sunderland.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

H. Longstaff (1st prize) ...	99	Westminster	83
Flora McDonald (2nd prize)	98	Alex. T. Hope	82
W. H. Hurn	97	J. E. Jeffrey	82
Edinburgum	97	Nemo (Coventry)	82
Excelsior	97	H. Johnson...	80
Filix Mas	97	Ipse	80
Lysdon	97	H. Willson	79
Tynesider	97	Cribden	79
W. H., A.-in-M.	97	Belfast	77
Xylem	97	J. H. Williams	74
Jegow	96	H. M. Winton	74
J. I. A.	96	Algol	74
J. M.	96	Aloes	72
Krypton	96	J. J. B. M.	72
N. E. S. C.	96	Fissik	70
Talc	96	Plasmon	70
Brassica	94	F. W. Caton	68
Crucible	94	Kate N. Hornblow ...	68
Glacialine	94	Cymene	67
Maltonian	94	Nemo (Sheffield)	66
Richardus	94	Amylum	63
Mecca	93	Photo	63
Weary Will	91	Kuon	48
Tanglewood	90	Angus Scott	43
E. S.	85	G. H. P.	42
Loo	85	Cupid	37
Jessop	84		

To Correspondents.

Special Memoranda, suggested by this month's reports:—

1. Do not describe any experiment which has not actually been tried. The reverse is very plainly noticeable in several cases this month.

2. For all delicate analytical work, filter-papers which

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have been extracted with hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids should alone be employed, despite the somewhat greater cost. Common filter-papers often contain impurities, such as iron and calcium, in considerable quantities, and these may be dissolved by acid liquids during filtration.

3. Refer to the method for detecting chloride, even in small quantity, in presence of bromide (or of bromide and iodide) given in the *C. & D.* for June, 1901 (vol. lviii., page 1010).

4. Do not assume that the acetic radical is necessarily present because lead has been detected with certainty. There are other lead salts besides lead acetate.

W. H. HURN.—Before testing for cadmium in the solution obtained by dissolving the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate in nitric acid, the small quantity of lead still present in solution should have been removed by precipitation as sulphate. Cadmium, unless present in large quantity, is very liable to be overlooked altogether when this step is omitted.

EXCELSIOR.—Your account of the examination for halogen acid radicals does not make it clear that you did not add black manganese oxide and sulphuric acid to a solution of the powder which had previously been treated with chlorine-water, although it seems scarcely likely that you would fail to recognise that such a proceeding would be inadmissible.

FILIX MAS.—You do not exclude the possible presence of borate in the powder. Kindly send your name with your next report.

W. H., A.-IN-M.—We repeat our reply to yourself and others regarding the exercise of last December: "The hydrogen-sulphide precipitate must have contained some lead sulphide, although you failed to obtain any lead sulphate when examining it. The precipitation of lead as chloride by the addition of hydrochloric acid is not complete."

XYLEM.—It is unfortunate that your discovery of the presence of calcium in your filter-papers rendered the presence of traces of that metal in the powder doubtful. You will find it worth your while to use nothing but high-class filter-papers, which have been extracted with hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, in examining "Corner" exercises, and possibly also for the whole of your analytical work.

JEGOW, WEARY WILL, and IPSE.—We made several experiments with a view to obtain evidence of the presence of traces of ammonium salts, but without success. Care must be taken to avoid action on the test-papers used by ammonia present in the air—an admixture very common in most laboratories.

J. I. A. and WEARY WILL.—We believe, although we are not prepared to assert, that it is not possible to recognise the smell of chlorine in presence of much bromine.

KRYPTON.—Boiling the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid would drive off nitric and hydrochloric acids as well as bromine and hydrobromic acid, so that tests for the nitric and hydrochloric radicals after such treatment might easily fail, even when nitrate and chloride had been present originally.

BRASSICA.—On adding silver nitrate to a solution containing chloride and bromide, silver bromide will be precipitated first—not silver chloride. The formation of the latter salt begins when the bromide present has been completely precipitated.

MALTONIAN.—When vapour of chromyl chloride is led into ammonia solution, ammonium chloride and chromate are formed. A green precipitate of chromic hydroxide is never produced, however.

RICHARDUS.—See reply to "W. H., A.-in-M." The picric-acid test for potassium falls far behind Carnot's test in point of delicacy.

WESTMINSTER.—Thanks for pointing out error in tournament totals. You would observe the correction last week.

A. T. HOPE.—You omitted to apply any distinctive test for bromide. Why did you not treat a solution of the original powder with chlorine-water and chloroform, or carbon bisulphide? The faintly yellowish tinge of silver bromide is very liable to be overlooked, especially by gas-light.

NEMO (Coventry).—The silver-coin reaction for sulphide, which you obtained from the residue after heating on charcoal, was almost certainly due to sulphur compounds present in the charcoal. All wood contains some sulphates and other compounds containing sulphur, and these are not entirely eliminated during the preparation of charcoal.

H. JOHNSON.—You say that the sodium-carbonate solution for acid radicals when exactly neutralised with acetic acid gave no precipitate with silver nitrate, and yet you report the presence of chloride. There is a discrepancy in this which needs explanation.

J. E. JEFFREY.—Please send your address with your next report.

H. WILLSON.—It was intended that about 15 gr. of the powder should reach each correspondent. The necessity of economising the powder during the analysis and the discipline of making accurate observations with small quantities are essential and valuable features of the exercise.

ALOES.—The fact that you observed a yellow precipitate at first on passing hydrogen sulphide should have led you to make special search for an explanation. As a matter of fact you left the observation unexplained, and missed cadmium.

J. J. B. M.—How do you reconcile the statements that silver nitrate, when added to a portion of the sodium-carbonate extract for acid radicals (which had been neutralised with nitric acid), gave a white curdy precipitate (which you attribute to the presence of chloride), and that silver nitrate when added to another portion of the same solution gives no precipitate (which you regard as indicating the absence of bromide)? We find it impossible to unrave problems of this description.

CYMENE.—If, as you report, you dissolved some of the original powder in dilute nitric acid, added silver nitrate, and then ammonia in excess, you would not obtain a clear solution, because while the ammonia would dissolve the silver chloride and bromide, it would produce a new white precipitate of lead hydroxide, which is insoluble in excess of ammonia.

AMYLUM.—Note (1) that the grey deposit you obtained upon copper in applying Reinsch's test to the solution produced by dissolving the hydrogen sulphide precipitate in hydrochloric acid was most likely due to your omitting to completely remove the hydrogen sulphide from the solution; (2) that cadmium sulphide is not soluble in ammonium hydrosulphide; (3) that chloroplatinic acid as a test for potassium is not applicable to solutions containing lead and metallic radicals generally; and (4) that solution of sodium zincate does not give any precipitate when mixed with potassium ferrocyanide. See the reply immediately following.

KUON and CUPID.—We would strongly recommend you to prepare mixtures having the composition of the present exercise, and to practise upon them until you thoroughly understand their behaviour in the course of systematic analysis.

ANGUS SCOTT.—The fact that the hydrogen sulphide precipitate was black did not preclude the possible presence in it of cadmium sulphide. The yellowish precipitate you obtained on boiling the filtrate from hydrogen sulphide (after removal of the latter) with ammonium molybdate consisted of molybdic anhydride: the mixture should not be boiled. The pungent-smelling gas evolved on heating the powder with hydrochloric acid was simply hydrochloric acid gas. See the reply immediately preceding.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

This month's exercise has led to some changes in position on the list. The six leaders, amongst whom it seems reasonable to suppose that the winners will be found, are now:—

Jegow	491	Edinburgum	444
Tungsten	471	W. H., A.-in-M. ...	437
Algol	451	Westminster	408

By the time this list appears our correspondents will be engaged upon the final exercise of the Tournament, and we look for a spirited finish.

New Books.

Browne, F. Gore-, and Jordan, W. *Handy Book on the Formation, Management, and Winding-up of Joint-stock Companies.* 24th ed. 5*s.* net. (Jordan.)

Cooper (F. W.), Gawn (D. W.), &c. *Photographic Apparatus, Making and Adapting.* Ed. by George E. Brown. 180 Diagrams and Working Sketches. 1*s.* net. (Dawbarn.)

Georgievics, G. von. *Chemical Technology of Textile Fibres.* Trans. from German. 47 Illus. Pp. 300. 10*s.* 6*d.* (Scott & G.)

Recipes for the Colour, Paint, Varnish, Oil, Soap, and Dry-saltery Trades. Compiled by an Analytical Chemist. Pp. 350. 7*s.* 6*d.* (Scott & G.)

Shenstone, W. A. *Methods of Glass-blowing and of Working Silica in the Oxy-Gas Flame.* 4th ed. 6½ × 4½. Pp. 106. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Longmans.)

Wood, W. *Tables of Organic Materia Medica for Medical Students.* 10 × 7⅞. Pp. 216. 5*s.* net. (Medical Supply Assoc.)

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The chemists of Bridgend have decided to close at 8 o'clock each night, except Saturday night, from April 1.

At Lambeth Police Court on March 24, a chemist's assistant, who gave the name of Lionel Raymond, was fined 5*s.* for being drunk and disorderly.

A meeting of the Newcastle Young Chemists' Association was held on March 19, when the members spent most of the time examining materia medica specimens lent by Mr. John Clark.

The annual congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health will be held at Exeter, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh, from August 21 to August 26.

The Grimsby and District Chemists' and Druggists' Association have arranged to hold their annual meeting on Thursday, April 10, followed by the annual dinner, at 7 P.M., at the Oberon Hotel.

At the Camberwell Coroner's Court on March 24, an inquest was held touching the death of a chemist's assistant named Sydney Champion, who was found dead in bed. The jury found that death was due to heart-disease.

At the examinations held at the Manchester College of Pharmacy this month, Mr. Richard McMyn secured the first place for theoretical work, and was awarded a copy of "Pharmacopœdia." Mr. H. H. Graves won the medal given for the best analytical work.

The materia medica museum of the London College of Chemistry and Pharmacy has just been enriched by a collection of about fifty Indian drugs presented by Mr. G. S. Drayton, a former student of the College, now of Bombay. The specimens are in bottles, named and described.

At Stratford Police-court on March 22, Evan C. Hughes, a doctor's dispenser, Leytonstone, was ordered to pay 3*s.* a week and 1*l.* 1*s.* costs, under an affiliation order made at the request of a domestic servant, who had been cook to the medical man with whom defendant was employed as dispenser.

An order was made at the Westminster County Court on March 21 against a skin-specialist named Fleming, lately in business in Oxford Street, W., for payment of a judgment-debt (for chemicals supplied by a trader named Francis) in a month, subject, in default, to committal to Holloway for twelve days.

Two errand-boys in the employ of Mr. F. Blackmore, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare, pleaded guilty at the police-court, on March 18, to stealing and receiving 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* belonging to their employer. The thief was ordered to be birched, while the receiver (who is over age) was fined 1*l.*

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on March 20, William John Willis was acquitted of a charge against him of having stolen a packet of tobacco and cigarettes, value 3*s.*, during his employment as manager to the foreign-perfumery department at the premises of Messrs. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), 89–91 City Road, E.C.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Queen's Hall, Leeds, on Monday evening, Mr. Fairley stated that the Society desire to visit Yorks in 1903, and it was decided to consult the Bradford members, the Chairman stating that the matter would be formally brought before the committee.

In the Westminster County Court on March 21 the case of Raynor *v.* Giles came up, being an application to commit the defendant to prison for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of bottles supplied to the defendant at a time when he was a chemist in Harrow Road. The defendant said he had no means, and the Judge refused to make any order.

Contracts.

Mr. T. E. Barrass, pharmaceutical chemist, Chard, has secured the half-yearly contract for drugs to Chard Workhouse.

Mr. W. Lean, chemist and druggist, Eversham, has been appointed chemist to Evesham Workhouse for the next six months.

Mr. A. Dyson, chemist and druggist, Grays, has been appointed to supply drugs to Orsett Workhouse for the next half-year.

Ulverston Rural District Council have accepted the tender of Mr. R. Willan, pharmaceutical chemist, for the supply of disinfectants.

Mr. J. Griffith Isaac, chemist, Neath, has obtained the contract for the supply of disinfectants to the Neath Rural District Council.

Mr. H. S. Martin chemist and druggist, has been appointed to supply drugs to East Grinstead Workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Lewisham Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London, for surgical appliances.

Mr. T. P. Jary, chemist, Lowestoft, has received the contract for the supply of drugs to the Mutford and Lothingland Board of Guardians.

Kington Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. T. H. V. Morris, chemist and druggist, Hereford, to supply cod-liver oil to the workhouse for the next half-year.

Nantwich Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. Benjamin Woolstencroft, chemist and druggist, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Ellesmere Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. J. J. Clayton, chemist and druggist, for the half-yearly supply of disinfectants to the workhouse.

The Medway (Kent) Board of Guardians have appointed Messrs. Goldthorpe & Cook, chemists, Chatham, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the next half-year.

At a meeting of Boston Board of Guardians the tender of Gilliatt (Limited) was accepted for Howards' quinine at 1*s.* 8½*d.* per oz., and soft soap at 8*s.* per 60-lb. keg.

High Wycombe Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Young & Coley, chemists, High Wycombe, for the supply of cod-liver oil and quinine to the workhouse for the next half-year.

Strood Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of the Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited) for the supply of carbolic soap at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and that of the Sanitas Company (Limited) for disinfecting-fluid at 9*s.* per doz. pints.

Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist and druggist, High Street, Cheltenham, will supply to the local workhouse Sanitas, crude, at 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal., and Savory & Moore's food at 8*s.* 6*d.* per dozen for 1*s.* size tins; Mr. C. H. James, chemist and druggist, Promenade, will supply drugs for twelve months, at 20 per cent. off Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s price-list; and Mr. W. Hands, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, will supply the sundries required during the same period.

The Marylebone Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, of 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., to supply the infirmary and the North and South Dispensaries with drugs as per detailed tender in the sum of 292*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; they also accept the tender of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7–12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., to supply the infirmary and North and South Dispensaries with druggists' sundries as per detailed tender in the sum of 240*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The Yarmouth Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. J. Shearman, of 156 King Street, in that town, chemist to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year. Mr. Shearman's tender was at 12½ per cent. off list-prices for drugs. His tender, which was also accepted for other articles, quoted cod-liver oil at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gal., and at 8*d.* per pint for the outdoor poor, quinine at 1*s.* 9*d.* per oz., crushed linseed meal at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., olive oil at 5*s.* per gal., sweet oil at 3*s.* per gal., single trusses at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and double trusses at 2*s.* each.

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The Basingstoke Board of Guardians have accepted the following tender of Mr. J. E. Turner, chemist and druggist: iodoform, 8*d.* per oz.; absorbent wool, 8*d* per lb.; flax lint, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; tow, 1*d.*; Condy's fluid, 1*s.* per pint; methylated spirit, 3*d.*; pure glycerin, 4*d.* per lb.; eucalyptus oil (globulus), 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; castor oil, 2*d.*; double trusses, 1*s.* 4*d.*, single, 10*d.*; cod-liver oil, 4*s* 3*d.* per dozen pints; carbolic acid, 11*d.* per gal.; McDougall's purifier, 2*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.* 10*d.* per gal.; McDougall's solution powder, 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Sanitas, 9*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pints.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Guardians on March 19, a discussion took place on the question of the contracts for drugs, which cost the Board 600*l.* a year, and which had been relegated to an expert committee. Tenders from six firms were received, and it was stated that the list-prices were practically the same, and the question resolved itself into one of the amount of discount allowed. Messrs. Walker, Troke & Co., who have supplied the Board with drugs for many years, offered a discount of 21¼ per cent., and their contract was accepted. Messrs. Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King offered 28 per cent., but the Board decided, by the casting vote of the Chairman, to give the contract to the firm who have previously given the Board satisfaction in supplying the drugs.

Drug-traveller's Fatal Accident.

Mr. Thos. William Walker, a traveller in the employ of Mr. W. C. Hebden, wholesale chemist, Winding Road, Halifax, was the victim of a fatal tram accident on March 22. Mr. Walker stood talking to a friend, Mr. J. W. Kershaw, in King Cross Lane, near the West Parade Junction, when a tramcar approached, and the two young men, turning mechanically round, as they thought, to let the car pass, stepped right in front of the car, which was close on them. Kershaw was hurled across the road, while Walker fell in front, and one of the wheels passed over him. He was conveyed to the infirmary in an unconscious state, and died a couple of hours after admission. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, was well known in the northern counties.

Elections and Nominations.

The following gentlemen have been elected to public bodies:—

Bolton Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Watkinson, chemist and druggist, Kearsley, Farnworth.

Bowness Urban District Council.—Mr. T. M. Holmes, chemist and druggist, Bowness.

Depwade Board of Guardians.—Mr. A. H. E. Jeffery, chemist and druggist, Diss.

Keswick Urban District Council.—Mr. Thomas W. Townley, pharmaceutical chemist, Keswick.

Ledbury Urban District Council.—Mr. V. W. Meacham, chemist and druggist, Ledbury.

Towcester Rural District Council.—Mr. Thomas Oldham, chemist and druggist, Towcester.

The following nominations have been made:—

Auckland District Council.—Mr. H. W. Thorburn, chemist and druggist, Bishop Auckland.

Bognor Urban District Council.—Mr. Jas. Hughes, chemist and druggist, Bognor.

Broadstairs Urban District Council.—Mr. J. Horrell, pharmaceutical chemist, Broadstairs.

Doncaster Rural District Council.—Mr. W. W. Hopkinson, manufacturing chemist, Doncaster.

Garston Urban District Council.—Mr. W. Hall Jowett, chemist and druggist, Grassendale.

Horsham District Council.—Mr. E. Smith, chemist and druggist, Horsham.

Keswick Board of Guardians.—Mr. T. W. Townley, pharmaceutical chemist, Keswick.

Leyland Urban District Council.—Mr. F. Hackforth, chemist and druggist, Leyland.

Medway Board of Guardians.—Mr. T. C. Lamb, chemist and druggist, Chatham; and Mrs. T. C. Lamb.

Portsmouth Board of Guardians.—Mr. T. Brewis, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth.

Ramsbottom District Council.—Mr. J. C. Hazlehurst, chemical-manufacturer, Ramsbottom.

Ripley Urban District Council.—Mr. W. S. Wain, chemist and druggist, Ripley.

Ross (Hereford) Urban District Council.—Mr. T. Matthews, chemist and druggist, Ross.

Stonehouse District Council.—Mr. F. Maitland, chemist and druggist, Stonehouse, Devon.

Uttoxeter Urban District Council.—Mr. A. Parker, chemist and druggist; and Mr. G. R. Hankinson, chemist and druggist, both of Uttoxeter.

Walmer Urban District Council.—Mr. Henry Wood, chemist and druggist, Walmer.

West Derby (Liverpool) Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Allan, pharmaceutical chemist, Aintree; Mr. W. S. Yates, chemists' shopfitter, Everton.

Wilmslow District Council.—Mr. John Sumner, chemist and druggist, Manchester.

Football.

London College of Pharmacy *v.* South London School of Pharmacy.—On March 15, a match under the Rugby Union rules was played between these two schools. The game which, owing to the slippery state of the ground, was carried on under difficulties, ended in a draw.

The "Square" Football Club completed their season's fixtures on Saturday last, March 22, with the annual Old Boys' match. Mr. W. B. Nelson captained the Old Boys, and he was able to include in his team Mr. R. Warren and Mr. W. Owen—both old "Square" captains. A rather one-sided game terminated in a victory for the present team by 7 to *nil*. The match was followed up by a smoking-concert at the Bush Hotel in the evening. This was a decided success, and an excellent programme had been arranged by Mr. H. G. Mitchell, the captain of this year's eleven. The cup, which the team have won this year, was filled with champagne and handed round to all present. Towards the end of the evening toasts were proposed to "The Old Boys," "The Present Team," "The Captain," "The Vice-Captain," "The Secretary," and (by special request of the Minors) to "The Major Students" who are just terminating their session at the Square.

P.O. Points.

Writing from Brighton to a London morning paper, Mr. G. C. Dusart, managing director of the Sussex Drug Company (Limited), states that his company have lately received from the Secretary of the G.P.O. instructions governing the addition of the words "to follow," on invoices. It appears that one may not *write* the words "to follow" nor *write* the initials "t.f."; nor put a *manuscript* cross (X), referring to a printed note at foot of invoice—all these "render the invoices on which they are inscribed liable to letter-postage"; but "there would, however, be no objection if the words or initials were either printed or inserted by means of a hand-stamp."

A "Sparklet" Costume.

A Reuter message states that Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere have been making a trip to Fashoda; Lady Lechmere being the second Englishwoman to visit there. Talking of the natives south of Fashoda, who wear no clothes, Sir Edward says old "sparklets" are in great demand for necklaces, and even a more valuable asset for barter than beads.

Birmingham Notes.

Syrup of tolu, "syrupus," syrup of squills, and camphor-liniment are the things the S. F. & D. Acts inspector is purchasing just now.

Mr. John Bellamy, chemist, Harborne, late of the firm Bellamy & Wakefield, Easy Row, has been appointed an overseer for the part of Harborne in Birmingham parish.

The death is announced, at the ripe old age of 83, of Mr. J. L. Ryland, Solihull Hall, who for many years had a large and successful drysaltery, varnish, lacquer, and paint works in our city.

Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists have one window devoted to sundries, including barbers' requisites, and jewellery, including rings from 7*s.* upwards. This department is attended to by lady helpers.

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During last week's procession of the Theatrical Sports participants a very neat go-cart with the red-cross legend of a local surgical-dressings firm was very conspicuous. Did it contain splints, bandages, &c., for use at the grounds?

The inspector of weights and measures is on the war-path. A batch of convictions has been reported, and it may be desirable to offer a word of warning to our brethren in pharmacy that they may see that their weights and measures are in good order.

Are not hospitals a mixed blessing? Do they not take away much from the chemist and druggist? Of the 284 559 patients treated at the General Hospital alone annually, how many could have afforded to spend money with him for medicines for common ailments?

At the Assizes on Friday, Mr. Charles Herbert Thompson, expert chemist, Stourbridge, brought an action against the British Opal Wall-glazing Company, London, for 125*l*, balance of account for services rendered—viz, making experiments to produce a "backing" for tiles which had to be fixed to a wall. There was a counterclaim for 21*l*. for glass windows supplied, on which he was to work some of his designs. Judgment for plaintiff for 50*l*., and on counter-claim.

The Week's Poisonings.

The peculiarity of our poison-list this week is that four of the ten deaths from poisoning are attributed to ammonia. A woman and a child at Ashton-under-Lyne each drank, through inadvertence a quantity of liquid ammonia, while the same poison was taken with suicidal intentions and with fatal results by one woman at Pitminster and another at Blackburn. The only other unscheduled poison employed was hydrochloric acid, taken by a Nuneaton man. The scheduled poisons used were cyanide of potassium (which Mr. Hine, a Brixton analyst, took), carbolic acid, strychnine, chloroform, and morphine. The chlorodyne was taken by Lilian Leach, of Manchester, who had been troubled with influenza and sleeplessness. She sent to Mr. J. S. Breese, pharmaceutical chemist, Rusholme, for two bottles of chlorodyne, and took the lot at once, which ended in her death at the Royal Infirmary the same day.—At an inquest held on March 21 at Cardiff, touching the death of John Jenkins, assistant master of one of the Board schools, the widow said her husband had been complaining for weeks past of sleeplessness, for which he was in the habit of taking laudanum and other drugs. On March 15 he wrote to Messrs. Ferris & Co., wholesale druggists, Bristol, from whom he received a parcel a few days after. That night her husband went to bed early, but in the morning he appeared to be convulsed. She sent for a doctor, but deceased died a few hours later. The letter to Messrs. Ferris & Co. was read in court as follows: "Please forward catalogue by return of post, also 1 oz. of morphia.—Yours obliged, John Jenkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." The widow said she found a bottle containing a white powder under her husband's pillow just before the doctor was summoned. Dr. J. J. E. Biggs said deceased had been in the habit of taking various drugs, including sulphonal and phenacetin. Witness advised his removal to Bridgend Asylum with a view to restraining him from taking drugs. He seemed better after his return in October. Death was due to morphine-poisoning. Witness the same morning telephoned to the Bristol chemists asking what powder had been sent to deceased, and was informed that it was hydrochloride of morphine. In reply to the Coroner, witness said morphine was sold under the Poisons Act, and chemists had no right to sell it except to duly registered medical practitioners. The Medical Register is published every year, so that there would be no difficulty in finding out whether a person of the name of John Jenkins was duly registered or not; only there might be a good many of that name in Wales. The bottle produced contained 1 oz of morphine less 45 gr. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane. The case has excited great interest in Cardiff, and several local chemists, interviewed by our local correspondent as to the extent to which morphine is used, expressed the opinion that there is little demand for it, and that it would not be supplied except to a doctor or a chemist.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Theft.

The premises of Messrs. Dobbin & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists, Belfast, were last week broken into and the private offices rifled. The thieves were disturbed at their work, and were pursued by several constables, but escaped for a time. At daybreak three men were discovered on the roof, and the chase recommenced. One of the burglars jumped some 20 feet to the ground and escaped; the other two were caught, and have been sent for trial.

Medicine contracts.

The following medicine-contracts have been declared:—Croom Union and Dispensaries—Cork Chemical and Drug Store, and the Medical Supply Company, Sligo (the latter for appliances). Castlebar Union—Mr. J. J. Cahill, Castlebar. Ballymahon Union—The Medical Supply Company, for appliances, at 10½ per cent. off the standard price; and Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, for medicines, at 12½ per cent. off.—At the last meeting of the Strokestown Guardians a letter was read from Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Dublin, withdrawing their tender for medicines. The other tenders for medicines were then gone into. Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, tendered at 1½ per cent. under list-price; Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, at 5 per cent. under; and Mr. White, Sligo, at 5 per cent. under. Mr. White got the contract, he had been the old contractor, and had given great satisfaction. The medical-appliance tenders were next considered. Messrs. Smith & Shepherd tendered at 7½ per cent. under list-price; the Medical Supply Company, Sligo, at 15½ under; Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, at 16 per cent. under; Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, at 7½ per cent. under; and Mr. White, Sligo, at 15½ per cent. under. Mr. White amended his tender to 16 per cent. under the list-price, and the Board then declared him the contractor.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Carburetted-hydrogen Lighting.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Association of Science and Art on March 17, Dr. Hugh Marshall read a paper "On the Use of Carburetted Hydrogen for Lighting." Dr. Marshall showed an experimental installation at work, designed specially for country houses, where water could be used to supply air under moderate pressure.

Chemist and Photographer.

On March 17 Mr. John Cummings, chemist and druggist, Alloa, delivered a lecture to a large audience in the Museum Hall, Alloa, on the exposure, development, and printing of photographs. Mr. Cummings showed a large number of lantern-slides, and, besides, gave a practical demonstration of various processes after his lecture.

A Veterinarian's Testimonial.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Principal Williams Memorial Fund, held at Edinburgh on March 19, it was stated that the free surplus of the fund was 420*l*., and the Executive Committee recommended that a portion of the fund should be devoted to the painting of a portrait of the late Principal, to be hung in the Council-room of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and that the balance, together with any additions to the fund, should be invested, and the revenue applied for bursary, scholarship, or research fund, or other prize for the encouragement of the study of veterinary science. The recommendations were agreed to.

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Glasgow Notes.

Of the exceptionally heavy list of entries for the April Minor in Edinburgh, a large number are from the Glasgow schools.

There is a strong and growing feeling amongst senior unqualified chemists here who have been in the business for many years, and many of whom are being displaced by recent changes, that an effort should be made to institute an assistants' qualification, and admit to an assistants' register assistants who have been in the trade for a stated term of years previous to the passing of the enabling Act.

A newspaper-man, in working up "copy" on the practice of laudanum-drinking, relates the case of a Glasgow glazier who used to buy his laudanum two pints at a time, and drink it in wineglassfuls. It is said that he tried to cure himself of the habit by putting one piece of putty after another into his glass until its capacity was almost *nil*, but a severe attack of his old enemy, rheumatism, drove him back to the wineglassful, which he took regularly thenceforward until his death.

The West of Scotland tradition in favour of free public discussion was manifested characteristically by the unanimous decision at Mr. Tocher's meeting that the conference should be an open one. The practically unqualified approval of Mr. Tocher's scheme must have been a surprise even to that sanguine apostle of the new Academe. Most of the speakers took it for granted that the scheme is impregnable and impeccable, and Mr. Maben's dismal prediction that for years to come the university lecturer on pharmaceutics might not have a class of more than two or three, was stigmatised as a perniciously pessimistic utterance. Mr. Currie's vigorous animadversions upon a certain member of Council, who thinks the Scotchmen should have got permission from Bloomsbury Square before they set up their incubator, were enthusiastically acclaimed.

Early Closing in Dundee.

There have been some rather severe comments in the *Evening Telegraph* in regard to the backwardness of Dundee chemists and druggists as regards early closing, and, as a result, the matter was discussed at the meeting of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association last week, the Secretary reading a letter from the National Union of Shop-assistants asking chemists to close at 10 o'clock on Saturdays. Bailie Doig hoped they would have a weekly half-holiday also, and close at 8 o'clock on five days of the week. Mr. Charles Kerr said he would do the latter during the summer months, whether other chemists did it or not; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Gray, Jno. Wm. Russell, and William Cummings, was appointed to take further steps. The *Telegraph* went again into the matter, stating that the keeping open of chemists' shops at all hours can only be due to selfish reasons, adding:—

> The chemists and druggists, or at least some of them, are inclined to assume hoity-toity airs in claiming a monopoly of the trade in drugs, chemicals, &c. They even complain if doctors dare to dispense medicine. Nevertheless there is a disposition to exploit the monopoly by running establishments in which young assistants are entrusted with full charge, and in such cases the tendency is to keep the shops open night and day.

It has since transpired that there are very few chemists in Dundee who object to reasonable hours of closing, and, although the Wednesday half-holiday is by no means universal amongst Dundee shopkeepers, it is the fact that the more enlightened chemists of the town have always given their assistants and apprentices ample facilities for recreation and study. Now that the matter has again come to the front, and in view of the approaching meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dundee, something definite is likely to be done.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

EXHIBITION AT GRASSE.—An exhibition, organised by the local Agricultural Society, is to be opened at Grasse in April. The exhibits will comprise olive oil of all grades, essential oils, perfumery, &c. Inquirers should write to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Grasse.

SCIENCE IN THE FAR EAST.—Advices have been received at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, that Dr. Yersin, chief of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Nha-Trang, is now in Tonkin with a view to establishing a native School of Science and Medicine at Ton-Ap.

SUICIDE OF A PHARMACIST.—In a small hotel in the rue de Cléry, Paris, a man committed suicide last Saturday by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. On a table was found a letter explaining that the deceased's name was Fabrice d'Ucra, formerly established as a pharmacist at Rio Janiero. He had been living in Paris for some time in good style, and had become compromised in an abortion affair.

"PAINLESS" DENTISTRY FOR 2½*d.*—It may always be noticed that in Paris, as in most other big cities, when a street is under repair, a knot of pedlars usually find a propitious spot for starting business. Joseph Lelong is a resourceful man of this class, though when following his legitimate trade he is a blacksmith. A few days ago he installed himself on a chair in the avenue de Clichy, where the road is under repair, and offered to extract teeth "painlessly" for five sous (2½*d.*). In addition to the chair, he had as stock-in-trade a small table, on which he placed a bottle of peppermint-water and a glass, while in his right hand he brandished a dubious-looking pair of forceps. In a space of time that seemed remarkably short he relieved over twenty customers, and business seemed quite flourishing, but profuse hæmorrhage followed the extraction of a molar of the twenty-fourth client, and he was taken to a neighbouring pharmacist for treatment, though not before there had been trouble between the amateur dentist and his victim. The police interfered when all the harm had been done, and Lelong was taken into custody.

East Indian News.

HUNYADI JÁNOS IN INDIA.—A circular letter from Mr. Andreas Saxlehner, Budapest, states that Mr. A. J. Pile is no longer a representative or in any way associated with the sale of Hunyadi János water, and that Mr. C. H. Allen, of Calcutta, has been appointed sole representative in India.

THE BEECHAM FAMINE.—We are still without a box of the far-famed pills, writes a Bombay correspondent. It is five weeks now since the supply suddenly stopped, and the loss through absence of stock must amount to something considerable. That such a state of affairs should continue is the more inexplicable seeing that Beecham has a representative in Calcutta.

A NEW INTOXICATING DRUG.—In the last Excise report of the Central Provinces of India, the Commissioner mentions the alleged substitution of juar-root for ganja in the Hoshangabad district. It appears that juar-root is used to enhance the intoxicating powers of bhang by the lower classes. This enables them to get the desired amount of intoxication a little more cheaply. Juar-root appears, however, to be very rarely used by itself, the reason alleged for this being that it is too potent a narcotic to be used alone by any except the most hardened drug-smokers; but, like datura and other substances, it is used to strengthen ganja for the *blasé* smoker.

CEYLON POISONS ORDINANCE.—The following articles are declared in the Ceylon *Government Gazette* of March 5 to be poisons within the meaning of the Ordinance:—

- All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts
- Atropine and its preparations
- Preparations of cantharides
- Preparations of metallic cyanides
- Preparations of strychnine
- All vermin-killers containing any of the above preparations and those preparations mentioned in part I., clause 2, of the amended draft regulations
- Chloral hydrate and its preparations
- Corrosive sublimate preparations and all other mercury salts
- Nux vomica and its preparations

These are additions to the poisons-schedule mentioned in our issue of October 19, 1901, page 639. In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 31 (page 380) we detail the general effect of the Ordinance to which this is an appendix.

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For Veterinary Chemists.—Veterinary-Lieut. J. D. E. Holmes, Assistant Bacteriologist at Muktesar, has compiled a "Veterinary Pharmacopœia of Bazaar Drugs," which is being published by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras, at 2s. per copy. It deals with the description, uses, preparations, and doses of over two hundred drugs obtainable in most bazaars in India; gives a vocabulary in five vernaculars, a therapeutic classification, information on the preparation and administering of medicines, on weights and measures, and on poisons and antidotes; besides a list of the diseases common among animals in the country, with bazaar remedies, and many useful native prescriptions.

Returning Home.—The homeward steamer of March 8 took with it Mr. H. R. Hoyles, M.P.S., F.C.S., and family. Mr. Hoyles has been with Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), of Bombay, for the past sixteen years, and has now severed his connection with the firm with a view to settling down in England. In business and Masonic circles Mr. Hoyle's departure is much regretted. He was very popular with the staff, the junior members of which found him always ready to assist them with his experience and advice. As a Mason, Mr. Hoyles was very well known, having held the post of District Grand Secretary of Bombay and its territories for the last three years, and only relinquished the office on the eve of his retirement. He was twice W.M. of his own Lodge "Concord," the members of which presented him with a handsome solid-silver tea-service at the last meeting he attended. He also received several pleasant souvenirs from the European members of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), as well as from his own subordinate native staff. A large number of friends gathered at the Ballard Pier, Bombay, to wish him *bon voyage* and to garland him with flowers, as is customary on such occasions.

South African News.

A Charge of Perjury has been brought against Dr. R. S. Anthony, an American practitioner, of Cradock, C.C. The proceedings are to be conducted at Graaff-Reinet.

"Foreigners."—The following foreign representatives were in Cape Town when the mail left (March 3). Dr. Raven, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London; Mr. R. R. Martin, of Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit and New York, U.S.A.; Mr. R. L. Grayeroft, of Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago; Mr. H. Collard, of Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham; and Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London.

A Doctor's Divorce.—In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on February 27, Mrs. Grobbelaar brought an action against her husband, Dr Grobbelaar, of Cradock, for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married at Carlisle, England, in January, 1884. After evidence had been heard a decree of divorce was granted, the Court ordering the plaintiff to receive half the joint estate, and the defendant to pay costs.

Want a Better-paid Consul.—The Americans at the Cape intend forwarding a petition to Mr. Mark Hanna to see if they cannot persuade the Government at Washington to increase the salary attached to the appointment of Consul-General at Cape Town. The Portuguese Consul at Cape Town draws 1,000*l.* a year, while the U.S. representative does not get nearly that sum. The Americans say they must have a good man as Consul-General—another Colonel Stowe—and the fact that one is not forthcoming at the salary offering is fully recognised.

Foreign Diplomas.—The Government notice, dated February 24, and gazetted the following day, dealing with foreign diplomas, medical and dental, has been received in drug-circles with hearty approval. No medical practitioner or dentist will, in future, be entitled to registration unless the country from which he hails recognises any British certificates. It is understood that the Colonial Pharmacy Board has the matter of foreign pharmaceutical diplomas in hand. The case of the foreign chemist is entirely different from that of the medical man or dentist, in so far as it would hardly be practicable to ask, say, Germany or France to recognise any British certificate of pharmacy; but a stand could be taken up and both those countries requested to recognise any British papers in their oversea possessions.

The Metric System.—At a meeting of the South African Philosophical Society, held in Cape Town on February 26, the report of the committee appointed some time ago to consider the "advisability of introducing decimal coinage and the metric system of weights and measures into South Africa, or of legalising these throughout the region," was discussed. The committee recommended the desirability of making the metric system legal throughout the South African colonies as it is in England. This was agreed to by the Society, and a motion recommending the compulsory introduction, at some definite date, of the metric system in South Africa was also adopted, as was a recommendation that a decimal system of coinage be adopted, the sovereign being taken as the fundamental unit. The recommendations are to be brought before the Governments and Administrations in South Africa, and the Cape Government is to be requested to forward the resolutions to the Home Government and all other Governments in the Empire.

Boer Hospital-equipment.—In a recent letter from Lance-Corporal W. O. Wilson, R.A.M.C., Waterval-Onder, he says:—

> We captured this hospital completely stocked from the Boers. I am still using their drugs, scales, &c., for dispensing, and have sufficient drugs and surgical dressings in stock, all of the finest quality, to last another ten years. Most of the drugs bear the label of Gehe & Co., Dresden, and are in huge quantities; for instance, pulv. tuber. saleb., 10 kilos.; lycopodium, 15 kilos.; antipyrin and antifebrin, about 20 kilos. of each; tannic acid, 10 kilos.; cotton-wool and bandages by the ton; thousands of pills and tablets; also a large quantity of patent drugs, such as sozoiodol, phenocoll mur., uricedin, &c. The dispensary is fitted with 2-kilo. cut-glass panel-labelled bottles; there are four very delicate balances and several other scales.

Lance-Corporal Wilson also sends two telegrams found in the hospital when it was captured. Both are on the familiar pink forms of the Dutch South African Railway Company, which controlled the telegraphic service, and are addressed to Dr. Ham, who had charge of the hospital. The first, dated 28/3/00, was sent by Dr. Engl[ander], and was headed "Urgent." It says: "Have you room for carpenter Van der Laan, who this morning has had a serious attack of malarial? In case you have place, I will send him up to you by train 601." We cannot decipher the name of the sender, of the second, but it reads: "Machinist Porroti ill; requests admission to hospital. Wire if he may come. If in the affirmative, also send free ticket." The telegrams are in Dutch.

Notes from the Transvaal.—The shop of Mr. R. Butters, chemist and druggist, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, was closed for five or six weeks, owing to the illness of the proprietor and the difficulty of obtaining reliable assistants. Mr. Butters, who was suffering from typhoid, is back at work again.—Mr. J. C. Scruby, chemist and druggist, has sold his business in Johannesburg. He bought a business in Harrismith, O.R.C., some time ago, which belonged to the late Mr. Glaister, and he finds the Harrismith concern better than Johannesburg.—A letter has been sent to Lord Milner from the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society offering all the information and assistance available "from a society representing 80 per cent. of the chemists of the Transvaal," in view of the inquiries now being instituted by the administration at Pretoria regarding the Pharmacy Laws.—Johannesburg is looking much more lively now, the majority of the old inhabitants having returned, and nearly all the shops having been re-opened. It is noticeable, however, writes our correspondent, that most folk have very little money, and until the mines are all started again and the miners get their big wages, traders will have to content themselves with doing half their usual business.—Nearly all the Johannesburg chemists get their supplies through Durban, the nearest seaport, but for the past three months the military authorities have used the whole of the railway-trucks for the conveyance of stores. Consequently there is a considerable block at Durban, and nothing has come to civilians from that port beyond a few groceries. Port Elizabeth and East London are clearer, but seeing the majority of the chemists import through the Natal port, stocks in Johannesburg are again at a very low ebb.

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Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

AT Brentford Town Hall on Monday, March 24, before a Bench of six Magistrates (Mr. Montague Sharpe presiding), the Commissioners of Inland Revenue summoned Mr. Francis Sanguinetti (Sanguinetti & Stevenson, chemists, 120 Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, W) for selling, contrary to the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, a medicine liable to stamp-duty which was not duly stamped. Mr. G. H. Denniss prosecuted on behalf of the Board, and Mr. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors for the Chemists' Defence Association, Limited) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Denniss, in opening the case, explained that the offence involved a penalty of 10*l.*

Mr. Sharpe asked if the medicine was mentioned in the schedule of the Act.

Mr. Denniss, quoting from the general charge of duty (Alpe, page 53, and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 281), read the passage beginning "and also all other pills, powders, lozenges," &c.

Mr. Sharpe: A whole apothecary's shop, in short.

Mr. Denniss: Yes, your Worship. There is no question that the article sold is liable.

Mr. Sharpe: Narrow it down to the point at issue, please.

Mr. Kirby (interposing) said: The question is whether the article sold is labelled in a manner which holds it out as "beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief" of influenza.

Mr. Denniss explained that the article sold was pure gum pastilles labelled:—

PURE GUM PASTILLES.

INFLUENZA.

Delightfully Soothing to Singers and Public Speakers.

The question is whether that is a recommendation or holding-out within the meaning of the Act. He proceeded to quote the grounds of liability according to the section, stating that the fourth ground—viz., "or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be by . . . any label . . . held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as . . . beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper," applied to the pastilles.

Mr. Sharpe: If every medicine advertised is liable to duty, why has the Inland Revenue not applied before? The income-tax is high enough.

Mr. Denniss replied that the charge had been going on for many years, and maintained that the wording of the Act is intended to cover everything medicinal.

Mr. Sharpe: Why does the Act not say so?

Mr. Denniss: It mentions exemptions, but this is not in them.

Mr. Kirby, interposing, said that the label was merely a description.

Mr. Denniss pointed out that apothecaries have a certain degree of exemption in regard to the sale of medicines, provided there is no label upon them recommending them for the cure or prevention of maladies, and he handed up the box of pastilles upon which the summons was taken.

At this point Mr. Sanguinetti was asked by the Chairman to leave the dock. He then sat beside the solicitors. The argument was then resumed, and consisted mainly of a conversation between the Chairman and Mr. Denniss as to the wording of the Act—Mr. Sharpe, for example, asking such questions as "Officinal is, I suppose, the same as official?" and Mr. Denniss replying, "No! Officinal refers to something pertaining to or made in a shop, while 'official' refers to preparations of the B.P." Ultimately Mr. Denniss said, "This section is so very inclusive that it might be said that if chemists sell cough-mixture they are holding the preparation out as beneficial for a cough, but the Commissioners of Inland Revenue do not demand the stamp-duty in such a case, as they recognise that some designation should be given to articles. If the defendant had stopped at 'influenza,' the Commissioners would not have taken proceedings."

Mr. Sharpe queried whether the label made any recommendation; it certainly specified "influenza," but then it went off into a side-issue, saying that the pastilles were "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers." That did not say that they were good for influenza.

Mr. Denniss argued that the word "influenza" must be taken with "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers," and together they meant to anyone who saw them lying on a chemist's counter that they would relieve influenza.

Mr. Sharpe: Supposing it had been smallpox instead of influenza. You would not say that "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" would mean a cure for smallpox?

Mr. Denniss: Yes, it would.

Mr. Jameson, who made the purchase on December 14, 1901, was then called to prove it. He paid 6*d.* for them. The stamp-duty was 1½*d.* Cross-examined by Mr. Kirby, he said he had bought the pastilles on his own initiative, and he could not say whether he expected them to prevent, cure, or relieve influenza; in fact, he had not influenza at all. Witness was then asked to look at six similar boxes of Pure Gum Pastilles with a similar label, but with such words as "Glycerin" and "Liquorice and Chlorodyne," in place of "Influenza." Mr. Denniss pointed out that no ailment was mentioned on these labels. Mr. Kirby replied, "They are all pure gum pastilles, and the word 'Influenza' is used solely to distinguish them from others." Witness further stated that he had no instructions to prosecute for such things as Cough-mixture, and agreed that the Inland Revenue circular of instructions states that such designations are allowed.

Mr. Kirby asked him if he knew Alpe's book, whereupon Mr. Denniss said, "It is no authority."

Mr. Kirby: It is, because it is a text-book. Mr. Alpe was a solicitor at Somerset House, and had charge of such matters as this. His book is the only text-book on the subject.

Mr. Sharpe asked if there were any cases decided.

Mr. Denniss replied, "Very few—only three." He quoted the case of Smith *v.* Mason (*Justice of the Peace*, vol. 38, page 432), in which Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder and certain homœopathic medicines were the subject of a summons.

Mr. Kirby remarked that the reason why there had been so few cases was that chemists had not thought it worth their while to fight, as the Board are generally prepared to compromise. As the Chairman had remarked, there is, he continued, no connection between the word "Influenza" and the phrase "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" immediately following it, which applied solely to the pastilles.

Mr. Sharpe, interposing, said, "Is this what is known as a patent medicine?"

Mr. Kirby: Not exactly.

Mr. Sharpe: I should like to hear you on this point. The Act says "wherein the person making, vending, &c., claims to have any occult secret or art, &c., or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be by any notice or advertisement, &c., held out, or recommend." Where is the claim here for art or secret?

Mr. Kirby: There is no claim; but if we come within any one of these grounds of liability, we are liable.

Mr. Sharpe: The article itself cannot create an offence and if an offence is not committed by the person who sells it, I cannot see how it comes in.

Mr. Kirby: The matter rests entirely upon this label, and if it does not recommend the article there is no case.

Mr. Sharpe: There may be a holding-out, but not to all the public.

Mr. Kirby: Is this a holding-out on this label? It does not hold the gum pastilles out to the public, but only to singers and public speakers. I submit that since 1812 a designation or description of the medicine has been allowed by the Revenue authorities, and no more is done here on this label, which the Magistrates can see by comparing the whole seven boxes. The label no more recommends the thing for influenza than it would if it said "Influenza Pastilles," and that is a permitted title. He quoted from Alpe's "Handy-book" examples in proof of this statement.

Mr. Denniss, in reply, said that in such cases as Cough-mixture the Board had recognised that it would be a danger to the public if medicines were sent out without any label at all, therefore they allow such designations as Cough-

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mixture, but he claimed that there was something more than that here. He submitted that British Pharmacopœia preparations, if held out as beneficial, must pay the duty, and again went over the various claims and recommendations which involve liability.

Mr. Sharpe referred to Smith *v.* Mason, remarking, Surely there is a great difference between Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder recommended for the cure of flatulence, &c., and the single word "Influenza" on this label?

Mr. Denniss: By putting the word "Influenza" and stopping there, there would be no liability; but the words show that the pastilles are for influenza, and the label goes on to say that they are "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers," which holds them out as beneficial for the irritation of the throat which singers or public speakers have when afflicted with influenza. What is it on the box for if not as a recommendation? As to holding out to a section of the public, it is not necessary to hold it out for all.

Mr. Sharpe: Thank you.

The Magistrates then consulted together, and after about a minute Mr. Sharpe said, "This case has taken a considerable time, but I feel that it has not been wasted, as the case is of public importance. My colleagues have carefully considered this matter, and they feel that if the words had been such as Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder there would have been some difficulty; but this word 'Influenza' by itself, and the words 'delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers' are distinctly different, and in a sense the latter counteracts the suggestion that the pastilles are recommended for the cure of influenza. We are clearly of opinion that the word 'Influenza' by itself is not a holding-out, and not sufficient to bring it within the section. The summons must therefore be dismissed."

High Court Cases.

The Saccharin Patents.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday, the case of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) *v.* Albert Knight came before Mr. Justice Byrne as a short cause on a motion for judgment. Mr. J. C. Graham appeared for the plaintiffs, who carry on business in Manchester, and asked for judgment in default of appearance. The statement of claim alleged infringement, and asked that the defendant, his servants, and agents should be restrained from selling or offering for sale saccharin in infringement of the plaintiffs' patents, and from otherwise infringing the same. Counsel said he had never known a case where the defendant was attacked on so many patents, but it was necessary to join the whole of them. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs as asked, with an inquiry as to damages, delivery up of any saccharin in defendant's possession, and taxed costs.

On Tuesday, March 25, Mr. Justice Kekewich heard the case of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) *v.* Lancaster. Mr. J. C. Graham, for the plaintiffs, said it was a motion for judgment in default of defence, the defendant carrying on business at Sheffield. It was an action for infringement of the patents owned by the corporation in respect to the manufacture of saccharin. His Lordship granted the usual order for an injunction, as asked, with an inquiry as to damages, and delivery up of the infringing articles.

The Vaseline Trade-mark.

In the Court of Appeal on Monday, March 24, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Stirling, and Cozens-Hardy, judgment was delivered in an appeal by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, of New York, from an order of Mr. Justice Buckley, directing the register of trade-marks to be rectified by the removal of the word "vaseline" which had been registered by the appellants as an old mark in 1877. The arguments in the appeal were reported in the *C. & D.*, March 8, and the reserved judgment now delivered in favour of the appellants was dissented from by Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy.

In the course of his judgment Lord Justice Stirling narrated the history of the case, which arose through the attempt o Mr. E. T. Pearson to register the word "vasogen" as a trade mark, the refusal of the Comptroller without the consent o the Chesebrough Company, and the subsequent motion of Pearson before Mr. Justice Buckley to have the word "vaseline" removed from the Trade-marks Register on the ground that the word "vaseline" was in 1877 used as indicating petroleum jelly manufactured by a particular process, and not the manufacture of a particular firm. Mr. Justice Buckley granted the motion (*C. & D.*, February 16, 1901, page 277). Lord Justice Stirling observed that Mr. Chesebrough took out his first patents in U.S.A. and the U.K. in 1865 for the purification of petroleum by filtration through charcoal, and in 1872 took out in U.S.A. (not in this country) another similar patent for a "new and useful product from petroleum" which he called "vaseline," and which was prepared from petroleum residuum also by filtration but, his Lordship pointed out, in the 1865 patent distillation was also essential, and as the 1872 patent was American only it was open to anyone in England to manufacture the new article as soon as the U.S. patent became known. In 1874 Mr. Chesebrough took out an English patent for the purification of the residuum obtained in petroleum-distillation, the invention being to so refine "vaseline" as to free it from the taste, odour, and colour of petroleum, and the specification recognised that the patentee had no monopoly in England for the manufacture of vaseline not so refined. In the course of the hearing it was established that such a substance had been manufactured in England by many persons, and sold or described under such designations as petroleum jelly, unguentum petrolei, and several fancy names, but not under the designation "vaseline." The name "vaseline" had always been understood in England to denote the manufacture of R. A. Chesebrough and his successors, the Chesebrough Company. In 1877 the word "vaseline" was registered in England in four classes—in Class 3 in respect of "ointments, cold-creams, and vaseline (being an essence prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy)." In 1878 Mr. Chesebrough registered as a trade-mark in America a label beginning, "Petroleum vaseline jelly," and the statement filed in the U.S. Patent Office contained the following:—

> Said trade-mark consists of the word "vaseline." This word has been generally arranged between the words "petroleum jelly," as shown in the accompanying facsimile (meaning the label), . . . but the words "petroleum jelly" and the corporate name and address may be wholly omitted, and the border may be changed at pleasure, or omitted altogether, without materially changing the character of said trade-mark, the essential feature of which is the arbitrarily selected word—vaseline. This trade-mark has been used in the business of said company and by R. A. Chesebrough, who was its predecessor in the same business, for more than seven years past. . . . Said company has been accustomed to print it upon labels, to be pasted or otherwise secured upon the bottles containing the product or the compound thereof, and upon the paper wrappers in which they put it for sale. It has also been accustomed to emboss it upon the bottles or packages in which the product or compound is enclosed, or, where the compound is of sufficient consistence, to form it directly upon the cakes or tablets thereof. It has also been accustomed to use it upon the bill-heads, letter-heads, envelopes, circulars, and other advertising devices employed in the business.

The question for the present Court was whether in these circumstances it ought to come to the conclusion that the word "vaseline" was, at the date of registration, improperly placed on the register as an old trade-mark under the Act of 1875. It was admitted by counsel for the appellants that the evidence did not establish that the word "vaseline" was used in England as a trade-mark before August 13, 1875; but it was contended that the burden of establishing this lay on the respondents. In his Lordship's opinion this was well founded. The law was so laid down by the Court of Appeal in "*In re* Leonard *v.* Ellis's Trade-mark" (Ch.D., 288), and ought to be firmly adhered to. It is manifestly unreasonable to expect that the owners of a registered trade-mark should preserve evidence of the way in which it was used at and prior to the time of registration for a period of twenty years and more subsequently. The respondents had said that the word "vaseline" was in use at the date of registration to indicate, not an article manufactured by the Chesebrough Company, but one manufactured according to the processes indicated in the American and English patents. If this were true, then there would arise the undecided question whether, when an inventor invents a new article, and at the same time invents a word to designate it, he can claim the exclusive use of that word to

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denote his own manufacture. His Lordship thought it unnecessary to decide that question. The word "vaseline" was admittedly invented by R. A. Chesebrough, and was capable, previously to 1875, of being employed by him to denote an article of his manufacture. The language of both the American patent of 1872 (which I have named "vaseline"), and the English patent of 1874 (which I term "vaseline"), being ambiguous, the onus of proof lay on the respondents and was not discharged. As regards the entries in the *Trade-marks Journal* of 1877, he thought the word "vaseline" ought there to be read in the same sense throughout, and to be regarded as denoting the goods manufactured by the Chesebrough Company. Dealing with the further objection that the documents relating to the registration in America showed that the user had been in connection with other words, his Lordship pointed out that the filed statement, from which he quoted, indicates that the actual user was not entirely limited in this way, and the respondents had failed to show that the word "vaseline" was not used by itself as a trade-mark in England previously to August 13, 1875. "Linoleum Company *v.* Nairn," which had been relied upon by respondents, simply decided that—

> where the inventor of a new substance gives it a name, and having taken out a patent for the invention, has, during the continuance of the patent, alone made and sold the substance by that name, he is not entitled to the exclusive use of that name after the expiration of the patent.

In the present case no patent was taken out in England for the substance which (when manufactured by himself) the inventor named "vaseline." The inventor never at any time was alone the manufacturer and vendor of that substance in England. The substance invented by him was never in England known solely by the name of "vaseline"; on the contrary, it was known under many names, and the evidence being that the name "vaseline" had in England always been confined to the inventor's manufacture, his Lordship held, therefore, that the appeal should be allowed, and an order made refusing the application to rectify the register, but without costs of the appeal.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams concurred.

Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy dissented, and also read his judgment, in the course of which he said there was no evidence that the word "vaseline" was used in England as a trade-mark before August 13, 1875, but the real question for decision was whether it could be or was used as a trade-mark before 1875, and not whether it has since been so used. He had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the word "vaseline" was an invented word to describe an invented thing; and, if so, it followed that anybody was at liberty to make the invented article, which was not protected by patent in England, and at liberty to call it by the name attributed to it by the inventor. In the case of "Linoleum Company *v.* Nairn" Mr. Justice Fry applied this principle to the case of a patented article after the expiration of the patent, and he also quoted this learned Judge's dictum in the Valvoline case. It is no doubt true, he added, that petroleum-jelly, which may or may not have been substantially the same in its chemical constituents as vaseline, has been sold in this country under various other names. But his Lordship was not satisfied that this was done before 1875, and, even if it had been done before 1875, he did not think it would have helped Mr. Chesebrough. It followed that, in his opinion, it had been established that "vaseline" was not and could not be an old mark in 1875, and though he did not base his judgment upon this, he had grave doubt whether before 1875 it was ever used alone as a trade-mark, even in America, still less in this country. For these reasons he thought the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckley was correct.

County Court Cases.

SELLING A BUSINESS.

AT the Warrington County Court on March 20, an action was heard in which Alfred Albert Barker, chemist and druggist, of 14 Market Street, Earlestown, Lancashire, claimed 50*l.* damages from Francis Arthur Brown, dentist, Warrington, for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation in the sale of a business. Plaintiff's solicitor said the defendant wrote to the plaintiff stating that he had seen his advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST respecting the purchase of a business. He (defendant) was desirous of selling his business of chemist and dentist, which he had carried on at Market Street, Earlestown, for 20½ years. He estimated his net profits at 240*l.* per annum, and the price he asked for the business was 400*l.* The plaintiff went to see him, and defendant agreed to sell the chemist's business separately for 375*l.* provided plaintiff allowed him the use of a room for a few hours each week to carry on his dental business. The defendant estimated the value of the stock at 220*l.* and the fixtures at 125*l.* In addition he wanted 30*l.* for goodwill. Plaintiff suggested that there should be a valuation, but the defendant pointed out that it would be an expensive matter, and it was not necessary, as he (plaintiff) would be able to see him weekly. The plaintiff agreed to forego the valuation on the defendant giving his word that the stock and fixtures were worth what he had stated, and bought the business. A few weeks afterwards plaintiff found on investigation that the stock was worth less than 100*l.* Messrs. Tomlinson, of Manchester, were called in, and valued the stock at 68*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* and the fittings at 114*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, the last-named item including articles valued at 23*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* which the defendant scheduled as stock. It was argued that the business was bought on the strength of the representation of the defendant who must have known the true value of the stock. For the defence, it was contended that at the first interview the plaintiff suggested having a valuation but the defendant said distinctly he was not going to sell by valuation at all. He was selling the business as it stood for 400*l.*, and plaintiff bought on that understanding. Judge Bowen Rowlands said it was impossible to say exactly what did take place, and it seemed to to him that, there being such conflict between the evidence of plaintiff and defendant, he ought not to fix the defendant with the consequences of fraudulent misrepresentation; so he gave judgment for the defendant.

THE BALANCE THAT FAILED.

IN the City of London Court on March 21, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. Albert Halse, analytical chemist, 22 rue de Viarmes, Paris, to recover the sum of 15*l.* against Messrs. Otto Wolters & Sons, analytical-balance makers, 47 Fore Street, E.C. Mr. L. Horton-Smith, counsel for the plaintiff, said that his client paid the money sued for to the defendants for a short-beamed analytical balance which he wanted for use in his business as a chemist. He had waited for the instrument for many months, and had been unable to get it. Mr. Wolters, of the defendant firm, explained to the Court that he had made the instrument required for the plaintiff, and that he had packed it thoroughly well, and that it was all right when it left him. When it arrived in Paris, it seemed it would not work, but that had nothing to do with him

After hearing the evidence, the Judge decided for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

A DENTIST'S LIABILITY FOR HIS WIFE.

IN the City of London Court on March 21, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. C. Kemp, trading as H. H. Sharland, optician, 7 Tnavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., against Mr. Clifford, dentist, 20 Grosvenor Street, to recover the sum of 5*l.*, the price of two pairs of opera-glasses and a gold eyeglass supplied to his wife. Mr. Letts appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Walter Beard for the defendant. It appeared the supply of the goods was not disputed, but it was submitted that Mrs. Clifford had no authority to obtain them on her husband's credit. She had a separate income from her husband. The defendant stated that at first he allowed his wife 1,000*l.* a year, out of which to pay housekeeping and pin-money. That was subsequently altered, although all along 250*l.* a year had been given to her expressly for her own personal use. She should have paid for the goods sued for out of that allowance. He was now allowing his wife 520*l.* a year. The Judge said the plaintiff had a clear case against the wife, but no liability attached to the defendant for the amount. Judgment would be entered for the defendant, with costs.

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Bankruptcy Report.

Re Reginald Betts, late Market Hill, Framlingham, Chemist and Druggist.—A second sitting for the public examination of this debtor was held on March 21 at the Shirehall, Ipswich; but the debtor was not in attendance. The Official Receiver stated that he had not been able to obtain any address of this debtor since December 27, 1901, though he had seen a letter from him dated December 28, 1901, bearing the Southampton postmark. The Registrar adjourned the examination *sine die*.

Gazette.

Coronation Holidays.

The King in Council has ordered Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27, to be observed as public holidays.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Peak, C. P., Peak, J., and **Peak, H.,** under the style of John Peak & Co., Soho Street, Pemberton, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists, so far as regards Charles P. Peak.

Ward, A. O., M.D., and **Chappell, G.P., M.D.,** Lansdowne House, Tottenham, Middlesex, general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS

Metcalf, William, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, drysalter.

Rutherford, Cuthbert, South Shields, Durham, doctor of medicine.

TRUST-DEEDS GRANTED.

Jamieson, William Bannatyne, 61 Montague Street, Rothesay, chemist. Claims to Miller, Stuart & Miller, 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, by April 1.

The Executry Estate of the late **Mr. Robt. McCannon Kerr,** druggist, 30 Leith Street, and residing at 16 Wellington Street, Edinburgh, being insolvent, the executrix has granted a trust deed for behoof of creditors of the deceased. Claims to be lodged with Mr. R. A. Craig, C.A., 4 York Place, Edinburgh, by March 29.

CURES FOR WARTS.

(*From The "Lancet"*).

"Revaccinate the patient."

J. D. Staple, M.R.C.S., Bristol.

"Oleum terebinthinæ applied many (20) times a day and rapidly dried in before a fire. I know of a case where many remedies had been tried (by a specialist), even excision, unsuccessfully, and which yielded to the above treatment."

Heywood Smith, Harley Street, W.

"Make the patient wear gloves constantly, keeping the inside of the gloves well dusted with a mixture of equal parts of French chalk and calomel. I find it more useful than anything else."

"Simple Simon."

"If the warts belong to the papillomata a saturated watery solution of sodium hydroxide will remove them. With a glass rod apply and smear over each wart one drop of the caustic soda once a day or oftener for two or three days."

H. M. Singleton, M.R.C.V.S., Ealing, W.

"Apply the following to the warts twice daily:—Papain, 3ss.; acid. hydroch. fort., 3j. Care must be taken that the mixture is only applied to the warts.

Thomas Dutton, Manchester Square, W.

"I have found the liq. hydr. nitratis acidus a useful escharotic."

J. G. Carruthers.

The L.G.B. has assented to the proposal of the Guardians of the Strand Union to increase the salary of Mr. T. H. H. Hobbs, dispenser at Edmonton workhouse, to 160*l.* per annum.

Contracts.—At a meeting of the Holborn Borough Council on March 21 the tender of Messrs. Adcock & Co. for the supply of disinfectants was accepted.—The Guardians of the Strand Union have accepted the tender of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. for the supply of drugs.

New Companies & Company News.

Wylie & Co. (Limited).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap-boiler, soap-maker, and chemical-manufacturer, carried on by A. R. Wreford at Anerley, Surrey, as "Wylie & Co.," and to carry on the same and any similar business. No initial public issue.

County Mineral-water Company (Limited).—Capital 2,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To take over the businesses of mineral-water manufacturers, &c., carried on as "Hooper & Co.," at Ryecroft Street, Gloucester, and as "N. A. Lockstone & Co," at Swindon Road, Cheltenham, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mineral and aërated waters, bottlers, chemists, drug-merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. Seaman, W. Hooper, and A. Baker. Registered office, Ryecroft Street, Gloucester.

Star Mineral-water Company (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To adopt agreements (1) with W. T. London & Co., (2) with S. Holden, and (3) with G. Arrowsmith & Co., to take over the businesses formerly carried on by them, and to carry on the business of aërated and mineral water manufacturers, bottle, glass, and case manufacturers, chemists, drysalters, bottlers, tobacconists, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are S. Holden, G. H. Goldfinch, J. W. Gillies, G. W. T. Arrowsmith, and A. C. Child. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration 10*s.* each per board-meeting attended. Registered office, 63 Oxford Street, Whitstable.

Sallyco Mineral water Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of making and selling Sallyco mineral water carried on by K. J. Dougall at 110 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W., as the "Sallyco Mineral-water Company," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aërated and mineral waters, and other drinks, ice manufacturers and merchants, bottle and stopper makers, cork-merchants, &c. Minimum cash subscription 10 per cent. of the shares first offered to the public. The first directors are K. J. Dougall, J. P. Humphris, and S. W. Dixon. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration 50*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 110 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

A. J. White (Limited).—The directors have declared a dividend on the preference shares for the quarter ending March 31 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin (late E Schering).—At the general meeting of this company last week a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The directors state that business suffered in January and February from the general depression, but revived in March.

Schweppes (Limited).—The directors recommend a final dividend on the preference shares of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year, a final dividend of 3½ per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, on the ordinary shares, and a dividend of 2 per cent. for the year on the deferred shares. A sum of 6,000*l.* is added to the reserve fund, and about 5,900*l.* is carried forward.

S. Claber & Co. (Limited).—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at 34 Faulkner Street, Manchester, on March 17. The Chairman, in presenting the report, stated that, after allowing for directors' remuneration, depreciation, &c., the directors recommended that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared. The new offices and works of the company are expected to be ready in May.

Aberdeen Comb Works (Limited).—At the annual general meeting on March 19, Mr. Douglas Stewart, in moving the adoption of the report, said the sum placed to the credit of profit and loss a/c was practically the same as in 1900. Owing to the sale of the York works the company propose to repay the preference shareholders 12,500*l.* at present invested in trust securities. The report was unanimously adopted.

United Alkali Company (Limited).—The eleventh annual meeting of the United Alkali Company (Limited) was held in Liverpool on March 21, Mr. John Brock (chairman of directors) presiding. The Chairman moved the payment of a dividend to the preferred shareholders of 7 per cent., and said, in view of the possibility of having to supply themselves with some raw materials, they had transferred 50,000*l.* of the balance to the reserve fund. Mr. E. K. Muspratt, in seconding the motion, regretted that the President of the

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Board of Trade had not received with more favour suggestions for the improvement of the Government Bill to amend the patent laws, which favoured foreign competitors as against British manufacturers. The resolution was carried.

Bouillon Fleet (Limited). — On March 20, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him the petition of Mr. S. G. Sheppard for winding-up this company. Mr. Herbert Reed, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Stewart Smith) for the petitioner, said the petition had been standing over from time to time pending certain negotiations and resolutions for voluntary winding-up. Mr. Stewart Smith subsequently asked, in view of the events which had happened, that the petition, which was one for a compulsory order, should be withdrawn. After further statements by counsel, Mr. Stewart Smith said there would be nothing for the shareholders, and with regard to the actions pending, the property will be insufficient to discharge the debenture debt. The business was stopped in consequence of the winding-up proceedings, but is now being carried on by the Receiver appointed on behalf of the debenture-holders. The Receiver is an officer of the Court, and judgment has been given in the action, so that the Court has perfect control over the business. His Lordship allowed the petition to be withdrawn.

Personalities.

The Mayor of Bethnal Green, Mr. C. E Fox, pharmaceutical chemist, has been presented with a mayoral chain and loving-cup.

Lieut.-Col. St. Clair Carruthers, I.M.S., is now home on a year's furlough, having completed his investigations in regard to the establishment of a new medical depôt and factory.

Mr. E. Allen Brotherton, of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., chemical-manufacturers, has been elected M.P. for Wakefield in the Unionist interest, polling a majority of 981 votes over his opponent.

The *Academy and "Literature"* states that under the title of "Terrors of the Law" Mr. John Lane is publishing three biographical and critical sketches by Mr. Francis Watt, son of the late Mr. James Watt, Haddington. The subjects are Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, the Lord Advocate Mackenzie, and Lord Braxfield, the original of Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston."

Dr. Robert Henry Scanes Spicer is the subject of this week's *Vanity Fair* cartoon. "Jebu Junior" says:—

As house physician he served under Sieveking and Broadbent, and presently made himself known as a specialist in matters relating to ears and noses and throats. He learned what Sir Morrel Mackenzie and Vienna and Paris could teach him, and was made head of the throat department of St. Mary's Hospital; since when he has cleared many voices, opened many nostrils, and sensitised many tympana.

The ears of the guardians of professional etiquette must be tingling.

Professor Ernst O. Beckmann, director of the laboratory of applied chemistry at the Leipzig University, has been appointed director of the new Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, which is being built at Dahlem, Berlin. Professor Beckmann studied at the chemical laboratory of R. Fresenius at Wiesbaden, and at the Leipzig University under R Kolbe, where he obtained his degree in 1878. He then occupied successive posts as assistant in the laboratories of H. Kolbe, J. Wislicenus, and W. Ostwald. The Beckmann method of determining molecular weights and the Beckmann thermometer are familiar in chemical laboratories.

Mr. Wilfred Wilson Gibson has to be reckoned amongst our minor poets. He is a son of Mr J. P. Gibson, chemist and druggist, Hexham. Mr. Elkin Mathew has just published in the Vigo Cabinet Series "Urlyn the Harper and Other Song," by W. W. G. It is a booklet of sixty-four pages. "Urlyn" is a trifle weird and immature—indeed, the poet attains his greatest success when he allows his fancy to touch subjects of observation rather than of imagination. Thus, "Faring South," a collection of a dozen characters, is ahead of "Urlyn," and "The Weaver" contains as nice an imaginative expression of aniline dyes as we have yet seen:—

Gathering imperishable colours of the sunless lands.

There is a chatty article in the March part of the *Girls' Own Paper* on Dr. Augustine Henry, M.A., L.R.C.P., F.L.S., who is to lecture to the Pharmaceutical Society next month. Miss D'Esterre-Keeling, who writes it, says Dr. Henry "in 1881 entered the Chinese Maritime Customs as medical officer, but Æsculapius seems to have had in him only a half-hearted disciple, for eventually we find him an ordinary assistant in the Customs, and in this service, which is so admirably conducted by Sir Robert Hart, he has now attained a very distinguished position. The Yangtse Kiang is one of the chief waterways of China, but so wild and uneven, in parts so narrow, is its bed that navigation upon it is attended by considerable difficulty. At either side, to a height varying between 2,000 and 6,000 feet, rise rocky cliffs, broken here and there by grassy ridges, on which countless flowers bloom luxuriantly. At the port beneath these mountains, where the great river begins its thousand-mile journey over a vast alluvial plain to the sea, Dr. Henry was stationed in 1883 at a place called I-chang. His favourite pursuit at this time was to haunt those lonely gorges, searching for rare and beautiful plants, and here it was that he discovered his golden lily. He sent it to Kew, where it was found to be a new species, and the name *Lilium Henryi* was given to it by Mr. Baker, then keeper of the herbarium at Kew. Dr. Henry soon afterwards sent over a box of bulbs collected by him on their native mountain-sides, and these bulbs have produced all the magnificent lilies of this kind now to be seen at Kew Gardens, both in the open and in the temperate house. *Lilium Henryi* is the tallest lily that grows; and the fairies, when they look up through the green leaves cloaking its stem, must think that the golden blossoms so far above their tiny heads are twinkling stars." Dr. Henry is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society.



Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, LL.D., M.D, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., is appreciatively sketched in the current number of the *Border Magazine*. Borderers are proud of Sir Lauder, for he is one of them, having been born in the quiet little village of Bowden, on the south side of the Eildons. He is descended on his mother's side from the very old Border family of Stenhouse, who were established on the Borders more than 350 years ago. Sir Lauder's education began at the parish school in his native village. Subsequently he attended a school at Melrose, and from there he went *viâ* the Edinburgh Institution to the University. Sir Lauder's own inclinations, after his education was finished, were for engineering as a profession. His father intended him for law, and he actually took law classes for a year, but filled in his spare time in studying chemistry and physics. He came out first in examinations in these subjects, and that decided his profession. After a year's experience in Edinburgh Infirmary he graduated M.D. and B.Sc., obtaining honours and a gold medal for his thesis on "Digitalis," and the Baxter Scholarship in Natural Science. Before settling in London (which, by the way, he was persuaded to by his friend Professor Burdon Sanderson) he spent three years in foreign travel. His subsequent history is pretty well known to pharmacists. He is a great traveller, having visited every country in Europe except Portugal. Amongst the honours heaped upon him the *Border Magazine* states that "he has the coveted distinction of being an Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society. There are only about fifty such members in all."

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"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



A Perfume King.

"We have known him quite a long time," said the Sachet to the Spray;
"He has nurtured us and reared us, and we've prospered 'neath his sway;
And the splendid garb he gives us makes the world our praises sing;
So I really think he's just the proper man to be a King.
Don't you think so? I imagine that it's just the very thing,
So we'll have a Coronation, and we'll crown him Perfume King."

"They're my sentiments entirely," breathed the golden-mounted Spray;
"And I only was remarking to a friend the other day
That he always makes life pleasant, and he covers many faults,
And he wakes the sluggish conscience with a Whiff of Smelling Salts.
Oh, there's nothing that will rouse one from a dream of dismal vaults
Like a wholesome hearty snuffle of the fragrant C. L. salts."

So the Perfumes came from everywhere, and each one wore a crown,
And cut-glass facets sparkled till they dazzled all the town;
And regal Bathodora, in a chariot lined with moss,
Surveyed the sweet creations marshalled up by General Goss.
They to honour Mister Thompson come from Kirn and Charing Cross
To the Fore Street Coronation led by Major-General Goss.

Vaccination by Chemists.—A correspondent in a medical journal draws attention to the frequency with which chemists who sell vaccine also revaccinate people. This is only another form of unqualified medical practice, replies the editor, which, if done openly and without any pretence on the part of the operator that he is a registered practitioner, the law condemns only indirectly by refusing to assist the chemist in recovering his fees.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Lead-poisoning.

The draft rules as to relaxations in the case of potting firms complying with a Home Office standard as regards the use of lead will, I understand, be issued in a few days.

Welsbach Infringers.

The Home Secretary stated on March 21, in reply to Mr. Weir, that four persons were last year committed to Holloway Gaol in connection with the infringements of the 1893 Welsbach patent.

Celluloid Dangers.

After Easter Lord Saltoun is to ask H.M.'s Government to make some modification in the composition of the celluloid used in making combs and collars, and to place such regulations and restrictions upon its sale as will render impossible the recurrence of the many serious burning accidents which have already resulted from the spontaneous combustion of celluloid articles.

Monkey-lymph.

Several weeks ago a question was put to Mr. Long regarding Dr. Copeman's experimental inoculation of monkeys. Further interrogated on the subject, the President of the Local Government Board says he is aware that Dr. Copeman inoculated monkeys with smallpox material, and that he inoculated calves from the vesicles so produced. A considerable number of children were vaccinated with the lymph obtained from these calves, but none of the vaccinations were performed by Dr. Copeman. The right hon. gentleman has no information as to whether the experiments were conducted with the knowledge of the parents of the children vaccinated, but they were not performed with the knowledge or sanction or at the expense of the Local Government Board.

Questions.

Mr. Weir is indefatigable. He is to ask the Secretary of State for India on April 8 to supply military hospitals in India with modern surgical instruments, those with wooden handles being his abhorrence.

The use of diachylon plaster in the form of pills by *enceinte* women is exciting the indignation of Mr. Coghill, who, after the Easter recess, proposes to bring the matter under the notice of the Government in the form of a question as to why the stuff is so easily procured.

The Sugar Question.

Members of the House who are specially interested in the prospects of the home and colonial sugar industries are endeavouring to arrange for a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the difficulties that are feared in conection with the operation of the new convention, 1903.

First Part of Session Ended.

The adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess marks the end of the first part of the Session. It cannot be claimed that the weeks of debate have been fruitful in legislation. Government business is not in a very promising condition, and with private members' Bills matters are much worse. The Midwives Bill is almost the only one of the latter which has made substantial progress in the Commons. It has been amended by the Standing Committee, and now stands on the order-paper for consideration. As I stated last week, there is very little chance of the Medical Act Extension Bill ever reaching a second reading. Other measures waiting for second reading are the Government's Patent Law Amendment Bill, the Trade-marks Bill, the False-marking Bill, and the Shops Bill. With the exception of the first-mentioned, which will of course have the advantage of special facilities, it is doubtful whether more will be heard of these bantlings until the day of the "massacre of the innocents." But from a pharmaceutical point of view the period has not been barren of interest. Considerable information has been elicited as to the doings of the Poisons Committee, and in various matters, some connected therewith, useful hints of influences at work have been obtained.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Sir Herbert Maxwell

in his letter published last week tells us too much and too little. That he will conduct the inquiry and consider the evidence with a judicial mind, and that he himself is absolutely disinterested, need not be argued. Judging from his books and from his past career, I should say that he possesses an extremely sound critical faculty, and whatever conclusions he may ultimately come to about the legal conditions under which poisons should be sold, I, for one, will be confident that they are the result of careful thought. But the presentation of that petition "in favour of the Trade in Poisonous Compounds Bill" was a very bad error of judgment. It is quite true, as Sir Herbert says, that "a member of Parliament is not committed in the slightest degree by presenting a petition"; but for all that it is such a common custom for the public to submit their petitions through the hands of sympathetic members that an association has grown up in the public mind between the M.P. and the petitions he presents. Sir John Lubbock used to be the natural agent for petitions in favour of the Early Closing Bill, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson probably presented thousands in favour of the Local Option Bill. Sir Herbert Maxwell does not say that the horticulturist who asked him to present the petition was a constituent of his, and I suspect he would have said this if it had been the case; for that would have been his best excuse. But even then as Chairman of the Committee Sir Herbert would have been more than justified in asking petitioners on either side to choose some other representative.

Sir Herbert says, further,

"I never heard of the Bill in favour of which this petition was made, but that I considered to be no affair of mine." But it was an affair of his. Sir Erskine May says it is the duty of members to read petitions before they present them, and to return them if they are not in order. This petition was clearly not in order, as it was in support of a Bill which was not before Parliament. One House will not receive a petition in favour of a Bill which is before the other House; *a fortiori* a petition in favour of a Bill which is before neither cannot be legitimate. Moreover, I should have thought that in his capacity of Chairman of a Committee appointed to inquire into the law relating to the sale of poisons, and finding that "upwards of 1,000 horticulturists" were petitioning Parliament to pass a certain new Bill on that subject, it would have been only legitimate curiosity on Sir Herbert's part to ask to see a copy of that Bill of the existence of which he informs us he had "never heard."

The Medicine-stamp Acts

have been pretty thoroughly threshed out in the past, but their contemplation always reveals new beauties. Mr. Atkinson's contribution to the investigation read before the Western Chemists' Association was timely, and produced a good discussion; but it was apparently rather hastily put together, and it was marred by two or three inaccuracies to which it is right that attention should be directed. It may almost be assumed, too, that Mr. Atkinson wrote his paper without first studying Alpe's "Handy-book." At any rate, he made no allusion to that work, which still remains the most authoritative exposition of the laws in question in existence. As an illustration of the incomplete information with which Mr. Atkinson was furnished I quote his statement that "there is no record of any united effort having been made to approach the Board with a view to getting some of the difficulties of the Stamp Act more clearly defined." In the *C. & D.* of April 22, 1886, will be found a long report of an important conference at Somerset House between delegates from the old Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association and representatives of the Board of Inland Revenue. One result of the discussion which then took place was the official Summary of the Acts which Mr. Atkinson quoted in his paper. Another was the exceedingly valuable agreement by the Board to give their opinion on labels which chemists might submit to them. Mr. Atkinson's statement that verbal recommendation of a medicine may incur liability is also misleading. Proclamation of the virtues of a medicinal compound from the top of a tub in a market-place might be construed as a "public notice" within the meaning of the Act. But verbal recommendation to a customer in a shop could never be so interpreted. The statement that such words as "recommended by physicians" did not in the opinion of Somerset House constitute liability is in direct conflict with what Mr. Alpe, who for many years at least spoke the views of the authorities, declared. Lastly I do not think the trade's acquaintance with the Acts is so elementary, or that the discussion of them in the trade journals has been so desultory, as Mr. Atkinson assumes. If the members of the W.C.A. really needed the information that they must stamp a portion of Fellows's syrup when they dispense it unmixed, it was well to give it them; but in that case they must have been strangely inattentive to their trade literature, and would deserve no pity if they were fined.

It is a Concession

on the part of the Board, says Mr. Atkinson, that we may describe a preparation as a liver-mixture without stamping it. This is at least doubtful. The Board must first establish that the words "liver-mixture" hold out or recommend the preparation for the prevention, relief, or cure of some disease; and we have a right to claim that this interpretation shall be in a legal sense "strict" To satisfy a High Court it will hardly be good enough to show how the man in the street uses and understands the expression The deduction must be justified by the grammar of the English language. Mr. Glyn-Jones, on the other hand, loftily scorns concession altogether. "A just law," he says, "should not admit of concessions." That sounds pretty, but it is fallacious. No statute has ever been so perfectly drafted as to provide against all possible contingencies. As cases of injustice arise Acts have to be amended; but there are certain laws, including those relating to the Revenue, which may only be enforced by a responsible authority. Thereby to an extent the inherent deficiency of language is remedied by the exercise of discretion, which is only another way of saying the granting of concessions.

The Hint to the Wholesale,

conveyed in the letter of "An Ordinary Retailer," will be endorsed by all those chemists who pay their accounts monthly; and these are the wholesale firms' best customers, whether they buy little or much. A clear week between the last statement and the day of payment would be a great convenience. We are familiar with the imperious condition that "unless this account be paid by the 15th inst. the discount cannot be allowed." Why should not we also make our stipulation that "unless the monthly account be rendered by the 7th of the month it will not be paid until the following month," retaining, however, the right to the best terms?

As an Appendix

to the facts about Thomas Dover which appeared recently, a serious mistake occurring in the sketch of that worthy in the "Dictionary of National Biography" may be mentioned. The writer of that sketch, Norman Moore, M.D., states that the diaphoretic powder known as Dover's powder is "composed of 10 gr. each of opium, ipecacuanha, and sulphate of potash." Fortunately the "D.N.B." is not a legal standard.

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"Delightfully Soothing."

THE Chemists' Defence Association have done well in their first fight with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for they have won. It was in regard to the label reproduced in our issue of January 26, page 128, and in which the essential particulars were:—

PURE GUM PASTILLES.
INFLUENZA.
DELIGHTFULLY SOOTHING
TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

We questioned, when we mentioned the matter before, if the Association would win, and the fact that they have is entirely due to the skilful manner in which the defence was worked up and presented to the Magistrates at Brentford. The Chairman, early in the proceedings, said to the Government counsel, "Narrow it down to the point at issue"; but it did not really reach that until the Association's solicitor submitted half-a-dozen boxes of pastilles of the same series as the influenza one, with "Glycerin," "Voice," "Liquorice and chlorodyne," and similar words in place of "Influenza," and explained to the Magistrates that the middle word was in each case simply a designation or description. As a matter of fact, the defendant had bought an assorted dozen of pastilles, labelled as they were by the makers, and retailed them at 6*d.* the box. There was no recommendation on his part, and the phrase "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" applied equally to the other kinds of pastilles The Magistrates recognised that the recommendation, if any, was not specific, and dismissed the summons. We do not wish to exaggerate the importance of the decision. It cannot be extended to labels bearing a specific recommendation, —*e.g.*,

COMPRESSED LOZENGETTES.
INFLUENZA.
A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

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This would undoubtedly be liable. Far more important, to our thinking, is the demonstration that the case gives of the advantage to chemists and druggists of having an Association to which they may entrust matters of this kind and have them attended to by specialists. It does not pay the individual to fight the Revenue authorities, and for that reason nearly everybody submits to privately arranged penalties for alleged infringement of the Stamp Act. In the case of those who are members of the Chemists' Defence Association the question of compromise does not arise, but merely the law of the matter and its bearing upon the customs of the trade generally. It is the Association's business to look after these things, and the Association not only relieves the individual of the worry and expense attendant on legal proceedings, but helps to make the prosecuting authorities more cautious, as they are when they realise that they have to fight an Association, and not a chemist who has his own business to attend to. There is a moral in the result for those pharmaceutical enthusiasts who are continually wailing, "What can the Pharmaceutical Society do, with only 6,000 members? Give us the other 10,000 on the register, and you shall see what we will do." The Chemists' Defence Association, with a modest thousand or so, puts such theories to shame.

Medicine-label Decisions.

THE following are labels which subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have recently submitted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for opinion. We quote them as a guide to others, and because the labels have some peculiarity which raises doubt in each case:—

Children's cough-mixture.

Directions for use.—One or two teaspoonfuls, according to age.

N.B.—A cough or cold, however slight, should on no account be neglected, as it frequently leads on to troublesome and dangerous consequences, particularly with those who are delicate and have weak lungs.

Marked "Not liable as altered," the words "when the cough is troublesome" having been removed from the directions. Note the N.B. paragraph, which is neither a direct nor indirect recommendation of the mixture. The doubtful point about the next label was the words "The Manchester":—

Shake the bottle before use. | Mens sana in corpore sano. | Iodized | sarsaparilla, | or | the Manchester | blood cleanser.

Price 1s. Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful every three hours; above twelve years, a teaspoonful and a half, between meals.

This the Department have marked "Not liable," as also the following label:—

Health, strength, and energy.
Phosphorus, quinine, steel, and nux vomica tonic elixir.

This preparation enables the system rapidly and safely to benefit by the tonic, strengthening, nerve restoring, and brain-stimulating properties of these valuable medicines. It forms an agreeable and elegant compound, which can be safely taken by the most delicate persons.

Dose—For an adult, one tablespoonful, in a wineglass of water, two or three times a day, after meals.

This preparation according to the Act is labelled Poison, if taken according to prescribed doses is perfectly harmless.

A few weeks ago the printers of the last label intimated that it is "now liable"—apparently an erroneous impression. The next example is a handbill, which was declared by the Commissioners to be liable. It was worded as follows:—

Your Children will grow Healthy and Strong
if, when ailing, you give them [Jones's]

Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil.

A perfect combination of Malt Extract with Finest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil.

Easily Digested and Palatable.

Plain Cod-liver Oil cannot always be tolerated by the stomach; when this is so, it simply decomposes, forming hurtful acids, which excite nausea, vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa. When combined with Extract of Malt, this is not the case. The oil is assimilated with ease, and it seems almost impossible to have a better form of nutriment.

We suggested that the first two lines should be altered to make them read—

Healthy and Strong Children
by giving them.

This handbill (adapted to cod-liver oil emulsion) has now been marked "Not liable." The only additional matter on the second handbill was a footnote, thus:—

N.B.—W. Blank sells at lowest cash prices and maintains a high standard of quality.

Note.—His only address is at Blanktown. No branch establishments.

At the same time the following label was marked "Not liable":—

A Nutritive Chemical Food.

An Emulsion composed of the Finest A1 Cod-liver Oil, and the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash.

Cod-liver Oil Emulsion and Hypophosphites.

Highly palatable. No oily taste. Easily digested.

In this preparation Cod-liver Oil is presented in a pleasing and readily digested form, combined with valuable tonic and nutritive salts, which render it doubly efficacious.

Keep in a cool place, and shake well before using.

Directions.

Dose.—For adults, from a dessert to a table spoonful three times a day, after meals. For children, one teaspoonful, or more, according to age.

We would be glad if other subscribers would send us specimens marked officially "Liable" or "Not liable," so that the trade as a whole may compare their own labels with them.

Pepsin-preparations.

MANY years ago Dr. Charles Symes, of Liverpool, made investigations on the activity of pepsin-preparations containing alcohol, and more recently (*C. & D.*, November 6, 1897, page 723) he repeated some of his experiments, with the result that he modified his opinion, stating that as much as 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol may be contained in the pepsin solvent without interfering with the proteolytic power of the ferment. These observations are recalled by a thesis on the influence of alcohol upon pepsin, for which M. Eug. Thibault has obtained the Paris Phar. Doc. degree. The experiments are not exactly along the lines followed by Dr. Symes, but they are well worth referring to. M. Thibault used throughout a pepsin of verified potency. He prepared solutions with varying proportions of alcohol, keeping them for stated periods and trying the digestive power at the end thereof. The method of comparing the results of the digestive-power upon fresh and dried fibrin was to filter the digest and add nitric acid to the liquid, the degree of turbidity produced being noted in numbers as follows:—

		No.
The addition of 30 drops of nitric acid gives:	Turbidity *nil*	5
	„ slight	4
	„ fair	3
	„ almost a precipitate	2·5
	Light precipitate	2
	An abundant precipitate ...	1
The addition of 5 to 10 drops of nitric acid gives:	An abundant precipitate ...	0

In the first series of experiments he reduced a 1-per-cent. solution of pepsin to half strength by the addition of sufficient absolute alcohol and water to give mixtures containing 5, 7½,

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10, 12½, 15, and 20 per cent. of alcohol. At the end of three days the 5 to 10 per cent. alcoholic solutions were reduced in proteolytic potency from 5 to 4·5; the 12½ to 4; the 15 to 3; and the 20-per-cent. to 2; after three months they were all reduced to 0. A much stronger solution of pepsin was then taken, so that the resulting alcoholic mixtures digested (when freshly prepared) their own weight of fresh fibrin, and a fourth of their weight of dried fibrin. A solution containing 11 per cent. of alcohol assayed 2·1 when prepared, 1·5 at the end of two months, and 0 at the end of four months; a 14·7 solution assayed 1 when prepared and at the end of two months, and 0 at the end of four months; while a solution containing 29·3 per cent. of alcohol had no digestive power at all. Certain pepsins offer a greater resistance than others to the action of alcohol, but all undergo a rapid weakening when the solutions which contain them are made in the proportions given by the Codex—that is to say, when 10 gr. of these solutions contain a quantity of pepsin capable of completely peptonising 10 gr. of fresh fibrin or 2·50 gr. of dried fibrin. It is to be noted that solutions stronger in pepsin than these do not become so rapidly valueless, and that is why the experiments of Chassaing, Bordet, and others are not altogether inconsistent with M. Thibault's results. The Codex formula is—

Pepsin in powder	5
Distilled water	45
Alcohol (80-per-cent.)	15
Syrup	15
Essential oil	to flavour

M. Thibault is clearly of opinion that in this elixir or any alcoholic solution of pepsin made in similar proportions the activity of the ferment is impaired by the alcohol. In wines the decrease is less prompt and complete than in solutions purely alcoholic, but it ultimately does take place. It may be remembered that Dr. Symes came to the conclusion that alcohol merely inhibits the action of the pepsin, for he found that when he carried on artificial digestion in a permeable membrane, so that the alcohol might diffuse, digestion was not impaired. This point has not been considered by M. Thibault, but it is immaterial, since he proved that active preparations of certain alcoholic strengths become inactive after keeping, and that is an observation which is valuable to pharmacists.

Cod-liver Oil.

The rising market for cod-liver oil is just now exercising the minds of buyers, as there are several signs favourable to the continued upward movement. Since the beginning of the year an advance of about 30*s.* per barrel has taken place in the price of medicinal oil, to-day's quotation for new oil being from 100*s.* and upwards, the price at the beginning of the season being about 71*s.* There were few, if any, buyers who contracted at this low figure for forward delivery, as there was little anticipation of a rise, and purchasers have been buying chiefly for immediate delivery, which fact has led to a scarcity of oil on the spot. There are two prominent features about the market this year, the first being that although three to four million more cod have so far been caught, the yield of oil up to date is 3,000 barrels less, this being attributed to "lean livers." This may be best illustrated by the fact that last year it took 500 to 700 livers to produce one hectolitre of oil, whereas this year it requires from 1,200 to 1,400 livers to produce the same quantity. The second feature is that the supply of medicinal oil from previous years, usually abundant, is practically non-existent on this occasion, either in Norway, London, or the United States, owing to the fact that the 1901 fishing was the smallest for a number of years. As the season for fishing is now pretty well advanced, March being usually the most critical month in the trade, there is little time left for a turn about before the Lofoten fishing ends. As noted a fortnight ago, the early Easter also has a detrimental effect on the market, because the fishermen take a good holiday at Easter, and thereafter follow the cod to the most northern fishing-ground—Finmarken. The Finmarken catch last year yielded only 6,500,000 cod, or 1,800 barrels of oil, and this year's is not likely to be more. Taking the above facts into consideration, there is every prospect, judging from the present outlook, that still higher prices will prevail, although the upward movement may be affected to some extent by the competition which always exists between holders in Norway and London. Newfoundland, which is the second largest producer of cod-liver oil, is not likely to affect the range of prices much, but Newfoundland oil is now offered comparatively cheap, "fine pale oil" being quoted 65*s.* per barrel on the spot.

CANNABIS INDICA.

In connection with the question of the activity of this most useful drug and its preparations, discussed before the North British Branch last week, and commented upon this week, it may not be out of place to mention that large quantities of the drug are shipped to the United States, where the physiologically active is retained, and much of the remainder that does not come up to the standard of the importers is re-exported to London. This fact has a material bearing upon the discussion here of what is active and what is not, and it rather discounts the value of chemical and physical data.

SPREADING ITS INFLUENCE.

The Society of Chemical Industry for some reason allowed Victorian chemists to found a little society of their own, but has been more successful in regard to Canada. There a local section has been formed, with headquarters at Toronto, while occasional meetings will be held at Montreal and elsewhere. Professor W. R. Lang, of the University of Toronto, has been elected Chairman, and Professor G. P. Girdwood (Montreal) and Mr. Harold van der Linde (Toronto) Vice-Chairmen. The committee has been chosen from all parts of the Dominion. Although Victoria has not come in, arrangements are now being made to form a colonial section of the Society, with Sydney, N.S.W., as its headquarters. We presume the Victorian Society will join in.

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS.

Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, the Master of the Spectacle-makers Company, wrote to the *British Medical Journal* last week to explain that candidates for the Company's diploma are not examined in sight-testing, but in theoretical and applied optics, spectacle-making and frame-fitting, heat, and elementary mathematics, so as to ensure that the holder has an intelligent knowledge of his trade. This week Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Bullar (of Southampton) reply to Sir Wm. Hart Dyke. Mr. Aitchison says the original intention of the Optical Society is not being carried out, and that the present methods are calculated to do serious harm, because holders of the diploma advertise themselves as "qualified by examination," when, as the Master confesses, they are not examined in sight-testing. Mr. J. F. Bullar, a well-known South Coast oculist, also objects to the way some of the Fellows of the Company advertise to test sight "entirely free of charge." The public, Mr. Bullar writes, are misled; they do not know the wholesale price of spectacles, and they are unaware that the price they often pay for them amounts to a large fee for "testing the sight," in addition to a handsome profit on the glasses.

THE POWER OF THE RETAILER.

The tobacco-war appears to be giving retail tobacconists a good deal of anxiety, which is surprising in view of the

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offers made by the two sides, one offering a bonus of 50,000*l.* a year, and the other 200,000*l.* a year if the retailers will do what they tell them. If the retailers sit tight and "say nuffin'," selling all the time as many as they can of their own cigarettes, they will reap more than they can from the bonuses. The matter of 8,000 telegrams to retailers will not divert support entirely to "Guinea Gold." There are 343,323 tobacco-dealers in the United Kingdom, besides 26,224 occasional dealers, and we do not believe there is a cigarette in the market which any one of them cannot afford to refuse to stock. When it comes to distribution of specialities to the public, the retailer has the key to the outlet, and the policy which he should follow is to seek a secured and fair profit, without restriction as to his trading, and no coddling.

A CURIOUS OBJECTION.

In an application which came before the Licensing Justices of Westminster on Monday afternoon, a point of considerable interest was raised by counsel which, if permitted to stand as precedent, is likely to considerably affect trade and also the liberty of the subject. Colonel Probyn, who is the chairman of Hooper, Struve & Co. (Limited), aërated-water manufacturers, was objected to as an adjudicating Magistrate in the licence under discussion because the company mentioned supplied the hotel asking the licence with aërated waters. Mr. Biron, who made the objection, and asked Colonel Probyn to retire from the Bench whilst the matter was being discussed, said that as Colonel Probyn had a personal interest in the hotel-keeper getting what he asked, it would render these proceedings null and void if he took part in the discussion and ultimate decision. Colonel Probyn admitted that he was chairman of Hooper, Struve & Co.; but the hotel-keeper, in reply to a question, said he also got his "minerals" from Schweppes and the Diamond Mineral-water Company. But Mr. Biron pressed his objection, and Colonel Probyn retired from the Bench during the hearing of the case. But if aërated-water manufacturers who happen to be J.P.'s have such objections as these to meet, they had better at once hand in their commissions. It is quite a new form of objection, and one which should not be allowed to drop.

DOSAGE.

Dr. John Kent Spender contributes a farewell retrospect of fifty years' practice to the *British Medical Journal*, in which he emphasises the useful results to be obtained by the administration of medicines in comparatively small and frequent doses. Nearly all great medicines are also great poisons, and the problem is to get the greatest amount of good from a medicine with the least amount of harm. The B.P., 1885, was the first Pharmacopœia to give a table of doses, but no instructions were given as to the number of doses, or the interval which should separate two doses:—

> Many people insist that, well or ill, they cannot take a particular medicine because it "upsets" them, or "disagrees" with them in a real or fancied way. The supposed disagreement may be caused partly by the medicine being taken in a bulk which disturbs a natural function. Break up that bulk (so I advise) into four, and administer each of those four exactly four times as often. In this manner we get the same therapeutic influence with the minimum of disturbed function; and the influence is not impeded or thwarted—possibly it is even favoured. If a quantity termed *X*, given to a patient every fourth hour, causes symptoms of more or less toxic gravity, then split *X* into *x*, *x*, *x*, *x*, and each of these petty factors may be administered every hour with no more evident effect than if they were so many rations of cold water.

Several examples are then given of the wonderful effects of minute doses of opium, morphine, and tartrated antimony. The therapeutic method outlined has not had, the doctor concludes, any recognition in authoritative books on the practice of medicine, but it has proved to him a trustworthy ally which seldom failed in great emergency.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. NEEDHAMS (LIMITED) have bought the business of Mr. W. E. Bambrough, at 48 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

NEW business-premises at the Crescent, Seascale, Carnforth, have been acquired by Mr. Fred. T. Patman, chemist and druggist, of Railway Terrace, Seascale.

MR. A. HALL, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 151 Marine Parade, Brighton, formerly carried on by Mr. E. B. Vizer, pharmaceutical chemist.

Marriage.

BATTLE—BOWER.—At St. Catherine's Wesleyan Church, Lincoln, on March 17, Ernest William Chatterton Battle, pharmaceutical chemist, Ripon, to Harriettee, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. Bower, Lincoln.

Deaths.

BAKER.—On March 22, at 11 Eastgate Square, Chichester, Mr. Edward Baker (of the firm of Baker & Son), chemist and druggist. Aged 85.

CAPES.—At York, on March 14, Mr. John Henry Cooper Capes, chemist and druggist. Aged 44.

COTTERILL.—At "The Poplars," West Bromwich, on March 23, Mr. Thomas Cotterill. Aged 68. Mr. Cotterill had been employed as a chemist for many years at the Oldbury Alkali-works of Messrs. Chance Brothers. He had been for years a member of the West Bromwich School Board.

EVANS.—On March 20, at 17 Stuart Street, Aberdare, Mr. Thomas Waitty Evans, chemist and druggist. Aged 58.

HOWORTH.—On March 20, at his residence "Trebarwith," St. John's Avenue, Bridlington, Mr. James Howorth, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Doncaster. Aged 78.

IRVINE.—At Granton, N.B., on March 20, Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., consulting chemist to Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), of Granton. Aged 63. Mr. Irvine was in his younger days an assistant to the late Professor George Watson, professor of technology at Edinburgh University.

MANSON.—At Christmas Island recently, Patrick Thurburn Manson, M.B. Lond., eldest son of Dr. Patrick Manson, F.R.S. Dr. P. Thurburn Manson was engaged in studying the possible prophylaxis of beri-beri in the Malayan Archipelago, when he met with a fatal accident. It will be remembered that when his father conceived the notion of testing the transmission of malaria by mosquitos he wished to do so by allowing mosquitos infected in the Roman Campagna to bite healthy persons in Britain. His son, who has just died, at once offered himself as a subject for experiment, and was successfully infected with malaria.

MUDIE.—At Leeds, on March 15, Mr. Isaac Mudie, chemist and druggist. Aged 52.

SMITH.—The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph de Carle Smith, formerly head of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Sons, chemists, Norwich, whose death we reported last week, took place on March 24, at the Rosary Cemetery. In accordance with the deceased gentleman's simple tastes, there were no flowers or display, and the body was placed in an earth grave. Besides the family there were present the staff and *employés* of Messrs. Smith & Sons, Sir Harry Bullard (M.P. for Norwich), the Mayor and many members of the Corporation, with representatives of the Port and Haven Commission, magistracy, the School Board, Board of Guardians, and other local bodies.

SMITH.—On March 17, after a long illness, Mr. J. W. Smith, who traded as chemist and druggist at Centre House, Bridlington. Mr. Smith succeeded to the business established by his father.

WRAY.—At Lemington, on March 21, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Wray, chemist and druggist. Aged 29.

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Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

The Friday evening discourse on March 21 was by Professor Otto N. Witt, Berlin, on

Recent Developments in Colouring-matters.

Mr. George Matthey was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. Professor Witt first referred to the fact that love of colour is innate in the human race. The production of colours from coal-tar has grown to such proportions that it is viewed from the standpoint of national economy, whilst nations vie with each other in producing colouring-matters in friendly, but eager, competition. Professor Witt here mentioned that he was particularly flattered when asked by Sir Wm. Crookes to address a Royal Institution audience, because it was exactly twenty-five years since he, as a young chemist, read a speculative paper on colouring-matters before the Chemical Society. The theories advanced were so novel that the Publication Committee refused to publish the paper, and the President, in conveying his regrets, hoped he (Professor Witt) might in the future be able to place the matter before a Royal Institution audience. "The theories then advanced have been confirmed and accepted by chemists, and I am here to place them before a Royal Institution audience." (Applause.) The fundamental question naturally arises, What is a dye-stuff? The question is difficult to answer, but in order to become a dye-stuff a substance must not only be so intensely coloured that it can communicate its own shade to colourless substances holding it in solution, it must not only be soluble in water or other liquid suitable for preparing a dye-bath, but it must also be soluble, and even much more soluble in the colloid which forms the substance of the textile fibre than in water. Experiments were then shown in which ether extracted the colour from an aqueous dye-solution and *vice versâ*, and also a striking experiment in which, on shaking together a solution of magenta acetate in ether and a solution of trichloroindigo phenol in water, the dyes changed solvents. Similar experiments were also shown with fabrics, the point brought out being that a dyed fabric is nothing more or less than a solid solution of the dye-stuff in the substance of the fibre, unless there are secondary chemical influences, such as when mordants are used to precipitate the dye-stuff after its immigration into the fibre.

The necessary combination of solubilities for a dye-stuff is rare in coloured substances of an inorganic nature, and in the vast domain of organic substances of the aliphatic series few dye-stuffs are met with, but in the aromatic series, where the power of selective absorption of light is very frequent, it would be curious if they were not of common occurrence. Since the physical properties of every compound are direct functions of its molecular constitution, it is easy to believe that this peculiar combination of solubilities would be the result of certain general conditions fulfilled in many members of the aromatic group; and the theory he proposed twenty-five years ago was simply an attempt to discover those conditions by investigating the constitutional peculiarities of all those dye-stuffs whose constitution was known in those days. In the molecule of every colouring-matter whose constitution is known certain atomic constellations have been observed, which seem to be essential, and of which two must always be present—chromophores and auxochromic groups. Of the former some two dozen are known, all agreeing in the fact that they could not exert their influence except in the presence of the auxochromic groups, of which very few are known. There must exist a law that governed the formation of chromophoric groups, but so far it has not been definitely established. The knowledge of the chemical causes of the physical properties of colouring-matters is continuously developing, and quite lately some definite views have been formed about the connection of the chemical constitution of the aromatic bodies with that form of selective absorption of light known as fluorescence. Much work has been done on the constitution of the azo-colours, the introduction of which is the direct result of early efforts to conduct the search for new colouring-matters on definite scientific principles. The number of dye-stuffs of this class that might be prepared is extraordinary, and it has been computed that 3,159,000 different ones are at present easily accessible. Of these at least 25,000 form the subject of patents in Germany and other countries, while over 500 are manufactured on a large scale. Azo-dye-stuffs can be produced at will to dye wool or silk or cotton, to dye slowly or quickly, and to stand soap, or acid, or alkali; and this possibility of adjusting their properties with almost mechanical precision has been the cause of the greatest successes of the colour-industry. But while this field bears its rich harvest, others are by no means neglected, though perhaps the greatest and most brilliant success of the chemistry of dye-stuffs has been the industrial synthesis of indigo.

Professor Witt then proceeded to explain the steps which led to the production of artificial indigo by the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, and which have already been told in The Chemist and Druggist. Incidentally it was mentioned that the idea that natural dyes are permanent and artificial dyes fugitive to light has no scientific foundation.

The lecturer finished a very brilliant discourse by remarking that in 1825, in the very house in which they were assembled, Faraday discovered benzin, the original specimen of which, prepared by his own hands, was on the table. That specimen they could only look upon with a reverential mind, for what a development has sprung from that first attempt to unravel the mysteries of the aromatic series! Science as well as industry has been revolutionised by the investigation of the derivatives of benzin, the world embellished by the gay and brilliant dyes of which it is the mother-substance, and an inexhaustible mine of subtle scientific thought opened up. The study of these dye-stuffs has become a domain of chemistry unsurpassed for variety and fascination; it teaches a lesson even to those who are apt to look upon science as a pastime for those who lack ability for practical life, for they could not help seeing that in this instance the most intricate science has led to something eminently practical and valuable.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

The second general meeting of the present session was held at the Royal Institution on March 20, the President (Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun.) in the chair. The first subject mentioned was

Formic-acid Baths.

Mr. J. T. Hornblower asked if any of the members of the Association had ever heard of formic acid being used as a medicament in connection with vapour-baths, or had they heard of formaldehyde being used in the same way.

Mr. P. H. Marsden said he believed sulphur candles had quite gone out of use, but he had not heard that formic acid had replaced them, as the result of the acid when used in this way had not been satisfactory. He understood that the alformant tablets and lamp had been used with considerable success for the destruction of green fly.

Mr. H. Wyatt, jun., said that he had known formaldehyde to be used on the Italian frontier for the disinfection of individuals who were suspected of being in contact with fever patients, but he had not heard of formic acid being used in connection with vapour-baths.

Various Idiosyncrasies.

Mr. H. B. Morgan sent a note saying that in November he was called upon one night to destroy a dog which had been suffering from fits. In order to destroy the dog he used a box having an aperture in the top through which he inserted a funnel, and then poured hydrocyanic acid through the opening. After he had allowed sufficient time to elapse, he opened the box to see if the dog was dead, and in doing so inhaled such an amount of the fumes that he went staggering about the place crying for water and thinking he was done for. After considerable interval and the application of suitable stimulants he recovered and had quite forgotten the incident. Shortly after, however, he had need to handle cyanide gauze, and on unrolling the bundle he was seized with the same unpleasant feeling, and therefore he could not attribute his experience to imagination. He found that it was almost impossible for him now to handle

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the cyanides without more or less being affected with the same symptoms.

Mr. A. S. BUCK said Mr. Morgan's experience was probably an unusual one. So far as he was concerned, he always found it better to employ a syringe when poisoning a dog.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY said he could fully sympathise with Mr. Morgan's experience, because some years ago he underwent an operation under ether, and now whenever he inhaled ether he had the most disagreeable sensations.

Mr. J. HOCKEN said he had met with somewhat similar manifestations, although not in connection with the cyanides.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had a strong aversion to vanilla, which he was unable to powder without experiencing a severe cold, accompanied by headache.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM knew of an assistant who was affected very seriously by powdered ipecac.

Mr. ABRAHAM then read his paper upon

"PHARMACOPŒIA REVISION."

The author first raised a protest against the method of deciding whether an article should or should not be included in the Pharmacopœia by calculating how much of it is used. He thought all preparations should be included in the Pharmacopœia that are of recognised therapeutic value, their inclusion being necessary to insure their being of the requisite standard of strength and quality. The Pharmacopœia is not primarily produced for the use of pharmaceutical students, nor is it very desirable to reduce its size by nominally omitting preparations which are really there. He had in mind the strong tincture of ginger, which although directed to be made for the preparation of the syrup, is not named in the index. Some of the criticisms of the Pharmacopœia are most extraordinary. One man blames the Pharmacopœia for want of uniformity in not measuring all liquids because it measures some. For his part, he thought the Pharmacopœia might facilitate the operations of the practical pharmacist by giving the weight instead of the measure of various liquids. At present the pharmacist has to find out these weights for himself. Who, for instance, in making 4 gals. of liniment of camphor would think of measuring the olive oil? To do so, even in making a small quantity, is a great waste of time, and involves the cleaning of at least one extra vessel; moreover, it would be more satisfactory that the camphor should be present in a fixed percentage by weight; it is now 8 to 29 by weight. The Pharmacopœia could also greatly facilitate operations by stating the exact proportion of water necessary to produce the required volume in such preparations as liquor morphinæ hydrochlor. and liq. strychninæ. In the absence of such directions it is necessary, if accuracy is desired, to wait until the mixture of spirit and water has cooled to the normal temperature before the preparation can be finished—a most unnecessary and troublesome proceeding. As the contraction caused by the mixture of spirit and water is well known, the requisite amount of water might easily be stated. If this practice were adopted, it would be a great convenience in many cases, but especially in the case of dilute hydrochloric and nitric acids, which have to be left for hours to cool.

Aquæ.—Glass (*P. J.*, 65, 16), points out that essential oils (or many of them) are perfectly soluble in distilled water, and do not require the addition of any objectionable impurities such as calcium phosphate. Nothing but a little agitation with water is required for dissolving essential oils in water—even warm water, as suggested by Glass, being unnecessary. Oil of aniseed is, however, quite insoluble in water, and a satisfactory product cannot be made, unless some spirit is used or something employed to suspend the oil.

Syrupus Calc. Lactophosph.—This preparation is said to be perfectly satisfactory, but Mr. Abraham has found it to decompose. He thought the proportion of sugar should be increased.

Syrupus Aurantii Flor.—It has been lately pointed out what an unsatisfactory process is adopted for this. It can be made in five minutes by rubbing 1 lb. of sugar with 8 fl. oz. of orange-flower water and adding 3 lbs. of simple syrup, mixing, and straining—a method he has used for years.

Syrupus Scillæ.—Merson recommends making this in the cold. The speaker used to do this, but gave it up, because he considers that the active principle of squill being a glucoside, it is considerably altered by heat, and although it may be that a preparation made in the cold would be more active than one made with heat, it must be remembered that the object of the Pharmacopœia is the attainment as far as possible of uniformity. It would therefore be undesirable that the syrup should be made in the cold unless such a process were officially recognised, and this should not be done until careful physiological experiments have shown that the unaltered glucoside is actually best for medicinal purposes. The evidence of experience points in the opposite direction, for not only has the syrup always been made with heat, but in making the oxymel acid is used as well as heat, which must greatly facilitate the change of the glucoside. Moreover, the tincture which is made in the cold is very little favoured, and it would therefore appear more than probable that it is the products of the decomposition of the glucoside which are actually wanted in the preparation.

Standardisation.—Lyon suggests that an alkaloidal standard should be fixed for powdered nux vomica, because the Pharmacopœia gives a dose for it. The speaker never remembered seeing it prescribed for human beings, and if they began to standardise crude drugs which are used for horses, the lot of the pharmacist will certainly not be a happy one. Would it not be better to standardise the horses, to discover their susceptibility to the drug?

Tinct. Camph. Co.—Why not use a given weight or measure of spirit of camphor? Then the preparation can be made in few minutes.

Tinct. Opii.—Lang criticises the process for making this. It is a very troublesome process.

Tinct. Valerianæ.—It seems a pity that this tincture has been omitted from the Pharmacopœia. It would have been much better to have omitted the ammoniated tincture, because any prescriber can add sal volatile to the simple tincture.

Unguenta.—Hallberg (*P. J.*, 68, 13), praises the ointments of the British Pharmacopœia unreservedly, but Mr. Abraham wonders whether he would do so if he had the experience of them that British pharmacists had. Some of the ointments are most unscientific and unsatisfactory. Carbolic-acid ointment is especially so, and capsicum ointment is a shocking mess. The paraffin ointment-basis, although a nice preparation can be made of it, is unnecessarily troublesome, and its composition is founded upon a misconception. The idea, he presumed, was that as the paraffins were not capable of becoming rancid they were peculiarly suitable for ointment-bases, but there are plenty of natural products from which a much better base could be prepared, and which are to all intents and purposes absolutely non-irritating.

There has been considerable discussion with reference to the stirring or otherwise of ointments during cooling, but he did not know of any ointment in the British Pharmacopœia that can be prepared in a state of perfection without stirring.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT said he quite agreed with the protest which had been made in reference to the exclusion of many things from the B.P. With regard to the tr zingib. fort., he thought it a great pity that it was not included in the index. The weighing of thick liquids, such as treacle, would commend itself to chemists when dealing with large quantities. With regard to water of aniseed he said he had found that, by mixing the oil with warm water at about 140° F. and shaking it, a very good product was got; and this had been his experience with aq. anethi as well. With reference to the preparation of the syrup of squills by the cold and by the hot method, he thought the point brought out by Mr. Abraham was most important. It had never struck him in that way before. As to the tr. valerian., he was quite in accord. As to the ointments of the B.P., he was strongly of opinion that, if one were to get three separate men to make three separate batches of ung. hyd. oxid. rub., each would turn out a different product.

Mr. T. S. WOKES said he was quite in accord with the preceding speaker and the writer of the paper with regard to the exclusion of preparations of drugs from the B.P. As to the insolubility of ol. anisi in water, he found a very satisfactory product could be made by agitating the oil with water. In reference to tr. valerian. ammon., his experience was that the compound tincture is the kind most ordered, but during the past week he had a prescription which simply read, "tr. valerian." He had his doubts

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whether the old form or the new form was to be used, and he would like to know from the meeting whether he would be justified in sending out tr. valerian. simplex or tr. valerian. ammon. in such a case? As to the making of ointments, he was sure that the most lamentable results would follow if the ointments were not stirred.

Mr. J. T. Hornblower said he quite agreed with Mr. Abraham's remarks as to the retention of some of the preparations in the Pharmacopœia, especially tr. zingib. fort. and tr. valerian. He would like to know what had been the general experience in making tincture of opium, as it is now made with a less alcoholic menstruum than before, and without heat, and does not keep as well as previously.

Mr. R. C. Cowley said that soon after the introduction of the Pharmacopœia he had requested Mr. Catford to determine the quantity of water required to make up the acids that Mr. Abraham had spoken about, and in two or three weeks he had worked them out, and they were duly published. As to the waters of the Pharmacopœia, it was a question to his mind whether they were right in using the oils at all, as the flavour of the oil, as a rule, does not compare with the flavour of the drug operated on, and the products of distillation were not always soluble in water. As to the paraffin basis, he thought that possibly it might be an advantage to have a basis which was not absorbed by the skin. He had made the B.P. ointments successfully in porcelain basins, and he thought it would be undesirable to let them set without stirring, as there was a tendency on the part of many chemicals to separate out in patches.

Mr. A. S. Buck said the demand for tr. zingib. fort. was growing, and he thought that it was a mistake to omit it from the present B.P. He found that oil of peppermint readily mixed with water by agitation, and a satisfactory product resulted; but aniseed, dill, and cinnamon were much better when distilled from the drugs.

Mr. P. H. Marsden said he had made large batches of tr. opii for years by the B.P. method, and had never had any instance of a deposit.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Abraham for his paper.

The paper by Mr. Edwin Dowzard, F.C.S., upon

The Refractive Index of Cod-liver Oil

was then read by the Secretary. The author stated that probably the best test for the genuineness of cod-liver oil is the determination of the refractive index. It is a peculiar fact that Norwegian oil has a higher refractive index than Newfoundland oil. The following table illustrates this. The oleorefractometer was used for the determination of the refractive figure, and the standard oil was standardised against glycerin, as described in the *C. & D.* (vol. lvi., No. 1,044):—

Newfoundland Oil		Norwegian Oil	
Number of Samples	Refractive Figure, 22° C.	Number of Samples	Refractive Figure, 22° C.
3	+42·0	6	+44 0
2	+42·5	4	+44·5
4	+43·0	12	+45·0
4	+43·5	2	+45·5
1	+44 0	6	+46·0
1	+44·5	3	+47·0
		1	+48·0
Total 15		Total 34	

It will be seen that the refractive figure of Newfoundland oil varies between +42 and +44·5, while that of Norwegian oil varies between +44 and +48.

This difference may be of use to distinguish the two oils. For instance, a genuine cod-liver oil having a higher refractive-figure than +44 5 will probably be Norwegian, if it is over +45, the sample is almost certain to be Norwegian. If the figure be below +44, the probability is that the oil is Newfoundland; if below +43 5, it is almost certain to be Newfoundland.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Dowzard.

Calcium Phosphates.

Mr. R. C. Cowley exhibited under the microscope the following specimens of calcium phosphate, in order to illustrate their easy identification by the use of that instrument.

1. Calcium phosphate from bone ashes which practically consist entirely of amorphous.

2. Tri-calcic phosphate, prepared by mixing solutions of calcium chloride and B.P. sodium phosphate, consisting of di-calcic phosphate ($CaH PO_4$), which is distinctly crystalline.

3. Tri-calcic phosphate prepared by mixing solutions of calcium chloride and tri-sodic phosphate, which is amorphous.

4. The commercial article, consisting of tri-calcic phosphate amorphous, di-calcic phosphate crystalline, and of calcium sulphate, also crystalline.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, last week addressed the members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association on his University education scheme for chemists and druggists. The meeting was held in the Association's rooms on Thursday afternoon, March 20, Mr. W. L. Currie presiding. The address which Mr. Tocher gave differed in some respects from that which he had delivered in Dundee on the previous day, and it was chiefly explanatory of the scheme. After he had delivered the address, the Chairman questioned whether the discussion should be open or not, and to this Mr J. P. Gilmour quickly responded that the private discussion in Edinburgh had been a mistake, and there was no reason why they should not speak freely in public. This view was promptly adopted. Thereupon Mr. Anderson Russell initiated the discussion, and moved a resolution thanking Mr. Tocher, which was seconded by Mr. J. W. Sutherland. Mr. John Lothian followed, stating that although he was not so sanguine about the success of the proposal as Mr. Tocher, he approved of it generally. Mr. David Watson also approved the scheme, stating that the reasons for scarcity of young men entering the trade are long hours and lack of educational facilities. Mr. J. P. Gilmour followed on similar lines, and Mr. T. Maben almost said ditto, but he pointed out that the real drawback to the scheme would be the scarcity of students—his belief being that there would not be enough in pharmaceutical circles in Scotland to support a department in each of the Universities. They could not expect University lecturers to be appointed for two or three students; at any rate, 99 per cent. of students in Scotland would be unable to take advantage of the scheme. Mr. Abbott was of the same opinion, but Mr. Riddell severely criticised these pessimistic views. Mr. Dunlop also spoke in favour of the scheme. The Chairman wound up the discussion by stating that the apprenticeship question would be solved by making shorter hours, and the Pharmaceutical Society fixing a definite period of curriculum after passing the Preliminary examination. He strongly protested against Mr. Glyn-Jones's remarks at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting when Mr. Tocher's scheme was submitted. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Tocher briefly replied.

The foregoing is a telegraphic report received from our correspondent too late for last issue. We are also indebted to Mr. T. Dunlop, Secretary of the Association, for a report since received. The fact that it is not used should not be construed into an attempt on our part to burke discussion. We simply have no room for it.—Editor.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

The last meeting of the present session was held on Friday evening, March 21, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The attendance was not so good as usual, owing to the absence of most of the Major students, whose examination is close at hand. However, those who were present tackled the "Impromptu Discussions" with the same characteristic vigour which served to bring back the Inter-Pharmacy Football Cup to the "Square." Mr. Harry Martin occupied the chair, and seemed very much at home in that position. The various topics chosen for discussion proved very interesting; several being old friends with new faces. The subject of apprenticeship was responsible for many personal reminis-

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cences, whilst the division of the Minor, a compulsory curriculum, and a degree in pharmaceutics were items which brought out many varied opinions. "Domestic" affairs also had their turn and led to some amusing speeches. When the contents of the "hat" were exhausted, the CHAIRMAN, in a few remarks, said that he hoped everyone had enjoyed the evening, and, indeed, all the meetings that had been held during the winter. The proceedings were then brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Festivities.

A Dinner in the Holborn.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association brings together at its dinners as good a representation of metropolitan pharmacy as anything else in the *annus pharmaceuticus*. Seniors are not numerous in the companies; they reserve their strength for the more dignified assembly which gathers in May. The company in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday evening of last week numbered about 200, and the President of the Association (Mr. J. W. Peck) had on his right the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Vice-President, and Mr. W. L. Howie; Dr. A. P. Luff, and two empty chairs, which Dr. Attfield and Mr. Naylor should have been in, were to his left. By the time the speaking and music commenced the company was as cheery a one as could be wished for; then the barometer steadily began to fall. And why? Because, we think, the Association's toast-proposers were under the impression that set speeches were expected of them. Not a single speech made in giving a toast had got a fourth its length before conversation had become general and reporters had laid down their pencils, the speeches being practically inaudible. The musical part of the programme also should, for such an occasion, be the best obtainable. Last week's "left something to be desired"—if we may use a time-encrusted reportorial phrase. In this annual function the Association has an opportunity that others would be glad to get, therefore we venture upon these criticisms. Already the Dispensers' Association can beat it in the smoking-concert line, and it would be a pity if the C.A.A. allowed some other body to provide the best unofficial pharmaceutical dinner of the year.

After the toast of "The King," Mr. H. S. Coupland proposed "The Medical Profession," with which he coupled the name of Dr. A. P. Luff—a past master in the art of pharmacy. Dr. Luff, in a short, bright speech, said that as a pharmaceutical chemist and a physician they might, perhaps, regard him as a devil's advocate; but he yielded to no one in the high opinion of the mutual interdependence which united pharmacy and medicine. He remembered that Mr. Newsholme had described pharmacy as the handmaid of medicine. It was a wicked thing, perhaps, to dissent from an opinion expressed by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, but he ventured to think the relationship was not that of maid to mistress, but wife to husband, and, quoting Tennyson, he said that "in the long years liker must they grow." There was, he continued, a dangerous decline in the art of prescribing. He had drawn attention to the faults on the medical side, and he now asked pharmacists to do their best to prevent the growth of a terrible evil and injustice to the public, doctor, and chemist.

The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," by Mr. C. E. F. Vallet, was next, the speaker touching upon the Society's membership and the apprenticeship question. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, in replying, said he was somewhat troubled that he could not respond on behalf of more than 6,000 members of the Pharmaceutical Society. There were some 16,000 chemists on the register, and he was ambitious to get a much larger membership of the Society. As the President, he had often to interview Government Departments, and was frequently told that he represented only a section of the chemists of Great Britain. The Society were terribly handicapped by not having the entire chemists of the country at their back. If pharmacists generally were not satisfied with the work done, let them alter the Council and try to make them do more in the direction they desired. The Council were not afraid of criticism, and were honestly doing their best to improve the position at present occupied by pharmacists. Referring to the apprenticeship-question, he said that he had recently given his own experience in the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but he did not think he was any worse for the training he had then undergone. In order to train a man successfully as a pharmacist, a compulsory curriculum was necessary. Before long the Council might have to ask for their support to get a Bill through Parliament to impose this, and, while he believed in the division of the Minor, he thought it necessary to get some compulsory training previous to coming up for examination.

Mr. Frank A. Rogers proposed "The Chemists' Assistants' Association." He yielded to no one, he said, in kindly feeling towards the Association, which had set itself to do a certain work and had accomplished it. There was an element of danger in this, but the Association must remember that it could not lull itself into a position of false security. The President, in responding, said the C.A.A. had experienced a rise in interest—more, perhaps, on the social than the scientific side—during the present session. The attendances had improved, and they had gained twenty-five new members; but the impromptu discussions and debates were not so well supported as they should be.

The last toast—"The Visitors"—was given by Mr. W. Garsed, and Mr. W. L. Howie replied in a short, humorous speech, and commented on the difficulty of keeping an Englishman away from a good dinner.

The proceedings closed with "Auld Lang Syne."

The Chairmen of the spur-tables were Messrs. Strother, Ellis, Vallet, Coupland, Rogerson, Latreille, and Solomon.

Northampton Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Northampton Chemists' Association took place on March 20, at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton. Mr. W. McKinnell (President of the Association) presided over a company numbering about thirty, which included Mr. W. D. Mayger (Vice-Chairman), the Mayor of Northampton (Councillor F. G. Adnitt, J.P.), Councillor James Barry, J.P., Dr. A. C. Clifton, and Mr. T. H. Woolston (the three last named of whom were formerly chemists in Northampton), Mr. T. Oldham (Towcester), Mr. C. Bond-Smith (Potton), Mr. Robinson (Wellingborough), and Mr. F. W. Ashton (Idris & Co.). After the royal toasts, Mr. Barry proposed "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Local Association." The Pharmaceutical Society, he said, has accomplished a great work. It has raised the status of the chemist, and so far as its influence went it ensured that qualified persons only should be entrusted with the important duty of dispensing. Mr. Oldham, in supporting the toast, said they did not want to see the stores selling things which only chemists should sell. He hoped that the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Surgeons could agree, and declare that no chemist should prescribe and no doctor dispense. Mr. North (Northampton) responded to the toast. The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Mayor," and the toast was accorded musical honours; after which his Worship proposed "The President," and paid a high tribute to the personal qualities and business-capacity of Mr. McKinnell, whom he had known for more than five-and-twenty years, to which the President replied. Other toasts followed.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

The formation of the Wakefield and District Chemists' Association was celebrated by an inaugural dinner, held at the Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, on Wednesday evening, March 19. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. W. Pollard), who was supported by Messrs. W. R. Maud, Vice-President (Pontefract), R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), A. H. Waddington (Bradford), J. Wood (Barnsley), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), and a good attendance of members, although, chiefly owing to illness, the number was not as large as it otherwise would have been. "The King and Royal Family" having been toasted, "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. J. Judge, and responded to by Mr. J. H. Chaplin, the Divisional Secretary. Mr. A. H. Waddington, in proposing the toast of "The Wakefield and District Chemists' Association," congratulated the members on its successful inauguration. Speaking of the suggested formation of a federation of the local Associations in the West Riding, he referred to the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Dewsbury and Bradford Associations, and explained that the attitude of the Bradford Association was not taken out of antagonism to the proposal, but simply

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from a desire to know more fully the aims and objects before committing themselves to any definite action in the matter. He was in favour of such a Federation, whose object, he thought, should be to influence and foster the work of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. W. R. Maud responded in a racy speech, in which he referred to the benefits to be derived from such associations, especially by chemists in small towns and outlying districts. Other toasts were "Kindred Associations" and "The Visitors." The speech-making was agreeably interspersed with songs by Messrs. S. N. Pickard and C. S. Fletcher, who were accompanied by Mr. C. W. Duffin.

An Edinburgh Supper.

The annual supper of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association took place in the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh, on March 21, when about eighty members and friends sat down to supper. Mr. John Geo. Sclater (President) occupied the chair, and Messrs. William Duncan and William B. Cowie acted as croupiers. After an excellent supper, and the loyal toast, Mr. Donald McEwan proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." He said the standard of knowledge in chemistry and pharmacy was immensely higher than it was sixty years ago, and for that the Society was in great measure entitled to credit. He mentioned other things that the Society has done, and gave a fresh interest to the vernal Society and Council question by comparing the former to the mass and the latter to the molecule, saying that the molecule might have conceivably different properties from the mass. Mr. Fox, in the course of his reply on behalf of the Society, said one sometimes heard a man denounce to all and sundry his business and everything belonging to it. The very next day that man would be heard complaining that he could not get an apprentice. Could they wonder that he should not? There were many good features connected with their calling, and anyone who took a proper interest in it would find much variety and many things to interest him. The returns might not be very extravagant, but were not to be despised. For one thing, it should be remembered that the qualification was now worth at least 30*l.* a year more than it was, say, thirteen or fourteen years ago. That was undoubtedly due to the way in which the Society had enforced the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. Mr. D. B. Dott proposed "The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association," and referred to the good work and excellent papers which had been read at their meetings. He understood that, like all similar Associations at the present time, they had had some difficulty in keeping the attendances up to the standard of former years. He thought this was rather due to the greater strenuousness of modern life, and to the greater amount of home-work and study for examination. But he thought it a great mistake to stay away from such meetings. The President, in replying, said the Association had been the nursery from which had come many of those who were to-day in the front rank, and carrying on the work of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Trade Association; and they had present the principals of three schools of pharmacy, who were all past-Presidents of their Association. Other toasts followed. Songs were contributed by Messrs. A. Murray, G. H. C. Rowland, R. Butchart, R. Henderson, J. Tait, J. A. Cardno, J. P. Gilmour, and J. P. Gibb; and Mr. J. A. Crighton acted as accompanist.

Glasgow Smoke.

The Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association held a highly successful smoking-concert in the Co-operative Rooms, Glasgow Cross, on March 21. A bright and varied programme of songs and readings was capably carried through by Messrs. Dickson, Dobson, Fyffe, A. Lynn and J. Lynn, McKinnon, Pfeiffer, and Gilmour; and Mr. Mennie made an efficient accompanist. At the close of the fish-supper with which the proceedings began, the Chairman (Mr. J. P. Gilmour) gave a brief account of the past history and services of the Association.

The Following Advertisement appeared recently in a U.S.A. newspaper:—Dear Sirs,—My wife's mother lay at death's door for nearly three years. She took one bottle of your famous "elixir of life" and it pulled her through.

—A Grateful Son-in-law.

"Research-work and Pharmaceutical Advancement."

This was the title of a paper read by Mr. Wm. Lyon to the Chemists' Assistants' Association in Edinburgh on Wednesday evening of this week. It was a rather lengthy piece of writing, in which the author deprecated (to put his point concisely) the selfishness which makes chemists mind their businesses, and not only leave "research" alone, but discourage their assistants from the latter sphere of labour. There are certain "lacks" in the whole matter, however; first, lack of proper training, because apprentices are employed to "work." In this connection Mr. Lyon, who poses as a sort of local and universal critic, referred to what members of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Association recently said about apprenticeship. After a passing remark on long hours, he suggested that the office-bearers of the Assistants' Association should, before next session, arrange with those of other associations for a concerted movement during the winter. The want of such co-operation, we gather, is the second lack; the third is the lack of facilities from employers to their assistants for the pursuit of shop-experiments—*e.g.*, in regard to the improvement of B.P. galenicals. He thought such work could very well go on with ordinary shop-routine. He also deplored that the laboratories in York Place are not open to researchers. Mr. Lyon proceeded to give his young hearers sound advice as to the necessity for method in their work, and suggested that the pharmaceutical Press should stimulate young workers by publishing lists of subjects for investigation. Chemists' Associations should do the same. The training of apprentices was next touched upon, and in this connection he asked, Why are those firms who manufacture such enormous quantities of medicinal specialities able to find in every other pharmacy an outlet for the produce of their factories? The answer is simple, he said. The pharmacist's neglect was their opportunity. Those manufacturers perceived the change that was taking place in every industry. They saw clearly that progress was the order of the day, and applied themselves assiduously to improving the methods of manufacture, investigating new drugs, and supplying medicinal preparations in a form that would find ready acceptance alike by prescriber and consumer. Had the majority of pharmacists been alive to their interests, they could have kept the production of many of those preparations to themselves. But instead of utilising the knowledge they gained during their student days as a basis for enabling them to find out the most suitable and acceptable forms of supplying drugs, they merely resigned themselves to the subordinate position of being retailers of the produce of those wideawake and energetic manufacturers, little reckoning that by doing so they were allowing a net to be woven mesh by mesh around them, from which they will ultimately find it impossible to free themselves, and thus, bereft of all claim to be considered skilled compounders of medicines, they will become but slaves in the world of industry, instead of being, as they ought to be, pioneers of progress and improvement. Finally, Mr. Lyon referred to the Pharmaceutical Council's encouragement of research, and to the present day rush for sufficient school-instruction to get through the Minor examination.

Recent Wills.

Davison.—The gross value of the estate of Mr. Richard Davison, formerly a chemist and druggist at Driffield, who died on December 4, has been sworn at 16,533*l.* 5*s.*, including net personalty 15,813*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Matterson.—The gross value of the estate of the late Mr. Edward Hardwick Matterson, pharmaceutical chemist, Dewsbury, who died in January, is 8 046*l.*, and the net personalty 7,917*l.* Probate has been granted to his executrix, Mrs. Frances Stuhlmann, sister of the deceased, and the Rev. Charles Walsingham Hamilton, of Broughton, Skipton.

Bradford Chemists' Association.—At a meeting of this Association, held on Tuesday evening at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, the topic was a debate on "Dispensing and Prescribing," introduced by the President (Mr. Arthur Hanson). We hope to deal with it fully next week.

A Fellow sinner.—Not long ago a bishop of stately mien and sanctimonious expression went down to a small country town to lecture. He went to a chemist's shop, and, in a tone that froze said, "Young man, do you smoke?" "Y—yes, sir," replied the trembling youth. "I'm sorry, but I learnt the habit young and I haven't been able to get rid of it yet." "Then," said the great divine, without moving a muscle or abating the awful solemnity of his manner, "you can tell me where I can get a good cigar."

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Trade-Marks Applied for.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 19, 1902.)

"SAFETENE" (no claim for the word "Safe"); for a chemical for producing gas. By C. H. Worsnop, 5 Carlton Place, Halifax. 243,717.

Device of an egg on end; for nitrates of aluminium, ammonium, calcium, and magnesium, salts of hydroxylamine, and compounds of rare earth, &c. By Dr. O. Knöfler & Co., Strasse 12, am Verbindungs Kanal, Plötzensee, near Berlin. 242,281.

"OPOSOLEO" (no claim for "Opos"); for a medicine. By E. Ruskin, 11 Mount Villas, Lansdowne Hill, West Norwood. 243,782.

Star device with the letters "R A J"; for photographic goods. By G. A. Watson and A. A. Brooks, 81 Tower Buildings, Liverpool. 242,770.

"AREMAC" and "RAYLITE"; for cameras. By T. P. Bethell, 69A Pembroke Place, Liverpool. 243,687 and 243,690.

Device and the word "MIRELLA" (the essential particulars); for a gold paint. By A. E. Guttmann & Co., 102 Fore Street, E.C. 243,323.

"PAROZONE"; for chemicals. By the Parozone Company (Limited), 11 Bothwell Street, Glasgow. 244,149.

"TAMKURIN"; for a medicine. By Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), 173 High Street, N.W. 241,898.

"VINCA" (no claim for "Vin"); for a rheumatic liniment. By W. Morrison, 28 Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow. 243,381.

"VITALOS" (no claim for "Vital"); for foodstuffs. By F. A. Schouten, 102 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 242,962.

"SALVARO"; for foodstuffs. By the Mazawattee Tea Company (Limited), Tower Hill, E.C. 243,932.

"BANANINE" (no claim for "Banana"); for invalids' and infants' foods. By W. A. Jones & Co., 51 North John Street, Liverpool. 244,000.

Device (the essential particular); for a cleanser. By the Washing-made-Easy Cream Company, 128 Broughton Street, Cheetham, Manchester. 244,080.

"COAGULINE"; for a polish. By Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport. 244,110.

Trade Notes.

THE LATEST NEWS is an attractive window-feature in Messrs. A. & F. Pears' house in Oxford Street, W., tape-telegrams being displayed on a notice-board.

A SPECIAL Easter offer of perfumes, salts, and sachets is made by Vinolia (Limited) this week. It means an extra 10 per cent. on 2*l.* orders, and the offer remains open until April 12.

"DAISY" announce this week a prize painting-scheme, in which 100*l.* is offered in prizes. A portion of the prize-money is reserved for chemists. The scheme is propounded in our advertising columns.

CROWNED TUBES.—The new caps in the form of a crown which Messrs. Marshall (Limited), of 27 Red Lion Square, W.C., have introduced as an appropriate Coronation novelty, enhance the appearance, and probably give the contents a more regal flavour.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., will close their offices, warehouses, and laboratories from Thursday evening, March 27, until Tuesday morning, April 1; but a few members of the staff will be in attendance each day to deal with urgent orders for serum, &c.

THE CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., call attention in our advertisement-pages this week to the decision by the Court of Appeal which sustains the company's contention that "Vaseline" is their property, and that the word may only be lawfully applied to vaseline manufactured by them. Those who put up their own vaseline should be careful on this point, otherwise it may get them into trouble.

"SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING" is the title of a 2*s.* book of 775 pages, in which Smith's Advertising Agency, 100 Fleet Street, E.C., tell the secret of success. About a third of the book is devoted to articles on the reason why people should advertise; those on "A Voyage to Success" and "Human Nature" are cleverly written. The latter part of the book is occupied with particulars about the various newspapers and magazines published in the United Kingdom.

THE "PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ANNUAL" has just been published by Messrs. Marshall & Brookes, Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, E.C. It contains a good deal of photographic information, including an interesting article on "Modern Photographic Lenses," by Dr. C. V. Drysdale, and "Workshop Hints," by Mr. A. W. Marshall. An article on the outlook of the British photographic trade for 1902 is distinctly optimistic. The Annual is published at 1*s.*

MESSRS. BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE (LIMITED), of Ancoats, Manchester, are now making their "Orient" soda-water machine in three sizes, to meet all requirements. This machine is specially adapted for use with liquefied CO_2, and being fitted with turnover and syphon-fillers, thereby taking up very little space, it is most suitable for chemists. The cylinder is of strong hammered copper, tinned inside, and the pump is of best-quality gunmetal. The filling-machines can be supplied with or without syrup-pumps.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.—A new edition has been published of Mr. Congreve's book on consumption, revised by Mr. J. A. Brown. The first edition was published in 1881, and it is stated that 630,000 copies of the work were issued up to the end of 1901. Apart from the fact that the book is intended to tell of the virtues of the "Balsamic Elixir," there are much sound common sense and interesting particulars on the treatment of consumption contained in its pages. The book is obtainable from Coombe Lodge, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., and is priced at 6*d.*

CONCENTRATED SENSATIONS.

THE chemist is becoming more of a favourite with the devotees of ephemeral journalism, and the latest interpreter is the genial *Punch*. A New York journal having stated that a drug has been discovered "which induces a feeling of genial benevolence to all men, while having no permanent ill-effects," "Mr. Punch" steps into the nearest chemist's shop, and inquires whether he can be supplied with an ounce or two of "genial benevolence." The polite young man behind the counter said he could, and took the opportunity at the same time to recommend his celebrated Blue Pills for depression. The name conjured up unpleasant remembrances with the blue pill of the elder days, but the chemist hastened to disabuse his customer's mind:—

"Oh, but this is quite a new invention," urged the druggist. "It has nothing in common with the old-fashioned medicine which you name. It is, in fact, a pill for curing a fit of the blues. And it's most effectual. Only this morning a customer called in a state of morbid despair. He was only hesitating, he assured us, between the Thames and prussic acid. We administered a couple of blue pills, and a minute later he was turning somersaults in the street from sheer light-heartedness! Then, again, you might like a bottle of our Decisive Tonic? It's a sure remedy for indecision. People who can't make up their minds swallow a few doses, and their disease is cured. We are expecting large orders for this medicine from members of the Liberal Party. Here you have our Repletion Globules! One of these produces the precise sensations commonly experienced after an Aldermanic dinner. They were freely asked for about Christmas time. Yes, the next bottle contains our Imperial Mixture. The patient who takes it at once feels extraordinarily brave and breezy, and his next purchases, as a rule, are a Union Jack and a volume of Chamberlain's speeches."

For literary gentlemen the chemist recommended his Absolute-misery Tablets, as used by the best known and most prosperous and optimistic writers to reduce the proper environment for dismal Christmas tales. And he continues:—

"Our Remorse Lotion also is much liked. Rubbed in twice a day, it stimulates the most sluggish conscience. Customers use it a great deal in the first week or so of each year, and indigent young married couples give bottles of it to their rich relations. Those bottles? Oh, they contain a beautiful preparation—our Anti-jocular Cure. A sense of humour often is found fatal to success in public life, so——"

This was more than "Mr. Punch" could stand. His reputation for countless years, we assume, would suffer by the sale of this opposition article, so he smashed a whole row of anti-jocular bottles and withdrew.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Monthly Accounts.

Sir,—The correspondent writing in your last issue under the *nom de plume* of "An Ordinary Retailer" gives "a hint to wholesale houses" in reference to "the dilatory and unsystematic manner in which their monthly statements of account are rendered." It is to be regretted that there are wholesale houses who do not render their accounts until the middle of the month notwithstanding such accounts may be due for payment *by the 15th inst*, thereby causing their friends needless and unwarrantable annoyance. I trust, however, wholesale druggists are excluded. I would invite the writer to consider the system under which the despatch of accounts in a large wholesale house has to be carried on. The number of orders annually received may not be less than sixty thousand (in some houses considerably more), and these require a large amount of ledger-posting. As orders arrive up to the last day of the month, ledger-keepers find it impracticable to complete their posting by the last night of the month inasmuch as orders are not completed for one or two days subsequent to their receipt; so it is not possible to close the posting, say, until the second or third day of the month. The usual practice for a house carrying on a business of the size I have indicated is to divide the alphabetically arranged ledgers somewhat thus: A to F, G to O, and P to Z, a clerk being in charge of each ledger. Your correspondent will perceive that with such an arrangement customer "A" is likely to get his account much sooner than customer "F," who will be at the end of same ledger and also "G" earlier than "O" in the second ledger, and "P" prior to "Z." It is not improbable that the ledger-keeper who is fully alive to the desirability of avoiding censure selects a certain few of the firm's friends (who, he imagines, will complain if the account be not received early in the month) for priority in despatch of account. I do not defend an irregular rendering of accounts, for I hold that in all cases statements should be in the hands of the pharmacist, who has been considerate enough to order the goods from a particular house, at least seven days prior to the date named for payment—say, about the 8th of the month. May I hope with this explanation before your writer he will not condemn wholesale drug-houses, at any rate, as being "dilatory and unsystematic," but on the contrary desirous of acting in a businesslike manner in rendering their accounts so that a reasonable time may be given for the checking of same?

Southwark, London, March 25. Charles Umney.

Dewsbury and the Federation.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you publish a letter from Mr. Merson in which occurs the sentence: "I pass with contempt the insinuation made as to the disposal of subscriptions paid to me on account of the Federation." Let me assure Mr. Merson that no such insinuation exists except in his own mind. My fellow-members are honourable, straightforward, and kind-hearted, and had the slightest shadow of such a malicious invention been apparent, they would have indignantly opposed my resolution. We have no use for innuendo and insinuation at Dewsbury. Those who belong to associations outside pharmacy would have another terror added to life if shallow sarcasms regarding subscriptions were construed into contemptible attacks on the integrity of officials. Such remarks are usually taken, as they are given, in a broad and general sense, and I credited even the Federation with a wider horizon. I am sorry it has been possible for Mr. Merson to pen such a paragraph, as it is clearly the offspring of imagination and personal pique, and is so unwarranted, so uncalled-for, that it puts the rest of his letter out of court. The concurrence of my fellow-members was sufficient proof that there was no personal reflection on Mr. Merson, and I am sure I deeply regret that any words of mine should unintentionally have given him cause to think so. I am, yours faithfully,

Batley, March 22. R. Broadhead.

Concerning Cannabis Indica.

Sir,—The activity of the Edinburgh Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society fills one with amazement, but we on this side of the water are sometimes tempted to silence the shame which we feel at being barren, though with equal opportunities, by detecting a certain tendency to "paper-making." Now, there is no more urgent need in pharmacy than to produce an active or uniform preparation of cannabis indica—a drug whose properties are *sui generis*, and for which there is no known substitute. Yet the able writer on the subject—unless your report does him injustice—did not make the slightest reference to the work which had been done by Marshall and Dixon at Aberdeen, or under Bradbury at Cambridge, to elucidate some active principle in the drug. These exponents seem to show that the extract, prepared according to the B.P., varies enormously in activity, and whilst this is so it is idle to expect that the tincture shall be more uniform. As Mr. Merson suggests, the foreign is apparently of more definite composition, and certainly I have found that the American extracts—largely resinoid, are far more potent than the British. This fact only leads to still more confusion, because I have seen acute poisoning to occur when the patient, for whom the physician had calculated on a B.P. extract, was supplied with about 1 gr. of an American preparation. At the same time, I regard Mr. Merson's suggestion to make an extract with absolute alcohol, and dissolve in spt. ætheris for the tincture, an admirable one. Yours truly,

Dublin, March 20. J. C. McWalter.

Cannabis Indica and Digitalis.

Sir,—My experience of Indian hemp is that medical men find its preparations extremely variable, and several have made up their minds to cease prescribing the drug. I therefore agree with Mr. Merson in saying that "cannabis indica is notoriously an unsatisfactory therapeutic agent," but I am not prepared to follow him when he says "it is generally conceded that its therapeutic value lies in the resin or resins present." If it be the case that the resin is the active principle, how is the fact to be accounted for that the drug deteriorates with age? In a paper on "Extract of Indian Hemp" (*Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1894, page 489) Mr. David Hooper says, "Ganjas always lose their strength when kept for some time, and many dealers in India obtain new supplies annually, and always consider the drug worthless after being kept three years." He also states that "an alkaloid is present in nearly all the fresh samples of ganja: it occurs only in traces in older specimens, and is altogether absent in extracts that have been kept for some years." Whether we have evidence for the belief that the active principle is a volatile alkaloid such as that isolated by Siebold and Bradbury (*Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1881, page 453) is doubtful, but there seem to be good reasons for coming to the conclusion that the active principle is volatile in character. If that be conceded, it appears to follow that the presence of a normal percentage of resin is by no means a guarantee of therapeutic activity. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Merson has determined if his resins or dry extracts are in any case physiologically active. I ask this question, because it is a fact that while the dose of a reliable extract of Indian hemp is ⅛ gr. to 1 gr., it requires, in order to produce the typical effect, as much as 8 gr. to 16 gr. of so-called cannabine tannate, 1½ gr. to 4 gr. of so-called cannabine alkaloid, and 1 gr. to 2 gr. of cannabinon. It would be interesting to know how the resins compare in this respect. According to Hooper, "the resin contains the active principle," and I venture to think that he would not have used this phraseology if he intended us to believe that the resin is the active principle. The pharmacology and chemistry of cannabis indica are involved in so much obscurity that gravimetric tests are worthless, and absolute reliance can only be placed on a physiological test. A very large proportion—probably one-half—of the cannabis placed on the market is, when tested in this way, found to

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be physiologically inert, or so weak as to be worthless, and yet this cannabis will doubtless show a normal percentage of resin. What becomes of all this inert drug? If it is manufactured into extract, it is easy to understand why so little reliance can be placed on the preparations of Indian hemp.

Dr. Gordon Sharp's opinion as to the stability of tincture of digitalis is, in my experience, quite correct. If the tincture is made from sound leaves, there is no reason why, with ordinary care, it should deteriorate. Dr. Gordon Sharp admits, apparently, that "our present knowledge of the chemistry and pharmacology of digitalis" is not satisfactory, but it is not clear why on that account he does not "attach any great importance to physiological tests." One would have expected a conclusion the very opposite, especially when we know that the physiological action of digitalis is more marked than that of almost any other drug. If we find that one parcel of leaves gives the characteristic physiological effect, and another fails to do so, there can be only one explanation of the facts. Dr. Sharp's proposed tests are ingenious, but inconclusive, since neither of them proves either the presence or the absence of digitoxin, while anyone having experience of Fehling estimations would hesitate before committing himself to a quantitative figure by means of the second test. Besides, in view of the fact that samples of crystallised digitalin, of the same brand, have been found to vary in physiological activity as one is to four, there is not much comfort in knowing that an indefinite quantity of some glucosidal body is present in any given sample of leaves. Yours, &c.,

Glasgow, March 22. THOMAS MABEN.

Estimation of Fat in Milk.

SIR,—An obvious error occurs in the report of my "Note on the Estimation of Fat in Milk" in your issue of to-day—an error for which I am responsible, and which I shall be glad if you will correct. For "100 c.c. of milk" read "10 c.c." Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, March 15. GEO. E. PERRY.

More Spade-work.

"I am informed," writes a far from ordinary correspondent, "that a distinguished member of the Upper House has in contemplation the introduction of a measure to make vaccination with Imperial matter compulsory. He has been taking lessons in the art of inoculation, and I send you a sketch which a Lobby artist made on the spot. I send you



the information for what it is worth." This must not be taken as a precedent. If all our subscribers were to foist their political views upon us in this taking fashion, we should be in perpetual hot water.

Volunteer Compounders.

SIR,—In reference to "Late Compounder R.A.M.C.'s" letter in your issue of March 15, permit me to say that if he had taken my advice as published in *C. & D.* at beginning of the present war he would not have been treated as he has been. I detailed my experience of the War Office and how I volunteered as compounder on condition that I obtained a commission, as I considered that I was as much entitled to the latter as the average doctor; but as the War Office obtained their compounders—good, bad and middling—in the same way as they obtained their private soldiers—by enlistment—I do not think, under the circumstances, "Late Compounder R.A.M.C." has any right at all to murmur at the treatment he received. Patriotism is all very well in its way, but what is sauce for the medical and surgical goose should also be sauce for the pharmaceutical gander; and if the War Office again want qualified men to do their compounding, I hope "Late Compounder R.A.M.C." and other patriotic enthusiasts will give them a wide berth.

Yours truly,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (179/50.)

English Assistants in Paris.

SIR,—The disappointing experiences of several of my comrades who are English assistants in the so-called English pharmacies in Paris has induced me to send you a few facts that should interest those who are anxious to obtain positions in that city. Forewarned is forearmed, and it is well to know the real state of affairs before throwing up a good situation in England for one that seems equally good, or even better, in Paris, with the object of learning French pharmacy and the language. The latter objects are frequently frustrated, as in the English pharmacies nothing but English is spoken and there is little foreign pharmacy practised. First, as to salary: one commences usually with 250f. a month outdoors (a little under 10*l*); but, as the cost of living is considerably higher than in England, it is hardly equal to 8*l*. Living at Cannes and Nice is less expensive. Again, living in hotels and dining at restaurants have none of the comforts to be found in English "digs.," and as *déjeuner* (or lunch) cannot be had in the restaurants until 11 A.M., or can only be had before that by paying double or treble the price in the smaller shops (such as the creameries), it is necessary to arrange that the meal-time allowed does not come before that hour. It must also be remembered that (especially in French pharmacies where "English" business is carried on as a side-line) Sunday is counted a working-day, so that "a half-day once a week" may mean Sunday afternoon. Assistants should also make arrangements for holidays, otherwise none are provided (except at assistant's expense), as well as for such public holidays as Easter, Christmas, or the corresponding ones in France (*Paques*, *Mi-Carême*, *Mardi Gras*, &c.). Arrangements should likewise be made to obviate the assistant doing more than his own share of night-duty without recompense, for it often happens that a fellow-assistant falling ill, or a new assistant not knowing the language or the shop, the one who is left finds himself saddled with all the night-work with no extra remuneration; and, as the sleeping-accommodation is abominable in nearly all French pharmacies, one gets very little rest. I hope these hints will prove of service to those looking for situations as assistants in Paris.

Yours truly,

QUITE ENOUGH. (183/8.)

Dispensing Notes.

Excipient Wanted.

Ferri arseniatis	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
Alumini chloridi	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Ext. nucis vom.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

Ft. pil. j. Mitte xxxvj.

A medical practitioner submits the above to our readers for solution. The pills deliquesce.

Student (186/68) also sends the following:—

Ext. belladonnæ	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Alumini chloridi	...	...	...	gr. iv.

Ft. pil.

We have suggested kaolin-ointment as an excipient, but would like dispensers to experiment. Aluminium chloride is being used with success in the treatment of locomotor ataxy, and more will yet be heard of it.

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Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

179/45. *Eau de Cologne.*—You may call a medicine blood-beans, if you like, and you will infringe no one's rights so long as you do not produce a colourable imitation of his goods.

179/28. *H. H.*—Your informant is wrong. The headache-powder, being an entire drug, is not liable to medicine-stamp duty. Reference to our DIARY settles such questions as this.

174/2. *Forma.*—Of your labels the following are liable:—Teething-powders, soothing-cordial, indigestion-mixture, quinine-and-pennyroyal mixture, cough-balsam, purifying mixture, tonic elixir (on account of the handbill, but submit the label to Somerset House). The handbill in which your celebrated mixtures are advertised makes them all liable.

174/51. *Venturesome.*—Eight ounces of rectified spirit may be sold at a time for medical or scientific purposes.

180/64. *Vix.*—As a Minor man you may use the letters L.P.S. after your name.

180/13. *Infans.*—Your cooling and fever powder is liable to duty because it is "guaranteed not only the best but the safest powder in the world." The wording on the wrapper makes the soothing-syrup and headache and neuralgia preparations also liable.

181/2. *North.*—(1) The non-liable wording on a label may be exactly repeated as a handbill or poster without involving liability. (2) The quinine-and-iron tonic label is one which has been considered to be not liable.

180/48. *Optics.*—(1) If your headache and neuralgia powders are a mixture, and not an entire drug, the words "if necessary," in the phrase "repeat in twenty minutes if necessary," make them liable to duty. (2) For the manufacture of orange-wine a "maker of sweets" licence is necessary. It costs 5*l.* 5*s.* a year. Refer to your local Inland Revenue supervisor for particulars as to application.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

156/4. *A. R.*—Clear Ginger-beer is made by the use of a soluble essence. If ginger-beer is brewed it is always more or less cloudy.

166/11. *Texlo.*—(1) Almond paste for the hands:—

Blanched almonds	1½ lb.
Rice-powder	4 oz.
Orris-powder	6 oz.
Spermaceti	½ oz.
Oil of almonds	2 oz.
White soft soap	2 oz.
Essential oil of almonds	1 dr.
Oil of bergamot	3 dr.
Otto of rose	½ dr.

Beat the almonds to a paste, add the spermaceti, oil of almonds and soap previously melted, then the powders and perfumes. The mass to be beaten till quite smooth, and the consistency adjusted by adding more powders or glycerin.

(2) Ammonium chloride alone is not much use as an addition to a freckle-lotion. (3) The address of Kelly's Directories (Limited) is 182 High Holborn, W.C. (4) Try the Kitson Lighting Syndicate, 1 Victoria Embankment, E.C., for gasoline-lighting system.

156/13. *W. A. S.*—Wine of Cod-liver Oil is prepared by dissolving "morrhuol" 6 oz. in 1 gallon of sherry. Chapoteaut, who discovered this so-called active principle of cod-liver oil, prepared it by treating the oil at a low temperature with 5 per-cent. aqueous solution of sodium carbonate, then shaking it with alcohol (90-per-cent.). The alcoholic solution, separated and evaporated, leaves "morrhuol," of which 0·02 gramme is equal to 5 grammes of oil. (See also *C. & D.*, December 9, 1899, page 962.)

153/4. *Delob.*—Spirit of Ammonia when last official in the P.L., 1836, was made by distilling a mixture of ammonium chloride, potassium carbonate, and spirit, and was an alcoholic solution of ammonia. The term is now applied to liq. ammoniæ B.P.

159/19. *Rusa.*—Horse-powders.—These do not contain arsenic, but are composed as follows:—

Ferri sulph. exsic.	j.
Pulv. nucis vom.	gr. xxx.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ	ʒiij.

Ft. pulv. pro dosis.

172/21. *Graph.*—The only way of Mending Indiarubber Water-bottles is to patch with a piece of macintosh sheeting using rubber solution as the cement. The place where the patch is to be applied must be first cleaned with fine sand-paper after the manner of mending cycle-tyres.

172/52. *E. R. B.* finds there is a demand from lady customers who have used hydrogen peroxide for some years for something to restore the "rich auburn colour" when grey hairs begin to appear. Potassium permanganate does not answer very well. Perhaps some of our readers with experience in such matters can suggest something better.

168/42. *W. P.*—Nursing as a Profession for Girls.—The information you require is given in "The Nursing Profession: How and where to Train," 2*s.* (Scientific Press).

170/68. *J. M. N.*—To Bleach Feathers yellowed by age immerse them in a warm solution of peroxide of hydrogen.

159/5. *W. B. H.*—Black-line Ferric Process.—The sepia-tones of the paper you prepare could probably be changed to black by a bath of gallic acid. It may require a small proportion of ferric chloride to be used in the sensitising solution. Try a few experiments on these lines.

162/12. *Gas-burner.*—(1) As the burner used with an incandescent mantle is on the Bunsen principle, it burns less gas than the ordinary burner. It is necessary, however, to frequently renew the mantles if the maximum light is desired from a Welsbach mantle. (2) Mica lamp-chimneys are best cleaned with spirit.

163/69. *J. B. C.*—Books on Bacteriology.—Crookshank (E. M.) 'Text-book of Bacteriology," 21*s.*, and Curtis's "Essentials of Bacteriology." Read also the "Bacteriological Notes," by Dr. W. H. Martindale, in the *C. & D.*, March 30, 1901, page 511.

166/17. *Porcelain* (Shanghai).—There is no book published on the manufacture of malt-extract.

180/73. *D. & A.* (Milan).—The medicinal properties of *Hepatica triloba* (liverwort) are demulcent and astringent. It was formerly thought to possess diuretic properties, but is now valued on account of its mild mucilaginous astringency. The infusion is taken *ad libitum* in fevers, bleeding from the lungs, and coughs.

164/35. *R. S. G.*—(1) Pile ointment for collapsible-tube packing:—

Ext. hamamelidis liq.	ʒj.
Liq. hamamelidis	ʒj.
Adipis lanæ	ʒvj.
Ung. camphoræ	ʒiij.

M.

(2) The exact process of using liq. antim. chlor. for blueing gun-barrels is a trade secret.

178/13. *F. C.*—Powders to Make a Lotion for horses' swollen legs.—The three packets of powder which are added to 1 gal. of water to form a lotion consist of (1) alum, (2) lead acetate, (3) zinc sulphate. In each case the chemical is mixed with colouring-matter which responded to the tests for terra rosa.

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174/8. *Tabules.*—The hire of a bed-pan for a month would be from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d*, depending on the value of the article. Urinals, being less expensive, would be charged a minimum of 1*s.*

164/10. *Specific.*—Neuralgia mixture like your specimen:—

Tr. gelsemii	...	...	...	℥j.
Exalgin.	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Tr. perrionis	...	...	...	℥ij.
Pulv. tragac. co.	...	...	...	gr. x.
Syrupi	...	...	...	℥iss.
Ol. sassafras	...	...	...	♏iv.
Alcohol.	...	...	...	℥iij.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	℥iij.

Dose for an adult: One tablespoonful.

173/51. *W. & R. H.*—Your inquiry for recipes for "pastes and colours" is too laconic. Do you refer to the manufacture of lozenges or paints?

177/35. *V. C.*—The "aniline crystals" used for colouring white flowers are ordinary aniline dyes.

179/10. *Inquirer.*—There is no drug-mill obtainable at the price you mention. Probably a coffee-mill would meet your wants.

177/38. *W.*—Veterinary Embrocation.—This we find from analysis to be composed substantially as follows:—

Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	℥j.
Liq. ammoniæ	...	...	...	℥ij.
Ol. origani	...	...	...	℥ij.
Gum. guaiaci	...	...	...	℥ij.
Alcohol.	...	...	...	℥iij.

M.

The play of colours is due to the action of the ammonia on the guaiacum.

177/45. *Diabetic.*—The "food" for making diabetic bread is gluten prepared from wheaten flour. There are two ways of making it—one, the "sour" process, in which the starch granules are freed by a process of fermentation, and another which consists in treating the material with dilute solution of caustic soda—but these cannot be profitably carried out on a small scale.

173/18. *London.*—Condition-powder for Horses as your sample:—

Pulv. potass. nitr.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Pulv. resin.	...	...	...	℥j.
Pulv. santali rub.	...	...	...	℥j.
Pulv. fenugræc.	...	...	...	℥j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Pulv. lini placent.	...	...	...	℥v.

The dose of the mixed powder is a tablespoonful.

176/54. *F. S. H.*—You must give some information about the "lotion" before we undertake to examine it.

173/62. *A. M.*—Boot-polishing Paste.—The basis of this is ceresine 2 parts, turpentine 3 to 4 parts. The black colour is due to ivory-black and aniline black.

165/38(*Velox*) and 176/55(*Polish*).—Metal-polishing Paste. The difficulty in matching your samples of metal-polish is to get the same basis, which is a natural product. The following represents the general composition of such polishes:—

Soft paraffin	...	...	...	℥ij.
Crude oleic acid	...	...	...	℥iv.
Kieselguhr or precipitated silica	...			℥viij.

Mix.

A mixture of paraffin-wax and heavy paraffin oil is sometimes employed in place of the first ingredient.

180/35. *Druncree.*—We do not know of any process of rendering paraffin-wax transparent.

177/69. *Mac.*—Spermaceti ointment is not a good basis for hydrarg. oxid. flav., as the latter is more easily reduced in presence of fatty acids than when mixed with petroleum jelly. If the oxide is triturated well with liquid paraffin instead of olive oil, it keeps the colour better.

173/58 *Rusticus.*—The electro-magnetic machine needs recharging.

180/53. *Senna.*—Ess. Sennæ Dulc.—See *C. & D.*, March 9, 1901, page 422.

179/2. *Viola.*—If a man holding a Minor certificate wants to become an engineer, he should start by working for about two years in a mechanic's shop, incidentally taking out a few evening-classes at some technical college. Electrical engineering is overdone at present, and is likely to be for some time.

168/45. *Horehound.*—(1) The dose of balsam of horehound ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 449) for children of 14 is 20 to 30 drops. It is not a suitable mixture for infants. (2) Cheap Harness oil is made by mixing 2 oz. of bone-black with a pint of linseed oil. (3) Drop-black is a variety of lamp-black. (4) The Dropsy-pills contain colocynth and rhubarb, but it is not possible to accurately analyse them.

173/24. *H. W. S.*—Some applications used for "nourishing and enlarging the female breast" are made with a basis of lanolin, others glycerin. The formula for toilet-lanolin given in the *C. & D.*, February 22, page 320, represents the kind of thing to compound, but needs selling under a fancy name.

92/30. *J. A. R. B.*—The composition of Higgins's mountant was explained in the *C. & D.*, February 23, page 338, where abstracts of the several patents under which it is prepared were given. THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902 contains two representative formulæ for mountants.

174/67. *Plumbago.*—Stove-polish.—Turpentine is used for mixing with blacklead to make a stove-polish, but you will find three modern formulæ in the *C. & D.*, January 11, page 68.

167/8. *S. L. R.*—Disinfecting-fluid to turn milky with water.—The following is a better formula than the one given January 18, page 95, the soap formed enabling more cresols and phenols to be worked in: Boil together 1 gal. crude carbolic acid (or coal-tar oil if cheapness is required), palm oil 1 lb., soda-ash 3 lbs., and water 2 gals., for two hours, replacing water so as to maintain a volume of at least 2½ gals. Set aside for several days, and decant the clear brown syrupy fluid. Further hints on this subject may be gleaned from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," pages 347 to 349.

168/23. *Boncs.*—Instruction in Radiography is given by the suppliers of the apparatus (H. W. Cox, Limited, Reynolds & Branson, Watson & Sons, and A. W. Isenthal). Purchasers of apparatus are instructed free.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

186/71. Maker of "Herno" brand of trusses.

185/63. Makers or agents for Lyroll's sheep-drench.

ELLEN KENWARD, of Much Birch, Ross, Herefordshire, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to poison her daughter with phosphorus.

SEVERAL M.P.s have brought in a Bill to make provision for an additional Bank Holiday, to be called "Empire Day," in commemoration of her late Majesty's reign. The Saturday preceding the first Monday in August has been chosen as an appropriate day, so as to give a clear holiday between the Friday preceding the first Monday in August and the following Tuesday. Mr. D. A. Thomas has, however, "blocked" the Bill by a sarcastic motion to the effect that, recognising the great and growing disposition of large masses of the people for larger opportunities of leisure in order to mark their sense of the magnitude of the British Empire, and the impossibility of their doing so adequately upon a single day, the House should decline to deal with the important question of further public holidays in a piecemeal fashion.

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At the Counter.

Two Blackheath Recipes, sent to us by Mr. Wm. S Fulleylove, are too good to spoil by comment:—

1*d.* opperdoldock
1*d.* oile riggani
1*d.* kamferated oile
1*d.* armoniam

And will you please to put a corke because mother says we mussent drink it.

1*d.* of Oyan
1*d.* of Finigy
1*d.* of Ground Aniseed
1*d.* of Block Brimston

Pleas Put seperate.

Varieties of Ipecacuanha.—The following are some of the recent variations received in the popular orthography of this useful domestic remedy:—"Iipquanee," "ekyoupeckyouana," "impecunia," "epicaquany."

Miscellaneous "Posers."—The following require a little thinking out: "Phinegig," "tincty of aradin," "oile of gumerter," "pogroc, sup of popies, on delive for caught," "rush and tallows," "one penth of buf colen to pot in whitin to do a woll," "carstra," "cascrie," and "amalgated potash."

Variations, More or Less Familiar.—These are ingenious, but easily recognisable: "Canverated," otherwise "cafateomerite oil"; "okey-pokey," likewise "tripicia"; "bitter Holloways," also "bitteralerwase"; "spipity," or "sipity"; "barx," "queenen tonicked," "sweet manrer." Our old flame Miss "Sulpher McNeisia" is still to the fore, while "consecrated decoction of aloes" has been inquired for.

From Manxland.—A subscriber in the Isle of Man sends some curiosities. For instances: "Vigner," "sulvita," "coruk eulher," "kianpods," and "cremata." The following is interesting as showing the abnormal ages reached in the island: "4 worm Powders 1 20 years 1 for 30 2 for 40."

From Tyneside.—This locality is usually productive of something piquant in counter requests. Two varieties of guaiacum wanted were "gu acum" and "guckrum," respectively. A Hull man desired "chronic cether," while a Newcastle sufferer wanted "tinker ben oil, mair oil, actifort'—a mysterious mixture, whose composition we confess to being unable to solve. Another North Country man wanted "ointment for ringworm for a worm"—evidently a case of misplacement of words.

The following request, sent us by a Whitby Bay pharmacist, illustrates a Northumbrian's idea of high-class pharmacy:—

Aw want sum oh them things for ha hawfu heedake. Aw de no ken what ye call them exactly but its Fanny sumthink, just like twa soup plates klagged togither, ah get em in the Toon 1*d.* each.

Two Puzzlers.—The following are beyond us: "Please give him something to cure eirgelia in the head." Unless "eirgelia" is neuralgia in a totally new disguise, we give it up. The second is, "1 bottle fanen Arr spls drops." The recipient of this order sent Fenning's rheumatic and erysipelas drops, and doubtless he was right.

Aged Scotchman to English apprentice newly arrived: "I say, my mon, can you gie me onything for the pap o' ma hass? Its doon; and when ye're aboot it a'll tak' a penny's-worth o' caddis, and a boax of hog's laud." Collapse of E. A., who upon his recovery after a long convalescence learns that "pap o' the hass" = uvula, "caddis" = lint, and "hog's-laud" or "swine's-seam" = lard.

Royal Institution.—The lecture arrangements after Easter will include three lectures on "The Oxygen Group of Elements," by Professor Dewar. The Friday evening meetings will commence on April 11, when Professor Dewar will deliver a discourse on "Problems of the Atmosphere." Succeeding Friday evening discourses will be delivered by Sir John H. A. Macdonald, Dr. J. Mackenzie Davidson, Sir Robert Ball, Sir Benjamin Baker, Professor A. E. Tutton, and others.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: March 26.

Business has slackened down this week in view of the holidays, and there is little new to report. The chief alteration has been a substantial advance in glycerin, and should there be a speedy termination of the war in South Africa a further advance may be looked for. Cod-liver oil continues its upward movement, but no appreciable amount of buying has yet taken place. Quinine has ruled quiet, and no activity is expected until after the cinchona-sales at Amsterdam next week, when only a moderate quantity will be offered. Most of the cheap lots of Cartagena ipecacuanha have been bought for United States account, and of cannabis indica a fair quantity has changed hands at unaltered rates Gamboge has advanced as expected, and senega is very firm. In chemicals, sulphate of ammonia has advanced owing to short supplies. Sulphate of copper is lower, and both arsenic and borax are on the easy side. The following are the principal alterations of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Cloves (Zan)	Oil, castor	Copper sulphate
Condurango			Pepper (white)
Glycerin			
Oil, cod-liver			
Pepper (black)			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 20 to 25, inclusive:—Aniseed (Russ.), 31; areca, 10; argol (@ Venice), 204; balsam copaiba (@ Maranham), 11; benzoin (@ Singapore) 146, (@ Penang) 36; birdlime (Jap.) 73, and 44 *in tr.*; buchu, 52; cantharides (Russ.), 10; castor oil (@ Italy), 15; chillies (Jap.), 400; citrate of lime (@ Messina) 473, (@ Palermo) 21; citric acid (@ Messina), 14; cod-liver oil (@ Tromsoe) 50, (@ Aalesund) 110, (@ Bergen) 325, (@ Hamburg) 10; dragon's-blood, 14; drugs (@ Monte Video) 19, (@ Rio) 35; essential oils (@ Messina) 545, (@ Palermo) 40; ginger (Jap.) 334, (China) 1,656; gum, unenumerated (@ Mollendo), 93; gum arabic (@ Alexandretta), 30 cs.; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 50; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 20; nux vomica (@ Cochin) 800, (@ Calicut) 800, (@ Tellicherry) 200, (@ Mangalore) 933; opium (@ Colombo) 24, (@ Hong Kong) 20, (@ Constantinople) 8; poppyheads (@ Antwerp), 4; potashes (@ Portland), 26; quicksilver (Ital.), 500; sandalwood (E.I.), 800 packages; senna (@ Suez), 25 *in tr.*; shellac, 933; squills (@ Messina), 13; sulphur (@ Catania) 1,100 bags and 66 barrels 500 tons, (@ Girgenti) 400 tons; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 97, (@ Spain) 10; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 10; wax, bees' (E.I.) 23, (Mor.) 31; wax, ceresin (@ Amsterdam) 30, (@ Stettin) 35; wax, Japanese, 20; wine-lees (@ Palermo) 1,161 bags, (@ Messina) 125, (@ Catania) 214.

Aloes.—A few cases of the Socotrine offered last week have since been sold at 75*s.* per cwt. for good pale but soft hepatic in tin-lined cases.

Benzoin.—The arrivals this week include 66 cases and 80 cases from Singapore per ss. *Stentor* and *Shanghai* respectively, and 36 cases from Penang.

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CARDAMOMS.—The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to March 3 were:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
Lbs. ...	121,458	74,656	106,318	95,827

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held on April 3 will consist of 6,401 bales and 379 cases, weighing 620,158 kilos., and containing 30,294 kilos. quinine sulphate, or an average for the manufacturing bark of 5·39 per cent., against 5·27 per cent. for February, and an average of 5·45 per cent. for the ten auctions of 1901.

COCAINE is very firm but unchanged at makers' quotation of 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz. The stocks of crude at Hamburg and the factories continue to be well held, and makers have paid full to dearer prices.

CONDURANGO is dearer at 75*s* per cwt., c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is lower, at from 18*l.* 15*s.* to 19*s.* 10*s.* per ton. spot, according to brand.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *ss. Stentor* and *Shanghai* have brought 9 and 5 cases respectively from Singapore.

GALLS.—Chinese are quiet with sellers at 51*s.* per cwt. near at hand, and 50*s.*, c.i.f., April-May shipment. For Persian, 62*s.* 6*d.* spot is asked.

GAMBOGE.—For good pipe 16*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. is now quoted.

GLYCERIN.—Crude glycerin having advanced several times of late, the refined article has also advanced, and in ½-ton lots is now quoted 68*s.* per cwt. up to 72*s.* for double-distilled English, sp. gr. 1·260. A further advance is expected owing to the trend of events in South Africa.

LIME-JUICE.—The paragraph which appeared in our market report last week in reference to a parcel of lime-juice described as "unracked Montserrat," ought to have read "two casks, *ex* Montserrat."

MENTHOL.—Quiet. A little is offered at 13*s* per lb., but for Kobayashi in case lots 13*s.* 6*d.*, spot, is asked.

OIL, CASTOR.—Small sales of Calcutta seconds have been made at 3*d.* per lb. Medicinal French is easier, being quoted 31*s.* 10*s.* per ton, and first-pressings 29*l.*, in barrels, ex wharf. Belgian is also easier at 26*l.* for first-pressings, ex wharf.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 22 that the reports from the fishing districts this week are very unsatisfactory, partly owing to bad weather and to the decreasing quantities of cod on the fishing-grounds. As usual, the livers are growing poorer as the season advances. The market is very firm, and best non-congealing medicinal oil cannot be obtained under 90*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, and in some instances holders are asking higher than this. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 2,189 barrels, against 2 669 barrels at the same time last year. In London prices have advanced in sympathy with Norway, but as yet there has been no general buying. From 96*s.* to 105*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., is quoted, according to brand.

OIL, LAVENDER.—Holders are now asking higher rates for best Mitcham oil, and 26*s.* per lb. is the price of one dealer.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Business has been done privately at 6*d.* per oz., spot.

OIL, OLIVE.—The olive-crop of Andalusia is unusually good this year (says American Consul Ridgely, of Malaga), and the output of oil in consequence will reach large figures, about 3,500,000 arrobas (87,500,000 lbs.), or some 37 per cent. more than in 1899, 1900, or 1901. The opening prices for Andalusian oil this season were from 8 to 9 pesetas per arroba of 11½ kilos. (25.3 lbs.); but, owing to the very short crop in Italy, these prices have slightly increased, being to-day from 10 to 10⅛ pesetas per arroba. These prices are 30 per cent. under those of last year, when there was a very small crop. Italian oil exporters, in order to supply their customers in the United States and elsewhere, have found it necessary to come to this market for oil, and some of them are even exporting direct from here to New York. Malaga is sending her olive oil this year principally to Italy, Russia, France, Germany, England, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and the United States. The oil now being pressed is of an excellent quality, both in colour and taste, and much superior to the product of the three previous years.

OIL, SPEARMINT.—HGH brand is quoted 7*s.* 6*d* per lb. spot.

OPIUM.—There is practically no business this week, and all descriptions are unchanged.

SMYRNA, March 14.—The sales this week amount to 12 cases of Yerli talequale, and 4 cases selected Karrahissar talequale, at the equivalent of 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b. The principal holders here are rather indifferent as to selling at recent rates, as the weather has turned colder again. This slightly firmer tone is not expected to last long, as it is quite anticipated that weak holders will shortly be in need of money. The arrivals to date amount to 3,149 cases, against 3,956 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—The recent severe cold has passed away, and the country is once again enjoying spring-like weather. So far as we can gather some little damage was caused by frost, but nothing of any importance. The market is steady, and same applies to Smyrna, where United States buyers continue to operate. The week's sales amount to 3 cases "druggists'," at 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

ORRIS.—Values remain very low, Florentine offering at from 22*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality. In another direction a sale is reported at 22*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., for sorts. According to importers the crop will be considerably less this year, as the recent low prices do not of course pay cultivators.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Reports emanating from two sources have been received in London this week stating that the recent frosts in Bulgaria have caused some injury to the growing rose-trees, but it is not expected to be irreparable. One London agent quotes finest pure at 18*s.* to 19*s.* per T. oz., according to quantity.

QUININE.—Practically no business is reported this week from second-hands, but prices are firm and show no change, German sulphate on the spot being quoted 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz. Howards' quotation remains unchanged, but Whiffen's was advanced ¼*d.* last week in conjunction with German. Quinine salts have also been advanced.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is very slow of sale at 20*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* are quoted 21*s.* per cwt. Turkish *Canary* is steady at 37*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Morocco *Coriander* maintains its value at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Cumin* is firm at 26*s.* per cwt. for Morocco, and 31*s.* for Malta. *Fenugreek* is slow at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco. Fine *Linseed* is selling at 56*s.* per quarter for Dutch.

SPICES.—*Pepper* is dearer for Singapore black, owing to firmer advices from abroad. The spot quotation has been raised to 5 13/16*d.* per lb., and the same price is asked for March-May shipment. On the other hand, white is rather lower; business has been done at 9 5/16*d.* per lb. for Penang to arrive. The quotations on the spot are 9¼*d.* for Penang and 9¾*d.* for Singapore. *Zanzibar Cloves* are firmer at 3 1/16*d.* per lb. for March-May delivery, and 3 13/16*d.* for June-August.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market remains practically unchanged from that mentioned in recent reports, and this applies both as regards the volume of business passing and general ruling quotations. At all the main centres the feeling is much the same, whilst a steady but rather quiet demand is being experienced. Contract deliveries are for the most part being well taken up, and manufacturers' stocks are not allowed to become very heavy.

ALKALI-PRODUCE. — Bleaching-powder and caustic soda still keep on the quiet side. Other products of this branch remain unchanged in demand and value.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, with good demand and somewhat short supply, steadily maintains a very firm tone, and ruling quotations are now higher than last given. Beckton, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; April-June delivery, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; London, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 15*s.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 985 tons.

GREEN COPPERAS shows no decline in demand, and the firm tone ruling for some time past is easily and steadily maintained. Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, in bulk, free on rails.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Rather quieter at 60*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b.

RECOVERED SULPHUR keeps in brisk request, and late higher figures are steadily maintained, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in bags, free on rails.

SATIN WHITE.—In fair consumptive demand at 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks.

SATINITE.—In brisk request at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Liverpool.

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Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, March 25.

Castor Oil.—The quay has been cleared of recent arrivals of good seconds Calcutta, and 2⅛*d.* per lb. is nominally the price, though some holders are talking of 3*d.* in store. First-pressure French is featureless at 2⅞*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and the business passing is limited. Second-pressure French is held for 2⅜*d.*, though probably a trifle less might be taken.

Calabar beans.—A further small arrival of 5 bags has been sold at 1*s.* 1¾*d.* per lb.

Quillaia.—Further important sales have been made during the week, and holders are very firm indeed at 12*l.* 15*s.* to 13*l.* per ton.

Beeswax.—Sales are reported of Chilian mixed grey to yellow at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Four cases Peruvian fine pale to grey sold at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

African Ginger.—Transactions of considerable importance are reported at 30*l.* per ton for arrival in transit, but the spot price for good root ranges from 31*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt.

Fenugreek-seed.—Ten tons of Mogadore description have been sold at 7*l.* per ton.

Gum Acacia.—The market for this article is sagging, but holders show little disposition to meet buyers, and consequently the proportion of business is considerably restricted.

Arsenic.—White powdered is held for 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

Linseed Oil is firmly held at 31*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt. for Liverpool makes.

Canary-seed.—Only a small business is passing in this article at 32*s.* to 33*s.* per quarter.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 24.

Our drug-market is rather quiet at present, and shows only little business.

Condurango is in the hands of a combination, which is endeavouring to advance prices, but second-hand still sells below first-hands—viz., 135m. per 100 kilos.

Cevadilla-seed is also monopolised in the same way, and held at 100m. per 100 kilos., second-hands quoting 95m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor (Refined) shows the same unsettled position as last week, the refiners' prices being still unchanged; while second-hand holders will accept a few marks less.

Japanese Wax is firmer from abroad, while spot is quoted 69m. per 100 kilos.

Lycopodium shows a very firm position at 460m. per 100 kilos.

Menthol is also firm; spot is quoted 29½m. to 30m. per kilo., and is little offered, stocks being small.

Quinine is very firm; the makers raised their prices to 41m. per kilo. last week.

Cod-liver Oil is very firm and dearer; old crop is quoted 88m., and new 90m. per barrel for non-congealing oil.

Star-anise Oil is firmer at 10½m. per kilo.

Japanese Peppermint Oil is also firmer at 8½m. per kilo.

Japanese Drug Market.

Yokohama, February 21.

The declaration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance goes a long way to secure peace in the Orient during the next five years, and there is every sign of a general trade recovery. So far as our trade is concerned, prices seem to have reached to bottom, and some articles are now beginning to advance.

In export stuffs, dry ginger is a trifle lower on account of free arrivals from the producing-districts; transactions are now made at the range of 12 yen to 11½ yen per picul. Since the appearance of new crop in the market, some 5,000 piculs have been exported to Europe, and 2,000 piculs to India, U.S.A., and Australia, India taking lion's share in this case. The new crop is said to have reached 25,000 piculs, and if the demand from Europe and elsewhere be reduced, the quotation may naturally go lower; holders intend to sell as much as possible in anticipation of lower prices. Menthol crystals remain firm at 8 yen to 7.80 yen per catty, with buyers at 7.65 yen per catty; holders are not anxious sellers at present. The stock is estimated at some 30,000 lbs. altogether. As there was a considerable difference in price between peppermint oil and menthol, the bulk of the former has been bought up by export firms at the range of 1.90 yen to 2.15 yen per catty, and 40-per-cent. at 4.50 yen per catty. There are now no available stocks. Some export houses have bought for speculative account, and it is said that they still hold at least 12,000 to 15,000 catties unexported. The nominal quotations are 2.50 yen for demenholised, and 4.65 yen per catty for 40 per-cent. oil. The new harvest will not come to market until October or November, so that in the event of continued demand from abroad prices may still be higher. Last year demand was very brisk for menthol, and the bulk of oil remained unsold; consequently holders, anticipating the same result this year, have tried very hard to dispose of the oil and caused the present state of things. Refined camphor is weak at 97 sen per lb. for 1-oz. and ½-oz. tablets. Copper sulphate can be had at 14 yen per picul. Soda crystals are quoted 1.60 yen per 100 lbs.; bleaching-powder is wanted at 5.50 yen per case of 100 lbs. for 100 case lots; the export to China seems to have increased of late. Iodides are higher; this seems to be due to the dearer prices for raw material and brisk demand. The present quotations are 3.40 yen to 3.50 yen for potassium iodide; 5.40 yen to 5.50 yen for iodoform; and 4.80 yen to 4.90 yen per lb. for resublimed iodine. Japanese hyd. bichlor. can be had at 1.40 yen per lb. for P.J. quality.

In import articles, tartaric acid is lower at 58 sen per lb., with small demand. Citric acid is also weak at 65 sen. Carbolic-acid crystals (31° to 35° C.) are low in price, and 33 to 34 sen per lb. will buy. Bismuth subnitrate can be had at 2.55 yen to 2.60 yen per lb., according to holders. Cocaine has declined owing to lower advice, and holders are anxious sellers at 10 yen to 10.25 yen per oz, with no buyers. Caffeine also declined, and at present even 7 yen per lb. will buy. Balsam copaiba is firmer, holders quoting 98 sen to 1 yen per lb. Glycerin is lower now, on account of lack of demand, and 30 sen per lb. is quoted, although it costs 33 sen to import. Ergot can be had at 95 to 97½ sen per lb. though business was done at 90 sen per lb. some time ago. Lycopodium is quiet at 1.30 yen per lb. Ipecacuanha is lower, and holders ask 7 yen per lb. for Rio. Morphine is quiet at 42 yen. Quinine is weak at 86 sen for hydrochloride, and 56 sen for sulphate, without important transactions; Java sulphate can be had at 55 sen per oz. Sulphonal is going down by degrees, and at present 2.90 yen will buy; phenacetin also weak at 2.30 yen per lb. Pot. bromide is a little firmer, and present quotation is 90 to 91 sen per lb., according to quantity. Santonin is dearer at 9.20 yen per lb., in face of light supply. Of carbonate of ammonia practically nothing can be had at present; small sales are being made at 36 sen per lb., about 40 per cent. higher than import cost is, but arrivals are shortly expected. Potash-chlorate crystals are very low in price, and available at 14.25 yen per cwt. for 10-ton lots; this is due to lack of demand and the decline in the export of matches to China and India.

Cablegram.

Hamburg, March 26:—Condurango-root has advanced to 140m. per 100 kilos. Both lycopodium and ergot are firmly held.

Electrolytic Works in Italy.

A company with a capital of about 44,000*l.* has just been formed at Milan for the electrolytic manufacture of caustic soda and of calcium chloride. These two products have up to the present been imported into Italy. The works of the new company will be situated at Varallo, where some 600 horse-power will be obtained from the River Sesia. The company expect, with some 350 working-days of twenty-four hours, to produce some 2,359 tons calcium-chloride solution, and 2,880 tons of caustic-soda solution. The estimate of the income and cost show an annual profit of 14 per cent.

Planting in Zanzibar.

Mr. Theodore Burtt, of the Friends' Industrial Mission, Pemba, Zanzibar, writes to the *Tropical Agriculturist* that free paid labour among the natives on the clove-plantations is becoming more general, and is answering infinitely better than slave labour. So far as he can see, the system of contracting with freed slaves to work three days per week for the Arab or other planter in lieu of rent of such lands a he likes to cultivate on the other four days, is a failure. The clove crop both in Zanzibar and Pemba was a small one last year, but on the above Mission plantation it was one of the best on record.

Cardamoms in Ceylon.

In the course of the annual report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, it is stated that the area under cultivation has been very largely increased during the past two years, both in Ceylon and in India. The exports for the year ending December 31, 1901, show the heaviest on record, being 559,704 lbs., against 537,455 lbs. in 1900. Prices, both in the London and local markets, have fallen considerably in the past year in consequence of the heavy exports. With a still further large increase in acreage, shortly coming into bearing from European estates, and from native gardens recently planted in almost every village in the Kandyan Province, the tendency must be to increase the exports to such an extent that the supply will probably exceed the demand, and the market will likely fall below remunerative prices. In this connection the *Ceylon Observer* is asked in a letter from a northern planting district to put in a strong word of warning about the danger of overproduction of cardamoms from the too rapid extension of clearings. "Wherever you turn new clearings are seen to be in progress—not in one district, but wherever there are trees to fell," says the writer.

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COLONIAL TRADE.

The Colonial issue of "The Chemist and Druggist"
Falls this year on Saturday, April 19.
It will go to the best buyers of druggists' goods
In the Britains beyond the sea.
Besides, it will be specially circulated in Japan:
Japanese trade is worth looking after.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance will influence trade.
The C. & D. is in touch with buyers in Japan.
We have correspondents there who look after our interests.
Business men should make the most of the alliance.
So far as chemicals, drugs and sundries are concerned
The C. & D. of April 19 will be the medium for business.

Summary.

A BUDGET of settlements of Irish drug contracts is printed on p. 518.

SOME pharmaceutical news from the "Potteries" will be found on p. 516.

THE appeal in the "XL-All" insecticide case has been abandoned (p. 535).

MR. LEO ATKINSON replies to "Krayser's" criticism of his views on the Stamp Acts (p 538).

THE BRADFORD VIEWS on dispensing by doctors and prescribing by druggists will be found on p. 523.

AN ORDINARY RETAILER gives some further advice to wholesale houses as to monthly accounts (p. 538).

A FURTHER large number of drug and similar contracts which have been settled are notified on p. 517.

MR. EDWARD BAKER, of Chichester, whose death we reported last week, was a Crimean veteran (p. 550).

WE learn by cable that the Cape Pharmaceutical Society is to support the Martindale memorial (p. 521).

THE PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION has dropped "Poor-law" out of its title, and is otherwise advancing (p. 523).

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE chemists have agreed to do something to further State-aid for pharmaceutical education (p. 527).

THE Society of Chemical Industry is moving to secure the use of duty-free alcohol for manufacturing purposes (p. 535).

MR. G. F. WILSON, F.R.S., the inventor of the process through which Price's glycerin was introduced, died last week (p. 528).

THE PRESENT CONDITION of the dental and medical professions as indicated by the official Registers is the subject of an article on p. 533.

USEFUL HINTS ON DOSAGE, by Dr. J. Gordon Sharp, are epitomised on p. 526. They are especially addressed to young druggists.

SOMERSET HOUSE is appealing against the Brentford Magistrates' decision in the "delightfully-soothing" label case (p. 535 and p. 536).

TWO SONS of Mr. J. T. Holmes, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, were drowned at New Brighton last week (p. 518).

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS have discussed the chemist's duties in regard to the sale of poisons, and their views are worthy of consideration (p. 525).

TORQUAY CHEMISTS want the Pharmaceutical Council to pay more attention to Stamp Act questions and to defend chemists "dropped on" (p. 524)

CARDIFF CHEMISTS do not believe in a compulsory curriculum and they are divided in opinion as to "Bunkum & Co."—their President's title for proprietaries (p. 524).

THE French Senate has agreed to a measure restricting the use of saccharin to therapeutic purposes and its sale to pharmacists. The debate is fully reported on p. 520.

JAMAICA HONEY sells at so low prices that the bee-keepers of the island have sent a representative to England in order to try to make better terms. We discuss the matter on p. 532.

THE HOLIDAYS are reflected in the markets this week, business being tame. Cod-liver oil is dearer again, crude Japanese camphor is lower, cream of tartar is firmer, and shellac is higher (p. 544).

CHRISTMAS ISLAND PHOSPHATE SHARES of the value of 25,000*l.* have been bequeathed by the late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., to found a chair of bacteriology in Edinburgh University (p. 519 and p. 530).

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS are as scarce on the Continent as in Great Britain, and the demand for female assistants is increasing. See the article on women in pharmacy (p. 534), and the *apropos* sketch and rhyme on p. 530.

MR. MARSHAM, the Bow Street Magistrate, has decided that methylated soap-liniment is a domestic remedy and an article of commerce, the sale of which is not an infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (p. 536).

PROFESSOR VAN 'T HOFF, of Berlin, was entertained to dinner by the Council of the Chemical Society last week on the occasion of his delivering the Raoult Memorial lecture. These functions, and the anniversary meeting of the Society, are reported on p. 547, portraits of Professors Reynolds, van t' Hoff, and Raoult being included.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. Thomas Miller, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the Wednesfield School Board.

An elderly man, on April 2, died suddenly from heart-failure in a chemist's shop at Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. John Cadge, chemist and druggist, Diss, has been elected a member of the Diss Board of Guardians.

Mr. Pooley, public analyst for Essex, has undertaken to analyse samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for Urban District Councils at a reduced fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each sample.

A man named Arthur Harrison, described as an apothecary, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Chichester Sessions for obtaining goods and money by false pretences.

The Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence met at the offices, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., last week, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S, being amongst those present.

The addition of 10 per cent. of maize flour to wheaten flour (sold as "Eiffel Tower Self-raising Flour") was considered by the Wolverhampton Magistrates last week to be an offence under the S. F. and D. Acts.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on March 31 Kenneth McDonald (35), described as a chemist (but who is not the "Kenneth McDonald" on the Register of Chemists and Druggists), was remanded on a charge of committing a breach of the peace in Hyde Park.

At the March meeting of the Manchester Dramatic Lodge of Freemasons, held at the Masonic Hall, No. 2,387, Bro. Charles Swinn, P.M., P.P.G.D., pharmaceutical chemist, St. Mary's Pharmacy, Hulme, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the Lodge, of which he was one of the founders.

The office staff of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers (Limited), Bournville, Birmingham, numbering about 120, recently moved into new offices, and the thoughtfulness of the firm for the comfort and convenience of their employés is shown by the provision of a smoke-room to which the employés can repair for a social smoke and chat after dinner.

Fire.

The premises of Messrs. Barnett & Foster (Limited), mineral-water engineers, at Eagle Wharf Road, New North Road, N., were the scene of a serious outbreak of fire on March 29. The flames originated in a workshop at the back of the main building, and soon obtained a good hold. In the course of an hour the fire was overcome, although not before a good deal of damage had been done.

Alterations and Improvements.

The premises of Messrs. Anderson & Virgo, The Foregate, Worcester, are being demolished to effect an important street improvement.

Messrs. Horniblow & Son, The Cathedral Pharmacy, Sidbury Worcester, have had their shop refitted by Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London.

The Kettering Urban Council has purchased the premises of Mr. J. F. Thursfield, chemist, in order to effect an improvement by widening Sheep Street.

Liverpool University.

The proposal for making Liverpool University College into a degree-granting body distinct from Victoria University has reached the practical or money-giving stage. A third of a million is wanted for it, and towards this sum we notice that Sir John Brunner, Bart, has given 25,000*l.*, Mr. William Gossage 5,000*l.*, Mr. E. K. Muspratt 1,000*l*, and Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. 1,000*l.* The Liverpool Chemists' Association is giving 100*l.* The Leeds City Council are agreed that the dissolution of the Victoria University would be detrimental to the interests of university education in the north of England, and have instructed the Finance Committee, if thought desirable, to represent the views of the Corporation to the King in Council.

Birmingham Notes.

In a window of a suburban chemist's shop there is displayed a large poster showing Sandow in various athletic attitudes. This calls forcible attention to the Sandow embrocation.

Medical men, it is interesting to note, are now advertising for married dispensers. Can this mean a beginning of the elimination of the lady dispenser, or are all of this class taking to double harness?

The City Council last week sanctioned, on the Health Committee's recommendation, the appointment of Mr. G. F. Liverseege as public analyst for Birmingham, at a salary of 350*l.*, which is an advance on his previous salary of 80*l* per annum. After much discussion, Dr. Alfred Hill was appointed M.O.H, at a salary of 1,000*l.* a year.

"A Manifest Piece of Patchwork"

Swift's words quoted by a Correspondent in the Potteries district.

Bank Holiday was generally observed by the chemists throughout the Potteries, and even in Newcastle, where a very large annual fair is held on Easter Monday, the rule was not broken.

In the last-named town the chemists, who do a large trade in veterinary medicines, advertise very largely by posters in the repositories and other conspicuous assemblies of cattle and horses, notably Messrs. Turner, Wain, &c.

In the Market Square at the fair was seen an object-lesson in the art of making "cough troch." which certainly amused the crowd, sold the article rapidly, and interested one pharmacist at least. With a saucepan, coke fire in a tripod cauldron, some sugar, and peppermint oil, a dapper little chap produced a 3 lb. batch of medicated rock, poured it out on a marble slab, and while in that condition "pulled" it over a large silver-plated hook such as the plaster-maker adopts, and transformed in five minutes a clear pale-yellowish mass into an opaque pearl-white which, with much "patter," he proceeded to cut up into penn'orths, and distributed with great rapidity amongst the crowd.

The promiscuous recommendation of the use of chemicals for domestic purposes is always attended with danger. On the advice of a friend employed at the gasworks, a Longton publican, Miss Sarah Ann Griffiths, manageress of the White Lion Hotel, Church Street, on Good Friday, was cleaning a copper urn with certain acids; some time afterwards the lady complained of the fumes having got on her stomach, causing pain. Acute inflammation arose, and death ensued on Sunday.

It is not often that the tram-ticket is impressed by the name and wares pertaining to pharmacy, but most of them in one district are used as advertisement media by a photographic chemist and druggist—viz, Mr. Turrell, of Hanley.

Mr. Cornwell has established a small branch chemist's shop in Hope Street, Hanley, and Mr. Young has invaded Wolstanton, a large and much-built suburb of Burslem—the mother of the Potteries.

The large residence formerly owned by the late Mr. Thomas Leicester, chemist, of cough-lozenge fame, situated in Waterloo Road, Burslem, has been converted into a club-house, and the grounds into a bowling-green.

The trade generally in the district is not good, and the pharmacist has much to complain of, but the fillip given to the trade by the Imperial order for half-a-million Coronation mugs has brightened the hopes of our much-worked and little-remunerated brethren of Pottersborough.

The ladies of this district are mostly engaged in the "pots," and having much time at their disposal week-ends, indulge in finery and perfumery. One well-known pharmacist —Mr. Edmund Jones—sells an enormous amount amongst

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them, and from an all-round conversation the industry in soaps and other toilet-requisites is "prodeegious."

An excellent advertisement of the mechanical sort can be seen in a chemist's shop-window in the Square, Tunstall. It consists of a figure, the head part of which is screened by a fan. The fan moves and shows a headless man, and by his side is a black box containing the capital appendage. The second movement shows the fan replaced, to be again removed, showing head in position and the box empty. All this is followed by clapping in the gallery and nods of approval in the stalls where the audience is seen to be assembled.

A Midland Exhibition.

The art and industrial exhibition to be held at Wolverhampton this year is to be opened on May Day by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The main buildings, which have been designed by the architects who planned the Glasgow structures, are being erected in the West End Park, and will occupy 127,215 square feet. They comprise an Industrial Hall, a Machinery Hall, and a Canadian Pavilion, and in their design precedent has practically been ignored, and an endeavour made to reflect artistically their contents and use. There will also be other buildings, such as restaurants, a concert-hall, &c, covering an additional area of 20,980 square feet. About thirty-two acres of ground have been enclosed for the purposes of the Exhibition, and the total capital expenditure will be over 100,000*l*. All the usual devices for the entertainment of visitors (including a Ping-Pong Tournament) will be provided.

Contracts.

The Gravesend Town Council has appointed Mr. A. A. Gillett chemist to the Corporation.

Mr. J. Hepworth, chemist and druggist, Loughborough, has been appointed chemist to the workhouse.

The Pontypridd Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. Oliver W. Davies, chemist, for the supply of drugs.

The Bedford Board of Guardians has appointed Messrs. Taylor & Brawn, of Bedford, to supply drugs to the workhouse.

The Coventry Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. H. Welton, of Bishop Street, Coventry, to be chemist to the workhouse.

Mr. W. T. Horniblow, chemist and druggist, Sidbury, and Mr. Milne, of Tything, have been appointed chemists to the Worcester Workhouse.

Mr. T. J. Calcutt, chemist, Peterborough, has received the contract of the local Board of Guardians for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

The Dover Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. A. L. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Dover, to supply chemicals to the workhouse.

The tender of the United Alkali Company (Limited) for the supply of manganate of soda has been accepted by the Dartford Rural District Council.

Mr. C. W. Southern, chemist and druggist, Belper, has been selected by the Belper Board of Guardians to supply chemists' requisites to the workhouse.

The Ludlow Board of Guardians has contracted with Mr. Burnett, chemist and druggist, of Ludlow, to supply cod-liver oil and quinine to the workhouse.

Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, wholesale druggists, Groat Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will supply the drugs to Newcastle Workhouse during the next half-year.

The Hollingbourne Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Messrs. Stonham & Sons, chemists and druggists, Maidstone, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

The Bolton Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Messrs. Thos. Moscrop & Co. (Limited), druggists, 1 and 3 Folds Road, Bolton, for the supply of sulphur to the workhouse.

Mr. J. Paul Inch, 1 High Street, Barnstaple, has secured the contract for the supply of Irish moss to H.M.S. Prison, Dartmoor, and for the supply of cod-liver oil to Barnstaple Union.

Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), will supply drugs to the Wolverhampton Workhouse Infirmary for the next half-year at 45*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., and to the Union Dispensary for the same period at 51*l*. 14*s*.

The East Preston (Sussex) Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr Geo Light, chemist and druggist, of Arundel, for the supply to the workhouse of Howard's quinine at 1*s*. 7*d* per oz, and cod-liver oil at 4*s*. 9*d*. per gal.

The Romney Marsh Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. C. E. Gerring, chemist and druggist, New Romney, for the supply of Condy's Fluid and carbolic acid to the workhouse. Mr. Gerring will also supply disinfectants to New Romney Town Council.

The Kettering Urban Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. W. Hitchman & Son, chemists, of Kettering, for pink carbolic powder, 15 per cent., in casks, 4*l*. 16*s*. per ton; sanitary fluid, 1*s*. per gal.; sulphur candles, 7*s*. per doz.; Pickle's gummed strips, 3*s*. 10*d*. per doz. packets; formalin-tablets, 9*s*. per lb.

At the meeting of the Medway Board of Guardians on March 26, Mr. T. C. Lamb, chemist and druggist, Chatham, one of the guardians, referring to certain remarks that were made at a previous meeting respecting the drug-contracts, said they were unfair to himself. Ever since he had sat on the Board he had gone through the drug-tenders and had endeavoured always to act above-board and fair, but now he found a guardian complaining of the way in which tenders for drugs had been dealt with. Mr. Godsiff inquired whether the tender accepted (that of Messrs. Ostler & Co.) was satisfactory to the doctor, whereupon Mr. Lamb said the suggestion seemed to be that he was interested in the contract. Mr. Godsiff replied that he never said so, and after further altercation Mr. Lamb said the doctor was quite satisfied with the drugs, which were similar to those supplied to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Godsiff remarked that he did not say that Mr. Lamb was "in co." with Messrs. Ostler's firm, but he objected to Mr. Lamb going through the drug-tenders alone, and considered that the doctor should decide which tender should be accepted. Several members were of opinion that Mr. Godsiff should withdraw his strictures, but the matter dropped.

Imperialists Enjoy Themselves.

The Bohemian concert at the Albion Hotel on March 23, in connection with the Imperial College of Chemistry, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London (Mr. Frederick Davis's), was a very successful affair, a *recherché* programme of a most artistic character being provided. Mr. John Lloyd was an ideal Chairman, and he was supported by Major Graham in the vice-chair. Many ladies were present, and the company numbered about 120. The most noteworthy items on the programme were the rendering of "Wolsey's Speech to Cromwell," by Mr. John Todd; "Fra Giacomo," by Mr. Arthur Foxon; the beautiful violin solos of Mr. Oswald Laston; and the contributions of Mr. Frederick Davis. In the interval Mr. John Todd proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, both of whom subsequently replied. In the course of another speech, Mr. Todd spoke in warmly eulogistic terms of Mr. Frederick Davis's qualities as a tutor and a man. His remarks were endorsed by Mr. Edgar S. Eaton and by the Chairman, and were enthusiastically received. Mr. Edgar S. Eaton and Mr. Roberts-Williams were the accompanists, and the Imperial College Anthem, contributed by the Imperial Quartette as the last item upon the programme, created much laughter. Much of the success of the evening was due to Miss K. Horniblow and Mr. Edgar S. Eaton, who acted as organisers and secretaries throughout.

Poisonings.

Fourteen fatalities from poisoning are recorded since our last report. In eleven cases scheduled poisons were employed, these being carbolic acid (4), hydrocyanic acid (3), laudanum (2), chlorodyne, and oxalic acid. The unscheduled poisons include nitric acid, said to have been taken by a Leeds machinist in mistake for whisky; salts of lemon, taken in a 2-oz. dose by a woman at Abergavenny; and "a

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root resembling a yellow radish" which a boy at Putney ate, and which a doctor at the inquest said was "black or garden nightshade." The oxalic acid was taken by a Merthyr carter, who obtained it from Mr. H. M. Lloyd, chemist, Victoria Street, Merthyr, for the purpose of cleaning harness. Carbolic acid still retains favour as a suicidal medium, and at an inquest held at Liverpool on March 29 on the body of a carbolic suicide the Coroner (Mr. T. E. Sampson) said the sale of the poison had been quite in accordance with the law as recently revised, but he still thought the sale of carbolic acid should be put on a more restrictive basis. At an inquest held at Gravesend on the body of Mr. M. O. Carruthers, of Messrs. Carruthers & Co., chemists, Gravesend, the medical evidence showed that death was due to prussic-acid poisoning. Mr. W. Geddes, deceased's partner, said Mr. Carruthers had been suffering from influenza and diarrhœa, and had been very despondent of late.—On March 28 an inquest was held at Norwich on the body of Mr. Arthur William Forster, late secretary and manager to Messrs. Fisher & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Calvert Street, Norwich, who was found dead. From the evidence of Mr. Robert Fisher, managing director of Fisher & Co. (Limited) and father-in-law of deceased, it appeared Forster had been depressed and strange in his manner for some time before his death. Witness had reason to complain of some irregularities in money matters, and deceased had been discharged from the service of the company. Dr. C. J. Muriel said death was due to prussic-acid poisoning.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Sleeping draught Fatality.

An inquest was held at Lisburn (co. Antrim) on March 29 on the body of the Rev. Alfred Relton, Vicar of Brinsop, Herefordshire, who was found dead in bed at the Pakenham Arms Hotel, Lisburn, on the previous day. Chlorodyne and laudanum bottles were found in the room, and evidence was given that deceased occasionally took sleeping-draughts. Death from an overdose of sleeping-draught was the verdict.

Boating Fatality.

On Good Friday the sons of Mr. J. T. Holmes, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, went out for a sail from Hoylake to Liverpool, along with Mr. John Lewis, of Birkenhead, dentist. Their boat was a 16-foot centreboard one, and when about a mile off New Brighton a sudden squall capsized the boat, and all three were drowned. Mr. Thomas Holmes, the elder of the two brothers, was a powerful swimmer, and it is supposed that he was drowned while trying to save his younger brother, Albert Edward Holmes, a clerk in the Local Government Board at Dublin. The latter had been on a visit to his brother Thomas at Birkenhead. Nothing could be done to avert the calamity or to save the men, and up to the present the bodies of the Holmes brothers have not been recovered. Much sympathy is felt in Dublin for their father, who has had many sorrows to contend with during his career.

Medicine-contracts.

At the meeting of the Strabane Board of Guardians, Mr. Jas. Hill, Strabane, was declared contractor for medicines; and the Medical Requisite Company, Cork, for medical appliances.—Mr. J. J. Cole, chemist, Cavan, was declared contractor for medicines to the Cavan Union.

Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, informs us that he neither tendered nor obtained the contract for medical appliances to the Strokestown Union, as stated in the *C. & D.* last week (page 488). It was the Medical Supply Company, Sligo, that got the contract, and our correspondent sends us a lengthy statement as to this company as well as the circumstances of the case.

The following have been declared contractors for medicines, &c., to the undernamed Boards of Guardians: Macroom (co. Cork) Union and Dispensaries—Messrs. Harrington & Co., Cork, at 13 per cent. below the L.G.B. list. Dunmonway (co. Cork)—Messrs. Harrington & Co., Cork, at 12½ per cent. off, for medicines; and Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, 10 per cent. off, for appliances. Gort (co. Galway)—Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, at 22½ per cent. off, for appliances; Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 12½ per cent. off, for medicines. Dungarvan (co. Waterford)—Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, at 10 per cent. off, for medicines; and the Medical Requisite Company, at 7½ per cent. off, for appliances. Birr (King's County)—Messrs. Golden & Co., Birr, at 5 per cent. off, for medicines; and the Medical Supply Association, at 17½ per cent. off, for appliances. Athlone (co. Westmeath)—The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, for medicines; and the Medical Supply Company, Sligo, for appliances. Shillelagh (co. Wicklow)—Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, at 10 per cent. off, for medicines; and Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Dublin, at 7½ per cent. off, for appliances. Castlerea (co. Longford)—Messrs. Boyes & Co., Dublin, at 15½ per cent. off, for medicines; and Mr. Adamson, Ballina, at 20 per cent. off, for appliances. Omagh (co. Tyrone)—Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 27½ per cent. off, for medicines; and the Medical Supply Association, Dublin, at 15 per cent. off, for appliances. Carlow—Mr. D. J. McGrath, Carlow, at 22½ per cent. off, for medicines (Messrs. Hoyte & Co., Dublin, tendered at 2½ per cent off, and Messrs. Leslie & Co., at 2 per cent. off); and the Medical Supply Association, at 20 per cent. off, for appliances. Wexford—Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, for medicines. Gorey (co. Wexford)—Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, at 10½ per cent. off, for medicines (Messrs. Leslie's and Messrs. John Clarke & Co.'s tenders were 5 per cent. off); and Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, at 12½ per cent. off, for appliances.

English and Irish Medicines.

At the last meeting of the Dungarvan (co. Waterford) Board of Guardians, the following letter was read from Messrs. W. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, regarding the medicine-contract:—

Gentlemen,—Our attention has been called to a resolution passed by your Board to try and obtain medicines from London. Of course, you are at perfect liberty to do this; but, at the same time, we think it is scarcely a patriotic action, and certainly it is the first time to our knowledge that such a thing has been done by any Board of Guardians. Certainly in the old days of the *ex-officio* Guardians these gentlemen, although they did not proclaim to the world what fine patriots they were, yet they never endeavoured to obtain supplies from England, and this, in a practical fashion, showed their patriotism. We note that you are astonished at the rise of 12½ per cent. in the price of goods. This is simply accounted for by the fact that the price of the crude materials is increased, and when we tender we reckon on the price ruling on the day we put in our tender . . . Certainly there is no such thing as a "ring" among the wholesale druggists in Ireland. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your past kindness to us—a house established in the year 1683 and a house that employs, and has always employed, a large number of hands (every one an Irishman), and which manufactures all the chemicals and drugs dealt in—and regretting that you should now endeavour to secure your supplies from England, we are, your obedient servants,

W. A. Leslie & Co.

The Guardians discussed the letter, and came to the conclusion that it was "uncalled-for, if not insulting."

Personal.

Mr. George W. A. Howard, Belfast, who is one of Mr. S. Gibson's staff, was last week presented with an illuminated address and gold watch by the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Crumlin Road, on his leaving to take up the post of organist at St. Columba's Church, Knock. Mr. Howard has frequently assisted in the musical evenings of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society.

Chemist and Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Wexford Guardians a letter was read from Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Dublin, with reference to one from Professor Tichborne, in which they say:—

We only questioned the figures, and wanted to verify them by an independent analysis ourselves. We never meant to convey

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for an instant that Professor Tichborne had made a mistake. We only expressed our surprise at such a stupid mistake having occurred on our part, and we suppose we are like other people, we do not like to admit a mistake until we are certain there is no loophole to get out of. We have not finished our own analysis, but when we do, if our own figures agree with Professor Tichborne's, we will admit our error at once.

The Chairman said that when the whole quantity was replaced they had no fault to find.

Increase of Analyst's Salary.

At the last meeting of the Coleraine Guardians, Mr. R. J. Blake, the analyst, applied to have his salary increased from 10*l.* to 16*l.* a year. The Board compromised by giving Mr. Blake 15*l.* a year.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Chemist's Legacy.

Mr. Robert Irvine, of Granton, whose death we announced last week (page 501), has bequeathed a sum (which when available will amount to from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*) to Edinburgh University for the purpose of founding a professorship of bacteriology. Particulars are given in our abstract of the will (page 530).



Mr Robert Irvine.

Business Changes.

Mr. James D. Walker, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business in High Street, Peebles, carried on for many years by Mr. George Morison.

Mr. William Russell, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business carried on until recently at 5 Alvanley Terrace, Edinburgh, by Mr. J. D. Walker.

Mr Jas. Chapman, chemist and druggist, Kirkliston, has removed to Troon, and Mr. David Lister takes over the business at the former place.

Mr. Alex. Govan Reid, chemist and druggist, late of Torquay, has taken over the business at 84 Newington Road, Edinburgh, lately carried on by Mr. Blair Hill.

Messrs. Gibson & Co., chemists, Edinburgh, announce that in May they will open another branch at 13 Leith Street. This will be the fourth branch of the firm in the city.

Mr. Wm. S. Glass, pharmaceutical chemist, Edinburgh, has taken one of the shops in the new range of buildings at present being erected on the west side of North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, in which he intends to open a branch of his business. Mr. Blair Hill, chemist and druggist, who has relinquished his pharmacy at 84 Newington Road, is to manage the business. It is expected that the premises will be ready for occupation in May.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The fixtures for the season include competitions for the Captain's and club prizes, and the Gibson Handicap medal at North Berwick on the Spring holiday; for the Gibson Handicap medal, at the Braids on May 14, June 18, September 3, and on the Autumn holiday at Largo, where club prizes will also be competed for.

The Great De Wet Drive.

Mr. J. D. Horsburgh, the Volunteer compounder, who has frequently contributed to the *C. & D.* since he went to the front, participated in the second De Wet drive, and his experience of it is given in the *Scotsman* of April 1.

Glasgow Notes.

The American soda-water fountain has not yet made much headway amongst Scotch chemists, but several Glasgow shops now have them, and this season there are to be some new "installations."

The popularity and success of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club have suggested the feasibility of a similar organisation in the capital of the West. In the meantime the project is in the incubatory stage.

A suburban chemist who put a fancy basket containing eggs stained in various attractive colours, and the legend "Easter-egg dyes, 1*d.* per box" in his window, was agreeably surprised to find that there was quite a run on what proved to be a seasonable commodity. He has resolved to develop this "side-line" next year.

The apprentice may not live, but he still lingers. An employer who was rummaging in his back-shop on a recent quiet Sunday evening, came upon a collection of improvised chemical apparatus and a note-book, from which it appeared that his industrious apprentice had been experimenting with Clyde water, in order to extract iodine from it. A patent may be applied for shortly, and then, good-bye to *caliche* and the Stassfurt deposits.

Chemists are warned against a male cocainomaniac who is at present going around. His *modus operandi* is to present a prescription for ʒij. 2-per-cent. sol. cocainæ hydrochlor., and when the bottle is handed to him, draw the cork, and swallow the entire contents. Thereafter, he coolly informs the chemist that he has no money, and does not care if he is given into custody for fraud. The chemist, rather than have any bother, usually gives the fellow a piece of his mind and then lets him go.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Fire and Explosion.—News has been received in Paris that the wholesale drug-warehouse belonging to M. Van Overstraeten, rue de Malines, Louvain, Belgium, was destroyed by fire last week (March 25).

Analysing a Glacier.—While the Pasteur Institute of Paris has from time to time astonished the world by the discoveries made in its laboratories, the chemists there find that it also falls to their task to destroy every now and then some popular fallacy. For instance, glaciers have usually been supposed to be free from those germs which tend to add zest to our daily life, but M. Binst, one of the head chemists at the Institute, has recently submitted to bacteriological analysis some ice obtained from the summit of Mont Blanc, and reports that on being melted the water contains germs that belong to the most diversified families of bacteria. M. Binst's theory is that the microbes are driven on the mountains by wind-storms.

The Chemical Analysis of Sardine Oil.—The chemists of the Paris Municipal Laboratory having issued a report to the effect that certain firms who put up sardines in tins and advertised that they use pure olive oil for the purpose were using oil that was found on analysis not to be of the quality described, the police have prosecuted one of them, M. Emile Giffo, a well-known Brittany sardine-packer. The defendant was, however, able to prove his good faith, and gave as his defence that the sardines themselves when tinned give off a certain quantity of oil and gelatin which mixes with the olive oil used, and somewhat changes its nature. As the sardines were in excellent condition and of good flavour, the summons was dismissed.

Morphine Propaganda.—There was a little scene of an unusual character in the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, Paris, last Sunday morning. A young man who was passing down that thoroughfare suddenly stopped and took from his pocket a case containing a bottle of morphine and a syringe. After giving himself several injections of the drug in the neck, he stepped up to a man who was sitting on a bench and commenced giving him an injection also. On being

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remonstrated with at this curious proceeding, the morphine young man said, "Pardon me, sir, for having made you suffer a little, but I am of opinion that the use of morphine is not sufficiently widespread, and have undertaken the duty of convincing the public of the advantages of this liquid." He then made off, and a little further away stepped up to a policeman, saying, "My poor fellow, you are not well; I can see you are despondent. I can cure you with this syringe if you like." Gently, but firmly, the representative of the law led the young man to the police-station, and it transpired that his name is Emile Lemarchand. He is only 21 years of age, and he was entered on the charge-sheet as a lunatic wandering at large.

The Late Prince Münster.—The passing away of the distinguished diplomatist, Prince Münster, better known under his former title of Count Münster, has caused widespread sympathy both in Paris and London, his career during the last twenty-eight years of his life having been spent in those two cities as German Ambassador. The Prince was a familiar figure in the shops of both places frequently calling to make his own purchases; and I am sure that pharmacists in the neighbourhoods of Bond Street and of the Rue de la Paix will have an agreeable recollection of his commanding presence and kindly manner. I occasionally came into contact with the late Ambassador in the way of business, and found him to be just that kind of customer to whom one has pleasure in rendering service. He spoke English excellently, and one of his favourite phrases when using that language was "My dear boy"—an appellation bestowed on all and sundry.

Saccharin in France.

In the French Senate last week the subject of saccharin came up for discussion towards the end of the debate on the Budget. Before the Bill reached the higher Assembly the Chamber of Deputies had voted several articles introduced on the initiative of the Government regulating the use of saccharin, and prohibiting its use for all other purposes except for pharmacy, therapeutics, and the preparation of products not intended for food. The Finance Committee, regarding the question as serious, asked the Senate to separate from the Budget the items voted by the Chamber. M. Viger opposed this, and spoke at some length with a view to proving that the prolonged use of saccharin is detrimental to health. He held that its use as a substitute for sugar cannot be tolerated, also that there is the greatest urgency to take an immediate decision, for if the vote were delayed, manufacturers and others using saccharin for sweetening-purposes would simply lay in heavy stocks, thus rendering all precautions illusionary. M. Poirrier, a prominent manufacturing chemist, replied on behalf of the Finance Committee in a statesmanlike speech. He supported the request to separate from the Budget the articles voted by the Lower House on the ground that the measure taken by the Chamber of Deputies would affect not only saccharin, but also certain industries in which the use of this substance is indispensable. M. Poirrier went further than this, and affirmed that saccharin is not detrimental to health. He contended that it does not compete with sugar. The Minister of Finances in turn declared that the use of saccharin in articles of food or drink is harmful according to the reports of various Committees of Public Hygiene, while, on the other hand, it is a prejudice to the interests of the Treasury, as saccharin is used instead of sugar, which bears an Excise tax. On the question being put to the ballot, the Senate confirmed, by 235 votes to 41, the proposal of the Chamber of Deputies limiting the use of saccharin. The Senate also specified the prohibition to the same extent of the use of all other artificial substances possessing a sweetening-power superior to that of the sugar-cane or beetroot, without having its nutritive qualities. The fact that the use of saccharin is to be to a great extent confined in France to pharmacy and therapeutics seems to sufficiently prove that the object in view is rather to foster the sugar-industry, which is a source of revenue, than to protect the public health. Legislation here has already treated saccharin with no gentle hand, and its importation into France is prohibited, but there is no doubt that it continues to be brought over the frontier by contraband in large quantities, and is largely in use for sweetening pastry, jams, and syrups. The Government hope to get at the root of the matter by making its use for such purposes an infringement of the law.

The Article of Law (No. 53) above mentioned was completed by the following:—

Article 54.—The manufacture of the said artificial sweetening substances can only take place in such places or works as are submitted to the permanent supervision of the Excise authorities. This supervision will be at the cost of the manufacturers. The cost will be fixed annually by the Minister of Finances, according to the number and salaries of the officers attached to each manufactory. (Voted.)

Article 55.—An account will be kept of the quantities manufactured, and sales can only be made to pharmacists for therapeutical and pharmaceutical purposes. For the use of saccharin for non alimentary purposes special regulations will decide the conditions of delivery and control of its use. (Voted.)

Article 56.—Pharmacists will be responsible for the quantities they receive; they cannot sell or employ the substances above-mentioned without a doctor's prescription. They must enter in their prescription-book the quantities received, those used for the preparation of medicines, with the designation of such medicine, the date of the doctor's prescription, with his name and address, the name and address of the client to whom the substances in the original form or the medicines dispensed with the said substances have been delivered. Every three months they must totalise the quantities received and those sold, either in the original form, or in medicines on a doctor's prescription. Infraction of this regulation will be treated as an offence against the Pharmacy Law.

The Speaker of the Senate read the Articles one by one, and here M. César Duval interrupted. He asked for the suppression of the third paragraph of Article 56, which, he contended, would make all the pharmacists in France agents of the Excise authorities, and he protested in their name against it. He had no objection to obliging them to inscribe saccharin amongst dangerous medicaments, but to force them to keep a quarterly account for the benefit of the Treasury of what they had bought and sold was out of the question. No pharmacist would consent to such a thing, but would prefer not to sell the product under the circumstances. M. Duval asked the Senate to suppress the paragraph in question. After remarks by other members, the Minister of Finances said: "I confine myself, gentlemen, to observing that when a principle is proposed the application must be carried out in its logical consequences. Perhaps it may be necessary—to allow full liberty to the exercise of pharmacy—to make one or two modifications in the wording of the Article in question; but from the moment you decide that saccharin can only be used for therapeutical purposes it is necessary to be certain that this is carried out. What we propose to require of pharmacists for saccharin is already imposed on them for other substances, such as phosphorus." He went on to say that the liberty formerly allowed to pharmacists in the sale of phosphorus led to great abuse, such as the fraudulent manufacture of matches, which is an important source of revenue to the French Government and a cherished State monopoly. He added that from the moment you accord what is, in his opinion, nothing more or less than a special favour to pharmacists, in authorising them to use a product prohibited by the law, you ought to submit them to a certain control. In so doing, he considered, there is nothing excessive. The Minister then went on to say that the first paragraph of Article 56, as presented, was an anomaly, the law requiring already that pharmacists should only dispense medicines on a doctor's prescription. Some discussion followed, and, finally, M. Maxime Lecomte presented an amendment as follows:—

Pharmacists will be responsible for the quantities they receive. They cannot sell or use the substances above mentioned except in view of a pharmaceutical use.

Paragraph 2.—They must enter on their prescription-book, &c., the designation of such medicine, the date, if necessary, of the doctor's prescription, &c. . . .

Paragraph 3.—Suppress at the end the words "on a doctor's prescription."

Paragraph 4 was maintained.

The amendment having been put to the Senate, it was decided to return it to the Finance Committee for consideration. Article 57 was then read by the President. It refers to the fines to be imposed for infringing the regulations

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regarding saccharin. The fines will vary from 500f. (20*l.*), as a minimum, to 10,000f. (400*l.*) maximum, but this proposal was returned to the Committee, as were also Articles 58, 59, and 60, which treated of matters of detail. In reply to a question by M. Poirrier, the Minister of Finances said that holders of stocks of saccharin at present would be required to declare them, and would be given facilities for disposing of such stocks after due guarantees had been obtained for preventing fraud.

South African News.

Cape Chemists and the Martindale Memorial.

(Cablegram from Our Special Correspondent.)

CAPE TOWN, April 2, 1 40 P.M.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony at a meeting just held considered the desirability of participating in the memorial to the late William Martindale. The meeting unanimously resolved to support the movement, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Bloomsbury Square, saying that the Society will contribute towards a memorial scholarship.

IT is proposed to establish a soap-factory at Congella, Durban.

A PATENT for "an approved apparatus for the distillation of water" has been applied for by James Hogan, East London, Cape Colony.

MESSRS. E. W. CARLING & Co., colonial merchants, St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., have been appointed London agents of the Johannesburg Town Council.

OF NO AVAIL.—The Cape Government has declined to confirm the findings of the Colonial Medical Council that Dr. Scholtz be struck off the list of medical practitioners in the Cape Colony (see *C. & D.*, February 1, page 187), and notice to that effect was made through the Press on March 4. Dr. Scholtz died on March 7.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Messrs. McVittie & Scruby is the style of the new firm who have opened business in the Market Square, Harrismith, O.R.C. Mr. McVittie was formerly manager to the late Mr. Glaister, while Mr. Scruby was in business in Johannesburg.—Mr. H. L. Stonham has bought the branch business of Mr. F. W. C. Thomas, at Landsdowne Road, Claremont, Cape Colony.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Advices from Natal state that the executor of the estate of the late Mr. J. W. Gowthorpe, chemist, is desirous of disposing by private treaty of the deceased's drug and mineral-water business in Newcastle as a going concern. The premises, on a portion of Scott Street, in the centre of the town, will also be sold, or let to the purchaser. A lucrative business, it is stated, is now being done.

GERMAN EXPORTS.—The following figures relate to the exports of cyanide of potassium, glycerin, and perfumery from Germany:—

	Cape Colony and Natal			Transvaal		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Pot. cyanide (tons) ..	88	80	61	1,012	193	—
Glycerin (tons) ...	—	—	182	—	—	—
Perfumery (tons) ...	16	26	41	—	—	—

LICENSED.—The following have received licences to practise as chemists and druggists in the Cape Colony: William James Stronge (Irish certificate), Archibald Masterton, George Smith Houghton, George Francis Tutt (British certificates). Alexander Thomas Fraser, M.B. (late of Buxton, England), has been authorised to practise as a medical practitioner at the Cape.

PERSONALITIES.—Mr. Alfred H. Mathew (of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town) is expected in England presently, and will visit the United States before returning to Cape Town.—Mr. W. Dawn Copley (of Smart & Copley, chemists, Bulawayo) is due to arrive in London about the middle of May.—Mr. Frank Turner (of Turner & Co., chemists, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg) is now back in the Golden City.—Mr. W. A. Steggs, chemist and druggist, who has hitherto managed the business of Messrs. Hazell & Son, chemists, is now a partner in that concern.

COMBATING THE PLAGUE.—A Blue-book of 243 pages reaches us from the Cape, containing the report and proceedings, with annexures, of the Cape Peninsula Plague Advisory Board, which was appointed to advise the Cape Government on matters connected with the suppression of the outbreak of bubonic plague last year. The report demonstrates how thoroughly suppressive measures were carried out, and how successful the prompt and vigorous action of the authorities proved. Specially interesting to chemists are the precautions to householders recommended by Professor Simpson, and the detailed bacteriological examinations of Dr. Edington. Amongst other precautions, Dr. Simpson advised the destruction of all mice and rats. Rodents caught in traps or found dead should have Jeyes' fluid thrown over them and the traps placed in a pail of Jeyes' fluid. Kitchen refuse should be burnt, or carbolic acid poured over it daily in the dust-bin. Yard and surface drains should be watered daily with a solution of carbolic acid, and the disinfectant used freely in the cleansing of cupboards, bedding, carpets, &c. Fresh air and sunlight in plenty should be let into all living-rooms; personal cleanliness is insisted upon, and in washing the hands the use of carbolic soap, or the addition of a tablet of chinosol or other disinfectant to the water, is recommended.

East Indian News.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. Seller, representing Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (London), was in Ceylon when the mail left (March 13).

INDIAN QUININE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—India is now supplying quinine to South Africa, an order for 5,000 oz. of sulphate having been placed with the Government quinologist, Sibpur.

CHANGE OF TITLE.—The business of Messrs. Amritlal Nathoo Thakor & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, at 60 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, will in future be carried on under the style of Thakordas Nathoo & Co. at the same address.

OPIUM IN BURMA.—It is stated that the Burmese Government will abandon the yearly auction of the opium-farms; and it is assumed that there may be an attempt made by the authorities to run the retail opium-shops departmentally.

HEMP-DRUGS.—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have secured the Mysore contract for the wholesale supply of ganja, charas, bhang, and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp-plant for the next five years. Messrs. Parry & Co. were believed to have offered the most favourable terms, and to be sure of the contract, but events have not been according to expectations.

MORE VETERINARY SCIENCE WANTED.—According to the *Madras Times*, considerable dissatisfaction appears to exist as to the neglect of the Madras Government in the encouragement of veterinary science. The Government of India, the *Times* asserts, has not the strength of mind to insist that the Civil Veterinary Department shall be anything more than a name. Hence the science and practice of veterinary surgery in Madras is said to be in a parlous state.

MR. F. H. GLEW, chemist and druggist, Clapham Road, S.W., contributes a paper to *Photography* on some experimental photographs he has taken with radium. Radium of good luminous quality costs 5*l* per gramme.

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American Notes.

A Side-line.—Some of the New York drug-stores arebeing converted into branch circulating libraries by fi ting them with revolving bookcases to hold 120 volumes. These volumes are to be changed each week, and members may take any book on loan by dropping 5c. in a s'ot.

Unsatisfied.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Era* state s that litigation in connection with the liquidation of the Charles A. Vogeler Company's a sets is not yet over. Creditors had filed exceptions to the allowances for attorneys and trustees contained in the auditor's report, and Judge Stockbridge scaled down the total by over £16,000 on fees and commissions. The creditors, however, do not consider the reduction sweeping enough, and have taken an appeal from the finding of the Court

Californian Olive Oil.—The Southern California Olive-growers' Association expects to control the olive-oil industry next year. It is intended to have branch associations in the several olive-growing centres. The object of the association is to establish prices which will be fixed to all packages of oil and pickled olives produced by its members. The present crop of the Southern California groves is one of the largest ever gathered. From 1 100 acres owned by the Capital Olive-growers' Association near Fernando there will be produced more oil than ever produced before in California in one year.

Harrying the Grocer.—At the instance of the State Board of Pharmacy, several grocers in San Francisco have been arrested for violating the provisions of the State law prohibiting the sale of poisons unless made by registered pharmacists. The special charge brought against the parties in question was the sale of wood alcohol, which when sold by a registered pharmacist should have the name of the vendor on the label and the sale should be recorded in the registry-book. It is one of the peculiarities of the law in San Francisco that sales of wood alcohol must be registered, and so active a poison as carbolic acid dispensed without any record being made.

Capture of Smuggled Opium.—The United States Customs at Portland, Ore., have effected one of the largest seizures of smuggled opium ever made at that port, consisting of 1,250 tins, which, without duty, cost the smugglers about £4,500. The lot will bring about £10,000 when auctioned by the Government. The opium came from British Columbia, but was shipped to Portland from Seattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad. The smugglers' plan to land the opium in Portland was to send it with a consignment of household furniture, bedsteads, tables, chairs, and kitchen utensils, and with them three boxes which might naturally be supposed to contain dishes or books, but which contained the 1,200 tins of opium.

A Landmark Disappearing.—The drug-store of the Theodore Metcalf Company, at 39 Tremont Street, Boston, which has been famous in the history of Boston for three-quarters of a century, is to be demolished and replaced by a building more suited to modern requirements. When Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (the genial "Autocrat") began his career as a physician, he hung out his sign almost directly over that of Mr. Metcalf, the pharmacist. Quoting Dr. Holmes's own words, "When I began to practise I was as anxious to get a fever as Mr. Metcalf was to get a favour; what business we could not attend to between us was looked after by the sexton across the street." The presence of a graveyard directly opposite was considered a serious drawback to the young doctor and the young pharmacist in their early efforts, but it did not prevent either from securing the rewards to which each was entitled. Dr. Holmes's writings are, perhaps, better known to the world than his skill as a physician, but Mr. Metcalf soon built up *the* dispensing-business of Boston, and it has gone on increasing as the years have rolled. The new building will be on exactly the same site as its predecessor, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation in about twelve months. Until the new building is completed the business will be temporarily located at 36 Court Street, adjoining Tremont Street.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Colombia Increases Import-duties.—A despatch from Colon states that the Colombian Government has increased the import-duties 30 per cent.

New Mineral Water.—Apotheker Josef Simkovich, of Klausenburg, Hungary, has received permission from the Government to introduce into commerce a medicinal water—Rózsa-Heilquelle—obtained in the neighbourhood.

Projected Swiss Tariff.—A new Swiss tariff, is to be brought before the Conseil National and the Conseil d'Etat in May. The new schedule of duties contains 1,123 articles, as against 723 for the conventional tariff and 476 for the general tariff now in force. A marked increase is noted in 500 of these 1,123 articles, especially in the case of agricultural products.

No Room for Chemists.—A *Times* correspondent describes Liberia, the negro Republic on the West Coast of Africa, as "the fairest land in the whole continent of Africa." "A commercial botanist," he adds, "would discover drugs of value, for there are few diseases which the native doctors cannot cope with by the aid of the products of the Liberian forest."

Chemicals for Spain.—The *Gaceta de Madrid* of March 6 contains a Royal Order authorising the Grenada powder-factory to purchase by private negotiation 87 tons of gun-cotton, 115 tons of sulphuric ether, and 10 tons of raw cotton from certain German firms, and the following without indication of market—namely 85 tons of alcohol, 4 tons of acetic ether, 40 tons of nitric acid, and 40 tons of sulphuric acid.

Oil Tenders Wanted.—Tenders are invited by the Intendant of the Norwegian Navy, to be received by April 12, for the following oils: 20 000 kilos. sweet oil (not more than 8 per cent. acid), 30 000 kilos. marine oil, 2,000 kilos. castor oil, and 3 000 kilos. lamp-oil, of good qualities. Conditions of tender may be examined on personal application at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

Brazilian Dental and Medical Diplomas.—A federal statute in Brazil provides that all physicians, surgeons, and dentists of foreign extraction who desire to practise their profession in any part of the country must first pass a prescribed examination at the medical colleges at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. These examinations, which include languages and other branches not usually found in a medical curriculum, are said to be so severe that few foreigners have any chance of passing them successfully. It is now reported that this law is to be more rigidly enforced hereafter, especially in the case of dentists. Such British or American dentists as have been practising in the country may now be required to go to Rio de Janeiro and pass examinations; and although Brazil supplies a very profitable field for medical practitioners, the examinations are said to be so severe as to necessitate two or three years' extra preparation.

Lagos Notes.—A Ladies' League has been formed in the colony of Lagos, the main object of which is the administration of quinine to children and the combating of infant mortality.—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at Government House, Lagos, on February 17, when the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to Regulate the Dispensing and Sale of Drugs and Poisons" was read a second time. The Council then went into Committee, and the Bill was considered clause by clause, and amended in several particulars. The Bill having passed through Committee with amendments, progress was reported, and Council resumed. His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, informed members that it was not desirable to proceed further with the Bill at that meeting on account of several alterations, but it should be held over till next meeting, when members would have had clean printed copies as amended. It is understood that the Ordinance has been so modified that practising druggists of good standing will only be required to produce a certificate of efficiency from a duly qualified medical practitioner in order to obtain a licence, and the prime stumbling-block to the passing of the measure (see *C. & D.*, February 22, page 307) has thus been removed.

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Winter Session.

Dispensing and Prescribing.

As briefly mentioned in our last issue, the Bradford Chemists' Association on March 25 discussed dispensing and prescribing questions. The President (Mr. Hanson) led off the discussion by stating that rightly the dispensing of prescriptions belongs to the chemist, and the work requires a broad and liberal education, possession of precise technical knowledge, and the employment of a high degree of operative skill. Many physicians who formerly expected their prescriptions to be made up by the chemist, now write a prescription only when they have a poor patient and desire the chemist to share in the charity. One cause which has contributed greatly to this, he said, is the number of persons employed in pharmacies who have infringed upon the province of the doctor and thus brought discredit upon the whole profession. Medical men argue that the pharmacist is incompetent to do dispensing, or often hands it over to his assistant or apprentice. The increase in the number of low-grade medical colleges and a consequent over-production of graduates of corresponding quality is also a factor in the case. Manufacturers also make a speciality of supplying physicians with ready-made prescriptions, and do all they can by pamphlets and pocket-books to supply the physician with ready-to-hand information. This aspect of the question was enlarged upon, all its iniquities being exposed, and Mr. Hanson proceeded to make a scathing exposure of the conditions of dispensing in doctors' surgeries. He added that hundreds of instances had been recorded in which the compounding of the prescription as written by the physician would have been almost certainly followed by a fatality. Would the physicians have avoided those mistakes if they had dispensed the medicines instead of writing the prescriptions? The only effective precaution against such mistakes is the interposition of the learning and judgment of a competent dispenser between the physician who prescribes and the patient who takes the medicine. He felt sure that every chemist had had cases of wrongly dispensed medicines, overdoses in prescriptions, and incompatibilities too numerous to mention brought to his notice, and he thought that in the near future the Pharmaceutical Society should make it their business to inquire more seriously into this trespassing on the preserves of the chemist; it is the duty of every chemist, he concluded, to try to promote good feeling between doctors and chemists, and to show the medical profession that it would be to their interests to let the dispensing of medicines be done in its proper place by a properly qualified chemist.

Mr. Marshall remarked that if some chemists had to live on dispensing they would not be able to live at all.

Alderman Dunn said that it would not do to blame chemists for prescribing while the doctors do their own dispensing.

Mr. Silson said the chemist had established the right to prescribe, and there was no doubt that he would keep that right. The difficulty was that very few of the chemists in Bradford could live if they depended upon dispensing.

Alderman Dunn suggested that the local medical societies should be approached on the subject.

Mr. Penty said he had reason to believe that any suggestion of the chemists on the subject would have great weight with the medical societies.

Mr. Bailes and Mr. Marshall spoke of the quantity of dead stock which the chemist often had to carry in consequence of purchasing bottles of drugs to deal with prescriptions.

The President replied that they might find it of very considerable mutual benefit in an exchange of lists. There were sixty or seventy of them in Bradford, and they ought to be able to arrange so that they would have very little dead stock, and accommodate each other materially.

It was decided that the suggested exchange of lists should take place, but no action was taken with regard to the proposed consultation with the medical societies.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the President, Mr. Waddington raised certain questions in regard to the management of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and as to the proposed federation for Yorkshire, and it was determined to discuss these at a meeting to be held on April 8.

The Public Dispensers' Association.

At the meeting held on Wednesday, March 26, at St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus—the President (Mr W. Duff) in the chair—there was a fair attendance although, considering the important business on hand, it was not what might have been expected, owing doubtless to the rather inclement weather. The Chairman stated that the business of the evening was the proposed alteration in the prospectus of the Association. The first point in the prospectus was the title; this, the President said, it was proposed to retain unaltered. Mr. Goodall, however, proposed that this should not be done, as the reference to poor-law was distasteful to most of the members. He moved that the title be altered to "The Public Dispensers' Association." Mr. Spencer seconded the proposition

Mr. Dunstan moved, as an amendment, that the old name be retained, for, said he, the Poor-law members would entirely lose their identity if the name was omitted, and, further, it was the old Poor-law Dispensers' Association that formed the nucleus around which the present one had grown. Mr. Lindsay supported this view. The President then put the matter to the vote, and there was a large majority for the proposed alteration, all except two of the poor-law members present voting for the change.

Another change was to insert the words "all dispensers in public institutions shall be eligible for membership." The Council wished to draw attention to the fact that by public institutions, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, all Government institutions, provident and other dispensaries were intended. It was also agreed to add to the clause which states "to provide basis for consultation and united action in all cases of difficulty arising out of the nature and in the discharge of their duties," the words "and to provide legal assistance if necessary." The Council also desired to omit a poor-law secretary from the list of executive officers, it being felt that there would be less confusion if only a general secretary were retained. As each section of the Association is represented upon the Council it was thought that special business would be well looked after by them.

Mr. Dunstan moved that the Poor-law Secretary be retained, but on being put to the vote it was found that the majority were in favour of the omission.

The last part of the prospectus states that provincial dispensers are cordially invited to become members, and to take an active part in the affairs of the Association by forwarding papers for discussion and communications of general interest.

The next business on the agenda was a discussion of the "Interim report of the Dispensing Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Noad Clark said that he would like at the outset to draw attention to the fact that, being an interim report, much criticism could not be indulged in, but he felt very disappointed that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society appeared so satisfied with the state of affairs. This proved to be the general opinion of the meeting up to closing-time, and all present were unanimous that the members of the Association should work together for their mutual interest, and that much could be achieved by so doing.

The discussion was adjourned until next meeting.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society.

At a meeting of this Society held at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on March 26, with the President (Mr. C. E. Pickering) in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. George Cullwick (Treasurer) on "Chemists' Prices—old and new," in which he referred to the great differences in prices charged by the chemist of twenty years ago, and his successor of to-day. He particularly complained of the diversity in prices charged by chemists at the present time. No two chemists, he said, charged the same price for the same article. Patent medicines, for instance, were to be had at 1*s* 1½*d*., 1*s*. 1*d*., 1*s*., 11½*d*. and 10½*d*., according to the idiosyncrasy of the seller. Such ordinary everyday things as methylated liniments and lime-water were sold at various

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prices according to locality. He urged chemists to pay much greater attention to their window-dressing, and they would find an appreciable increase of trade. The President also discussed these matters at same length, and insisted strongly that chemists ought at least to charge good prices for their skill in dispensing, just as a doctor charges for his professional attainments. Mr. Jones considered some of the comparisons made by Mr. Cullwick to be odious. He thought the impression which appears to prevail, that the "stores" are in the habit of dispensing anyhow, is an entirely mistaken one. He disagreed also with the opinion expressed that the old-fashioned chemist will keep the dispensing from the drug companies. The President said from his own experience he was convinced that nothing sold in "stores" was up to the standard of such a place as the Apothecaries' Hall. The general opinion was, however, that Mr. Cullwick's paper was a very instructive one.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on March 26, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Drane. The first subject on the agenda was that of a

Curriculum and Divided Minor.

The President said he was opposed to an enforced curriculum at the present moment. The whole scheme was premature. When an enforced curriculum was realised it would be more difficult for students to enter the ranks of the drug-trade than to qualify for the career of a general practitioner in medicine. By adopting such a system now he considered they would render it almost impossible to obtain apprentices. The public were not demanding greater qualification in chemists than they at present possessed. He admitted that as craftsmen they were losing ground and were rapidly being reduced to the position of petty shopkeepers, and that the only way out of the difficulty was by some method of enforced curriculum; but at present they were not ripe for that. Mr. A. Hagon thought if they were going to divide the Minor examination the need of an enforced curriculum was not so pressing. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Gerhold, R. Griffiths, and A. J. Bellamy. The last-named read a letter he had received from Mr. G. F. Merson, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, in which he said: "It is generally conceded that the present Minor examination is too much of a cram, and that any means whereby the heavy mortality could be obviated would be of benefit to the trade as well as to the individual student." Mr. Bellamy said for his own part he thought that if apprentices were properly treated and got the training they should do, there would not be so many failures in the Minor examination.

The President did not think that the percentage of failures was very much larger than in the medical profession. Eventually a recommendation that the Minor examination be divided was agreed to.

Mr. A. Hagon then proceeded to discuss the President's verses entitled

"Bunkum & Co."

with reference to patent medicines. It seemed to him (Mr. Hagon) a grievous thing that a box of pills or tablets which were of no more intrinsic value than a few pence should be sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* He objected very much to the sale of these remedies without a clear statement as to their contents, and without any opportunity being given to the public to arrive at an estimate of their cost. He thought that some such plan as obtained on the Continent should be adopted in this country, and, further, that for handling these goods they as chemists should receive a minimum profit of at least 20 per cent. He agreed with the President that ridicule was one of the best weapons they could employ to remedy the present state of things, but he would go to the Legislature and ask them to adopt the continental plan and order the exact recipe to be printed on every package of stamped medicine. He would go even further and demand that the preparation and sale of all medicines for human consumption should be limited to qualified chemists.

Mr. R. Mumford thought they should confine themselves to what was practical. To memorialise Parliament against any business which brought in a revenue close upon 300,000*l.* a year would be futile. Until someone started cutting the prices of patent medicines, he never heard a word against them, but now when they had to hand over a 2*s.* 6*d.* article at a profit of 3*d.* they began to tell their customers that they had a much better article for 1*s.* (Laughter.) For his own part he thought it was very convenient to have a few things put up ready for sale, especially when they were very busy, for it saved them the trouble of having to make a mixture themselves. In his opinion any attempt to check the sale of patent medicines would be about as successful as that of Mrs. Partington in trying to keep back the waves of the ocean with a mop.

The President thought Mr. Mumford had hit the point in saying that when they were making a good profit by the sale of lies they were content to deal in falsehood. That, however, had never been his usage for at least a quarter of a century. He had never once given any countenance to the sale of patent medicines, and though the usage of the trade had compelled him to be a distributor of these things, it had always been under protest. This dealing in patent medicines and the publication of lying advertisements were the damnation of their trade.

Mr. R. Griffiths was appointed Secretary to the Buying and Selling Bureau.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. J. Sanders, the late Hon. Secretary, for the gift of a number of volumes of The Chemist and Druggist and other books; and it was decided to hold a smoking-concert on the second Tuesday in April.

Torquay Chemists' Association.

The first annual meeting of this Association was held on March 20 at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, Mr. R. Sloman presiding over a good attendance. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Young) presented his

Annual Report,

in which he said the Association had not only created a bond of friendship amongst the chemists of Torquay, but it had undoubtedly benefited them in a financial sense. The scheme of co-operative buying adopted by many of the members had proved a great success. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bourne) reported that the Association was in a sound financial position.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Knight (President), Mr. Ness (Vice-President), Mr. Young (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Horner (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. Cutmore, Lee, March, Newlyn, Rawling, and Sarson (Paignton) as Executive Committee.

Enforcing the Stamp Act.

A discussion then took place in regard to the recent raid made by the Inland Revenue authorities on the Torquay chemists for offences under the Stamp Act. The chemist who opened the discussion said he had only a short time ago purchased an old-established business in Torquay, and amongst the literature in stock at the time was a circular enumerating a list of articles prepared by the firm. The wording of the circular wrapped around one of the preparations made the whole of the articles sold liable to stamp-duty, and the authorities demanded penalties amounting to 90*l.*, but accepted 10*l.* Another chemist stated that he received orders by post for numerous articles, amongst them being one for "carbolic dressing," where the words "carbolic dressing" were simply written upon an ordinary poison-slip. In course of time came the usual official missive inquiring as to what reasons could be advanced for the non-payment of penalties incurred amounting to 130*l.* It was pointed out that no amount of word-twisting or reasoning could make the "carbolic dressing" liable to duty, and the result was that the penalties were reduced to 20*l.*

In another case 90*l.* was demanded as penalties for nine articles sent by post. Amongst the goods sold was a box of "Blank's Glycerin Lozenges," which was held to be liable, although the same label had been passed as not liable some years ago. After some correspondence the sum demanded was reduced to 10*l.* The speaker considered this was a case which should be defended by the Pharmaceutical Society, as

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they took the guineas from chemists, but, to use an inelegant though expressive term, they were not worth "two penn'orth of gin" in helping the trade.

Mr. KNIGHT quoted a case which happened some years ago, where a bottle of essence of ginger, the label of which bore the words "Beneficial after sea-bathing," was held to be liable to duty. He paid one guinea under protest, as he considered, like many others, that it would be unwise to fight the Government.

Mr. SLOMAN gave his experience with respect to a skin-lotion label, where the words "Skin irritation" were held to make the lotion liable to duty, and 10*l.* was demanded. After protesting that it was exempt under "toilet-articles" class, the authorities withdrew their claim on condition that it was stamped in future.

Mr. YOUNG considered that if the C.D.A. could defend Medicine-stamp Act cases, it was clearly the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society—as the representative body of the trade—to undertake this work. At least half the chemists in Torquay had withdrawn their support from the Society on account of its apathy.

Mr. KNIGHT suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should attempt to obtain a clearer interpretation of the Act, as no one seemed able to understand it in its present form. After a long discussion it was unanimously resolved that a letter be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society calling attention to the series of frivolous and vexatious prosecutions instituted by the Board of Inland Revenue against certain members of the Society, and expressing the opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society should take steps to actively defend certain cases in the interests of the trade. Upon the suggestion of Mr. YOUNG it was resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. Leyland Barratt, M.P. for Torquay, inviting him to ask a question in Parliament as to whether half the fees recovered by Inland Revenue authorities go to the informer.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 27, Mr. David McLaren (in the absence of the President) in the chair. In view of the fact that the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held at Dundee this year, it was agreed not to have the annual excursion.

INLAND REVENUE STAMPS.

Mr. BOA brought forward the question of whether the Inland Revenue should be approached with the view of securing that stamps issued by them for the use of chemists and druggists be perforated and gummed. A member of the trade had drawn his attention to the fact that in the case of a chemist putting up a number of dutiable proprietaries the way in which the stamps were sent out necessitated a considerable amount of careful trimming. If they were sent out like postage-stamps it would be a great convenience to those who used them. He had made representations to the Revenue authorities in Edinburgh on the subject, and had been told that if several of them made a representation at headquarters they might get what they wanted, otherwise nothing would be done.

The members present said they did not use any, or very few, of those stamps; and as the gentleman who mentioned the matter was not a member of the Association, it was agreed to take no action.

Mr. BOA then opened a discussion on the

SALE OF POISONS.

He said there were possibilities of chemists inadvertently doing things in connection with the sale of poisons which might have a prejudicial influence on their future interests. In having put upon them the responsibility of the sale of poisons chemists were at the same time charged with a certain amount of duty to the public. The right to sell poisons, however, gave them no right to restrict the sale of poisons. If anyone came to them for twopennyworth of laudanum or chloroform, he should say the first principle they had to act upon was the right to assume that the purchaser was perfectly sane, and that unless there was some obvious reason for objecting, the retailer should supply what was asked for.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you start at a pennyworth?

Mr. BOA said he did not regard the quantity at all. If a man asked for a halfpennyworth of poison he considered a chemist was in duty bound to supply it unless there was some good reason to the contrary. The objects of the passing of the regulations were, it seemed to him, to be that poisons should be sent out under conditions which, in the hands of people in their senses, would prevent the stuff from being used with any disadvantage to anyone. That, to his mind, did not justify a chemist in refusing to sell poison unless for some very obvious reason. If a man was insane or drunk he should not be supplied, but otherwise the chemist was not justified in refusing to sell the poison. The chemist was in the same position as the hotel-keeper, who was bound to sell refreshments if he was asked for them. If they made unnecessary objections in selling poisons, they might quite rightly have people calling for greater facilities in the getting of poisons. There were many poisons used for remedial purposes, or in the arts, and to put any obstacle in the way of people getting such poisons would be extremely injudicious on the part of the trade. The object of the poisons regulations was not to restrict: the object was the safety of the public. They did not carry through legislation for people who were insane: the laws were made for the people who were supposed to be in their senses. The public was advancing in education, and as people were more highly educated they were more capable of dealing with dangerous subjects with greater safety, and the procedure which might have been quite right twenty years ago was probably out of date at the present moment. When any member of the public wanted a poison in Part I. of the schedule—say, perchloride of mercury—for some legitimate art purpose, if he was not known to the chemist he could not sell the poison to him without a witness, but it would be a right thing for the chemist to make it as easy for that man to get what he wanted as possible. He sometimes got handed in to his place of business a poison-bottle labelled "Laudanum." He considered it was an extremely injudicious thing to put laudanum into a poison-bottle and label it with the glaring red label used for articles intended for external use. By doing so they did away with the main object of using a poison-bottle—that was, to draw a distinction between what was for internal use and absolutely for external use. He did not think it right to put laudanum into a poison-bottle, especially if it was labelled "Dose—10 to 20 minims" He believed fear of the coroner very largely conduced to many chemists being disinclined to sell poisons except to regular customers. If anything went wrong the coroner sometimes took the opportunity to cast aspersions on the chemist; but if a chemist supplied poison according to the regulations, no man had any right to say anything against him, and if anyone did say something against him under such circumstances it was the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to see that its members were protected.

Mr. FORBET agreed with Mr. Boa. Chemists, he thought, were not legally entitled to refuse poison to anyone whom they knew. They were the legal vendors of poisons, and if anyone whom they knew came in for a poison he thought they were legally bound to sell it, unless, of course, the purchaser was not sure of the name of the article wanted. He would not hesitate to send a child for a written note, and on anyone asking for oxalic acid or salt of sorrel he inquired what it was for. Perchloride of mercury for photographic purposes he sold right away, registering the purchase.

In answer to a question as to how he would treat a sale of 2 oz. of laudanum, with directions for 20 drops to be taken internally and four tablespoonfuls to be mixed with a poultice, Mr. BOA said he would put the laudanum into two bottles.

Mr. MCPHERSON also agreed with what Mr. Boa had said. He thought they ought to construe the Act and regulations liberally without departing from their spirit. The regulations were certainly puzzling at times, and would require overhauling by people having some practical knowledge of the question. In a sale of laudanum for internal use it might be put into a plain bottle and labelled "Poison." Tincture of opium for a lotion would be put into a poison-bottle and labelled "For external use only." It was not compulsory to put carbolic acid into a ribbed bottle, but it was compulsory to so put carbolic lotion above 3 per cent. With regard to the coroner, they had no coroners in Scot-

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land, and he did not see that the Pharmaceutical Society had any duty in England, except that Mr. Bremridge might send a letter to the offending coroner.

Some further conversation took place on the various dispensing practices, and on the selling of poisons for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Rutherford Hill said it seemed to him that the public were entitled to expect the qualified seller of poisons in the district to keep the poisons that were desired, but he did not think he was bound to sell them. The liberty and discretion was left to him to refuse where he thought proper, but he ought to stock them. It had been said that the poisons regulations should be observed. He thought that wanted drawing attention to, as he was afraid there was a great deal of disregard of these provisions, which was being quoted against them. Articles, he believed, were being sold which came under the provisions of Section 17, Part I., of the schedule. These ought not to be sold to strangers, and ought to be registered if sold. He was afraid that regulation was being disregarded. The other point was that when they did work out the regulations framed under the Act of Parliament they got themselves into endless difficulties. His opinion was that there should be no such regulations by Act of Parliament. The restriction of the sale of poisons should be left to educated persons to carry out with commonsense and judgment. All attempts at increasing mechanical restriction should be sternly resisted.

Prescriptions of Poor Patients.

The next item of business was a proposal by Mr. C. F. Henry to circularise medical men as to specially marking prescriptions of poor patients, but he suggested as the evening was advanced it should be left over till next meeting. He said that twenty years ago it was a common practice for medical men to mark prescriptions, but the practice had apparently lapsed completely. He thought the Association should direct attention to the fact that chemists did make medicine cheaper to those not so well able to pay for it as others. It was agreed to postpone this discussion, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A meeting was held at 38 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, March 26, at 9.15 p.m., Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair.

Besides the paper by Mr. Lyon (*C. & D.*, March 29), Dr. Gordon Sharp read one on

Dosage.

Dr. Gordon Sharp first gave the dictionary definition of dose and dosage, and spoke of the object of administering doses of a drug or chemical agent. How a dose exactly acts is not known, but it may reasonably be assumed to act by modifying the normal action of the cell. Some drugs at least form chemical compounds with the tissues in much the same manner as albumin and the metals. He then went on to speak of the methods of administration, dividing the subject into two parts—(1) by the direct method, when drugs are applied to the skin, as mercurial ointment, when the tissues directly absorb the mercury hypodermically, or injected directly into the blood-stream; (2) the indirect method, when drugs are administered by the mouth, or by the bowel in the form of enema or suppository These methods were then considered in detail, the following being the remarks on hypodermic medication:—

The hypodermic needle was first introduced by Alexander Wood, an Edinburgh surgeon. It is limited in its application, and is chiefly used in the exhibition of the active, soluble, and potent glucosides and alkaloids. It is rapid, certain, and more dangerous than the other methods, hence the dose is smaller, and greater care has to be exercised in using it. The tissues soon become saturated by a drug given in this way. If we take morphine as an example, we find the tissues are rapidly saturated with the drug, and elimination is slow, and the risks of fatal poisoning are greater than when given by the mouth. A dose of morphine given by the mouth is soon eliminated by the kidneys, whereas a dose given under the skin is only slowly eliminated, and the morphine instead is passed round the circulation and so produces a continuous action till every tissue may become soaked and paralysed. In fact, given in this way morphine appears to act like pepsin in another connection—that is, it can be used by the tissues over and over again. It is known that if one makes a solution of pepsin containing the normal proportion of hydrochloric acid, and then make it digest its maximum of albumen, fresh albumen can afterwards be added almost indefinitely provided the solution is diluted and hydrochloric acid added in normal proportion.

After considering the relative potency of drugs, Dr. Gordon Sharp passed on to certain important factors influencing dosage—age, sex, race, climate, and individual peculiarity.

The dose for one year is generally reckoned as one-twelfth or one-thirteenth of the adult dose. Take the twelfth. This gives the age in years as numerator and denominator, but to the denominator twelve is added. If we take the dose for two years as an example, we get an equation $\frac{2}{2+12}$, and if we work this out we find the dose for two years is one-seventh of the adult dose. Like all rules, it has exceptions, for the undeveloped nervous system of the child cannot be relatively compared by any fixed denominator. However, we may lay it down as a law, with exceptions, of course, that drugs whose constitution is simple are well borne by children.

The female dose is rather less than the male dose. Women are often highly susceptible to the simplest bitters, but they stand purgatives and iron better than men. There is a racial peculiarity even in drug-taking. The Scot has not been nurtured in the lap of luxury, and heroics and superlatives extend to his drugging. Climate has an important effect on the action of drugs. In tropical countries quinine is prescribed in much larger doses than could be tolerated in cold or temperate regions, and ipecacuanha can be given in larger doses without causing nausea. Genuine individual peculiarity to small doses of certain drugs is so varied, so inexplicable, and so humorous that it almost borders on the romantic, and a fascinating chapter might be written on the subject.

The speaker then referred to larger doses than those ordinarily prescribed, and suggested that the Pharmacopœia Committee insert a paragraph in the preface asking prescribers to make distinctive marks when they intentionally order larger doses than those given in the Pharmacopœia. Liquid extract of ergot, the dose of which is 10 to 30 minims, is occasionally prescribed in 2-dr. or even 4-dr. doses. The solutions of arsenic are likewise often administered in doses far in excess of the 2 to 8 minims, as much as 30 or 60 being prescribed in St. Vitus's dance in children. The 5 to 15 minims of tincture of digitalis may, in alcoholism, mount up to 60 minims. Ipecacuanha-root in powder is prescribed in tropical countries in 30-gr. or 60-gr. doses every hour for five or six doses in dysentery, and now and again one has to give such doses in this country to patients who have lived in the tropics. Dr. Gordon Sharp next spoke of dose calculations and the relative advantages of apothecaries' weights and the metric system. He said:

The metric system, being a decimal method, is easy of multiplication and division as compared with our clumsy system, but mistakes in dispensing are not unknown in Germany, which is the adopted home, if not the birthplace, of the metric system. The very clumsiness of the apothecaries' system may be a safeguard, because in making calculations one has always to be on the watch. Whether it is this or the superior intelligence of British pharmacists, it is pleasing to record that dispensing mistakes are few. After everything has been said against us as to our slowness and dulness in taking up and comprehending new methods, our most determined opponents will admit we are a practical people. If it had been evident to us that the adoption of the metric system was to be of material advantage in the actual practice of medicine and pharmacy we should ere now have been deep in the mysteries of the cubic centimetre. The American people are nothing if not up to date, and they do not enforce the metric system in the dispensing of prescriptions. The metric system is authorised by Act of Congress as it is amongst us by Act of Parliament. . . . There is something to be said for the old system, and seeing chemists not only know a system that has been practised so long in dispensing, but also know the system employed on the Continent, no one has any right to look upon British pharmacy as being old-fashioned in this respect.

Finally, reference was made to the doses given in the Pharmacopœias. The system adopted in the 1898 edition marked progress in the science and art of Pharmacopœia-making.

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improvements could be made, and have been suggested but, on the whole, a bold attempt has been made at uniformity in dosage. This better system is no doubt due to the larger measure of representation which pharmacy has had in the compilation of the work. Pharmacy should be largely and directly represented on the Pharmacopœia Committee, for the book concerns the pharmacist even more than it does the medical man. There are many medical practitioners who have not yet seen the inside of the 1898 Pharmacopœia, but Dr. Gordon Sharp questioned if there could be found one pharmacist of whom the same can be said.

Mr. Dott said the paper of Dr. Sharp was an exceedingly interesting one. There was one point in which he did not quite follow what he said. That was in regard to the analogy between morphine and pepsin. He would expect morphine to be oxidised in the tissues, and could not see how it would be available for continuous use. With regard to Mr. Lyon's paper he agreed with most of what he said. He was not sure that much of what was done by the large manufacturers could be called pharmaceutical advancement. It was very doubtful if the tablet form was the best for the administration of many medicines. Many of the preparations sent into the market were rather to be classed as pseudo-scientific quackery. This was true even when they had what purported to be medical certificates.

Mr. Hill said the point that struck him most in Dr. Sharp's paper was that in which he advocated the teaching of what might be called the theory or science of dosage. He thought there was a great deal in that. Pharmacists were always kept back from doing much in that direction from a feeling that they might be trenching on the sphere of the prescriber. This feeling was due to the restriction imposed on their pharmaceutical examinations by the Pharmacy Act of 1852, which excluded therapeutics or anything implying the theory and practice of medicine. But they were required, as pharmacists, to know a good deal about dosage. They were examined on it. There had been great advances in the science of dosage since the passing of the Act of 1852. At that time it was to a large extent empirical; but now it was for the most part founded on a thoroughly scientific knowledge of the action of drugs. He thought it would be an immense advantage to pharmacists to have a knowledge of the scientific basis of dosage, and therefore the suggestion of Dr. Sharp was well worth consideration. Mr. Lyon had given them a large amount of very good and proper advice. Advice was sometimes nauseous, but he hoped no feeling of that kind would prevent their getting the benefit that could be got from such a paper. For the most part his suggestions really embodied what had been the distinctive work of the Association for twenty-four years. That work had been in great measure successful, and had been recognised in reports to the General Medical Council, and embodied in the latest edition of the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. MacPherson and Mr. Hutcheon also spoke, and Dr. Sharp and Mr. Lyon replied.

Society of Chemical Industry.

Nottingham Section.

The annual meeting of the above Section was held at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on March 26, the Chairman (Mr. L Archbutt) presiding. The retiring officers were re-elected, and after other business, which included a vote of thanks to the Committee of University College for use of rooms in the College, Mr. G. J. Ward read a paper on

the role of alumina in blast-furnace slags

The paper very appropriately followed that of Mr. Rix (reported on page 374 of the *C. & D.*, March 8), as slags and insoluble grits have much in common as regards their composition and physical properties. The author based his remarks on a series of analyses of nineteen specimens of slags which he exhibited, and which contained an abnormally high percentage of alumina. Two specimens contained over 40 per cent., the highest as much as 44·87 per cent. The author discussed the views of various investigators as to the occasionally acid or neutral character of alumina in these substances, but he concluded that in these particular slags it is found as a base replacing an equivalent quantity of lime.

the annual dinner

was subsequently held, Mr. L. Archbutt being in the chair. Amongst the members present were Dr. F. Stanley Kipping, F.R.S., Messrs. J. B. Alliott, F. S. Barford, R. M. Caven, B.Sc., S. R. Trotman, M.A., G. J. Ward, and J. T. Wood (Hon. Secretary). After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. F. J. R. Carulla proposed "Success to the Nottingham Section," and said that the members of their Society, engaged as they were in the heavy-chemical industries, were called upon more than those of the sister chemical Societies to devise methods for the utilisation of waste products, which were still thrown away in huge quantities. To take the subject that they had heard about that evening, Mr. William Whitwell, in his presidential address to the Iron and Steel Institute in 1901, stated that the total make of slag in the Cleveland district was 2,670,000 tons yearly, of which only a comparatively small portion was utilised. Although they might not attain the success anticipated by the inventor quoted in Percy's "Iron and Steel" [Dr. Smith, page 517], whose figures would make a company-promoter's mouth water, yet much may still be done, and one can only hope that members of this Section will share in its accomplishment. The Chairman, in replying, said the Section, although mostly composed of analytical and manufacturing chemists, represented many other branches of chemical activity, including pharmacy.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A special meeting of this Association was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday evening, March 26, to consider Mr. James Paterson's proposals respecting

State Aid to Pharmacy Students,

as brought forward by the Federation. Mr. Robert Wright (President) occupied the chair. Mr. T. Maltby Clague, in introducing the subject, considered that electrical engineering and other technically-aided industries handicapped the chemist, and that parents noted this in deciding what to put their boys to. They could qualify much more cheaply than the chemist, who had to depend entirely on his own resources for his education. He contended that as ratepayers they had a right to part of the money at the disposal of the Technical Education Committees of the local Councils. Government, he continued, compels qualification in the interests of the public, therefore they ought to give some assistance towards that qualification. He suggested this help might take the form of scholarships tenable at local schools, assistance in railway travelling, &c. He also suggested that, with a view to paving the way for approaching the Technical Education Committees, the North of England School of Pharmacy should be taken under the patronage of the local Association as at Liverpool, and that a visiting committee of, say, three be appointed to report upon the equipment of the school and the curriculum in force there.

Messrs. Gilderdale, Ellis (South Shields), F. R. Dudderidge, G. F. Merson, J. Low (Chester-le-Street), Barry Noble, Dakers, jun., and others also spoke, and the following resolutions were submitted and passed unanimously:—

1. That this Association decides to approach the Technical Education Committees of the Northumberland County Council, the Durham C.C., and the Newcastle City Council, and urge upon them the desirability of giving grants in aid of students in pharmacy, by paying their fees, providing scholarships or prizes tenable at the school which the student may select.

2. That this Association appoint a small committee (say 3) to inspect the North of England School of Pharmacy with a view to reporting on its equipment, curriculum, &c., and as to the advisability of its being definitely placed under the patronage of the Association with a visiting committee.

Thereafter committees in accordance were appointed—that to approach the various technical education authorities being Messrs. Wright (President), Atkins (Secretary), Clague, and Merson.

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Business Changes.

Mr. D. T. Evans, of Margate, is opening a pharmacy at the New Public Buildings, Birchington-on-Sea.

Mr. H. Davies has taken over the business of the late Mr. J. L. Lewis, chemist and druggist, at Aberayron.

Messrs. Horrell & Goff, chemists, Dartford, have taken over the pharmacy of Mr. Jas. Cann, at 8 Lowfield Street, Dartford. The business will be continued under the style of Messrs. J. Cann & Co.

A dissolution of partnership is announced between Peter Leuthardt and Stanley Goulden Thompson, aniline-dye and chemical manufacturers, Droylsden, trading as "Leuthardt & Co." The business will be continued alone by Mr. Thompson.

The business of the late Mr. Thomas Christopher Fawcitt, pharmaceutical chemist, the Whitworth Pharmacy, 413 Oxford Road, Manchester, has been taken over by Mr. John Layland, of the Mount, Wrightington, near Wigan, and formerly an assistant with Mr. Cave, chemist, Southport.

Trade Notes.

An Auction of Plant suitable for manufacturing chemists is to take place at 175 Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E., on April 16. Particulars will be found in our coloured supplement.

Modern Developers. — The Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, whose agents are Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann & Co. 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., have issued a new edition of the booklet on modern photographic developers and "Agfa" specialities. Photographic chemists can obtain free supplies of the booklet for distribution on application.

A New Catalogue of proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries has been issued by Messrs. William Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. It is arranged in two parts. The first devoted to proprietary goods, is printed on white paper, whilst the second part, on tinted paper, deals with druggists' sundries. A new and useful feature has been introduced into the proprietary-medicines section in the printing of the names of protected articles in heavy type.

A Coronation Soap which will be hard to beat has been brought out this week by Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), East London Soapworks, Bow, E. It is made with a white basis of tested purity, and is richly perfumed with a royal bouquet as delicate as it is natural. Each cake (there are three in a box) is done up in Coronation red paper with gold lettering, and the box is in Coronation red also, with medallion portraits of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra as a centrepiece on the lid. The soap "is made entirely, from start to finish, by English hands."

Under "Local Industries and Businesses" the *Rhyl News* prints as much as would fill a page of the *C. & D.* about Mr. P. J. Ashfield, chemist, High Street, Rhyl, and his business. Mr. Ashfield took over in 1897 one of the oldest businesses in the town, and since then he has made very great improvements in the business-premises, as well as in the class of trade carried on. Mr. Ashfield was trained with Mr. Claridge Druce, M.A., Ph.C., Oxford, and also acted as assistant to Mr. T. Porter Blunt, M.A., Ph.C., Shrewsbury, as well as to other chemists in Birmingham, Coventry, and London.

Births.

Read.—At 15 Hogarth Road, South Kensington, S.W., on April 1, the wife of Lawrence J. Read, London representative of Messrs. John Timpson & Co. (Limited), of a daughter.

Thompson.—At 3 Anglesea Road, Kingston-on-Thames, on March 26, the wife of Henry P. Thompson, of a daughter.

Marriage.

Dickenson—Hemsley.—On March 31, at Bourne Abbey Church, by the Rev. H. M. Mansfield, assisted by the Rev. R. K. Paine, Edmund Ernest Dickenson, chemist and druggist, of Nottingham, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hemsley, of Cawthorpe Hall, near Bourne, Lincs.

Deaths.

Bell.—At 65 Park Grove, Hull, on March 24, Mr. Henry Bell, chemist and druggist, formerly of Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aged 46.

Blau.—At Hornsey, N., on March 31, Helen Jane E. N., the wife of Mr. Heinrich Blau, Secretary of the Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibitors' Association.

Burrows.—At Waulip, Syston, Leicester, on March 18, Mr. Hampden Charles Burrows, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

Carruthers.—At Gravesend, on March 24, Mr. Matthew Crowden Carruthers, chemist and druggist. Aged 26. Mr. Carruthers was a native of Buckie, N.B., and served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Webster, chemist and druggist, of that town. He commenced business in Gravesend about a year ago, and was only married last summer.

Forster.—At Norwich, on March 23, Mr. Arthur William Forster, chemist and druggist. Aged 41.

Leppard.—On March 21, at Kingston-on-Thames, Mr. Jas. Leppard, formerly in business as a chemist at High Street, Chelmsford. Aged 59.

Waugh.—At Falkirk, on March 24, Elizabeth Gillespie Hunter, widow of the late Mr. James Waugh, chemist and aërated-water manufacturer, Glasgow. Aged 77.

Wilson.—On March 28, Mr. George Fergusson Wilson, F.R.S., F.C.S., F.L.S., of Heatherbank, Weybridge, and Oakwood, Wisley. Aged 80. At this ripe old age has died a chemist who was little known to the present generation, although it was he more than any other man who was the means of making glycerin the popular article which it has become during the past forty years. He was the inventor of the process by which Price's glycerin is made, and for many years he was managing-director of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited). Mr. Wilson was born at Wandsworth Common on March 25 1822. His father was Mr. William Wilson, of Kilbucho and Culter. He was educated at private schools at Wandsworth and Streatham. Afterwards he became devoted to chemistry, entered Price's, and spent much time in the study of fats, although when he started on the subject Chevreul's work was still recent, and glycerin was made by decomposing fats with litharge (as in making lead plaster), and treating the watery portion for the removal of lead and other impurities, and evaporating. Mr. Wilson's studies on fats culminated in 1854 with a patent taken out by himself and Mr. George Payne for the production of glycerin and fatty acids by treating fats in a specially constructed still with superheated steam. This was really a mechanical invention. In the same year Mr. Wilson communicated a paper to the Royal Society on the value of steam in the decomposition of neutral fatty bodies, and in the following year he described to the British Association at Glasgow his new method for obtaining and purifying glycerin. We may recall the fact that Mr. Michael Carteighe, while a student at London University College, was asked by Professor Thomas Graham to examine and report upon the first sample of pure glycerin which had come on the market. From this time Price's glycerin took the lead as a medicinal article. Mr. Wilson was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1855 and in the same year his researches brought him the blue ribbon of the science. He was a founder of the Institute of Chemistry. He retired from the management of Price's Patent Candle Company a dozen years ago, and devoted his leisure to gardening, in which he was an adept, lily-growing being his special hobby. He had served as a member of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, and had done much to promote the Society's interests.

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Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1l., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 26, 1902.)

"Sideroleum"; for chemicals. By the Siderosthen Paint Syndicate (Limited), Monier Road Works, Wick Lane, Bow, E. 244,268.

"Dalo"; for photographic films. By G. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C. 244,458.

"Puritan"; for chemicals. By Christopher Thomas & Brothers (Limited), Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 243,012.

Device and the word "Witch" (the essential particulars); for a chemical chimney-cleaner. By Gourmet & Co., Mount Pleasant, W.C. 243, 597.

"Mattheine"; for chemicals. By Matthey-Meier et Cie., 25 Steinenvorstadt, Basle, Switzerland. 244,360.

"Synoline"; for an embrocation. By Henry Shaw, 299 Harold Road, Clive Vale, Hastings. 243,673.

"Phorxal"; for chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. By Julius Hofmeier, IV–I Hengasse 4, Vienna, Austria. 243,681.

"Zymocide" (no claim for "Zymo"); for goods in Class 3. By Reed & Carnrick, 42 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, U.S.A. 244,131.

"Peptiron"; for chemicals. By C. I. Hood & Co. (Limited), 31, Snow Hill, E.C. 244,158.

"Lifewood"; for medicines. By William Payne, 2 High Street, Hitchin, Herts. 244,341.

"Tegmin"; for chemicals. By Benno Rothziegel, 5 Rudolfsplatz, Vienna, I, Austria. 244,393.

"Atoxyl"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By the Vereinigte Werke Aktiengesellschaft, Salzufer 16, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany. 244,633.

"Coaguline"; for gelatine. By Kay Brothers (Limited), St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 244,179.

"Thyma"; for photographic developing-troughs. By Max Reichert, 11 Burgoyne Road, South Norwood, S.E. 243,160.

"Varoma"; for surgical instruments and apparatus. By the Varoma Medical Company, Chatham, State of New Jersey, U.S.A. 244,073.

"Humbine"; for a dental-impression composition. By Daniel McLean Humby, 74 Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, N. 244,180.

"Pelloids"; for ink tablets or pellets. By Cochran & Co., Greenland Street, Liverpool. 244,094.

"Aurox" and "Dalux"; for photographic paper. By J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), 20–26 Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 244,498 and 244,500.

Device of hedgehog; for food-stuffs. By the Lagos Stores (Limited), 6 Stanley Street, Liverpool. 241,912.

"Vitaz"; for a poultry, &c., spice. By R. Hyde & Co., (Limited), 4a Harold Street, Camberwell, S.E. 243,576.

"Cimbrosa," "Naconda," "Nalesta," "Ordelta," "Orledo," "Stralino," and "Valastro"; for food-stuffs. By the Mazawattee Tea Company (Limited), Tower Hill, E.C. 244,423.

"Elektrimehl"; for a toilet powder. By Agnes Medhurst, Cottesmore Hall, Oakham. 243,459.

Device for a tooth-powder. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 11 Woodbridge Street, E.C. 242,949.

Device of pine-apple; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Bank Quay, Warrington. 244,393.

"Anchor"; for metal-polishes. By Edward James & Sons, Sutton Road, Plymouth. 243,794.

Device of huntsman and hounds and the words "Tally Ho!" (the essential particulars); for polishes, &c. By John Lane, 77 Tradescant Road, South Lambeth, S.W. 243,148.

"Rican"; for boot-polishes and furniture-polishes. By F. W. Warmington & Co., 34 and 36 Bethnal Green Road, E. 244,098.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Shampooing-paste.

White Castile soap	14 oz.
Carbonate of potash...	3½ oz.
Glycerin	7 oz.
Water	28 oz.
Oil of lavender	30 drops
Oil of bergamot	30 drops

Heat the soap, carbonate of potash, and water on a water-bath till a homogeneous mass results, then add the glycerin and perfume.

Suppository-base.

M. Ed. Crouzel suggests the following basis for suppositories in lieu of cacao butter:—

Hard paraffin	1
Lanolin, anhydrous	3

The advantages claimed for the lanolin-paraffin base are greater ease in incorporating liquids owing to the fact that anhydrous lanoline absorbs its own weight of water and the easier absorbability of medicaments combined with lanolin.—*Répertoire de Pharmacie.*

Bromidia Substitute.

The following is a formula proposed by M. De Ruyter, a member of the Antwerp Society of Pharmacy:—

Potass. bromid.	℥v. gr. viij.
Chloral hydratis	℥v. gr. viij.
Ext. cannab. ind.	gr. iij.
Ext. hyoscyami	gr. iij.
Aq. destill.	℥j. ♏xxv.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	℥v. ♏xxxv.
Alcohol. (94 per-cent.)	℥j. ♏xxv.
Ol. aurantii	♏iij.
Glycerini, q s. ad	℥i iss.

Dissolve the bromide, the chloral and the extracts in the hot water, add the liquorice, alcohol, and glycerin, allow to stand for several days, and filter. The dose is one teaspoonful.

—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

Soap Dentifrice.

Pumice powder	℥iss.
Cuttle-fish powder	℥iss.
Powdered myrrh	℥iij.
Powdered orris-root	℥iiiss.
Precipitated chalk	℥vj.
Powdered soap	℥viij.
Glycerin	℥xij.
Rose-water	q.s.
Oil of cloves	℥'ss.
Otto of rose	℥j.

Heat the soap and glycerin together on a water-bath to obtain a uniform mass, add a little rose-water, the powders, and the perfumes, and beat in a mortar till a uniform mass results.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

Boiling Milk.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the advisability of boiling milk from a nutritive point of view, Dr. W. B. Ransom, Nottingham, has given attention to the matter in a paper before the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society, in which his conclusions are thus summarised:—

There is no solid evidence to show that milk raised to its boiling-point (110° C. = 233° F.), or to the temperature of boiling water for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, suffers any diminution of its nutrient qualities. Neither is it probable that, if consumed within twenty-four hours of the heating, it will cause infantile scurvy. The same is true of pasteurised milk heated to 80° or 85° C. None of these methods render the milk absolutely sterile, but they do kill most pathogenic microbes (for example, those of tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and typhoid), and if the milk be kept cool and drunk within twelve hours of the heating, few or no spores will have developed into bacilli. Pasteurisation is probably less reliable than heating to 212° F. for ten minutes, and is also more difficult to carry out, as it is easy with simple domestic apparatus such as Aymard's, or other double saucepan, or Soxhlet's, or Hawksley's bottle-holding tins to keep the milk in a bath of boiling water for ten minutes.

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Scientific Progress.

Genuine Lemon-juice.—Sendtner publishes the results of the examination of a number of samples of pure lemon juice, and gives the following as the limits he considers should be expected: sp. gr. at 15° C., 1·034 to 1·039; total solids between 8 and 10 per cent., of which at least 6, but usually more, up to 9 per cent, should consist of citric acid, and ash should not exceed 0·5 per cent.—(*Chem. Central.*)

Aloin Test.—M. Leger, before the March meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, read a paper on aloes, in which he proposes to utilise the action of sodium binoxide on aloin in testing for aloes in pharmaceutical preparations. The substances which might lead to confusion, such as the soluble principles of rhubarb, cascara sagrada, and buckthorn, are precipitated either by alum or by subacetate of lead. M. Leger says that although aloes can be preserved for several years without alteration in pilular form, the aloin tends to disappear from the aloetic tinctures of the Codex. (*Journal de Ph. et de Chimie.*)

New Remedies.—*Ibite* is a compound of tannic acid and bismuth oxyiodide, which is claimed to be a powerful steriliser. It is a greenish powder, odourless and tasteless, and insoluble in most solvents. In contact with organic fluids it easily parts with a portion of its iodine, to which it probably owes its therapeutic value. *Hermophenyl* is a mercury-sodium-phenol disulphonate, containing about 40 per cent. of mercury. It is a white amorphous powder, easily soluble in cold water. It is claimed to possess a very powerful antiseptic action, and is best applied in the form of a gauze. *Iodocol* is a mixture of iodine and guaiacol, suggested as a useful form of administration of guaiacol in cases of lung-tuberculosis. *Lactanin* is bismuth bilactotannate, a yellow tasteless and odourless powder, insoluble in water, and recommended for chronic enteritis and diarrhœa.—(Merck's *Berichte.*)

Recent Wills.

Geldart.—Letters of administration to the personal estate of the late Mr. John Geldart, chemist and druggist, 163 Oakfield Road, Liverpool, who died intestate at the Royal Infirmary on November 8, 1901, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Ann Geldart. The gross value of the estate was sworn at 471*l.* 3*s.* The sureties are Mr. W. D. B. Geldart, chemist's assistant, and Mr. C. H. Hutchence, 164 Queen's Road, Liverpool.

Irvine.—The will of the late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., Royston, Granton, chemist to Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co., ink-manufacturers, Granton, was recorded in Edinburgh on April 2. He has appointed as his trustees Professor G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., Cambridge; Dr. David Patrick, Edinburgh; Mr. David Jardine (manager of J. & G. Cox, Limited), Edinburgh; Mr. Robert McVittie, biscuit-manufacturer, Edinburgh; Mr. Wm. Maxwell, journalist, London; and Mr. George M. Wood, S.S.C., Edinburgh. The preamble of the fifth purpose of the will is that in respect of his having become possessed of certain shares in the Christmas Island Phosphate Company (Limited), which he considers to be of great prospective value, he directs his trustees to do certain things. They are instructed, after setting aside 12,000*l.* for his relatives, to hold the remainder of his estate, including the shares referred to, till they shall accumulate to the sum of 25,000*l.*, or, in their discretion, to the sum of 30,000*l.*, which they shall then pay, exclusive of legacy duty and expenses, to the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Bacteriology in the University, and the equipment of a class-room and laboratory for the teaching of the same, and for conducting original investigation in connection with the said subject. He suggested that nominal fees only be charged for attending the lectures and laboratories. The residue of his estate he directs his trustees to pay to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the Royal Association for Incurables, Edinburgh, and the Dunlop Cancer Fund, in the proportion of one-third to each.

Paffard.—The will of Mr. Frank Paffard, Grantham, formerly a chemist and druggist of 37 Alma Street, Blackburn, who died on November 19, has been proved at the Lancaster District Registry by his daughter, Miss Emily Paffard, spinster, and Mr. Thomas Sharples, 62 Regent Street, Blackburn. The gross estate is valued at 5,714*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and the net personalty 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

Russell.—Probate of the will of Mr. Charles James Lawrence Russell, pharmaceutical chemist, Upton Dene, 56 Coombe Road, Croydon, who died on December 29, has been granted to the Rev. Charles Walter Russell, of St. Stephen's Vicarage, Battersea, one of the executors. The gross estate is valued at 700*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and net personalty 648*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



The Retort Ambiguous.

Th' invasion of th' adventurous Fair
To regions where man reigned supreme
Hath weighted him with double care
And shattered many a life-long dream.
With man the Master's spoken word
Suffices, for he dare not gird.

But Daphne when the Minor's won
Bethinks herself no tinsel worth,
And thus when at life's work begun
She fears no Minor lord on earth;
To Major e'en, when he perpends,
She pertly her opinion lends.

The wisdom culled from countless years
Behind the lone dispensing-screen
Is naught; for Daphne laughs at fears,
And moves her own sweet way serene;
And most men know the dull despair
Of argument with Daphne fair.

But this man bolder, or less wise,
Bethought our Daphne to instruct,
And, heedless of her haughty eyes,
He meant to tender usufruct
Of what he'd dug from many mines
And garnered, when at Bloomsb'ry's shrines.

"Think you," said he, "that without me
You will be able to dispense?"
'Tis Reynolds tells the tale, and he
Says Daphne made no vain pretence,
But, with a gleam in eyes so blue,
Replied, "I can dispense with you."

New Books.

Bocquillon-Limousin, H. *Formulaire des Médicaments Nouveaux pour* 1902. 5⅜ × 4. 3*f.* (Baillière et Fils, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris.) [Contains particulars of the following new remedies, amongst others:—Agurine, amyle (salicylate and valerianate), apocodeine (chlorhydrate), azimol, bismytose, calaya, calcinol, camphorates of creosote, guaiacol, and pyramidon, chirol, chloralothoforme, crurine, dymal, eosolate of quinine, eupyrine fortoine, gabianol, glycosolvol, hermophenyl, ichtargane, ichtoforme, iodelene, iodopyrine, lecithine, lygosine, lysoforme, œtol, sanatogene, sapodermine, sapolane, sidonal, tannate of creosote, tannocreosoforme, thiopyrine, triferrine, tyratol yohimbine, and zomol.]

Cordingley, W. G. *A Dictionary of Abbreviations and Contractions Commonly used in General Mercantile Transactions.* 1*s.* net. (E. Wilson.)

Rhead, E. L., and Sexton, A. H. *Assaying and Metallurgical Analysis.* 9 × 5½. Pp. 442. 10*s.* 6*d.* net. (Longmans.)

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

The Use of the Royal Arms by tradesmen as an advertisement, or on their labels as an ornament, has been discussed several times lately, and will be more so as the Coronation approaches; and though it is a fact that certain officials have disclaimed any desire to harass traders who have used the picture with no intention to convey a false impression, their amiability cannot modify the precise terms of a statute. The Act says that if we are not among the blissful set specially appointed to purvey something to his or her Majesty, we are liable to a penalty of 5*l.* if we use the device [in a way calculated to deceive], and except for the pleasure of doing what we are told not to do, there can be but very little advantage in employing it. I happen to remember the reason why the section interdicting the use of the Royal Arms was introduced into the Patents Act, and it is perhaps worth noting. Before the Act was passed there were a number of offices in and about Chancery Lane boldly designated "Patent Office" and ornamented with an imposing copy of the Royal Arms. It was alleged that a great many inventors were consequently attracted into these offices in the belief that they were in the real Government office, and that they were not undeceived with due diligence. It was to protect people from this kind of error that the legal offence was created.

The Vaseline Trade-mark Case will probably go to the House of Lords for final settlement, and I understand that comments on it at its present stage which might influence or intimidate the Supreme Court must be avoided. But for the benefit of future litigants, and without intimating any opinion on the merits of this particular contest, it cannot be contempt of Court to try to fathom the mysterious methods by which the Court of Appeal feels its way to a decision. The pivot on which the three Judges hung their arguments, it will be seen, was not at all whether the Chesebrough Company had or had not a just claim to the word. This consideration scarcely came within their survey. "The word vaseline was admittedly invented by R. A. Chesebrough," said Lord Justice Stirling quite incidentally, and as if that circumstance were an immaterial one. No; the question which the Court of Appeal decided by a two to one vote was whether the mark which was registered in 1877 was then properly registered as an old mark; that is, whether it had been used as a trade-mark in this country prior to 1875. And to get at that result they had to decide whether the onus of proof lay with the inventors of the word or with the challengers. The majority of the Court held that it was for the latter to prove the negative, and as they had not done so the property was left with the creators of it.

Inventors of either words or things are not too generously treated in our courts. It might have been supposed that it was not an offence to invent something new or useful; but it is settled law that if a person does this he is punished by a certain outlawry so far as the Trade-mark Act can punish him. The linoleum case, quoted by Lord Justice Stirling, established that if a person invents and patents a process for manufacturing something, and sells that something by a certain name during the continuance of the patent, he loses his exclusive right to the name as well as to the process when the patent expires. This doctrine was imported from America. It first grew up when the sewing-machine patents began to fall out. Mr. Singer, for instance, patented a particular form of sewing-machine, and when the patent expired someone else began to make the same machine, as of course he had a right to do; but he also claimed the right to sell it as Singer's. This claim was upheld by the Courts on the ground that otherwise the patent-monopoly would be in fact retained. So in the linoleum case, Mr. Justice Fry said this stuff is known only as linoleum. By what other name could another manufacturer sell it? He would have to invent a new name. Why should he not?

The Influenza-label which formed the *casus belli* in the medicine-stamp prosecution at Brentford last week was of particular interest because it raised the question whether distinctive titles for medicines which include the name of a complaint (cough-mixture, for example) can be used without rendering the stuff liable by right or by grace. The Board of Inland Revenue has always assumed an air of generosity in connection with those titles, and in the case reported their representative argued that the use of the words "cough mixture" was, in fact, a holding-out of the medicine as beneficial for a cough. So general is this view that, as shown last week, Mr. Atkinson endorsed it without a doubt. If the Board accepts the Brentford decision, or if it should be confirmed on appeal, Messieurs the Commissioners will have to depend on some other virtues for their canonisation, now that this one of generosity breaks down. So far as the English language can be trusted, the term "cough-mixture" may just as well mean a mixture that will produce a cough as one that will cure one; and the Brentford Magistrates seem to have exercised a proper discretion when they declined to read into a designation an unexpressed meaning.

Vaccination by Chemists, which a correspondent of a medical journal declares to be frequent, is a new idea to me. But it looks like a rather hopeful side-line in localities where there is nothing to be got from the doctors. The art of vaccinating is certainly not difficult to acquire. A ten-minutes' curriculum would, I should think, perfect anybody in it. But what particularly occurs to me in connection with the suggestion is to commend it to the anti-vaccinationists. If they can induce chemists to take it up, coroners' inquests on children who have died after vaccination, medical evidence as to its danger, and verdicts condemning it, would soon be as plentiful as blackberries. There would not be a swollen arm which was not due to the carelessness or ignorance of the unqualified vaccinator, and thus by this Machiavellian policy public distrust and professional doubt would be sown simultaneously.

Petitions to Parliament do not usually secure the prominent attention which for special reasons was paid to the one which Sir Herbert Maxwell presented on behalf of the horticulturist tradesmen who want to sell poisons. Constitutional manuals tell us that the right to petition Parliament is one of the most precious privileges which the subject enjoys. Anyone who has seen members pitching them into bags by the score will doubt whether the privilege is anything more than a sentimental one. Sir Herbert Maxwell's confessed indifference to the prayer of the petition so trustingly confided to him was evidence of the general feeling of M.P.'s in reference to these documents Some 30,000 petitions are presented to the two Houses every year, and not half a dozen attract any real attention There is, it is true, a Committee which reports on them periodically, but the only thing proved if there are 100 petitions in support of a Bill and 101 against it, is that there is a difference of opinion in regard to the proposal. Letters to members of Parliament direct from their constituents are infinitely more effective.

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Editorial Comments.

Jamaica Honey.

At a time when every effort is being made to improve the position of the West Indies by reviving the ancient sugar-industry, it is appropriate to call attention to a scheme which is on foot to place the production of Jamaica honey on a more successful and remunerative footing. Mr. Dickson of the Jamaica Bee-keepers' Association has recently arrived at Bristol, and has brought with him samples of honey to place before buyers in the United Kingdom, the idea being to deal as directly as possible with consumers, and so save intermediate profits, which at present fall to the broker, merchant, and wholesaler. Hitherto the market-price has been governed by the law of supply and demand at public auction, and so far as the public are concerned Jamaica

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honey is practically an unknown article, as it is not suited for table-purposes. It is all consumed in manufacturing processes, and it is difficult to understand, therefore, what Mr. Dickson is to do in order to get better values for Jamaica honey. It has been one of the cheapest articles sold in Mincing Lane during the past twelve months. At each successive auction since April, 1901 (when the new crop arrived), large quantities have been offered, and, although there has been a good demand throughout, prices have been the lowest on record, owing to over-production. Last year the shipments of honey to the United Kingdom were estimated roughly at 13,000 cwt., and we understand this quantity will be greatly exceeded during the coming season, as already some 5,000 packages of 25 gals. each are booked, so that the prospect of better prices for the farmer is not bright. Apiculture is one of the oldest industries in Jamaica, but owing to various reasons no great measure of success has attended the efforts of those interested in the business. The greatest drawback appears to have been uncertainty in the quality of the honey and the method of packing, but the Jamaica Bee-keepers' Association now claims to have effectually overcome these difficulties. The Association was formed for the mutual protection of buyer and seller, and the object is the guaranteeing of every package of honey shipped by it to be absolutely pure and of standard quality. A board of examiners has been appointed, composed of practical apiarists, and every package of honey sent by members of the Association for shipment is to be graded by these experts on its merits, and if found to come up to the required standard it is to be branded with the Association's stamp. The Association includes practically all the bee-keepers of Jamaica, numbering over 400, and these represent something like 5,000 colonies of bees. The beekeepers have hitherto been working at a disadvantage, having been compelled in many cases to mortgage their honey before production, and thus to accept prices below what they might obtain if they were better off. The Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies has recently taken an active part in bringing bee-keeping under the notice of the people of the Lesser Antilles. They have engaged an expert, Mr. W. K. Morrison, formerly connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, who has visited Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. During his visits he has advised and assisted the bee-keepers to obtain honey of high quality. His opinion is that the outlook for bee-keeping in the West Indies is very encouraging, as there is an abundance of honey-bearing flowers all the year round. Mr. Morrison's work appears to have aroused much interest, and every effort is now to be made to encourage the industry by establishing model apiaries, granting assistance in obtaining hives, bees, &c., at cost-price, and obtaining practical information. Of course, the result will largely depend on the care and attention which bee-keepers are prepared to give the subject. It need hardly be said that Jamaica honey is as highly esteemed as any of the imported honeys on this market, and it is undoubtedly true that the prices obtained for it have been largely governed by the need of the bee-keepers to realise as quickly as possible. If Mr. Dickson wishes to secure the intermediate profits which accrue in the present method of placing the honey as quickly as possible in the hands of consumers—*i.e.*, wholesalers and manufacturers—he must be prepared to sacrifice the superlative advantage of prompt cash, for he can only get that by the Mincing Lane methods of business or by giving buyers such inducements in quality and price as will compensate them for the existing familiar methods of doing business. It appears to us that West Indian bee-keepers would do better if they would not disturb their existing connection at all, but keep up the supplies as hitherto, and also place on the market through wholesalers and retailers exclusively the best selected honey as table-honey in the comb or in glass jars. There may be more money in that, and if experience were to prove it, the new departure could be pushed without jeopardising the existing trade.

Doctors and Dentists.

The new editions of the Medical and Dental Registers, which are published this week (Spottiswoode, 6*s.* and 4*s.*), are good indices of the progress of the medical and dental professions in this country. The total number of practitioners on the Medical Register is now 36,912, or 557 more than on the last one. The number added by registration in 1901 was 1,318, or 27 less than the previous year, but still much above the average of the last five years (1,291). The removals have been fewer than the average, but the quinquennial revision under Section 14 of the Medical Act, which is performed more rigorously than the annual one, may be expected either in 1903 or 1904, and it will lop off many names now standing. The true index of the numerical progress of the profession is probably found in the number of registrations, which, although but slightly under the number in 1900, is far below the record year (1893), when 1,579 names were added. This is partly owing to the five-year curriculum weeding out undesirables, but chiefly to the fact that the medical profession is not so attractive as it was; people are realising that it is not the "very fine thing" it was supposed to be, and it is about the most expensive in preliminaries of any profession. The proportion of registrations in England, Scotland, and Ireland is much the same as in the previous year. In Scotland the number was identical (499), in England 4 fewer (672), but in Ireland 23 fewer (147). It is interesting to note that the Registers of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists for the United Kingdom contain 14,834 names, or nearly one-third the number on the Medical Register. The additions to the Pharmacy Registers in 1901, as the result of passing the Qualifying examinations, were 557, against 1,318 added to the Medical Register from the same cause. Of course, a larger proportion of medical registrants are colonial men, and many home students go abroad—more in proportion, we should think, than is the case with registered chemists and druggists.

The Dentists' Register for 1902 contains 4,641 names, against 4,509 in 1901. The latter year is not a good one for comparison, however, as the 1898 Register contained 4,937 names. The feature of interest to pharmacists in the Dentists' Register is the proportion that licentiates bear to the whole, or, in other words, the gradual extinction of the persons who on their own declaration were in *bonâ-fide* practice of dentistry on July 22, 1878 (the date of the passing of the Dentists Act). In 1897 there were 3,287 (or 67·63 per cent.) such persons on the Register; the new Register shows 2,587 names, or a proportion of 55·76. From this it can be estimated that by 1930 the persons registered as in practice in 1878 should have disappeared, but our successors in 1950 may find a few ante-Act names then on the Register, as some were under 13 when registered. The extinction of the non-licentiate class of dentists is regrettable from some points of view, as it is questionable whether the number of licentiates will suffice for the demand. What will probably happen is that more people will be compelled to resort to hospitals for dental treatment,

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as it is certain that the working classes cannot afford to pay the fees charged by licentiates in dentistry. We do not lose sight of the fact that it is not necessary to be registered in order to practise on the teeth, but it is common knowledge that the younger generation of chemists do not now take up dental work to anything like the extent the ante-Act chemists did, and it is this class which has provided a large part of the modern and cheap dentistry.

Women in Pharmacy.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* publishes some interesting facts on the employment of women in continental pharmacy, stating that although women have had to fight hard for admission to the universities, and in some cases still have to do so, the pharmaceutical career is nearly everywhere thrown open to them through the initiative of men. Naturally this is not from any chivalrous wish to accede women a right, but from the scarcity of male assistants. Hermann Schleuz, a decided opposer of the emancipation of women, found during his pharmaceutical researches so many references to their employment in the early centuries that he thought it worth while to collect these data, and to publish them under the title of "Women in the Realm of Æsculapius." Schleuz arrived at the conclusion that women are not as suited for the calling as is generally supposed, and that their work is inferior to that of men. Practice, however, contradicts this theoretical conclusion, women-pharmacists now being employed almost everywhere. At the present time there are over four hundred women-pharmacists in Russia. Mrs. B. Leniowska, who a short time ago was the first to obtain permission to open a pharmacy there, has in her pharmacy at Moscow a staff which is, with one exception, entirely composed of women, one man alone being employed for the convenience of customers who prefer to be served by a man. The happy land for women-pharmacists appears, however, to be Holland, where the total number of assistants comprises 840 women and 435 men. In most of the Dutch pharmacies women and men assistants are found employed together. There are five women and three men at the pharmacy of the large Amsterdam hospital. Women have more favourable hours of employment than their male colleagues, as they have no night-duty. In Germany, pharmacy has been thrown open to women since 1899. The scarcity of assistants, and the impossibility of paying qualified ones in small country pharmacies, caused a commission, which had been appointed by the German Pharmaceutical Society, to inquire into the matter. In reply to a circular, 2 066 answers were received, of which 1,392 were in favour of women. The Commission thereupon proposed, among other remedies for solving the assistant-difficulty, that women should be accepted as pupils in small pharmacies, and trained as assistants without admittance to the State examination, and that the female members of a family should be employed on the responsibility of the owner, in quite small pharmacies not able to afford paid assistants. These proposals were rejected by the Society, and, in spite of women being now officially admitted to German pharmacy, very few have availed themselves of the privilege. In Hungary, where women have since 1893 been allowed to enter the pharmaceutical career, there are also few who have taken advantage of the permission. The conditions of entrance are the same for both sexes, except that the women have to apply for sanction to the Minister of Education. This is, however, purely a matter of form, as the permission is always given. The scarcity of assistants in Hungary is so great that every opportunity is taken to boom the calling in the daily Press in order to prevail upon more women to join it. It is described as one of the most remunerative of callings, which is by no means the actual case, as the male assistants, even after a long term of service, do not obtain a higher salary than 300k. per month, which, considering the training necessary and the responsibility attached to the position, cannot be considered high. There are at present three women employed in pharmacies in Hungary. There are few women-pharmacists in Switzerland, although they would be gladly welcomed. The Roumanian pharmacists are not so much in favour of the invasion of women, and engage but few. Those employed are mostly at the hospital at Buda Pesth. Austrian pharmacists strongly opposed the entrance of women into their ranks, and maintained that if they were admitted the profession would lose in repute and social position. In spite of opposition, however, women obtained the necessary permission in 1900, and some are now actually employed by unprejudiced pharmacists. What most strikes us in reading the article is the universal scarcity of qualified pharmaceutical assistants. This country is bad enough. Since the Boer war broke out thousands of young men have been drafted from productive to destructive means of employment, and, as a consequence, younger lads have been taken on at comparatively high wages for work previously done by those out of their teens. The result is that errand-boys and apprentices are difficult to get in every branch of trade. This condition may right itself in time but the scarcity of chemists' assistants is another matter, and it almost seems from its universality that there is something in pharmacy repellent to present-day youths.

THE MARTINDALE MEMORIAL.

It will be noticed from a cablegram on page 521 that the Cape Pharmaceutical Society has resolved to contribute to the Martindale Memorial. This is the first colonial response, and others will doubtless follow. We think the committee are keeping the matter rather quiet. Things of this kind are apt to become failures if they are not kept well under the notice of those who may subscribe. Nothing official has been heard of the memorial since the meeting a month ago. The committee are aware that the hospitality of the columns of the trade-journals is extended to them.

NEW CATARACT-CURE.

The eradication of cataract by means of the knife is now so common and successful an operation that other cures for it are rather at a discount. Nevertheless, Dr. Bahal, of Bordeaux, has come forward with the suggestion that a 2½-per-cent. solution of potassium iodide (or the sodium salt), used as a bath twice daily, clears up arterio-sclerous cataracts. The Paris edition of the *New York Herald*—a copy of which comes to us from a faithful admirer of the *C. & D.* at Nice—devotes a column to the treatment, first telling all about the scissors, forceps and knives that take part in the surgical treatment. Besides bathing the eye in the iodide-solution twice daily, "one or two drops" of it are instilled into the eye morning and evening. The treatment is worth trying in early cases, for if it does no good it will do no harm.

ARSENIC IN REDUCED IRON.

Dr. E. S. Reynolds, of Manchester, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on arsenical poisoning, drew attention to the large quantity of arsenic sometimes present in reduced iron—B.P. ferrum redactum in some cases having been found to contain as much as 1 per cent. of arsenic. Many practitioners have found special advantage from administering iron in this form in cases of anæmia, and it is possible that this beneficial result arises from the fact that with every grain of reduced iron a dose equivalent to a minim of liquor arsenicalis is administered. The possibility

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at any rate, deserves to be noted; but we may recall the fact that Mr. E. S. Peck found only three out of sixteen commercial samples to be absolutely free from arsenic (see *C. & D*, August 3, 1901, page 242).

A WORD TO PROPRIETARY-PACKERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale houses connected with the drug-trade are, as a rule, careful not to pack goods to be distributed to the public with printed matter intended for the retailer only. But there are exceptions. A subscriber sends us this week the sheet of a wholesale price-list which was used as packing of a proprietary article. It contained such items as the following:—

	s.	d.	Per doz net. s.	d.
Crown Perfumery Co.'s invigorating lavender salts	1	6	12	0
Diamond frost...	0	1	0	6
Dinneford's Army bath-pads ...	2	0	10	6
Eyebrow pencils	0	3	1	6
Gibbs's superfatted cold-cream soap	0	6	3	9

Such items could be multiplied by the score. This sort of thing is very poor business on the part of the packers. It is false economy, and, besides giving the public information which belongs to the retailer, it cannot fail to alienate the retailer's affection, if any, for the proprietaries.

"DELIGHTFULLY SOOTHING."

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to take the opinion of the High Court on the Brentford Magistrate's decision in the Stamp Act case reported last week. Mr. Denniss applied to the Magistrates on Thursday, March 27, asking them to state a case. The Magistrates felt reluctant, chiefly because they did not wish Mr. Sanguinetti to be put to further expense in the matter, and they asked Mr. Denniss to give an undertaking to that effect before they state a case. This, we understand, he is prepared to do, and the matter will therefore come under revision by the High Court Judges. The Chemists' Defence Association (Limited) defended at Brentford last week, and there, we understand, the Association's liability ends, a court of first instance being all that it professes to cover. But in so important a matter as this, wherein the revision is of benefit to the whole trade, some effort should be made to have the case for the defence stated by an able lawyer. We wait some declaration by the Chemists' Defence Association on the matter.

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

So it is said, and it is true as regards the appeal by Mr. Dobbs, the solicitor for the defendants in the recent case at Newcastle-under-Lyme regarding the sale of "XL-All" insecticide. It will be remembered that the Magistrates agreed to state a case, but at the Newcastle-under-Lyme Police Court last week it was stated that it had been decided to abandon the appeal. The Bench consented to the withdrawal of the appeal, and ordered the recognisances of Messrs. M. & E. Jenkinson, who sold the insecticide, to be vacated. It was certainly a bold step to appeal in a case of non-labelling which followed the death of a man through the omission, and, as we pointed out a fortnight ago, the appeal was opposed to the principle advocated by Mr. Dobbs's Society. Now that the case is settled the fact may be brought to light that the defendants were not summoned under Section 15 as illegal sellers of the poison, and we presume that the Pharmaceutical Council, for some reason known to themselves, refrained from prosecuting under that section.

SMALLPOX DISINFECTION.

The recent report of experts to the London County Council regarding the activity of antiseptics and disinfectants has given one or two people the opportunity of exercising the gentle art of punctuation. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, for example, writes in a spirit of astonishment, asking why the wonderful efficacy of formalin has not been brought to public notice before. This correspondent succeeds in reiterating the good qualities of formalin. His innocence is sufficiently transparent, but he is rivalled by Mr. James Haysman, of the International College, Hampstead, who in the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that burning sulphur is little good (the *Daily News* man has the same idea): chlorine is the thing. "Well do I remember," says Mr. Haysman, "my old friend Dr. Cooper's exultation when he so promptly checked the spread of scarlet fever in one of the most densely populated districts of Bristol by, as he described it, 'the greatest stink he had ever made, emanating from chloride of lime and dilute sulphuric acid.'" The moral of the whole thing is, we are to understand, there would have been no smallpox epidemic if everybody had been as wise as these authorities.

A NARROW MARGIN.

The general medical practitioner in England is, when he gets into the swing of family-practice, one of the hardest-worked men on earth, and not well paid either. A middle-class practice returning 500*l.* a year keeps a man going all day and allows him few holidays. Lower down he has to work as long for less, and when there is club-practice he is in eminent risk of making nothing at all if he has to throw in bottles along with medicine. So the *Hospital* tells us in the following plaintive sentences:—

> Nothing could more markedly show the depths to which contract-practice has dragged a noble profession than the interest roused by the "bottles" question when club-practice is discussed. It seems that certain club-doctors, although perfectly ready to give "attendance and medicine" according to their contracts, draw the line at bottles. Rallying to the battle-cry, "No bottles," they defy the clubs, and hold that each club patient must provide himself with that necessary receptacle for his physic. The whole squabble is inexpressibly ignominious, and the pity of it is that the difficulty seems to be a real one; for to such a miserable remuneration has contract-practice been cut down that the question of "bottles or no bottles" involves a serious proportion of such profits as the medical man derives from it. . . . If the payments are cut so fine that the question of bottles becomes one of serious importance, it is difficult to have much confidence in the "attendance and medicine" which are provided.

Club-practice has its evils, chiefly of a lowering-the-profession order, but we cannot repress a dash of sympathy with the men who have to do it.

THE ABUSE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

The recent case of Forsythe *v.* Law has given the *Hospital* the text for some remarks on the abuse of prescriptions. It is the old story of repeats without the prescriber's sanction on each occasion, and our contemporary remarks that

> anyone armed with a prescription can obtain practically as much of the drug ordered as he wishes, and it therefore is a serious question whether some restriction should not be put upon the dispensing of strong narcotics and other substances which ought only to be taken under the immediate direction and superintendence of a physician. Perhaps when the Pharmacy Acts are revised it would be possible to insert a clause compelling chemists to stamp upon the prescription the date when dispensed, so that others could see at a glance the amount recently supplied, or a clause forbidding the making-up of mixtures containing poisons without special instructions.

We question the first statement, and see no reason for legislation to prevent repeats, which can be done by the prescriber stating on his prescription that the medicine is not to be repeated. Few, if any, chemists would ignore such directions.

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL.

On several occasions during the past few years we have referred to the question of the use of duty-free pure alcohol in chemical-manufactures in this country, and it may be remembered that at the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow last year the Chemical Section had a discussion

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on the subject. The Council of the Society of Chemical Industry now intimates that, the question of concessions in regard to the use of spirit having become pressing, it desires to obtain information from members interested in industries in which partially or wholly duty-free spirit would be of advantage. Communications should be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W. This is a matter in which manufacturers of pharmaceutical products are directly interested, and we print this notification in order that they may take the necessary steps to have their case considered in any proposals that are made to the revenue authorities.

MALARIA-CURES.

In a recently issued Foreign Office Report, Mr. Neville Rolfe, British Consul at Naples, writes about mosquitos and malaria, stating that the insects are not transported by wind, but move from place to place on or about men or animals, and on baggage. Cases of fever, owing to this cause, occurred at the station of Termini, near Rome, the cases having probably originated from the mosquitos conveyed by the Terracina train, which crosses the most deadly part of the Pontine marshes. Mr. Rolfe has something to say about cures—*e.g.*, that there is a special aniline dye which, when diluted even to the extent of 0·00031 per thousand, is said to kill the larvæ. He also mentions that *Pyrethrum roseum* cultivation is being tried near Ceprano, a town about half-way between Naples and Rome, and that powdered valerian-root mixed with insect-powder renders it more efficacious. Experiments were made last summer by Professor Grassi to combat the malady by the use of drugs. Having selected one of the most malarious places in Italy—Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber—he and his staff administered six pills a day to adults, and a proportionate dose to children, the pills being composed of a compound called "esanofele," a harmless drug composed of quinine, arsenic, iron, and bitter herbs. Dr. Grassi speaks highly of the results, and the tabulated statistics of the Ostia treatment appear very favourable. This is a nice little advertisement for "esanofele," which, we gather, is "a very expensive drug." One wonders, nevertheless, why the Foreign Office goes to the expense of putting such things in Blue-books.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Cohen, G. A., and **Morgan, H. B. T.**, under the style of Cohen & Morgan, Harringay, Middlesex, surgeons.

Leuthardt, P., and **Thompson, S. G.**, under the style of Leuthardt & Co., Droylesden, Lancs, aniline-dye and chemical manufacturers.

Major, H. P., and **Dickson, W.**, under the style of Messrs. Major & Dickson, Hungerford, Berkshire, general practitioners.

Roper, A., and **Huntley, E.**, under the style of Dr. Arthur Roper, Dr. Edgar Huntley, Lewisham, S.E., physicians, surgeons, and general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Kennedy, Angus Ross, Coventry, Warwickshire, late Bilston, Staffordshire, physician and surgeon.

A Singapore Subscriber, writing on January 10, 1902, says, in renewing his subscription:—"It is the best investment I know of on this side of London, and the amount of information and tips it contains from week to week, it strikes me as really wonderful how you can do it at the money, and give away a Diary as well—a volume in itself.

Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

"Delightfully Soothing": Appeal.

At the Brentford Town Hall on Thursday, March 27, Mr. Denniss asked if the Bench would state a case for the High Court in the case against Mr. F. Sanguinetti (reported in last week's *C. & D.*).

The Chairman said he thought it might be waste of money and time.

Mr. Denniss said it was a matter of great importance.

The Chairman said the Bench had been of opinion that the mere putting of the words "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" on the box was not a recommendation of the pastilles.

Mr. Denniss said his appeal would be, of course, on a point of law.

The Chairman said it seemed very trivial to fall on a respectable chemist as they had. Would the parties undertake the costs of the case, so that Mr. Sanguinetti would not be put to further expense? The majority of the Magistrates thought it was a frivolous appeal. They could, of course, go for a mandamus.

Mr. Denniss said the question of costs would be for the High Court.

The Bench allowed Mr. Denniss to have his case stated on the condition mentioned, and asked him to give it his early attention.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Milk of Sulphur.

At Dunkinfield, on March 27, Allen Saxon, drug-dealer, of Oxford Road, Dunkinfield, was fined 5*s.* 6*d.*, and costs, for selling milk of sulphur which was stated to be adulterated with 45 per cent. of mineral matter. The defendant said when he purchased the drug from Mr. S. Sharp, chemist and druggist, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1898, he was told that it was perfectly pure. There was no B.P. standard in 1898 for the drug, he added. Inspector Lee stated that milk of sulphur would not depreciate to such an extent in 1,000 years.

Soap-liniment.

At Bow Street Police Court on April 1, judgment was given in the adjourned case in which Arthur Spinks, trading as a chemist, Theobald's Road, W.C., was charged with selling soap-liniment containing 40 per cent. of methylated spirit (see *C. & D.*, February 22, page 293, and March 8, page 380).

Mr. Marsham, in giving his decision, said the case was not without difficulties, but on the facts before him he found that soap-liniment was a drug, and the formula was in the Pharmacopœia. It was admitted that soap-liniment made with methylated spirit is an article of commerce, the evidence given by two doctors and six chemists not being contradicted, showing that when the article was made with methylated spirit it was equal as to strength and efficiency to that made with rectified spirit. Chemists' price-lists specified two kinds, and the methylated liniment was largely sold as a domestic remedy, and was, therefore, an article of commerce. He had no doubt, however, that the proper course for a chemist to adopt would be to ask the customer whether he wished to purchase the article compounded with rectified or methylated spirit, the difference in the cost being about one-half. After considering all the circumstances he had decided to dismiss the summons.

Mr. Walford (who supported the summons) asked for costs, but Mr. Marsham said he did not think he could give costs to either party; Mr. Beck interposing that he had no intention of applying for costs.

Mr. H. C. Jones (the Town Clerk for Holborn) then asked if the Magistrate would state a case, but Mr. Marsham replied that he had dismissed the summons on the facts. Mr. Beck said as he understood the judgment it meant (1) that there was no special request for a specific article, (2) that there is a commercial standard for the article used as a domestic remedy, and (3) that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

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Mr. Marsham: No; I did not say the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. I said the proper course would be for the chemist to ask the customer which kind he would prefer. There is no question of law. I found on the facts.

Mr. Jones said he and his friend (Mr. Back) were very anxious to have the question of a commercial standard settled, and asked the Magistrate if he would consider any application made on the point within the next seven days. Mr. Marsham said he would be pleased to do so.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

On Wednesday, April 2, at Wolverhampton Police Court, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. N. C. A. Neville), Edward Spicer, grocer, 285 Willenhall Road, was fined 20*s.*, and costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was 23 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Inspector Allwood said he did not press for a heavy penalty, but he submitted that the matter was important because the drug was sold at many small shops. The bottle from which the sample analysed was taken was marked "Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., manufacturing chemists, Dudley." Mr. Neville pointed out that the defendant had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for selling the drug in a weak state. He thought it might be advisable to prevent people carrying on a business they knew nothing about. They not only, as in this case, defrauded the public, but might be the means of doing serious injury as well.

New Companies & Company News.

Super-Aëration (Mineral Waters) Ireland (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (15,000 preference). Objects as indicated by the title. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven. The first are P. C Bernard, Sir P. N. Grace, and J. Kiloh. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum.

General Forage and Grains Drying Company (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l* shares (50,000 preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement made by this company with H. Lowe, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods for horses, cattle, dogs, poultry, &c., and to deal in brewers' and distillers' spent grains, corn-seeds, bran meal, and all substances and other ingredients suitable there for a wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists. No initial public issue.

British Indian Oil-mills (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of oil and manure manufacturers and merchants carried on by the British Indian Oil-mills at Garden Reach, near Calcutta, and the similar business carried on by the United British Castor oil Company (Limited) at Ossory Road, S.E., and to carry on and develop the same and any auxiliary business. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. H. G. Hill, J. R. D. Hill, Sir W. Thorburn, M.P., G. H. Brown, and A. S. N. Davis. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration not less than 250*l.* per annum divisible.

British Iron Milk Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To adopt an agreement with W. White to acquire any inventions and rights relating to the manufacture of medicinal preparations, chemical products and foods, to develop and turn to account the same, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in medicines, &c. The first subscribers are: A. O. Williams, M.P., Castle Deudraeth, Merionethshire; W. W. Bruce, 29 Comeragh Road, West Kensington, gentleman; E T. L. Williams, 1 Clement's Inn, Strand, solicitor; W. W. White, 165 Cromwell Road, S.W., merchant; J. Silcox, 7 Cremorne Road, S.W., publisher; Mabel Layzell, 180 Park Road Crouch End, N., typist; and Amy J. Parvin, 60 St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E., typist. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. O. Williams, M.P., and W. W. Bruce.

C. Müller (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical instruments and dealers in vulcanite, ebonite, indiarubber, and metal goods carried on at 64 and 65 Holborn Viaduct E.C., as "C. Müller," to adopt an agreement between A. M. Edelstein and S. Strauss, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medical appliances, optical, electrical, and scientific instruments, &c. The first subscribers are: S. Strauss, 10 Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W., diamond merchant; A. M. Edelstein, 23 Greencroft Gardens, N.W., merchant; Mrs. L. Strauss, 10 Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W.; J. Curtis, 56 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., clerk; F. C. Beard, 55 Avondale Road, S.E., clerk; Mrs. B. Edelstein, 23 Greencroft Gardens, N.W.; Miss E. Edelstein, 23 Greencroft Gardens, N.W. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are S. Strauss and A. M. Edelstein. Qualification, 200 shares. Remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, 64 and 65 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Westhorpe (Limited).—Capital, 85,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (25,000 preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement between G. S. Pinchin, B. F. French, H. R. S Krall, and E. W. Harrison for the acquisition of certain businesses carried on by the three first-named persons, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, and exporters of and dealers in oakum lint, surgical dressings, and specialities for paper-making, also of hemp, jute, linen, cotton, wool, silk, textile materials, paper-pulp, indiarubber, papier mâché, drugs, dyewares, paints, chemicals, apparatus, &c. The first subscribers are: G. S. Pinchin, 59 West India Dock Road, E., merchant; H. R. S. Krall, 23–25 Billiter Street, E.C., merchant; B. F. French, 52 Broadway, New York, merchant; E. Harrison, 3 Cambridge Road, Ilford, clerk; G. S. Herschell, 11 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, solicitor; A. Stone, 3 Lansdowne Place, Blackheath, B.A., gentleman; E. H. Laroombe, 32 Woodford Road, Watford, gentleman; and J. C. Coulder, 7 Bodney Road, Lower Clapton, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. S. Pinchin, H. R. S. Krall, and B. F. French. Qualification 1,000*l.* Remuneration 600*l.* per annum, divisible. G. S. Pinchin, chairman.

Meggeson & Co. (Limited).—Warrants for the half-yearly interest on debentures and preference shares, and interim dividend on the ordinary shares, were posted on April 1.

Oowana Soap Company (Limited).—We understand that the resolution in regard to the winding-up of this company, referred to in our issue of March 22, is purely voluntary, and was a necessary step in the process for increasing the capital of the company, which is being reconstructed under the title "Oowana (Limited)." The business will be continued under the same management and at the same address, 205 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Cheap and Good (Limited).—From a circular issued by the Top Not Company, Glasgow, it appears that the company are extending their business under the title of "Cheap and Good (Limited)," to introduce a new system of trading. The gentleman who has consented to become the chairman is the proprietor of forty shops in another line, with thirty years' experience of multiple-shop trading. The circular says several well-known firms are putting money in the business, and the company will have a nominal capital of 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. It is proposed, after the business has been well started, to reconstruct into a big concern, "when the original shareholders will receive large profits." The *Financial Times* ironically remarks, "The offer of an interest 'on rock-bottom terms' does not look particularly enticing, and most people, we should think, will be quite content to wait until the concern has been 'well started.'"

Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited).—At a meeting of the preference shareholders held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on March 23, Mr. Thomas Barclay (the Chairman) proposed that the capital of the company be increased to 260 000*l.* by the creation of 60,000 preference shares of 1*l.* each, carrying dividend at the same rate and with the same priorities both as to dividend and capital, and with the same rights and privileges as the existing preference shares of the company. The shareholders generally, as was evidenced by the proxies sent in, showed that they appreciated the action of the directors in providing the new capital by the issue of preference shares instead of by debentures. Additional buildings, plant, and fixtures had to be provided in order to keep pace with the increase of the business. Since December 31, 1897, when the business was taken over, there had been an increase in leasehold land, buildings, and premises of 10 577*l.*; in plant, machinery, tools, and fixtures of 16 645*l.*; in stock-in-trade, 8,004*l.*; in amounts due from customers, 9,836*l.* These were subject to 3,444*l.* increase on the trade creditors, but the total increase in assets was 41 620*l.* To keep the business going it had been necessary for the directors to advance 16,869*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and the bankers 10,683*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* That was without taking into account the profit earned last year and the reserve. It was the intention of the directors to apply the amount raised from the preference shares to clear off these liabilities, to enable them to erect additional premises on the site of the Waterloo Tavern in Dalton Street, and also for completing

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the purchase of new warehouses in Dalton Street, adjoining their own premises. The directors considered that 40,000 additional preference shares would, with the 9,000*l.* subscribed for ordinary shares, be sufficient for present requirements. The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. Adkins (a shareholder), and unanimously agreed to.

Medical Gleanings.

Seasickness.

Codeine gr. ¼ in an effervescing mixture is useful in vomiting from any cause. The following mixture has given good results in seasickness:—

Menthol.	gr. iss.
Cocainæ	gr. ij.
Syr. simp.	℥j.
Spt. vini rect.	℥ij.

M.

One teaspoonful to be taken every half-hour.

Among the remedies for seasickness suggested by correspondents of the *British Medical Journal* are hypodermic injections of strychnine and atropine. Dr. Percy McDougall from an experience of fifty cases believes the method will always give relief, if not cure. An injection of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ strychnine sulphate and gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ atropine sulphate should be given at the first onset of discomfort or even just before embarking. In some cases the strychnine may be increased to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ with benefit, and the injection may be repeated every twelve hours or less. The same drugs in the same doses may be taken by the mouth, but are less efficient. Another medical man mentions a case where 2 minim doses of ipecacuanha wine every hour worked wonders.

Dionine.

Dr. Darier, in *La Clinique Ophtalmologique*, speaks very highly of dionine in iritis. His observations are confirmed by Mr. H. B. Grimsdale (St. George's Hospital). The best strength is 5 per cent., of which solution one drop is placed in the lower *cul de sac* of the eye, repeated at intervals of five minutes until the œdema appears and the pain is relieved. Mr. Grimsdale speaks of dionine as of great service in relieving pain in most deep-seated affections of the eye, and as a remedy more potent and more rapid than the application of leeches, without unfavourable action.—*Medical Times.*

Thiosinamine,

a white crystalline substance soluble in alcohol, was first brought into notice by Hebra. It is used for softening scar-tissue, and Juliusberg has applied it in a series of cases of lupus. Juliusberg's formula is—

Thiosinamini...	gr. xlij.
Glycerini	℥iss.
Aq. destil. ad...	℥j.

This is used subcutaneously in doses of 16 minims, increased to 35 or 50. Other methods of using thiosinamine are plasters (10, 20, or 30 per cent.) and soap, but these forms are not at times so well tolerated.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Action of Iodides.

Drs. Ralph Stockman and F. J. Charteris, in investigating the action of iodides on the heart and circulation, mention that their observations show that potassium or sodium iodides, given to men by the mouth in therapeutical doses, do not modify the physical conditions of the circulation, and that therefore they neither directly weaken the heart nor dilate the arterioles. The therapeutical effects must be due to some other mode of action, and this is probably true also of some of the rarely occurring poisonous effects. It is sometimes observed, for instance, that iodides quicken and weaken the pulse, and this has been specially frequent in goitre; sometimes also their administration is followed by emaciation. There is good reason for believing that in neither case is this a direct effect, but is due to increased formation or alteration of the iodine-containing thyroid secretion, which has a powerful action on the circulation and on metabolism.—*Lancet.*

Correspondence

To Correspondents.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Monthly Accounts.

Sir,—I was considerably relieved to find through your issue of March 29 that your special contributor "Xrayser" had admitted the justice of my little note of complaint, and had endorsed it by a suggestion of his own, with which I heartily agree. I had hesitated more than a little before I sought your assistance to give expression to what, after all, is only a minor grievance. It is, however, the petty worries of business-life which add to the burden of those who are already pretty well hedged round by all kinds of embarrassments and pitfalls, particularly frequent in the practice of retail pharmacy; and as the pharmacist himself must in the main rely upon purely personal service to enable him to meet his engagements, any omission which in effect impinges upon his time results in a possible loss of income. I am much indebted to Mr. Umney for his explanation, and whilst I would not advise him to take all the drug-houses under his sheltering wing, I am sure he will be relieved to know that his excellent firm has no part in my indictment, for the statement from Southwark Street invariably arrives regularly and in good time. But after reflecting upon Mr. Umney's letter, I am just wondering whether this regularity is due to the systematic arrangement of the ledgers—a possible initial advantage—or the possession of a temper so exacting and erratic as to cause unmerited priority from the ledger-keeper. Unfortunately, payments to drug-houses *per se* constitute about a tithe of the present retailer's disbursements, and it may be that the enormous increase of manufacturing firms, who can have no actual knowledge of the difficulties which a retail druggist working single-handed experiences in managing the financial part of his business, accounts to some extent for the irregularity and laxity of which I originally complained. Taking last month as an example, I find that I had to deal with monthly accounts upon three separate occasions; had they been all rendered by the 8th inst., one clearing-off would have sufficed. The last payments were made on the 17th or 18th, and since that date two or three more have arrived, and must naturally remain unpaid till I am dealing with the first batch next month. Mr. Umney, an experienced and respected authority, says: "I hold that in all cases statements should be in the hands of the pharmacist . . . at least seven days prior to the date named for payment—say, about the 8th of the month." With such a pronouncement I am perfectly in accord; my only point of difference is—and in this respect I do not suppose Mr. Umney would dissent—that whether an account is due for payment on the 15th, 20th, or by the end of the month, the last statement should be in the hands of the retailer not later than the 8th inst.

An Ordinary Retailer. (189/7.)

The Medicine-stamp Act.

Sir,—The genial criticisms of "Xrayser" of the *ex cathedrâ* type are usually so entertaining that I am almost unwilling to traverse his statements in regard to certain imaginary inaccuracies on my part. "Xrayser" is unfortunate in his examples. In any "united effort" surely the predominant partner—the Pharmaceutical Society—must, as the only legal and legitimate head of pharmacy, be officially represented. The affair of 1886 was one of the expiring efforts of the old Chemists' Defence Association; the concession following I alluded to. Still more important concessions have been obtained since, yet not the resultant of anything which meets my view of "united effort." Admittedly a most excellent text-book, I did not quote "Alpe" as a safe guide, because Somerset House refuses to recognise it as

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authoritative. It is curiously coincident that Mr. Denniss, appearing for the Inland Revenue in the Brentford case (*C. & D*, March 29), should emphatically say, "'Alpe' is no authority." At a later stage Mr. Denniss further stated, "The use of such words as 'cough-mixture,' &c., was a concession merely," thus corroborating my statement. In regard to verbal recommendation, "Alpe" alludes to this, and in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, as a footnote to Class 2 and Class 3, is printed in italics, "this and the preceding claim may be made verbally." What can there be either misleading or inaccurate in my remark that verbal recommendation had never been clearly defined, and should be? It probably goes as far as this: You may sell, *e.g.*, essence of ginger, and recommend it for certain ailments verbally, but you must not claim verbally any special, exclusive, or secret method of manufacture. I maintain this is hazy. "Xrayser" next doubts the trade's acquaintance with the Stamp Act being so elementary as I assume, waiving my own correspondence and the numberless queries in the journals during the last three or four months. Mr. Glyn-Jones, speaking as the official head of the new Chemists' Defence Association, said that out of 200 cases submitted to them 198 were distinctly liable; moreover, the authorities have been so overwhelmed with labels, it is becoming a question whether this concession may not be withdrawn, because in 90 per cent. a small knowledge of the Stamp Act would have obviated any necessity for opinion. If this does not satisfy "Xrayser," the only alternative remaining is a sweeping reflection on the general probity of the craft, which I prefer not to suggest. "Xrayser" in saying such words as "recommended by eminent physicians" in the opinion of Somerset House do not constitute liability, is in direct conflict with "Alpe." My justification is this. I inquired by letter from Somerset House, "Do the words 'recommended, advised, ordered, &c, by eminent physicians, the faculty, &c,' so commonly appearing on ordinary stock-labels, incur liability?" The reply was definite that such words do not. This correspondence is open to inspection. Finally, I did not raise the question of dispensing proprietaries as anything novel (though, oddly enough, it appeared new to several). My suggestion was that it created a difficulty between the physician and dispenser which the Board might obviate without loss of revenue. This, I think, disposes of all "Xrayser's" imaginary inaccuracies, though I willingly admit hasty preparation, for I understood my invitation from the Western Chemists' Association was merely to provide a basis for discussion on the Stamp Act. Whether the best interests of the craft may not lie in diplomatic methods rather than legal antagonism is a matter of purely personal opinion. I favour diplomacy. Yours faithfully,

285 Brockley Road, S.E., March 29. Leo Atkinson.

Dewsbury and the Federation.

Sir,—I accept Mr. Broadhead's disclaimer with pleasure, and would assure him that I have no personal feeling whatever in the matter. I am simply the honorary servant for the time being of the Federation Executive, and in such impersonal capacity I penned my protest to his remarks which accompanied his resolution. Mr. Broadhead, by fixing on an incidental sentence, conveniently "rules out of court" the remainder (!) of my letter. By so doing he evades the issue—viz, that the arguments he put forward in favour of a West Riding Federation form the very best reason why the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association should continue to give countenance to and assistance in furthering the interests of the forty Associations which comprise the National Federation.

Yours faithfully,
Geo. F. Merson,
Hon. Secretary,
Federation of Local Ph. Associations.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 1.

An Irish Grievance.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your columns to draw attention to a state of affairs in Ireland, which in the interests of the profession ought to be remedied. I refer to the Pharmaceutical Council's acceptance of a certificate for the Registered Druggist's examination from a limited liability company. A young man who served his apprenticeship in a limited company (both partners in which are registered druggists only) applied to the Society for examination as registered druggist. The Society accepted the certificate, and when questioned afterwards they said that the certificate was signed by one of the partners in the firm himself being a registered druggist. The young man passed his examination, and was registered as a registered druggist, and is about to open on his own account. In this case the Society cannot plead ignorance of the facts, for they were communicated with some months before the examination and the facts of the case laid before them. It happens that there are two other establishments in the neighbourhood, the proprietor of only one of which is an L.P.S.I. I leave it to your readers to conjecture what will follow. The qualified man, who, like multitudes of others, has spent some of the best years of his life in passing exams. in order to be properly qualified, is now hemmed in on both sides by two unqualified men, his business seriously interfered with, and a large share of his profits gone. The above is only one case out of many, and may be looked upon as typical. Some may say, "Oh, what harm can the registered druggist do the L.P.S.I.?" I answer, Every harm. At present to be a druggist is sufficient in the eyes of many, especially country people, who are not supposed to know the distinction, and naturally our registered druggist friend will carry on all departments of the business and compound medical prescriptions. Let no one answer, "He cannot, as he is not qualified." How many registered druggists in Ireland at the present time are busy compounding prescriptions whilst an apathetic Pharmaceutical Society looks idly on and takes no notice? It would be interesting to have a list of registered druggists prosecuted during the past year for compounding: I am afraid it would be almost a minus quantity. This is a question that cannot be lightly put aside. It is in the interests of the army of dispensing chemists and qualified assistants, who have spent years of honest toil and large amounts of money to qualify only to find a man who comes in so to speak by the back door enter into competition with them. Is this right? Is the Society alive at all? Is it safeguarding the interests of those who are properly qualified, and is it doing its best to prevent unlawful competition? These questions not only concern dispensing chemists, but the public at large. Faithfully yours,

M.P.S.I. (181/40)

Cannabis Indica.

Sir,—I am obliged to Dr. McWalter and Mr. Maben for their friendly criticisms of my note on extract of cannabis indica. Both of these gentlemen, however, overlook the fact that I expressly disclaimed any intention to touch at all upon the chemical composition of the drug, and inferentially upon what constituent or constituents the medicinal value depends. I had by me published reports of the work done by the investigators named, but with the object I had in view I did not deem it necessary to load my paper with a *résumé* of these. The points I endeavoured to bring out, and which my experiments amply proved, were—

1. The B.P. extract of commerce is, physically, a very variable article. It contains to a greater or less extent an extract which, insoluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, is soluble in water, and has all the characters of an aqueous extract of cannabis indica made after the drug has been exhausted with rectified spirit.
2. It varies from a syrupy consistence to that of a stiff paste, due to the relatively large variation in the percentage of water present.
3. An improvement upon the official process would be to exhaust the drug with absolute alcohol and prepare the tincture by dissolving the extract in spiritus ætheris.

Whether the therapeutic activity lies in the resin or in a volatile and evanescent body accompanying the resin, is foreign to the question; and until the Pharmacopœia gives some specific assay-process for the crude drug, I take it that uniformity in the physical characters of the extract is a step in advance of the varying article at present on the market, and with the object of furthering this my experiments were recorded. Yours faithfully,

24 Newgate Street, Geo. F. Merson.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Ince on Emulsions.

Sir,—It may appear so much of an impertinence to criticise Mr. Ince that I hesitate to append my name, but

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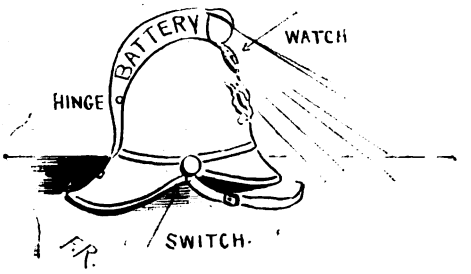
surely in the twentieth century one should not write *ex cathedra* on emulsion-making without once dropping a hint that the oil should not be rancid, and that the mortar and bottle should be clean. Methinks I hear some indignant Briton protest, "Oh, it's only in Ireland that one need mention so self-evident a condition; we all know they should be clean." But I do not speak of ordinary gross palpable dirt: we must seek after a condition of cleanliness which approaches to sterilisation. Thus, when the mortar has, after cleaning, been several times washed out with boiling water, and dried on the stove, and the bottles submitted to the same process, most of the micro-organisms that make for fermentation will be absent, and the emulsion a success. The degree of acidity of the oil is another important factor—thus it is why olive oil is so variable in its results, and almond oil so much better generally. The bland cream oil, free from smell or taste, makes a delightful emulsion, and all the Inces on earth cannot make a good emulsion from the intensely acid, acrid, and rancid oil which is a couple of years old.

Yours truly,

Dublin, March 22. L. A. H. I. (184/60.)

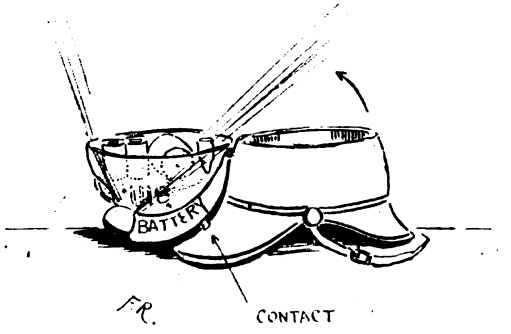
For Robert.

Sir,—Might I suggest a "first-aid helmet" for the London city police? The sketches will probably explain



themselves. The contents of the helmet are as follows:—

2 bandages,
1 simple tourniquet,
1 small roll lint on spool,
1 pair scissors,
Some safety-pins,
Small tin ribbon-plaster,
1 dose sal volatile, diluted ready for use.



The small dry-cell battery can be switched on at will, and lights up the interior of inverted apex automatically by contact.

Yours faithfully,

The Inventor.

Leeds, April 1. (Fred Reynolds)

The Apprenticeship Question.

Sir,—I have read with great interest a discussion, which for some considerable time has been occupying your valuable columns *re* the difficulty chemists find in obtaining apprentices to the profession in the home country, and in all the arguments brought to bear upon the subject it seems to me that the writers have quite overlooked (or wilfully neglected to state) the primary and more essential causes of the above state of affairs. In the present age "men are wide awake," and before sending their sons to any profession or trade, naturally inquire into the various privileges, &c., connected with the particular branch in which they propose to educate them. Now, when we consider the privileges which our embryo chemist is to possess, any sensible man will admit without hesitation that they are *nil* in comparison with the other semi-professions. The hours are unnecessarily long, responsibility great, pay small, examinations difficult; in fact, everything calculated to promote dull spirits, ill-health, and demoralisation; and no time allowed for careful study, thought, athletics, or other bodily exercise which, according to all medical science, is absolutely necessary to maintain that most desirable *mens sana in corpore sano*. So long as this state of affairs exists, and no steps are taken to have any one, or all, of these grievances removed, just so long will the chemist not only find himself unable to procure apprentices, but also to command the respect which his important calling entitles him to. In conclusion, I would like to inform the "young blood" at home that a much better state of affairs exists in this colony: the hours are short, pay good, the climate excellent, and employers aim at making their assistants comfortable by placing no unnecessary burden upon them, and giving every advantage possible: by these means life and work become a pleasure, and not a life-long yoke of persistent solitude and slavery.

Yours faithfully,

Ladysmith, Natal, February 26. Sam Hooey.

English Assistants Abroad.

Sir,—Judging from the tenor of the letter of "Quite Enough" (*C. & D.*, March 29, page 509) Parisian berths for English chemists' assistants are about as unsatisfactory as they are elsewhere. After a long and varied experience in different parts of the world, I have come to the conclusion that the young qualified chemist, if he is worth his salt, is as well off as an assistant in England as anywhere. Provided he takes a real interest in his employer's business, and if he does not object to long hours and hard work, he can earn from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* weekly as salary, without selling his service to the drug-companies. I have never heard of any situations abroad where the extra remuneration is sufficient to cover the extra expenses *plus* the disadvantages of residence abroad. If qualified assistants were really alive to their own interests, they would hesitate before leaving England and engaging themselves for terms of years in other countries, because the prospects in the homeland are distinctly encouraging when we bear in mind the increased stringency of the qualifying examination, the dearth of apprentices, the gradual abolition of the indoor system, and the generally expressed desire among pharmacists for shorter hours of labour. I would like to draw attention to the ridiculous salaries offered to assistants in South Africa at present. It seems to me positively insulting to advertise a situation in Johannesburg, wages (not salary) 20*l.* per month, while the Transvaal Administration are at the present moment inviting applications from postmen for service in that country, and to whom they offer salaries varying from 200*l.* to 400*l.* per annum in addition to a prospective pension. Those thinking of leaving England for other climes should not engage themselves for a smaller salary than double they are capable of earning in England, otherwise, from a pecuniary point of view, they will most certainly reap disappointment. This is a rule which was suggested to me about a year ago by an agent in this country who engages numbers of assistants every year for situations abroad.

Senior. (19/91.)

London, W., April 1.

Dispensing Notes.

Aluminium-chloride Pills.

Sir,—Some time ago we had a prescription for aluminium-chloride pills, and I remember how unmanageable they were until Canada balsam was tried as an excipient. This made a good pill, which kept firm and dry for some time. They are now, however, very wet, although round, and I have them in a stoppered bottle. If aluminium chloride is to be used, it will be well to know something about the pharmacy of it. I do not much like the pilular form.

Yours faithfully,

R. O. (23/92).

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A Camphor-mixture.

SIR —The compounding of the following mixture may be of interest to many of your readers :—

Spt. camphor.	℥ij.
Potass. iodid....	℈j.
Vin. colchici	℥iss.
Sodii salicyl.	℥ij.
Aq. ad	℥iij.

The method I employed with perfect success was as follows: Dissolve the pot. iod. and sod. salicy. in ℥iss. aq. Put ℥ss. mucilag. acaciæ, diluted with ℥ij. aq , in a mortar. Add the spt. camph. ℥ij. and the remaining ℥vj. aq. alternately, triturating briskly the while. Add this to the dissolved salts, and a most presentable mixture is obtained.

Yours,

Edinburgh. S. D. D. (179/53.)

173/57. *Cepia.*—The mixture is a very muddy one. We presume that is the point you wished cleared up.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

189/33. *Walton.*—Your best plan in regard to the label is to have it registered at Stationers' Hall, which can be done for 5*s*.

185/53. *A. E. C.*—Your label makes the article liable to duty because it is said to be "for liver, indigestion, costiveness, and piles."

184/47. *Aspirin and other Correspondents.*—Your powders, being composed of an entire drug, are exempt from stamp-duty, and you may call them what you like or recommend them as you please.

185/33. *Silva.*—The sentence, "It quickly cures pimples," on your skin-lotion is on the border-line of liability; but, so long as it is confined to the emollient skin-lotion (a toilet-preparation), the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have hitherto not interfered. It cannot be used on a blood-purifier.

181/34. *Devon.*—Off wine-licences are granted to individuals. See our DIARY for particulars.

182/2. *Cinthos.*—Does the rosemary and cantharidine hair-wash contain a poison? If it does, and the fact can be proved, it cannot be sold by grocers.

188/12. *F. H. S.*—An unqualified person does not make his actions legal by employing a qualified man to manage his "chemist's shop." See our DIARY on the point.

187/60. *Medical.*—Of your six labels, three are liable—viz., "blood-purifier," because "it is much recommended for scorbutic affections, abscesses, . . . pimples, and skin-eruptions"; the "herbal cream," because it is "prepared only by" (the initials before the title may also involve liability); and the "corn-solvent" because it is for "rapidly and painlessly removing corns," &c.

183/42. *An Old Subscriber.*—If you are prepared to admit responsibility for the printing of the election bills your name may appear upon them as the printer. The course which you have followed is perfectly legal.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

183/13. *J. H. W.*—Doubtless $\frac{7}{100}$ grammo is meant. This is sometimes written 0·07 ctgr. To convert into grains for ten powders multiply by 155.

185/52. *Cymro.*—We read the prescription for oils as follows: Orynum (oil of origanum), spike (oil of spike), mouns (ammonia), peter (oil of petre), brisk (oil of brick), turpantine (oil of turpentine), enters (oil of Exeter), swallow (oil of swallow). For oil of brick the modern equivalent is linseed oil coloured with alkanet; oil of petre is represented by a mixture of turpentine (20), Barbadoes tar (1); whilst for oil of Exeter and oil of swallow green oil is given.

185/57. *Radium.*—The following books on organic chemistry and physical theories will suit you: Perkin and Kipping's "Organic Chemistry" (Chambers), 6*s*. 6*d*.; and Tilden's "Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy" (Longmans), 5*s*.

185/32. *Velox.*—Mountant.—See DIARY, page 267, or last volume of *C. & D.*, page 900.

185/54. *T. L. N.*—Liquid Metal-polish:—

Precipitated chalk	℥ij.
Terra rosa	℥ij.
Liquid ammonia	℥ij.
Methylated spirit	℥iij.
Water to	℥xx.

Mix.

Shake before use.

188/28. *Cornwall.*—You will find the following formula for Castration-ointment suitable for your purpose:—

Verdigris	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.

Rub together in a mortar until perfectly smooth, then add to—

Margarine	½ lb.

Mix thoroughly.

188/16. *X. Y. Z.*—There is no University in Europe which grants the Ph.D. without residence at the University for a period of at least two years. See our Educational Number, September 7, 1901, for particulars.

188/37. *A. Puleo Caputo* (Palermo).—(1) The address of the Society of Chemical Industry is Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W. (2) Benzosol is benzoyl guaiacol, and is, we presume, what you refer to.

164/70. *Mizpah.*—(1) The proportion of chalk in the plate-powder was, as far as we remember, about a third. (2) Levigated kieselguhr may be had from any wholesale house. (3) The liquid preservative used for meat, and applied by means of cloths, is calcium bisulphite.

173/24. *J. A. H.*—Essence of Vanilla.—See *C. & D.*, April 6, 1901, page 571.

158/63. *Woolbob.*—(1) We do not know enough about wool-carding and washing to be able to recommend a hand-book on the subject. (2) Ordinary unwashed sheep's wool contains 28 to 42 per cent. of a mixture of potash soaps and fatty matters. (3) Wool-fat Purification.—The following is an outline of the process of separating the fat from the wash-waters of woollen factories: Sulphuric acid is added to neutralise the alkali present, and waste steam blown through to facilitate the separation of the fatty acids, &c. (magma) from the watery fluid. After draining and filter-pressing (first cold, then hot) about 50 per cent. of the crude magma remains as a dirty press-cake. The crude magma contains about 35 per cent. of fat, and is bleached by means of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid, and purified by boiling with water. Other processes involve the use of calcium chloride as a precipitant of the cholesteroid bodies, and solvents such as petroleum spirit, acetone, and carbon bisulphide. A centrifugal process similar to that employed in separating cream from milk is also used for separating the suspended grease from the wash-water. If you study the lanolin patent (4992 of 1882) and the report of the lanolin lawsuit (*C. & D.*, November and December, 1893), you will gather much information about the subject.

179/55. *G. P.*—To Turn White Flowers Red the stalks are put in water containing a red aniline dye, such as fuchsine, in solution.

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178/27. *R. W.*—**Mist. Bismuthi Co.**—An alternative formula to the one given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is the B.P.C. recipe, which contains :—

Morph. mur.	gr. viij.
Tr. card. co.	℥iij.
Chloroform.	℥j. ♏x.
Ext. nuc. vom. liq.	℥ij. ♏xv.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil.	℥v. ♏xx.
Liq. bismuth. conc.	℥xv.
Aq. dest. ad	℥xx.

Liquor bismuthi conc., B.P.C., is made in a similar way to liquor bismuthi (page 528 "Pharmaceutical Formulas"), but the quantities are as follows :—

Bismuth. subnitr.	1 oz.
Ac. nitrici	5 oz.
Ac. citrici	5 oz.
Sodii bicarb....	8½ oz.
Liq. ammon....	6 oz.
Liq. ammon. citr.	12 oz.
Aq. q.s. ad.	50 oz.

177/59. *D. F.*—**Liquor D'Hoffman** in the hair-wash prescription is spt. ætheris co. The script has evidently been copied by a layman. The items "E. water" and "Pot. nitrat." are intended for β naphthol and pilocarpine nitrate.

177/73. *G. F. G. G.*—(1) **Good Capsicums** were found by Alpers to yield about 19 per cent. of oleo-resin (15 oz. from 5 lbs. of capsicums) by the ether extraction-process. (2) **Silvering-paste** :—

Silver nitrate	gr. xxxvj.
Potassium cyanide	℥j.
Water...	℥j.

Dissolve the nitrate in half the water and the cyanide in the other half; mix, and add to—

Precipitated chalk	℥v.
Cream of tartar	gr. v.

Make a paste.

To use the paste, clean the surface thoroughly and apply the paste, allowing it to remain on overnight, when it is brushed off, and the process repeated if necessary.

173/53. *Metol.*—(1) **Dry Metol-quinol Developer** :—

A.

Metol	100 gr.
Quinol...	50 gr.
Powdered sodium sulphite... ...	2 oz.

B.

Sodium carbonate	1 oz.
Potassium bromide...	60 gr.

The powders A and B, which are best packed in glass tubes, are each to be dissolved in 1 pint of water to form a developer.

(2) **Dry Quinol Developer** :—

A.

Quinol...	80 gr.
Potassium metasulphite	½ oz.
Potassium bromide	10 gr.

B.

Lithium carbonate	80 gr.

Dissolve the two powders in a pint of water.

(3) **Dry Pyro-soda Developer** :—

A.

Pyrogallol	80 gr.
Sodium sulphite	2 oz.

B.

Sodium carbonate	2 oz.
Potassium bromide	20 gr.

Each powder is dissolved in 1 pint of water.

Anhydrous sodium sulphite and calcined sodium carbonate give the best result in dry developers.

☛174/47. *Sivel.*—**Dark-room.**—There is no book published on the construction of dark-rooms, but the following details will be sufficient to guide you in building one. Do not build a smaller dark-room than 6 feet 6 inches high by 5 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and let there be a sliding panel of white and red glass for working with. The size of the red glass should not be too large. For evening work a dark-lantern is required, to illuminate which either gas or electricity should be supplied. A bench should be fixed beneath the source of light for working on, and on one side a lead-lined or glazed-earthenware sink fitted with overflow-plug. The water-supply should have a swing-arm tap. The end of the bench near the sink should be sloped, covered with lead, and supplied with a levelled grille for resting the dishes on whilst developing. A convenient size for the sink is 30 by 19 by 4 inches, and the top of the bench is conveniently placed at 3 feet from the ground. Underneath the bench shelves for dishes should be placed, and a special position assigned to the fixing-bath. On the wall shelves will be required for bottles and measures. It is usual to paint the interior of the room a flatted slate. The ventilation should not be neglected, but it is a simple matter when the room is out of doors. Care must be taken that the door and windows are light-tight.

184/44. *J. T.*—The most recent information on removing superfluous hair is giving in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901.

184/58. *Mizpah.*—Your inquiry has had to be held over owing to pressure on space.

184/67. *G. J. G.*—**Books on Diseases of the Horse**—Gresswell's "Manual of Equine Medicine," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Baillière); Robertson's "Practice of Equine Medicine," 25*s.* (Baillière); Mayhew's "Illustrated Horse-doctor," 10*s.* 6*d.* (W. H. Allen).

106/33. *P. R. C.*—Slater's "Every Man his Own Cattle-doctor," edited by Mayhew, is published at 21*s.* by Warne.

181/60. *W. S.*—You do not give any information in your inquiry as to what cement you used, or what kind of belts you wish to unite. Machinery-belting cannot be efficiently united by cement.

17/3. *W. J. S.*—(1) We note the photographic tip, and shall use it soon. (2) The steps to take for obtaining a patent are given in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary. Is the method of preventing steamy windows new? If it has been used before, you cannot get a valid patent.

183/18. *E. & H.*—**Hard Soap.**—For every 282 parts of oleic acid 40 of caustic soda is required by theory; in practice, a slight excess is ordinarily employed. The strength of the ley used varies with the percentage of water required in the finished soap; thus, if to 282 parts of oleic acid 140 of ley be added containing 45 of caustic soda, the resulting soap will contain 304 parts of anhydrous soap and 5 of caustic soda. Neglecting loss by exudation and evaporation, the finished soap will contain 113 parts of water, or 27·3 per cent. The reaction is—

$$\underset{282}{C_{18}H_{34}O_2} + \underset{40}{NaHO} = \underset{18}{H_2O} + \underset{304}{C_{18}H_{33}NaO_2}.$$

The oleic acid is heated in a steam-jacketed pan furnished with an efficient agitator, and the ley run in; the whole is then agitated to complete the reaction, and transferred to a "cooling-frame" in which it solidifies.

184/45. *C.*—(1) Please supply further information about the "remedy for fits." (2) Dried yeast is reckoned as being three times as strong as fresh yeast, the latter containing from 40 to 80 per cent. of water.

203/12. *Ulver* asks for a reliable method for proving the presence of free sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid, or both, in organic extracts, which may possibly contain soluble sulphates and chlorides, and acids of fermentation, such as acetic, lactic, &c. The extract is a liquid extract (containing a large amount of tannic acid), as used by tanners for making leather, and there is a suspicion that sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid has been added to it—a not uncommon practice, it appears. [Our correspondent's problem is one of considerable difficulty. An approximate answer is the most that could be furnished, and to supply even this several quantitative determinations would be required. We would suggest, first, the gravimetric determination of chlorine and of the SO_4 radical in a weighed quantity of the original extract; then the careful incineration of another weighed

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quantity of the extract (with due observance of all the precautions that must be taken in effecting the incineration of such materials), and the determination of the chlorine and of the SO_4 radical in the ash. If the proportion of chlorine was found to be less in the second determination than in the first, this would indicate that hydrochloric acid had been driven out (presumably by free sulphuric acid) during the process of incineration. If no chlorine was found in the ash, and the proportion of SO_4 radical was also less than in the original extract, this would indicate more clearly that the latter had contained free sulphuric acid. Comparison of the results obtained in these determinations, with the results of similar experiments carried out with an extract of the same kind, but known to have been prepared from materials to which free hydrochloric or sulphuric acid had not been added, would be a valuable check.]

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

114/3 Makers of "Rolo" or "Rollo" fly-coil?

190/46. Makers of "Royal Crown" stramonium cigarettes?

187/35. Where can "Merrit's Liverettes" be obtained?

191/73. Where are Howard's headache-powders obtainable?

183/38. What are "soap-oil," "grape-seed oil," and "melon spirit"?

183/58. What is "American soap," used for removing tattoo-marks, or where can it be obtained?

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," February 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

Poison Laws.—Mr. A. B. Cowling, at the half-yearly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia on January 23, read a paper on "The Poison Laws in South Australia," dividing his subject into (1) What we possess, (2) What others enjoy, (3) What we want. Mr. Cowling's wants were modest in the extreme.

Pharmacy Competition.—The gold medal awarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia for a competition in practical pharmacy and a paper on the poison laws was this year gained by Mr. Hoddle. The competitors had to make sulphurous acid, spt. ammon. arom., ferri carb. sacch., hydrarg. oxid. rub, and syr. ferri iodidi. The products were analysed to see how far they corresponded with the Pharmacopœia requirements.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.—A special feature is made of examinations in the February issue of the *C.D.A.* Portraits and biographies are given of most of the examiners of the Commonwealth. Many of the examiners own Great Britain as their birthplace. A paper by Dr. Peter T. Austen gives some instruction as to the why and wherefore of examination-questions. The idea of examination-papers should be to test not only the knowledge possessed by the student, but also the working of his mind upon the particular subject, which will show more clearly the nature and condition of a mind than the daily recitation, because the case is more capable of systematic study, and can be made to cover larger fields of mental activity. Dr. Austen does not suggest that such examinations should replace the regular recitation, but he believes they should be held frequently, and should serve a far wider purpose than that of merely noting the quantity of knowledge absorbed by the mind. Such an examination is not a mere matter of testing and registering, it is a creative exercise of the mind.

What a Young Victorian Thinks.—Another view of pharmacy in England is given by a young Victorian who, writing home, says:—

I got The Chemist and Druggist supplement, answered several advertisements, and got four answers at the marvellous salaries of from 30*l.* to 35*l.* a year indoors. . . . English "biz" is mainly governed by the marvellous penny. It is all "penn'orths," and one will rush about for an hour or so, and on looking into the till will find only a couple of shillings. On account of the chemists' curse, "the inspectors," you are in a state of terror when any decent-looking person comes in for a penn'orth of sweet nitre. . . . Scrips are almost unknown, except in the best shops, as Squire's, &c. In this shop where I am now it is a great event to get a scrip. There is no scrip book, and the dispensing scales would defy description. . . . I called on the Pharmaceutical Society to find out about the Minor. To my astonishment I will have to do the Preliminary again. I had an interview with Mr. Bremridge, the Registrar, who, like most officials, is very fond of arguing in the abstract, and quoting from by-laws. It was placed to the blame of the Colonial Secretary (Chamberlain) that I am compelled to go through the Preliminary again. By the way, they charge 10*l.* 10*s.* for the first shot at the Minor, and they do not reckon one is ready for it till he puts in six to nine months' graft from 9 to 5 daily. In fact, one requires to be a millionaire to pass the English examination, and when he has done so he gets 30*l.* per annum indoors.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, April 7.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 8 P.M. Mr. E. Sanger Shepherd on "Some Recent Improvements in the Photography of Colour."

Tuesday, April 8.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Annual dinner.

Wednesday, April 9

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 94 W. Regent Street, at 9.15 P.M. Annual business-meeting. Election of office-bearers and discussion of proposals of interest to assistants.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Monthly Council-meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel. Annual general meeting.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge on "Tests for Arsenic," and Mr. W. Graham on "Optics."

Young Chemists' Association. Business-meeting of the Association, in the Working-men's Club, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8.15 P.M.

Thursday, April 10.

North Stafford Chemists' Association, Alexandra Hotel, Stafford. Annual meeting and dinner, at 4.30 P.M. Tickets, 5*s.* each, may be had from Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist, Hanley.

Reading Chemists' Association. Conversazione.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. "Notes on some Pharmacopœial Preparations," by Mr. E. A. Andrews.

Grimsby Chemists' and Druggists' Association, Oberon Hotel, at 7 P.M. Annual meeting and dinner.

Friday, April 11.

Photographic and Optical Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., opens.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Dewar on "Problems of the Atmosphere."

Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, S.E.—The following are the arrangements for Science-lectures, on Tuesdays, at 8.30, during the month of April at the above Hall:—April 1, Mr. Richard Kerr, F.G.S., on "Curiosities of Nature." April 8, Mr. Bennett Brough, "The Iron Mines of the World." April 15, Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F.G.S., "Microscopic Marvels of the Thames." April 22, Mr. Corbett on "Ceylon." April 29, to be announced later.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 3.

BUSINESS has not yet been fully resumed on the markets, but the tone is rather better than was expected immediately after the holidays. Quinine is a "waiting" market, with a scarcity of sellers in anticipation of an advance in the bark unit at Amsterdam to-day. Considerably higher prices are again asked for cod-liver oil, which preclude business. Cream of tartar has a firmer tendency owing to higher prices asked from France. Japanese crude camphor is again offering at lower prices for shipment, but the "monopoly" quotations are unchanged. Belgian castor oil is a trifle easier. Shellac closed dearer previous to the holidays, but since then little has been done. The following table shows the principal fluctuations of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cinchona	Cream of tartar	Benzols	Camphor, crude (Jap.)
Oil, cod-liver	Golden seal	Canary-seed	Oil, cumin
Pepper (black)		Oil, castor (Belg.)	Oil, orris (concrete)
Shellac		Pepper (white)	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 26 to April 2, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic, 113; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 12; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 39, (@ Bordeaux) 41; argol (@ Bordeaux), 121; arsenic (Span.), 75; buchu, 55; canary-seed, 53; cardamoms, 109; caraway-seeds, 153; camomiles, 42; cascara sagrada, 116; castor oil (Fr.) 84 cks., (Ital.) 120, (@ Rotterdam) 150, (Belg.) 206, (@ Calcutta) 1,125 cs.; cochineal, 32; cod-liver oil (@ Norway) 457, (@ Rotterdam) 100, (@ Hamburg) 45; chamomiles, 42; chillies (Jap.), 350; cinchona (B.I.), 52; citronella oil (@ Galle), 15 drums; coca-leaves (Ceylon), 5; cream of tartar, 181; croton-seed, 20; cubebs, 6; cumin-seed, 292; essential oils (from Messina) 96 pkgs., (@ Lisbon) 21 cs.; galangal, 67; gentian, 27; ginger (Jam.) 1,116, (Jap.) 1,470, (African) 1,151; gum thus, 250; honey (Jam.), 17 cks.; jaborandi, 4; lime-juice (Jam.) 10 puns., (@ Messina) 25 pps., (@ Dominica) 46 brls.; lime oil (@ Dominica), 19; menthol (Japan), 15; musk-seed (W. I), 1; nux vomica (@ Madras), 257; peppermint oil (@ N. York) 16, (@ Japan) 20, (@ Bordeaux) 75; pot. pruss., 14; quicksilver (Span.), 13; quinine (@ Batavia), 100 cs.; saccharin, 4; saffron, 1 cs.; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 1,310; sarsaparilla (@ N York) 35, (@ Colon) 7, (@ Panama) 15; soda bicarbonate (@ N. York) 328; soy, 56; sulphur (@ Catania) 1,200 pkgs. 100 tons, (@ Italy) 400 bgs. 485 cks; tartar (Span.) 202, (French) 258; wax, ceresin, 80, (@ Dusseldorf) 35; wax, bees' (Mor.) 82, (Jam.) 5, (Italian) 7; wine-lees (@ Bordeaux), 328.

The World's Quicksilver Production.

The following table covers practically the quicksilver output of the world with the exception of Mexico. The figures are in metric tons:—

	1900	1901	Per Cent.
Austria	550	512	− 6·9
Italy	220	278	+26·4
Russia	340	368	+ 8·2
Spain	1,111	846	−23·9
United States ...	967	992	+ 2·6
Total	3,188	2,996	− 6·0
Total flasks ...	91,873	86,340	− 6·0

The production of Italy includes all the working mines. That of Austria is from the Idria mines. The Spanish output includes 786 tons from Almaden, and 80 tons from the smaller mines. The Mexican production in 1900 was 335 tons, and if the same figures are allowed for 1901 it would bring the world's total production for the year up to 3,331 metric tons, against 3,523 tons in 1900.

West Indian Kola.

The Director of the Jamaica Botanic Gardens, in his annual report for 1901, states that kola is still being planted to some extent, and that 539 seedlings were distributed during the year. Dr. Preuss, Director of the Botanic Gardens in the Cameroons, when lately on a visit to Jamaica, said that the kola grown in that island was the best of the edible species of West African, and that it was the finest he had seen.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has naturally been much interfered with since last writing by the holidays, so that there is really little fresh to be reported. The tone of the market continues to be of the same quiet nature, with home-trade demand fairly good and steady, whilst the export business is still only poor.

Sulphate of Ammonia is rather quieter, but firm tone shows no indication of decline. Present values are, roughly, 5*s.* per ton higher than those last given.

Alkali Produce.—Bleaching-powder rather quiet, but if anything moving a shade better than it was. Softwood casks, free on rails, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Caustic soda quiet: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, to 10*l.* 15*s.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., well maintained, both as regards demand and value; 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in bags, free on rails. Chlorates of potash and soda still keep very low, and there is not much doing: potash, 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and soda, 3⅛*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb. Bicarbonate of soda moving steadily, at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in large casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Soda crystals in steady request at unchanged rates of 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. Saltcake dull, at 23*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Yellow prussiate of potash still quiet, at 5¼*d.* to 5⅜*d.* per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts) in steady request, at 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in bags, free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda in heavier demand, but without improvement in value: 6–8-cwt. casks, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and 1-cwt. kegs, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda unchanged; 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 2.

Castor Oil.—The s.s. *Craftsman* has arrived with a further supply of good seconds Calcutta, and 2 1/16*d* per lb. continues to be quoted from the quay and 3*d.* is asked in store. First-pressure French is unchanged at 2 1/16*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Second-pressure French is still held nominally for 2⅛*d.*, but this figure might be shaded.

Quillaia-bark.—The firmness recently noticed in this article is fully maintained, and further sales are reported at 12*l.* 15*s.* to 13*l.* per ton.

Beeswax.—The market has been slack, probably due to the holidays. Values still range from 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. for Chilian, according to quality.

African Ginger is slightly easier, at 30*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* per cwt. in quantity from the quay.

Fenugreek-seed.—Further business is reported in Mogador at 7*l.* per ton.

Canary-seed.—Sales are reported of fine bright Turkish, at 35*s.* per qr.

Turpentine has eased off slightly for the week, and 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is the value now.

Scammony-root.—A sale of 5 tons is reported at 26*s.* per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 1.

Business is very quiet at present owing to the holidays.

Aloes (Cape) is steady at 76m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor (Refined) is unchanged, makers asking 435m. per 100 kilos., while second-hand will take a few marks less.

Condurango remains firm—in first-hands at 150m., and 130m. to 135m. per 100 kilos. from second-hands.

Ergot is scarce; Spain and Russia are offering very little at present, and prices here are unchanged.

Coca-leaves are dearer at 260m. to 270m. per 100 kilos. An advance in cocaine is anticipated.

Lycopodium keeps very firm, 460m. per 100 kilos.

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GOLDEN SEAL is firmer, and 520m. per 100 kilos. is now asked.
QUININE is unchanged at 41m per kilo.
JAPANESE WAX is very firm at 69½m. per 100 kilos. spot.
STAR ANISE is quiet and easier at 125m per 100 kilos.
OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is unchanged at 10½m. per kilo., Japan peppermint is firmer at 8½m. per kilo., and HGH is quoted at 8½m. per lb.
OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is very firm and dearer at 90m. for old and 95m. per barrel for new oil. Linseed is dull and lower. Castor quiet, and very little doing.

Cablegrams.

THE following cable was received too late for insertion in our last issue: New York, March 27. Tame markets here. Opium is easy at $2.90 per lb.; quinine strong at 28c.; menthol higher at $4; ergot firm at 40c.; golden seal hardening: 50c. is now asked; codeine declined 20c. per oz.

* * * *

NEW YORK, April 3:—Quiet markets are reported. Opium is neglected, at $2.90 per lb. Golden seal (hydrastis) is higher, at 52c. Genuine jaborandi-leaves are scarce, at 18c per lb. Round buchu-leaves are steady, at 18c. Menthol is higher, at $4 per lb. Star-aniseed oil is easy, at $1.10 per lb.; and cocoa-butter is also easy, at 29c. per lb.

* * * *

BERGEN, March 26, 6 P.M.:—The fishing continues bad, and new oil is very firm, being now held at 95*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. The catch at the above date amounted to 20,288 000 cod, against 16,990.000. This is expected to yield 11,568 barrels, against 16,730 barrels at the same time last year.

* * * *

BERGEN, April 2, 6.45 P.M.:—The market here is rising, and 100*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, is now quoted for best non-congealing medicinal oil. The fishing continues unsatisfactory, the total catch of cod to date being 22 846,000 against 20,612.000 at the same time last year. This is estimated to yield 12,797 barrels against 20,760 barrels last year.

* * * *

HAMBURG, April 3:—Business here is quiet, and there are no price-alterations to report.

* * * *

SMYRNA, April 2, 4.15 P.M.:—The sales of opium for the week ending to-day (Wednesday) amount to 70 cases, including current talequale at 7*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and richer qualities 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d* per lb., f.o.b. Smyrna.

* * * *

AMSTERDAM, April 3:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 6,780 packages were offered (containing the equivalent of about 30 tons of quinine), of which 5,443 packages were sold at an average unit of 8 60c. per ½ kilo, against 7.95c. paid at the auction on February 26. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: English and American factories, who purchased the equivalent of 7.982 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 2 259 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 6.048 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 4 824 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,161 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 8c. to 8¼c. per ½ kilo; and druggists' bark from 8½c. to 59¾c. per ½ kilo.

ACID, CITRIC, is quoted 1*s.* 0¼*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.

ALOES.—The following figures relating to the exports from Cape Colony are taken from official records furnished by our Cape correspondent:—

	1901	1900	1891	1890
Quantity (lbs.) ...	338,503	475,362	469,999	642,661
Value (£) ...	1,955	3,047	2,666	3,641

Last year Germany imported 146,480 lbs.

BUCHU.—Fifty-five bales have arrived this week, which, according to the importer, are the last of the new crop.

The following figures relate to the exports from Cape Colony:—

	1901	1900	1891	1890
Quantity (lbs.) ...	220,303	229,197	114,518	55,560
Value (£) ...	5,685	4,357	1,117	341

CAMPHOR.—Crude Japanese is again lower, with sellers of April-June shipment at 142*s* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., but there seems no disposition to operate at this price for distant shipment. "Monopoly" quotations are unchanged at 165*s.*, c.i.f., from Formosa, and 185*s.*, c.i.f., for pressed. English refiners are firm at present quotations.

CANARY-SEED is rather easier, the price of fair Turkish on the spot being now 36*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

CASCARILLA.—For thin stringy quality 45*s.* per cwt. has been paid, showing no change.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during March amounted to—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
March (Amst. lbs.)	691,000	875,000	650,000	977,000
Jan. to Mar. „	2,155,000	2,623,000	1,906,000	2,025,800

COCAINE is unchanged, and although it has been "talked up" lately by makers and their agents, it is asserted on good authority that in face of the still heavy stocks of crude cocaine in Hamburg an advance is not justifiable. Moreover, the present price of hydrochloride is very high, and while it is so the output of the crude alkaloid is being maintained.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on April 1 is as follows:—Seventy tons Van Houten's sold at 63½c to 70c. (average price 66.90c., against 64½c. at the previous auction); 13 tons de Jong sold at 62¾c. to 64c.; 3½ tons Helm sold at 62½c. to 62¾c.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Higher prices are asked by French manufacturers which has caused a firmer feeling here, but quotations are as yet practically unaltered, best white French crystals being quoted 70*s*, 95-per-cent. powder 72*s.*, and 98-per-cent. powder 74*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A few cases of thin bright finger in reeds have been sold at 9*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

ERGOT.—For Spanish 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. spot has been paid this week, the latter figure for good sound quality, and there are further offers at 1*s.* 7*d.* Russian is also obtainable at 1*s.* 7*d.* spot.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are quiet with small sales of good at 36*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Good blocky pipe has been sold at 16*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and 17*l.* is now wanted, at which only a few cases are offered. Cables sent to Singapore elicit that there is nothing to be had.

GOLDEN SEAL comes a shade dearer from the United States, but there is little demand here, 2*s.* 2½*d.* per lb. net being the spot price.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Market is inactive, with small sales at 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb. spot, and further sellers thereat.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet, at 3*d.* per lb. on the spot for Calcutta seconds. Medicinal French is unchanged at 31*s.* 6*d.*; and Belgian of first pressing is quoted easier at 26*s*, and 25*s* for seconds. Hull make for July-October or July-December delivery is quoted 25*l.* per ton for firsts, and 24*l.* for seconds, in barrels, ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Writing on March 29 our Bergen correspondent states that the Easter holidays have considerably interrupted the fishing in the Lofotens, with the result that there has been little increase in the quantity caught. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 2,631 barrels, against 2,416 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. (For latest quotation, see our cablegram.) In London, prices have also advanced in sympathy with Norway, and agents are now quoting from 105*s.* to 110*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, though we understand business has been done at 102*s.* Good Newfoundland oil is quoted 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal., c.i.f.

OIL, CUMIN, has been reduced to 11*s.* per lb.

OIL, ORRIS (CONCRETE).—The list-price has been reduced to 15*s.* per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American HGH is inactive with sellers at 8*s.* 10½*d* per lb. Japanese dementholised has been in more inquiry, but prices show no change. English is listed at 25*s.* per lb. net.

OPIUM.—Our Constantinople correspondent writes on March 29 that there is a general disposition all round on the

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part of buyers to operate at present prices. We doubt very much if prices will recede any further until the crop, which is progressing very favourably, is safely gathered in. The week's sales amount to 12 cases "Druggists'" at 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Market continues very quiet.

Quinine.—Previous to the holidays the second-hand market closed slightly easier, with small sales at 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz. for June delivery, but subsequently prices became steadier, with sellers on Wednesday of June at 1*s.* 2¼*d.*, and August, 1*s.* 2½*d.*. Practically no business has been done, however, owing to the holidays and the desire to wait the result of the Amsterdam bark sale to-day, where an advance in the unit is anticipated. The London stock of quinine was reduced by 40,000 oz. during March.

Saffron is firm, but inactive, at from 23*s.* to 25*s.* per lb., according to quality.

Santonin.—There is some inquiry, but practically nothing is obtainable under makers' price, which is 16*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Shellac.—Previous to the holidays there was a recovery of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the delivery market, and a moderate business was done, the closing quotations being, May, 114*s.* 6*d.*; June, 115*s.* 6*d.*; July, 116*s.* 6*d.*; and August, 117*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., with spot sales of TN at 112*s.* to 115*s.* for fair to fine. The above prices have not been maintained this week, however, and values are easier, June selling at 114*s.*, and August, 115*s* 6*d.* per cwt.

Soy is quiet at 1*s.* 6*d.* per gal., duty paid.

Spermaceti.—For American in 20-box lots 11½*d.* per lb, c.i.f, is quoted.

Spices.—Black *Pepper* is dearer owing to a good continental and American demand for shipment from Singapore, and small shipments to London. Singapore is now quoted 5 13/16*d.* per lb. on the spot, and business has been done at 5¾*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. for shipment according to position. White Pepper continues quiet at late quotations; Singapore 9½*d.*, Siam 9⅝*d.*, and Penang 9½*d* per lb. on the spot. Very little business has taken place in Zanzibar *Cloves*, and prices are practically unchanged at 3¾*d.* per lb. for spot, and 3⅞*d.* for June-August delivery.

Sugar of Milk.—Finest American powder is quoted 40*s.* per cwt. in barrels, with a reduction for ton quantities.

Thymol is offered at from 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Tonka Beans.—Good crystallised Pará are still scarce, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. being wanted.

Wax, Carnauba.—Recent sales in Liverpool include 74 bags good fair to fine yellow at 71*s.* 6*d* to 77*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 24 bags Ceara and Maranham grey at 51*s.* 6*d* to 54*s.*

JAMES'S POWDER.

In the book entitled "Some Unpublished Letters of Horace Walpole," edited by Sir Spencer Walpole, recently issued by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., there is frequent mention of James's powder, which was the fashionable remedy of the day. Horace Walpole urged its use for his friend Madame du Deffand with such persistency that one might almost suppose he had some interest in pushing its sale. On hearing of the lady's illness he writes:

Would it be impossible to give "James's powder?" if it were but 5 gr. or 6 gr. . . . I would give the universe to have her try it. I earnestly beg you to recommend it.

Again he writes:

Yet I should hope, if she had taken "James's powder," though I did not express it so much as I wished to do, because I am at a distance and cannot be a perfect judge.

"How I abhor all professions!" he declares, on learning that the doctor has refused to prescribe the powder; and then, as if in despair, he exclaims, "Oh, if it were not too late to give her 'James's powder'!" J. A. Paris, in his "Pharmacologia," says that the celebrated fever-powder of Dr. James was evidently not his original composition, but an Italian nostrum invented by a person of the name of Lisle, a recipe for the preparation of which is to be found at length in "Colborne's Complete English Dispensatory for the year 1756." In the last edition of the "Pharmacologia" (1843) there is the following footnote:

Some years since I received a very interesting letter from Dr. Halliday, of Moscow, in which he thus comments upon the above passage: "You attribute the invention of James's powder to one Lisle, which was not the fact; as the original author was the father of a very old friend of mine, Mr. McIntosh, perhaps you may think it worth while to correct the mistake in a future edition. The above inventor was a German apothecary and chemist of the name of Schwanberg, with whom Dr. James was associated, and who, on obtaining the patent, vended a medicine which did not accord with the specification. Mr. McIntosh, who was in the habit of preparing medicine for the supply of Moscow, assured me that the formula given in the London Pharmacopœia for the pulvis antimonialis was something like the original recipe, but differed from it in certain particulars, which he was bound by an oath not to disclose."

—*British Medical Journal.*

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehousers. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March, 1902, and to the stocks on March 31.

—	March		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	103	115	1,288	1,337	209	338
„ ..... gourds	—	—	—	766	—	146
Aniseed, star ....cs	—	—	12	54	35	33
"Balsams" cks, &c.	1	13	500	265	153	270
Calumba .....bgs.	1	156	1,5:4	1,037	127	4.6
Camphor .....pkgs	742	1,060	959	3,143	2,467	2,231
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	585	488	2,451	2,151	1 776	1,256
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,791	2,2:9	9.882	10,080	4 831	5,217
Cochineal.....bgs.	22	83	1,055	1,934	157	198
Cubebs ..... „	—	5:	1,201	1,394	47	121
Dragon's-blood ..cs	9	13	70	98	31	19
Galls.....pkgs	167	512	8,4 2	40,100	1,232	1,016
Gums—						
Ammoniacum „	—	9	69	98	—	13
Animi & copal „	4,256	4 037	23 911	11,126	14 322	12,849
Arabic ..... „	2,972	2,021	15,646	14,884	6,020	6,372
Asafetida .. „	—	278	10 0:5	354	949	711
Benzoin .... „	183	370	1,13:	1 23	1,154	769
Damar ..... „	175	525	2 822	4,019	883	1,333
Galbanum .. „	—	—	—	10	—	—
Gamboge .... „	—	23	54	169	16	58
Gualacum .. „	—	2	45	37	14	13
Kauri .....tons	195	214	1,539	1,901	766	(9)
Kino.....pkgs	18	3	167	78	70	21
Mastich .... „	—	—	20	3	17	3
Myrrh, E.I... „	4	19	134	197	228	90
Olibanum .. „	1,756	314	2.732	2,712	2,593	751
Sandarac .... „	242	61	1,311	842	775	182
Tragacanth.. „	1,703	797	5,046	4,768	4 203	3 446
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	22	65	478	223	62	152
„ other kinds pkgs	21	45	451	124	182	117
Jalap .....bls	—	10	130	101	—	19
Nux vomica... pkgs	—	13	51	989	97	57
Oils—						
*Anise ..... cs	—	45	865	163	300	114
*Cassia..... „	—	14	308	108	40	86
Castor .....pkgs	315	125	508	511	1,021	845
Cocoa-nut ..tons	68	87	85	78	200	2.6
Olive ....cks, &c.	384	181	1,355	955	838	513
Palm ..... tons	—	6	7	12	—	11
†Quinine.....lbs	188	2,811	215,145	196 843	2 536	9,703
Rhubarb .....chts	12	104	422	1,035	188	259
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	81	105	200	160	331	277
Senna .....bls, &c.	241	555	2,160	1,792	1,340	1,672
Shellac .....chts	2,941	3,402	29,605	40,445	11,532	11,013
Turmeric .....tons	32	35	404	304	80	57
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	307	515	1,305	1,078	890	1,315
„ Japan cs, &c.	74	63	245	546	167	207

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

By new regulations under the New Zealand "Opium Prohibition Act, 1901," crude opium, opium in powder, and solid extract of opium, are deemed to be forms of opium which, though not suitable for smoking, may yet be made suitable, and the importation is declared to be unlawful, except under a permit issued by the Commissioner of Customs.

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Chemical Society.

Anniversary Meeting.

THE members met at Burlington House on Wednesday, March 26, when the chair was taken by the President, Professor Emerson Reynolds. The attendance was rather meagre, although a few well-known provincial Fellows, attracted to town no doubt by the Raoult Lecture, which was given the same evening, were present. The first business was the ballot for the election of officers, Mr. Hugh Ramage and Dr. T. A. Henry being appointed scrutators. The names of the gentlemen selected to fill the vacant positions have already been given in the *C. & D.*, and it is sufficient to add that they were all elected, this annual reconstitution of the governing body being a mere formality, wherein the Fellows quietly agree to the Council's proposals. The President then read his report on



Prof. Reynolds.

The Year's Work.

He congratulated the Society on a continually increasing number of Fellows, the membership of the Society being at present 2,335, against 2,226 last year. The number of papers printed in the *Transactions* shows a slight increase on last year's figure, and there has been no falling-off in the quality of the contributions. One of the most valuable branches of the Society's work is the circulation of books from its now extensive library, and in this way eighty parcels of books were sent out to country Fellows during the year. The Research Fund, from which grants of money are made to Fellows in a position to carry on research-work, was drawn upon to the extent of 250*l*. The Society lost during the year two prominent Fellows—Sir Henry Gilbert, F.R.S., and Dr. Maxwell Simpson.

After disposing of his report, the President, following a long-established custom, proceeded to make a few remarks on a current chemical topic, and selected for this purpose the subject of

The Genesis of the Elements

Theories of the transmutation of the elements and their formation from some more elementary *protyle* have always exercised a peculiar fascination for English chemists—a fascination which is apparently amusing and inexplicable to certain continental *savants*, who regard this subject as disposed of by the atomic-weight determinations of Stas and others, since these can no longer be taken as integral multiples of any small number. The President's contribution to the subject takes us perhaps no nearer to the heart of the matter, but generalises it in an interesting way. He finds that by arranging the elements according to their atomic weights on a curve, which may be taken as representing the motion of a stretched string vibrating in segments, the ordinary elements fall on the moving parts of the curve whilst the elements like argon, neon, and krypton occupy the points where no motion occurs—*i.e.*, the nodes, of the string. The elements like iron, cobalt, and nickel, which do not fit easily into any periodic-table representation of the elements, in this scheme occupy a harmonic curve—*i.e.*, a curve representing the same string moving in larger segments. This arrangement of the elements, the President pathetically observed, when first brought forward by him in 1886, was somewhat irreverently described as "Reynolds's staylace."

Dr. Gladstone in proposing that the President should allow his address to appear in the *Transactions*, whilst fully appreciating the ingenuity of the "staylace," regretted that it seemed impossible to get a nearer insight into what was the real cause of these relations of the elements. Dr. Tilden then presented

The Treasurer's Report,

which showed that the Society had the handsome balance of 2,000*l*. on the year's work. He, however, as is the manner of efficient Treasurers, advocated economy, since the forthcoming decennial Index will absorb a good deal of money, and in a few years the continual growth of the Society will necessitate some structural alterations in the House. After the proposal and acknowledgment of a vote of thanks to the auditors of the Society's accounts, Dr. Dixon proposed, in an amusing speech, a vote of thanks to the Secretaries, Foreign Secretary, and Council. The Foreign Secretary (Professor Meldola, who has retired and been succeeded by Professor Ramsay) he described as a radio-active body whose function appears to be to shed rays of light on the occasion of the jubilees of eminent foreign chemists; and as to whether his successor will prove a body of even higher atomic weight, and consequently greater radio-activity, the future will show. Professor Meldola having suitably replied, the meeting adjourned.

Dinner to Professor van 't Hoff.

In the evening a dinner was given at Limmer's Hotel by the officers and Council to Professor van 't Hoff, of Berlin, who had come over to England to deliver the Raoult Memorial Lecture. The President of the Society was in the chair, and among those who supported him were Lord Kelvin, Sir William Huggins, Principal Rücker, Professor Odling, Professor Dewar, Professor Witt, Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Gladstone, and Dr. Perkin.

After the toast of "The King" had been proposed by the President, that of "Professor van 't Hoff" was given by Lord Kelvin, who referred to him as the founder of modern physical chemistry. Lord Kelvin said that as a physicist, if so he might call himself, he had for fifty years taught his students that chemistry and physics are one—nay, more, that chemistry is a branch of natural philosophy. There were two reasons why he had not himself taught chemistry; one was that there was no time, and the other that he did not know enough. Sixty years ago chemical atoms were thought of as objects infinitely small; now they were told that they are things of real magnitude, and a hydrogen atom, so far from being indivisible, has at least 500 parts, and, in fact, is a cluster having as many parts as a galaxy of stars. He referred to Professor van 't Hoff's brilliant application of the principle of thermo-dynamics to explain the observed phenomena of solution, as developed by Raoult and Van 't Hoff himself, and to the latter's extension of investigations to the case of solvents other than water.



Professor van 't Hoff.

In reply, Professor van 't Hoff agreed with Lord Kelvin on the whole that chemistry is a branch of physics, but with the restriction that it forms the largest branch of all. He was glad to be among the members of the London Chemical Society, not only because it is the oldest chemical society in the world, but also because it was the first to honour him with honorary membership, for which he had never before had the opportunity of thanking it personally. He concluded by proposing the toast of "The Society" to which the President replied.

Raoult Memorial Lecture.

François M. Raoult was elected in 1898 one of the forty honorary members of the Chemical Society. Ten years before a similar honour was done to the comparatively young Dutch chemist, Dr. J. H. van 't Hoff, who was following in Raoult's footsteps. On April 1 of last year the labours of the French chemist—carried on in comparative obscurity—were terminated by his death, and the Chemical Society, ever ready to do honour to foreign workers, arranged for a

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memorial lecture by Van 't Hoff. In anticipation of a large attendance the Royal Institution Lecture-theatre was obtained, and there on Wednesday evening of last week was an audience of between 300 and 400 to receive Professor van 't Hoff, who at 9 o'clock stepped into the theatre accom-



François M. Raoult.

panied by Professor Emerson Reynolds, Lord Kelvin, and Sir Wm. Huggins, with the leading members of the Society, its officers, and past Presidents. Professor van 't Hoff wore several decorations, and stood at the historic lecture-table while the President introduced him to the meeting. Professor Emerson Reynolds referred to the lecturer as the professor-general of chemistry at the University of Berlin, and recalled the time when he taught chemists to look upon the beautiful atom carbon in space, whereby arose new possibilities in the chemistry of carbon compounds. Like the carbon atom, Professor van 't Hoff, he continued, possessed four links of national interest—the first, with his own country, Holland; the second, with Germany; the third, with this country; and the last of the four valencies brought us into combination with France. (Applause.)

Professor van 't Hoff, after the applause had subsided, began to lecture in perfect English syntax, with here and there a modification of the vowels which indicated that the language is not his native tongue. Raoult, he said, was a man of retiring habits who had hardly ever left France, and living in the out-of-the-way town Grenoble had come little into contact with fellow-workers in the same domain of science. Yet he was one of the most prominent men of science. He was born at Tours on May 10, 1830, and was of modest origin; indeed, poverty haunted him all his student-days up to the time (1853) when with a thesis embodying observations on the transport of electrolytes by magnetic currents he graduated in Paris. In 1856 he was appointed an assistant professor at Rheims, where he remained until 1862, when he obtained a similar position elsewhere, and in the following year with a thesis on "Electromotive Force" obtained his doctorate in physics. This really commenced his scientific career. Raoult's life-work, the lecturer said, can be divided into three parts—physical, chemical, and (the most important) physico-chemical. In the first branch he mentioned Raoult's investigations into the energy relations of electric cells, when he clearly anticipated the results deduced later by Helmholz, Willard-Gibbs, and others from thermodynamical considerations that the available energy of a cell is not wholly secured in the electric current produced by it. These researches by Raoult were at the time entirely overlooked, because they were, on the theories of that day, quite unexplicable. It was not until 1878, fifteen years after the observations were published, that their worth was recognised. The purely chemical contributions to scientific knowledge made by Raoult were neither extensive nor remarkable, being limited to the recognition of the gas (marsh-gas) given off by a mineral spring near Grenoble, and to the interesting physiological discovery that copper and zinc exist in the human liver, especially of old men—a remark which made the audience laugh heartily. Raoult had removed to Grenoble in 1867, and was appointed successor to Gervais in the chemistry chair there. Besides the subjects mentioned he did some work on the absorption of ammonia by ammonium nitrate (in which, however, Divers was before him), the utility of retort-carbon in boiling sulphuric acid (to prevent bumping), the inverting action of light on sugar, and he showed that inhalation of carbon dioxide diminishes exhalation of that gas. In all this Raoult was feeling his way, for it was as a physico-chemist that he achieved fame. His cryoscopic researches originated in an attempt to determine the alcoholic strengths of various beverages, his first contribution on this subject being the determination of the freezing-points of such materials as cider and marsala The results so obtained led him to determine the freezing-points of solutions of different strengths of such substances as glycerin, mannitol, and various alcohols when he observed that the lowering of the freezing-point of water occasioned by those substances is proportional to their molecular weights. From this result it was a short step to the suggestion that the observation of the freezing-point of a solution affords data for the determination of the molecular weight of the dissolved substance. His paper dealing with twenty-nine substances was published on June 5, 1882.

A great part of Raoult's later work was devoted to cryoscopic measurements of organic and inorganic substances in solution, and to the determination of the constants of liquids suitable for this purpose. He was at first sceptical with regard to the anomalous results observed by other workers when investigating the behaviour of salts in aqueous solution, but finally convinced himself by his own measurements of the validity of these observations and accepted the doctrine of electrolytic dissociation as accounting for them.

His second great contribution to science was the discovery that the boiling-point of a liquid is increased by the solution of a substance in it to an amount proportional to the molecular weight of the solute—a result completely parallel with his observations on the freezing-points of solutions. This behaviour also he took advantage of for the determination of molecular weights, and himself discovered that certain solvents—such as acetic and formic acids—give higher molecular weights for well-known substances than those bodies can possibly have. The explanation of this anomaly was also given by him as due to "association" of the simple molecules into double and triple molecular groups, as had already been observed by others in determining the vapour-density of acetic acid.

The lecturer referred in appreciative terms to the painstaking, accurate, and unobtrusive character of Raoult's work, and pointed out that chemists as a body owe much to him for the introduction of two such weapons for the determination of molecular weights. His work had also served as a centre and stimulus for the researches of the now numerous band of physical chemists whose labours have so vastly benefited chemistry and physics during the last twenty years. It was, for example, his work from which Arrhenius and the lecturer, as well as Ostwald, started in formulating the modern theory of solution.

In the last part of the lecture Professor van 't Hoff referred to Raoult as a man, speaking of the various honours which had been conferred upon him, and of his retiring disposition yet happy home life. The lecture was a simple and earnest tribute to a great man.

SPEECHES OF THANKS.

Professor Odling, who was called upon to move a vote of thanks, said it was an appreciative and unaffected and simple account of the work of Raoult—an account so lucid and complete that no matter from whom it came it would have been of peculiar interest, but coming from a man so distinguished as Professor van 't Hoff it had given all the greater pleasure. Then he referred to Professor van 't Hoff's own work, saying it did not, very properly, win its way without some contest, and in some continental schools it was treated with some undue harshness of reception for which a friend of his own—the late Professor Kolbe—was responsible. Kolbe, he continued, "was a man of great chemical insight who laboured under the disadvantage of being unable to assimilate ideas evolved from a different stand-

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point from his own. (Laughter.) I have a certain degree of sympathy with him, for, however revolutionary one may be in one's youth, one does not take kindly to revolution in old age (Renewed laughter.) But, however this may be, Professor van 't Hoff can regard with complacency the reception with which his far-reaching conception was originally received. As with his theory of the chemical atom in space so is it with the doctrine of osmotic pressure and his philosophy of solution. In no country have the doctrine of osmotic pressure and the theory of solution, with the supplemental observations of Arrhenius, met with greater favour than in this country; not as a final truth, if a truth at all, but as running on all-fours with it."

Professor Dewar, in seconding the vote, said it was a gratification to the Society that their distinguished honorary Fellow, the world-wide Professor van 't Hoff, had shown how the field of chemistry, which is wide beyond any other, had been opened up by the patient scientific work of Raoult. Sometimes we hear that England is not kind in recognising foreign talent, but that could not be said of the Chemical Society, which is ever ready to do honour to foreign chemists.

Sir William Huggins, P.R.S., supported the vote in a brief speech, referring to the scientific stimulus which Professor van 't Hoff's presence amongst them gave to English scientific men. He regarded Profesor van 't Hoff as a philosopher as well as a chemist, and although he had specially devoted himself to the loves and hates of atoms and molecules, his work had bearing upon the whole universe of science.

The President then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Professor van 't Hoff, on rising to reply, was received with renewed acclamation. He said: "I have more reason to thank you: to listen is more difficult than to speak. I feel that this occasion has given me something. This lecture has brought me to the works of a man whose works I know, and whom I esteem over all others on account of what he has done in regard to the theory of solution and osmotic pressure." At this point Professor van 't Hoff walked across the room and bowed to Professor Odling, who rose and bowed to him in response, the company meanwhile cheering; and the cheers turned into laughter when Professor van 't Hoff added, "I hope I will see them in print."

The meeting then closed.

Our Town Traveller.

I had a talk the other day with one of the partners of

MESSRS. JOHN PHILLIPS & SONS,

the well-known sponge-merchants of York Road, City Road, E.C., regarding the withdrawal of all their country travellers. Mr. Phillips was perfectly frank about the matter, and told me that, after a trial of seven or eight years, his brothers and he had come to the conclusion that it would be better policy, both for the firm and also for their customers, to abolish the country-traveller system altogether, and to deal with their country friends direct.

"Travellers in the sponge-trade," said Mr. Phillips, "have to carry a large and varied stock of samples, and even the largest of these stocks is not varied enough to suit every customer. The expenses are heavy, averaging, I should think, from 13*l.* to 15*l.* per week. We have thought it better to give our customers the benefit of this saving in weekly expenditure, and we think they will be in no way inconvenienced by the withdrawal."

"But how do you propose to let your customers select their goods?" I inquired. "You cannot expect them all to come up to London when they want sponges"

"Oh, certainly not," replied Mr. Phillips; "we have made very complete arrangements to meet all these difficulties. We are prepared to send original cases carriage-paid to any of our customers on approval Our business is strictly wholesale, and we reckon that course will be more satisfactory to our clients, and less expensive to ourselves, than the system we have discarded."

"And about how much do you think your latest method will save the buyer?"

"Well, a customer from Sheffield called here this morning. Amongst other purchases, he bought a case containing ninety sponges at 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The traveller selling those same sponges would have had to charge 2*s.* 9*d.* each for them to cover his expenses."

"That is, therefore, a net saving of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on the case to the customer?" said I, proud of my arithmetic.

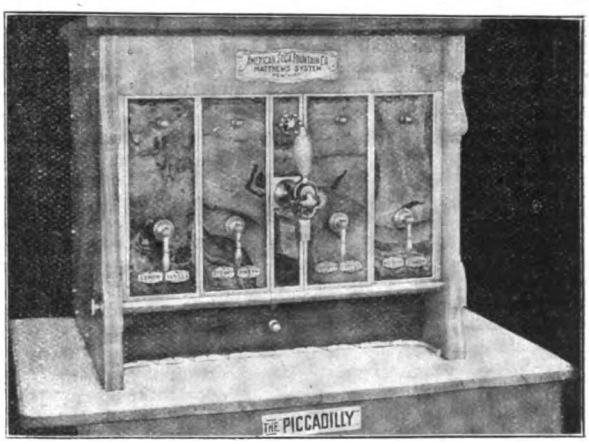
"Quite so," assented my genial victim, "and not only that—the buyer is better satisfied because he has the stock in the whole of this building to choose from."

"The whole of this building," as I have beforetimes explained, is a term of considerable magnitude. It embraces many cubic feet of space, and includes thousands of cases and millions of sponges. If it has any fault, it is an *embarras de richesse* for the fortuitous sponge-sampler, and it certainly ought to compensate the provincial buyer for a withdrawal which is promulgated for his benefit. That the action of the firm is already appreciated by the retailer is evidenced by correspondence which Mr. Phillips showed me from several well-known country chemists.

With the approach of summer the fancy of some chemists turns to thoughts of thirst-quenchers, and many there be nowadays who dream of soda-fountains and their concomitant profits. Last year there was a boom in fountains, and in order to ascertain if this is to be sustained, I recently interviewed Mr. N. W. Stiles, of

MESSRS. STILES (LIMITED),

at the new office, 74 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn. Mr. Stiles, with the knowledge that he has sold forty machines since January 1, was sanguine that the boom will be maintained; as a matter of fact, he looks upon the soda-fountain in Great Britain as now a permanent institution. This year Messrs. Stiles (Limited) have produced several new styles of fountains exclusively for the English market; the "Piccadilly," illustrated herewith, is one of them. It is an all-onyx



affair with metal fittings, and is supplied without superstructure. The length at base is 2 feet 7 inches, the width 2 feet 1 inch, and the height 2 feet 5 inches. It has eight oscillating glass syrup-jars and one double-stream soda-water draught arm, and the price is 98*l.* The "Strand" is a more elaborate and expensive fountain, also built specially for the English trade; and there are many other fine fountains in the showrooms to select from and to suit all tastes and conditions of banking account. That Messrs. Stiles have confidence in the future of the business is evidenced by the fact that this year they have laid down plant for the preparation of all the syrups requisite for the fountain. No essences are used, the flavours being obtained directly from the fresh fruits; and a special "fruit-drink" expert of twenty years' experience has been imported from the United States to superintend the manufacture. Concentrated syrups (1 to 5) will be supplied, and all the adjuncts for the soda-counter, such as crystal dishes (with elaborate nickel lids) for holding crushed strawberries and so forth, ice-cream spoons, glass jars for holding straws, &c. For the convenience of those who wish to dispense ice-cream soda and other cream drinks Messrs. Stiles have likewise introduced the "Monitor" brand Swiss milk in airtight tins, which they guarantee a pure milk.

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Personalities.

Mr. Frank Ross, of Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Bombay, is now in London.

Mr. Joseph Fletcher, chemist, Scunthorpe, has been appointed on the Commission of the Peace for the Parts of Lindsey.

Mr. Edward Machon, chemist, Derby, has been unanimously elected for the fifth time people's warden of Christ Church, Derby.

Mr. C. J. Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, Shorncliffe Road, Cheriton, near Folkestone, has been appointed an overseer of the parish.

Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, Associate Editor of the *American Druggist*, arrived in London on Tuesday on a short and mainly personal visit to Europe.

Mr. H. Monkhouse, chemist and druggist, Irongate, Derby, has been re-elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Derby Chamber of Trade.

Mr. George Nelmes, chemist and druggist, 39 Fox Street, Liverpool, has been elected people's warden of St. Timothy's Church, Rokeby Street, Liverpool.

Mr. A. H. Waddington, chemist and druggist, Bradford, has been elected to act as Hon. Secretary of the Trades Procession Committee established by the Bradford Corporation to organise that particular feature of the local Coronation celebrations. Mr. Waddington served in a like capacity on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

A good portrait of Mr. Edward Evans, jun., appears in this week's *Tatler*, which says "One of the most important men in Liverpool to-day is Mr. Edward Evans, jun. He is a partner in the well-known firm of Evans, Sons & Co., a Justice of the Peace for Cheshire, and an enthusiastic worker for the Liberal party in Liverpool. Mr. Evans is popular with all classes, as a recent presentation of silver plate to himself and to his wife sufficiently indicated."

Mr. E. Wightman Bell, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, Spalding, is the centre of interest in a deadlock between the local and central authorities over the appointment of an analyst, under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, for the Holland Division of Lincolnshire. Mr. Bell was appointed district analyst under the Act several years ago, but the Board of Agriculture declined to confirm the appointment, and asked for a fresh nomination. The Council replied by sending up Mr. Bell's name again. The nomination was officially ignored, with the result that the Act is a dead letter in the division. The Department is now, however, stirring up local authorities to make more use of the advantages of the Act, and the question came before the General Purposes Committee at Spalding on Tuesday, when the opinion was expressed that it was detrimental to the district not to have an agricultural analyst, but unabated confidence was expressed in Mr. Bell as in every way a capable man. It was agreed to recommend the County Council to write to the Board of Agriculture asking for the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Bell. We hope the Council persists in the matter, and as such appointments are eminently suitable for pharmacists the Pharmaceutical Council might do worse than give the Board of Agriculture advice.



Mr. E. Wightman Bell.

Mr. T. J. Barratt, of Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited), is the owner of Bellmoor, Hampstead Heath, which stands near the Flagstaff marking the highest point in the county of London; he has had affixed a tablet to one side of his house, bearing the following inscription: "Bellmoor, Hampstead Heath. The surface of the soil is here 455 feet 7 inches above the sea-level, or 16 feet 7 inches higher than the top of St. Paul's Cross." On another tablet is an outline diagram of St. Paul's, drawn to scale to show the difference in levels.

Mr. H. Brereton Baker, M.A., member of the Council of the Chemical Society, late scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, has been elected by the governors of Dulwich College to be headmaster of Alleyn's School, Dulwich. Mr. Baker, who has had several years' experience as senior science master in Dulwich College, is known for the papers he has contributed to chemical literature on the remarkable influence of traces of moisture in facilitating chemical action. Alleyn's school possesses excellent physical and chemical laboratories.

The death of Mr. Edward Baker, of Chichester, which we announced in last week's issue, removes not only a veteran in the peaceful art of pharmacy, but a participant in the struggles of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Mr. Baker was a native of Chatham, and when quite a lad enlisted in the 16th Lancers, but was bought out. However, he had a predilection for a military career, and in 1841 he enlisted in the 34th Foot (now the "Border Regiment"), which had its depôt then at Dover. He was, therefore, a pretty well-seasoned soldier when the Crimean War broke out, and in the operations against Sebastopol he was hospital-sergeant of his regiment. Mr. Baker, who could tell many tales of Crimean deeds, recently wrote to a newspaper of the strange coincidence that the 34th Foot, having at the battle of Arozo des Molinos, in the Peninsula, captured from the 34th Regiment of French Infantry the whole of their band instruments, &c., found themselves in the Crimea quartered next to the very same corps. The English 34th had the drums of the French 34th still in their possession, and the English colonel, to avoid trouble, had them whitewashed and sent down to Balaclava! After the fall of Sebastopol, Hospital-Sergeant Baker took a fatigue-party into the town to obtain hospital-necessaries, and while there met a French Zouave with a Russian Eagle which he had looted from Government House. The Zouave parted with his trophy for a consideration, and the Eagle was afterwards presented by Sergeant Baker to the Mess of his regiment, and is still highly prized, like the French drums. In 1857 his regiment took an active part in the Indian Mutiny, Sergeant Baker being with a party of the first British troops to enter Cawnpore after the massacre; and he was also present at the relief of Lucknow. He possessed the Crimean and Turkish medals, as memorials of the great struggle against Russia; the Indian Mutiny medal; and also medals for long service and distinguished conduct in the field—the last-mentioned having been granted during the Crimean campaign for bringing in wounded under fire after the attack on the Redan. On the return of the regiment from the Crimea in 1856, and while it was stationed at Edinburgh Castle, a handsome service of plate was presented to Hospital-Sergeant Baker by some of the officers, "in grateful remembrance of the kind and unremitted attention that he evinced towards them when wounded during the siege of Sebastopol." And in 1861, when he quitted the Service, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Richard Kelly, K.C.B., and the officers gave him a purse of sixty-four sovereigns, as a mark of their regard and esteem. After leaving the army, Mr. Baker established himself as a chemist and druggist in Eastgate Square, Chichester, where his son Mr. Samuel Baker subsequently became associated with him, and has had the management of the business for some years past. Mr. Baker took an active part in public affairs, being a member of the Town Council and of the Board of Guardians. The funeral took place on March 26, at the city cemetery.



Mr. Edward Baker.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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COLONIAL TRADE.

Next week's issue of The Chemist and Druggist will be specially circulated to all buyers of druggists' goods, and allied manufactures, in every colony of the British Empire, India, China, and Japan. It is an excellent opportunity for advertisers to address a magnificent business circle. In this connection we may note that this week we have received a letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, informing us that, as most of the members are now back to business, the Society is reconstituted, and The Chemist and Druggist has again been adopted as the official organ. To firms at home this is significant of three things:—(1) Pharmaceutical business with the Transvaal is fully re-established; (2) The chemists and druggists in the colonies look to The Chemist and Druggist for their trade information; (3) Every one of the buyers of druggists' goods in the Transvaal will get the Colonial Number of the *C. & D.*, April 19, besides thousands elsewhere, and the largest circle of home buyers. The Publisher cannot guarantee insertion of any advertisements received after Tuesday, April 15. Coloured Supplement advertisements will be received up to Thursday, as usual.

Summary.

The latest store-prices are quoted on p. 553.

Lead Pills have been before Parliament in the form of a question (p. 578).

Mr. Joseph Ince has a word more to say about the making of emulsions (p. 561).

Further Subscriptions to the William Martindale Memorial are noted on p. 564.

The history of monkey-lymph is being gradually evolved in Parliament (p. 578).

When snow falls in Manchester there is 3 tons of soot in it to the square mile (p. 576).

The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting yields us some interesting items (p. 552).

Mr. James Reid, in a lengthy letter, refers to the Poisons Committee's work (p. 582).

The progress of German trade as compared with British is the subject of an article on p. 568

The Irish Police are again to undertake prosecution of offences against the Pharmacy Acts (p. 564).

The Bradford Chemists' Association have formulated several questions to ask Council cand dates (p. 577).

The latest ideas on photography of colours are embodied in a paper by Mr. E. S. Shepherd, reported on p. 576.

This Month's Major examination questions are given on p. 562, with an account of the practical work by a candidate.

Letters on the Medicine-stamp Act and several replies to queries on that subject will be found on p. 581 and p. 582.

Mr. Tocher's Scheme has been approved by the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Glyn-Jones was the only opponent (p. 559).

An action by Marshall's (Limited) against Lewis & Burrows (Limited) and others regarding a lanoline-preparation is in the High Court (p. 572).

Abuses in the sponge-fishing in the Levant are partly remedied by the abolition by Egypt of the "akafander." Turkey sponges may be dearer (p. 570).

A Circular is to be sent out for the purpose of getting corrections in the Irish registers of pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists (p. 564).

The Possessive Case is considered by the Inland Revenue Commissioners to involve medicine-stamp duty. We show on p. 567 cases in which that should not apply.

Cambridge Chemists have broken the early-closing arrangement (p. 576); Blackpool chemists have extended theirs (p. 578). Teesside chemists are also closing early (p. 552).

The Minor Examination will not be divided until there is a compulsory curriculum, so the Pharmaceutical Council decided on Wednesday by nine to eight (p. 561 and p. 567).

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has had a satisfactory response to the Council circular regarding compounding in hospitals and the use of poison-bottles (p. 563).

The Inland Revenue Authorities have lost two more actions against chemists who declined to pay penalties for alleged illegal non-stamping of medicines. The proceedings are reported on p. 571.

Messrs. A. S. Campkin (Cambridge), C. E. Pickering (London), and J. W. T. Morrison (Tring), are the new candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council in addition to the seven retiring members (p. 561 and p. 566).

The Privy Council has called the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council to the fact that Dr. Thos. Stevenson recommends Minor candidates to prove that they have had instruction in, at least, chemistry and pharmacy (p. 560 and p. 567).

The features of interest in the markets this week are a further advance in cod liver oil, an advance in "official" quinine, Japanese crude camphor, shellac, Japanese wax, and almond oil. Hydrastis is firmer, and menthol, castor oil, and lemon oil are lower (p. 584).

In the case Evans *v.* Jones, heard in Liverpool this week, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., asked for a statement of account by Mr. W. A. Jones respecting profits on a throat-pastille paid to him on behalf of a hospital. The defendant counterclaimed, and asked the Court to declare that plaintiffs have no longer the right to manufacture the pastilles, but judgment was given against him (p. 572).

B—O

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Only two samples of drugs were taken for analysis by the public analyst at Hereford last month, and both were found to be genuine

At Burnley on Wednesday, April 9, a medical herbalist named William Mason was fined 10*s.*, including costs, for selling spirit of nitrous ether which contained only a twentieth of the ethyl nitrite requisite.

On April 2 John Steadman was sent by the Stoke Magistrates to the Quarter Sessions to be tried for stealing a quantity of lead piping, the property of Mr. Arthur Sant, chemist and druggist, Longton.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Board of Guardians on Wednesday, April 9, Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., was thanked for the courteous and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman during the past year.

At an extraordinary meeting of the London Sanitary Inspectors' Association held in Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C., on April 5, the principle of a scheme of federation with the National Union of Sanitary Inspectors (North-Western Counties), the South Wales Association, and the Scottish Association was adopted.

There was a big window-smash at the shop of Mr. John Billington, chemist, Metropole Buildings, Blackpool, the other evening, a horse crashing into it and doing a lot of damage. Mr. Billington finds it necessary to advertise that the business is being carried on as usual, and offers the goods in the window at a 25-per-cent. reduction.

Kenneth McDonald, "chemist," was fined 40*s.*, and bound over to keep the peace for six months, at Marlborough Street Police Court on April 5, for using insulting language in Hyde Park. McDonald wanted the Magistrate "to state a case for a higher Court," and was directed to apply in writing stating upon what questions of law he wanted a decision.

The Governors of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, after discussing the proposed dissolution of the Victoria University at a meeting on April 9, passed a resolution authorising the Council of the College to take such steps as may be desirable to obtain the appointment by the Crown of a Royal Commission or other suitable body to inquire into the whole subject.

Besides the advertising on tram-tickets by Mr. Tirrell, of Hanley, referred to in last week's Potteries Notes, a correspondent informs us that this popular method of making business is indulged in by Mr. Edmund Jones, Hanley, Mr. Charles, Burslem, and Mr. C. J. Wain, Newcastle-under-Lyne. It was Mr. Edge who opened at Wolstanton, not Mr. Young, and it is some time since he went there.

Early-closing.

The movement for early-closing, which has been organised by the Teesside Chemists' Association, has resulted in the agreement that the following chemists in Stockton will (after April 10) close their establishments every Thursday at 1 o'clock for the remainder of the day: Messrs. Bainbridge & Finlayson, High Street; W. Hardcastle, Finkle Street; F. A. Graham, Norton Road and Mill Lane; J. Gregory, Yarm Lane; Mandale & Co., High Street; Milburn's (Limited), High Street; J. N. Robinson, Mill Lane; W. Salmon, High Street; T. W. Sudlow, High Street.

Public Vaccinators' Fees.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, held last week, the Bishop of Kensington presiding, objection was raised to the public vaccinators having vaccinated in some of the warehouses in the City as many as 300, 400, and even 500 employés consecutively, to the detriment of the suburban vaccinators. The Guardian of the Poor for the Parish (Mr. R. Evans) said the City Guardians had reduced the fees from 7*s.* 6*d.* a head to 2*s.* 6*d.* a head. The vaccination officers had protested, but they had had to content themselves. Many of the people could have afforded to pay their own doctor. The City ratepayers ought not to be held liable.

At the meeting of the City of London Board of Guardians on Tuesday, the General Purposes Committee reported that in the opinion of the Local Government Board the re-vaccination by the public vaccinators of persons at the places at which they were employed (they being non-residents in the City) did not come within the terms of the public vaccinator's contract. But the Board had expressed their willingness to sanction a special fee, equal to that paid for re-vaccination "at places other than at the home of the person" in respect of such cases. The Committee were of opinion that the application suggested by the Local Government Board should be made, having regard to the fact that the re-vaccination of persons at their several places of employment had undoubtedly prevented the spread of smallpox in the City. The report was adopted after the last words from "should be made" were deleted.

Mineral-makers Merry.

Quite a record gathering was the sixteenth annual banquet of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade-protection Society (Limited), which was held in the Grand Saloon of the Hotel Cecil on Thursday, April 3. Mr. Mark Beaufoy (the new President) was in the chair, and Mr. W. Adpar Jones his *vis-à-vis*; and amongst the principal firms represented were Stevenson & Howell, the Saccharin Corporation, the Anglo-Continental Chemical Company, W. Barnard & Sons, Barnett & Foster, Barrett & Elers (W. W. Robinson), J. Bourne & Sons, Breffitt & Co., British Syphon Company, W. J. Bush & Co., Carbonic-acid Gas Company, Dawson & Sons, Durafort & Fils, Foxon, Robinson & Co., E. Geraut & Co. (Mr. Hewitt), C. H Glover & Co. (Limited), Hancock & Corfield, A. Hassall, Hayward-Tyler & Co., J. Kilner & Sons, London Essence Company, Moore, Nettlefield & Co., Clayton & Jowett, and the Manchester Chemical Company. The programme was a particularly agreeable one, the Society having brought from Yorkshire a dozen vocalists who sang in solo and concert. Mr. William Tooke, the Secretary of the National Alliance, who was one of the tenors of the troupe, was mainly responsible for their introduction; and he was warmly congratulated on the general success. The speeches, too, were most apt, from the loyal and patriotic toasts to the concluding compliment to Mr. Davenport, who organised the entertainment. The President eulogised the King, Queen, and Royal Family. Mr. E S. Crick paid tribute to the pluck and prowess of Great Britain's defenders, and Mr. G. G. Baker-Cresswell (manager to Mr. Beaufoy) responded. In submitting the toast of the evening —"Success to the Society"—the President said the Council had worked hard for success, and deserved all they had achieved. Mr. Walter Davenport replied. Mr. R. H. Durant proposed "The Chairman and President," and Mr. W. Adpar Jones proposed "The National Union and Kindred Societies." Mr. J. M. Dowden responded. "The Guests and Visitors," proposed by Mr. Jas. Johnson, was responded to by Mr. W. Warren, and the Mayor of St. Pancras (Mr. Edward Barnes, J.P.).

Royal Agricultural Society.

Prince Christian presided over a meeting of notabilities on April 9, comprising the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society The Society's consulting chemist reported the raising of the standard of pure linseed-cake. A conference between representatives of the Society and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland is to be arranged as to the testing of farm seeds. The report of the Society's consulting botanist, Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S., gave details of cases of clover sickness caused by attack of the parasitic fungus, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum*, which still continued to do serious damage to fields of red clover. The zoologist (Mr. Cecil Warburton) stated that the beetle-mite *Oribata orbicularis*, reported for the first time last year as apparently injurious on limes and other trees, had recently been discovered on the twigs of apple-trees, where it seemed to be doing harm. Professor McFadyean's report to the Veterinary Committee stated that during the last four weeks for which returns had been issued there had been 55 outbreaks of anthrax, 95 cases of glanders, and 4 cases of rabies

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Swine fever is declining, but an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was discovered last month near Canterbury.

Midland Notes.

The glass-bottle industry of Stourbridge and Brierley Hill is said to be in a very bad way, its existence being threatened owing to cutting-prices and labour-conflicts.

At least one chemist has taken advantage of the coming Wolverhampton Exhibition so far as to have miniature pictures of it pasted upon his business envelopes.

The electrolytic production of caustic potash, caustic soda, chlorate of potash and bleaching-powder by the Castner-Kellner process is now in successful operation in the Birmingham district. Phosphorus is now produced by electrolysis, but the details of procedure and the methods adopted are jealously guarded as a trade secret. The process is probably similar to that of the Diel process lately patented in Germany.

Mr. W. F. Haydon, pharmaceutical chemist, was absent from his place on the occasion of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Birmingham Exchange held last week. Mr. Haydon is the Secretary, having relinquished pharmacy many years ago, and has now gone abroad for the benefit of his health. He formerly held the secretaryship of the Chemists' Trade Association, and one can safely say that in the early days of its formation even Mr. Glyn-Jones would have revelled in the warlike tactics brought to bear against undue aggression from without the ranks of pharmacy.

Store-prices.

The following are amongst the alterations in the April issue of the *Army and Navy Stores Price list*:—

Revised.—Chloride of ethyl, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per tube; carbolacene, 3*s.* per gal.; Coleby's balsam, 1*s.* per bottle; colocynth (whole), 3*s.* per lb.; Kirby's glycecoles, 9½*d.* per box; poppyheads (selected), 8*d.* per dozen; Botot's dentifrice, 2*s.* 3*d.* and 7*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; tooth-powder, 2*s.* 6*d.* per pot; tooth-paste, 11*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per jar.

Reduced.—Lithia carbonate, 8*d.* per oz.; lithia citrate, 6*d.* per oz; naphthaline (powder), 5*d.* per 1-lb. tin; P. D. & Co.'s pepsin tablets, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Added.—Casumen Prideaux, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* per box; I.R. bath-sponges, 2*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* each; Jeyes' antiseptic toilet-paper, 7½*d.* per packet; Navanoids, 4*s.* 2*d.* per bottle; Wetherall's Sciaticure, 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Contracts.

Mr. R. T. Clarke, chemist and druggist, has been appointed as chemist to the Gravesend workhouse for the next half-year.

The Liverpool Lint Company has been appointed by the Burton-on-Trent Board of Guardians to supply surgical goods to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

The Richmond and Heston and Isleworth District Councils have accepted the tender of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C., for the supply of druggists' sundries to the Mogden and Dockwell Isolation Hospitals for the ensuing year.

The Technical Instruction Committee of the Runcorn Urban District Council has accepted the tenders of Messrs. P. Harris & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists, Birmingham, for the supply of apparatus to the Technical Institute for the ensuing year; of Mr. J. W. Towers, Widnes, for acids; and of Mr. J. H Weston, chemist and druggist, Runcorn, for general chemicals.

The Shoreditch Borough Council, at their meeting on April 8, appointed the Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green, to supply carbolic-powder (15 per cent. acid) at 2*l.* 9*s.* per ton, and disinfecting-fluid, in barrels, at 2*s.* 5*d.* per gal.; and also accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Young & Co., 38 Elliott Street, Glasgow, for the supply of carbolic soft-soap (best quality) at 17*s.* per cwt.

The Llandovery Board of Guardians has been worried about the question of the supply of expensive medicines. Three medical gentlemen have written to advise them as to what are "expensive medicines," according to the British Pharmacopœia, giving estimates for the same for the year as an appendix. The Guardians have decided that the doctors shall furnish vouchers for all medicines of this "expensive" nature which shall have been actually supplied, and be paid for accordingly.

The Chairman of the Portsmouth Board of Guardians (Mr. E. H Davis), by whose casting-vote the drug-contract, representing an expenditure of about 600*l.* a year, was given to Messrs. Walker, Troke & Co., though Messrs T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King had submitted a lower tender (see *C. & D.*, March 29, page 486), has been subjected to so much criticism in this connection that he has published an explanation. He says he proposed that the acceptance of the drug-contract should be referred to a committee of experts to select firms from whom tenders for drugs should be accepted, either through local chemists or direct from the firms themselves. The committee included Messrs. Brewis and Blackadar (both chemists) and Dr. Knott (the Medical Superintendent). The reason for his making such a proposition was that he considered the question of purchasing drugs such a serious matter for the poor that no consideration whatever except the one of quality should be taken into account, and his contention was that only experts were able to decide a question of such overwhelming seriousness. His suggestion, however, was not adopted, and the Board voted upon the two tenders submitted, when, the voting being equal, he gave his casting-vote for the firm who for over twenty years had proved the quality of their drugs, and had given perfect satisfaction.

Stealing from Chemists.

The shop and house occupied by Mr. M. Adcock, chemist, at Dowing Street, Smethwick, were broken into during the holidays, and a quantity of jewellery and money stolen.

At Birmingham Quarter Sessions on April 3, two brothers, named Taylor, were each sentenced to two months' hard labour for breaking into the shop of Boots (Limited) in Broad Street, Birmingham.

At the Cinque Ports Sessions at Margate on April 7, two girls, named Henrietta Bax and Edith McDonough, were charged with stealing two bottles of perfume, value 2*s.*, the property of Mr. Wm. E. Kirkman, chemist and druggist, High Street, St. Peters, Thanet. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Kirkman told the Bench that since July last he had had perfumes and sprays to the value of between 3*l.* and 4*l.* stolen from his pharmacy, and he prosecuted the defendants in order to stop what had become a pest. As he did not press the case, the girls were discharged with a caution.

The Week's Poisonings.

Half of the twelve fatalities reported as having taken place during the past week were caused by articles not in the schedule. Hydrochloric acid killed three, liquid ammonia, phosphorus (in the shape of match-heads), and an embrocation are alleged as the cause of three others. The scheduled poisons were laudanum (two), morphia, chloroform, carbolic acid, and arsenic (in the form of Cooper's sheep-dip). The hydrochloric acid was taken by a Coventry bicycle-repairer, by a Hackney gasfitter, and by a woman at Cranleigh. In the ammonia case the evidence seemed to show that cloudy ammonia had been mistaken for cascara by a woman at Sutton-in-Ashfield.—At an inquest held by Mr. Braxton Hicks at Wandsworth, on April 8, on the body of a lady named Dyer, Dr. Edwin Smith said deceased had no doubt poured the whole contents of a bottle of Elliman's embrocation into a tumbler and drank it. An empty Elliman's embrocation-bottle and a tumbler were found near the body, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.—A man named Martin Morris Frank died at Willesden from an overdose of chloroform. The evidence showed that deceased was in the habit of inhaling chloroform to induce sleep. He bought small quantities from various chemists and mixed them together in a big bottle. Five bottles were found in the bedroom. The Coroner (Dr. Gordon Hogg) said the case was not at all unusual, as the drug was a very fascinating one.—A servant girl at Brentford tried to poison herself by taking a quantity of eye-lotion containing nitrate of silver. She recovered, and was bound over at the Police Court on April 7. — A market-gardener at Twyning swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for cider, but recovered.

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Irish News.

Business Change.

Merrin's Medical Hall, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, has changed hands. The new proprietor is Mr. Dunlop, L.P.S.I., late of Dr. Starkey's Medical Hall, Rathmines.

Personal.

A statutory notice to creditors has been issued in the goods of the late Mr. W D. Porter, M.C.P.S.I., who died intestate, and administration has been granted to Rebecca Jane Porter, who will wind up the estate during the present month.

More First Aid.

On April 8 Mr. James Maher, Central Hotel, Dublin, was knocked down by a pony and trap at O'Connell Bridge, Dublin. He was brought into the establishment of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Sackville Street, and attended to by Dr. Michan, manager of the firm.

Dispenser's Death.

The death has occurred at Falmouth of Mr. J. A. Johns, L.A.H., late director and governor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, and up to recently compounder of medicine to the Grand Canal Street Dispensary, Dublin. Mr. Johns only recently returned from South Africa, whither he went some months ago for the benefit of his health.

Medicine-contracts.

The following contracts have been declared:—

Baltinglass Guardians.—Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, for medicines, at 12½ per cent. off; and Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Dublin, for appliances, at 7½ per cent. off.

Boyle Guardians.—Mr. Boyers, of Sligo, for medicines; and Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Dublin, for appliances.

Carlow Asylum.—Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, for both medicines and appliances, at 22½ per cent. off. Mr. C. S. Tynan, Carlow, tendered at 2½ per cent. off.

Fermoy Guardians.—The Medical Requisite Company, Cork, for medicines and appliances.

Mohill Guardians.—Mr. Burns, Mohill, for medicines, at 20 per cent. off; and the Sligo Medical Supply Company for appliances at 30 per cent. off.

Queen's County Infirmary.—For medicines, Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, at 26 per cent. off L.G.B. standard price; and surgical appliances, Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, at 20 per cent. off.

Rathdrum Union.—Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, tendered at 5 per cent. off, and the Apothecaries' Hall (the old contractors) at 17½ per cent. off. The lowest tender was accepted. At the same meeting the Medical Supply Association was declared contractor for appliances at 20 per cent. off.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Rathdrun Union on April 3, the following letter from Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited) was read:—

Having heard from more than one quarter that the awarding to our company of the contract for the supply of medicines to your Union when Sir Thomas Robinson, a member of the firm, was on your Board is regarded as not being right or honourable, we should be very sorry, for any advantage we might gain by the contract, to put either the Guardians or Sir Thomas Robinson in a doubtful position as touching honour or correct conduct. So, with the permission of the Board, under the circumstances we will with pleasure withdraw, and hope the Guardians may see their way to give the contract to the firm next lowest on the list.

The Clerk said that Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), chemists and druggists, had also written him on the same subject, saying that they did not think that the Local Government Board would sanction the contract being given to Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), and asking that the completion of the bond might be delayed. Mr. Kennedy said limited companies were not debarred from tendering for workhouse contracts, even though members of such firms were also Guardians. The contract was therefore adhered to.

Swinford Guardians.—Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, for medicines, at 22½ per cent. off; and Messrs. Adamson & Co., Ballinda, for surgical appliances, at 28½ per cent. off.

Scotch News.

A Boots' Rumour.

A rumour has been prevalent in Edinburgh for the past ten days that Boots Cash Chemists (Limited) had resolved to invade Edinburgh, and the premises were located in North Bridge, a few doors from Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s pharmacy. On inquiry it has been ascertained that whether the rumour has any foundation or not the location is entirely wrong.

Licences.

At the Edinburgh Licensing Court on Tuesday, Mr. David Brown was granted a grocer's licence, for the sale of wines only, on behalf of Messrs. J. & F. Macfarlan & Co., wholesale chemists, 111 Abbey Hill. This was the only new licence granted by the Court. The licence held by the Scottish Drug Depôt (Limited) for the premises at 140 High Street was granted in the name of the new manager, Mr. G. Graham Davidson.

In Three Purchases.

A man named George Baillie committed suicide on April 3, in his house in Edinburgh by drinking laudanum. Baillie appears to have purchased the drug in three small bottles, the contents of which he mixed together and took in one dose. He then went to bed, where he was found in an unconscious condition, and he died before the arrival of a doctor.

Preceptors' Honours.

At the professional Preliminary examination held by the College of Preceptors in March only four candidates obtained a place in the honours division. One of the successful candidates was Miss Margaret A. Beaton, who is apprenticed with Messrs. H. Mitchell & Son, chemists, Inverness. In order to obtain a pass in the six subjects necessary to qualify for registration as an apprentice or student of the Pharmaceutical Society a candidate must obtain 400 marks. Miss Beaton took seven subjects, and obtained 765 marks, gaining distinction in four subjects.

Glasgow Notes.

According to a report from the Hebrides, the kelp-industry is on the point of extinction. It was at one time a principal source of alkali for soap-making, as well as of iodine.

A Glasgow chemist who once courted the Muses now cultivates philosophy, and has discovered the secret of the universe. He alleges that he got the clue when he was stirring an emulsion.

The new façades of several chemists' shops now being refitted in various parts of the city are in striking contrast to the staid, old style. For weal or woe, glass and glitter are becoming the distinctive decorative notes.

The chemists in the neighbourhood of Ibrox Park, the scene of the terrible accident at the International Football-match last Saturday, were kept busy supplying dressings and giving first aid to many of the sufferers from minor injuries.

A propos last week's note on the contemplated Glasgow Pharmacy Athletic Club, it is noteworthy that a good many local chemists, including the President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, are ardent "gowfers," of whom the caddies are not ashamed.

A Glasgow assistant, who has just returned as a time-expired man from medical compounders' service in South Africa is indignant at the treatment to which the military authorities subjected him and his fellow-dispensers. He was one of many who refused to "sign on" for another year.

Quite a number of ladies turned up to Mr. Lothian's lecture on "The Eternal City," the newspaper advertisement of which ended with "Ladies particularly invited." The committee have now a ghastly suspicion that the "dear creatures" came expecting to see Hall Caine's notorious novel illustrated by limelight. If the ladies were disappointed in this respect, they had ample compensation in the fine lecture to which they were treated.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society, Dr. R. Fullerton, late acting-superintendent of the Glasgow

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Smallpox Hospital, read a paper, prepared by Professor R. S. Thomson and himself, on the statistical aspects of the cases of smallpox admitted to the hospital between April, 1900, and June, 1901. The following is a summary of the results in 1,810 cases:—

	Mild	Severe	Death-rate
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Vaccinated	82·8	17·2	9·13
Unvaccinated	43·4	56·6	51·64
Doubtfully vaccinated ...	33·3	66·7	55·55

One critic's comment upon these figures is that they seem to show that it is more dangerous to be doubtfully vaccinated than not at all, and that whereas before the advent of vaccination the mortality from smallpox was 18 per cent., it has now risen to 51·64 per cent.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Obituary.—The death is announced from influenza at the age of 27 of M. Francis Rigaud, son of the late M. F. Rigaud, of the well-known firm of Rigaud & Clermont, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Foucault's Pendulum.—A movement is on foot among the astronomical authorities in Paris to arrange for the repetition of Foucault's famous experiment at the Panthéon which was interrupted in 1851. In the demonstration, to show the rotational movement of the earth, all modern improvements in instrument-construction will be taken advantage of.

After Many Years.—On May 10, 1878, a pharmacist named Danval, of 12 rue de Maubeuge, Paris, was sentenced to hard labour for life at the Assizes of the Seine Department for poisoning his wife. Since then he has been incarcerated at the Agricultural Convict Settlement of Bourail, which has been recently visited by a representative of *Le Journal*. This gentleman had a long interview with the ex-pharmacist, with the result that a campaign has been started in that Paris newspaper in favour of Danval, who inspired the journalist with the belief that he is an innocent man.

Nineteen Years of Catalepsy.—For nearly nineteen years a Mlle. Bouyenval has been in a state of catalepsy without taking nourishment, and to all appearances dead except for the almost imperceptible beatings of the heart. Renewed interest is now being shown in the case. The patient lies in her mother's cottage in Thenelles, near St.-Quentin, and is over 37 years of age. She has been visited by a number of medical celebrities, and all sorts of theories have been put forward by way of accounting for her condition. The local physicians are or opinion that the trouble was caused by some violent emotion, and this view was also given by an expert in his report to the St.-Quentin court, which years ago inquired into the matter. Now, however, the idea is started that Marguerite was probably magnetised, and not having afterwards been properly aroused may thus have remained in a state of hypnotic catalepsy.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," March 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

Mr. H. T. Tompsitt has resigned his seat as member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and left by the R.M.S. *China* for a stay of several years in England.

Egg-preserving.—Mr. W. A. Ellis, Stratford, N.Z., has closed his business, and is to devote himself entirely to pushing a process he has patented for sterilising eggs. Mr. Ellis is to come to England with his process in a few weeks.

Queensland Register.—The Register for 1902 contains 216 names. Of these twenty-five are entered as either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists of Great Britain; the names of two of the gentlemen do not, however, occur on the British Register.

Registering Nurses.—New Zealand is the first in the field with a Nurses' Registration Act. The Act passed last Session, and is creating somewhat of a stir in nursing quarters. Provision is made for registration of existing nurses and examination of future candidates. The examination-fees are expected to defray the cost of the working of the Act.

A Staff Dinner.—The members of the staff of Messrs Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, were entertained to dinner on February 21. The Hon. F. S. Grimwade was in the chair, supported by Messrs. E. Norton Grimwade and H. W Grimwade. Mr. Cowley, in proposing "The health of the Firm," mentioned that Mr. Grimwade and his family were proposing to go to Europe, and wished him good health and a safe return.

Pharmacist's Wife Registered.—As mentioned in the *C. & D.*, March 15, page 420, the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales decided to ask a lady applicant for registration to come before them for examination. Mrs. Susan Harris, wife of Mr. C. Harris, Gulgong, accordingly attended, and was interrogated on oath as to her experience in pharmacy. The answers were so satisfactory that Mrs. Harris was registered by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Poisons Laws.—The paper read by Mr. Cowling on "Poisons Laws" at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia (*C. & D.*, April 5, page 543) has resulted in the appointment of a committee of three members of the Society to collect data for a draft Poisons Bill. Mr. Cowling has, since he read his paper, obtained some measure of support from the Secretary of the British Medical Association (South Australian branch) and the City Coroner.

Federal Customs.—The discussion on the Federal Customs duty on drugs and chemicals came on in the Federal Parliament on February 25, and resulted in a reduction of the proposed duty of 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. The item patent and proprietary medicines was split into two, the former being taken to include drugs, like trional, which are prepared under patents. The distinction was not, however, at all clear in the minds of the majority of the members. The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia prepared a list of patent medicines for the mover of the reduction of the duties, and this action is greatly responsible for the favourable turn things took. One result was that the reduction on patent medicines was voted for separately and obtained. The Government then accepted this vote for the whole section. A new item was added to the medicines section—medical preparations containing opium, 30*s.* per lb. on opium contained therein not dutiable at higher rate under the heading of medicines. Insecticides, sheepwashes, and disinfectants n.e.i. are admitted free (in place of the proposed 15 per cent. *ad val.* duty). During the debate a good deal was said about proprietary medicines, Sir Edward Braddon mentioning that chlorodyne is one of the most valuable medicines, another speaker adding, "And Fellows's syrup." Those specially interested in this subject should get a copy of *C.D.A.*, which contains a full report.

South African News.

Natal Pharmacy.—Messrs. Samuel Boyd and Gabriel Myers have been admitted to practise as chemists and druggists in Natal.

A New Drug-store has been opened at the corner of Orange and Long Streets, Cape Town, under the firm-name of "W. J. Strange."

Methylated Spirit in Natal.—New regulations for the manufacture, importation, and sale of methylated spirit in Natal have been gazetted.

Mr. G. T. Branch, formerly of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, London, and recently Sergeant-compounder R.P.R. at Scandinavia Drift, sailed for England by the *Kinfauns Castle* on March 26.

Examination-chemistry.—In future the Colonial Pharmacy Board will conduct the chemistry part of the pharmaceutical examination in the Government Analytical

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Laboratory, situated in the Department for Agriculture buildings, Cape Town.

A Big Lot of Cyanide.—A German named Gustav Schlochamer was arrested at Durban on March 14, on a warrant from Johannesburg, charged with the theft of cyanide valued at 14,000*l*. The Magistrate fixed bail at 20,000*l*. Schlochamer was removed in custody.

Imports.—The value of the drugs and chemicals imported into the Transvaal Colony during 1901 is officially given as 81,000*l*.—Drugs and chemicals of the value of 293,000*l* were imported into the Cape Colony during 1901. For the same period in the previous year the value was 231,000*l*.

Spirit-drawback in Natal.—By a new Regulation dated February 25, 1902, drawback of duty is authorised on rectified spirit, colonial compounds, and liqueurs deposited in a bonded warehouse by rectifiers or compounders in the Colony. The drawback is to be paid on spirits leaving the Colony.

Natal Trade-marks.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), of 64 Cannon Street, E.C., have applied to the authorities in Natal for the registration of the trade-mark "Creolin," surmounted by the words "Jeyes' Fluid" and a rising sun, in respect of chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

Americans can do most things, and very rarely does one hear of our Transatlantic friends having to refuse business owing to the call being beyond them. Such, however is the case in a well-known chemical product used largely in the Cape Colony. It is not a question of money, but sheer inability to fill contract-conditions as to quantity.

Shop-rents show no signs of coming down in Cape Town. A firm of chemists there recently applied to the owners of a building now being put up in Adderley Street, the main thoroughfare of that city, for a shop therein suitable for a pharmacy and were asked 200*l*. per month. The owners did not appear over anxious to do business even at that figure.

The Scholtz Case.—Our Cape Town correspondent was informed officially just before the departure of the last mail that the Colonial Medical Council had nothing to say in connection with the Scholtz case. Notwithstanding that the Governor in Council refuses to endorse the findings of the Council, the attorney for the late Dr. Scholtz wishes to consider the matter *sub judice* for the time being.

Proposed New Steamship Service.—A new service of steamships will soon be established to run between Liverpool and South African ports. The line will have a frequent service, and, in addition to Liverpool as a home port, will also have sailings from Glasgow. No reduction in freights is expected, as in a very short time the trade between Great Britain and South Africa will supply ample work for all the British lines now engaged in it, as well as for the proposed new line.

Cape Trade-marks.—Messrs. Alfred Fennings, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, medicine-proprietors, have applied to the authorities in Cape Town for registration of a trade-mark (a sleeping child in a bassinette) of which they are the proprietors in respect of medicines in Class 3.—Messrs. Lea & Perrins, of Worcester, England, intend applying to the Registrar of Deeds for the Cape Colony, on April 17, to register the words "Lea & Perrins" as a trade-mark, in respect of glass bottles.

Cape Licences and Foreign Firms.—It is interesting to learn that January and February were record months at the Cape, so far as the taking out of licences by representatives of British and foreign firms is concerned. This fact shows a feverish activity to secure the coming business. The major portion of the licences taken out was for agents of British firms, who have evidently made up their minds not to be behind when South Africa is generally thrown open again to trade. The 25*l*. tax imposed is now a recurrent source of income to the Cape Government, who appear to look particularly keen after it.

Cape Town Harbour.—A short time since we reported that the facilities for discharging and landing cargo at Cape Town had greatly improved, but it would appear that the improvements made in this direction have completely disorganised the delivery between the docks and the importers' stores. No fewer than half-a-dozen serious complaints have been lodged with the *C. & D.* representative, who has assured himself that they are correct. No. 1. A chemist has only received fourteen packages out of twenty as per bill of lading, and the Harbour Board can give no account of the missing ones. No. 2 A shipment from America consisting of four cases; two were delivered to a wholesale-house, who could not persuade the Board to take them away again, while the remainder went to two other addresses: the consignee did not receive a single package until he found them in various parts of the city and carted them to his own store at his own expense. No. 3 is exactly similar to No. 2, except that the shipment consisted of six cases, out of which the Board delivered two to the consignees and the remainder were distributed about the city. No. 4 consisted of two cases on a general bill of lading through a commission-house. The documents and instructions lodged were quite in order, but the Board has not the faintest idea where the goods are. They have been lost for nearly a month. No. 5 is a case lost after leaving the ship's slings, while complaint No. 6 would hardly look well in print. In every instance the packages have gone astray between the docks and the destination of the goods in and around Cape Town. On inquiry at the wholesale drug-houses it was ascertained that they are not treated quite so bad, still they are incensed at the gross mismanagement.

Business Changes.

Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited) have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. T. Turner at 292 High Road, Chiswick, W.

Mr. A. E. Colman, chemist and druggist, from Messrs. Lamplough (Limited), has taken over the business of Mr. Henry Burn, at 7 Gresham Street, E.C.

Mr. G. Williams, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. S. Harvey, chemist and druggist, at 11 Market Jew Street, Penzance.

Mr. W. E. Williams, chemist and druggist, has taken over the drug-business at 15 Dunraven Place, Bridgend, Glam., formerly carried on as Jipson's Drug-stores.

Messrs Sanguinetti & Stevenson, chemists, Ealing, have acquired the business at High Street, Southall, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Wooster, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Charles Skeat, chemist and druggist, formerly with Mr. Newton Wright, of Ilford, has acquired the business at 609 High Road, Tottenham, lately carried on as the Williams' Pure Drug Company.

Messrs. C. Oppel & Co., proprietors of Friedrichshall mineral-water, have opened offices at 10 and 12 Milton Street, London, E.C., under the management of Mr. G. Greiner, as their headquarters in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robert Parkinson, Ph.D, has retired from the business of Harrison, Parkinson & Co., chemists, Bradford, which is continued by Messrs. John Jackson and Albert Wilson, with Messrs. H. R. Jackson and W. K. Jackson, as new partners.

The Partnership hitherto existing between Mr. T. G. Forshaw and Mr. C. M. Snow, trading as chemists and opticians, at 138 Westgate, Bradford, has been dissolved. Mr Forshaw will continue the Westgate Pharmacy, assisted by a qualified chemist, while Dr. Charles Forshaw has entire charge of the optical department. Mr. C. M. Snow, chemist and druggist, has started in business in Filey.

Early Laboratories.—Professor W. Ramsay, in reviewing a German book on science-teaching in England, says the author (Dr. Karl T. Fischer) has been wrongly informed that chemical laboratories in Great Britain have only of recent years been open to students. Professor Thomas Thomson's chemical laboratory at Glasgow and Professor Hope's laboratory of "natural philosophy" at Edinburgh were available at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and in England, Professor Turner's laboratory was advertised at least as early as 1834. The laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting occupied three hours, when many important matters came before the Council. Mr. R. A. Robinson took his seat on the right of the President, between Mr. Carteighe and Mr. Wootton, and was suitably welcomed. Reference was made to the deaths of Mr. W B. Randall, Southampton (a former councillor); Dr. Hamberg, Stockholm (an honorary member); and Mr. G. H. Hawtayne (a corresponding member); and suitable letters of sympathy are to be sent to the relatives. A mild sensation was caused by the covering letter from the Privy Council which accompanied Dr. Stevenson's report. The letter called the Society's attention to the remarks about the necessity for a compulsory curriculum in at least chemistry and pharmacy, and the reply of the Society is to remind the Privy Council that for years the Society has been asking it to sanction the very thing. Messrs. Campkin, Morrison, and Pickering are, in addition to the retiring members, candidates for the May vacancies. The Benevolent Fund granted 124*l.* to nine applicants. The Library report caused an instructive discussion, and ended in the approval by the Council of the Scotch University education scheme and the relaxation of the rule as to Preliminary certificates, so that candidates who have not sufficient "Leaving" certificates can get the rest from one of the approved examining bodies. Dr. Symes brought forward a motion to request a committee to look into the question of dividing the Minor, but an amendment by Mr. Hills was passed by a majority of one. The shilling-fee by-law has been altered, and is with other amended by-laws to be submitted to a general meeting, as also is an alteration in the poison regulations, which has been made with the object of including liquid disinfectants in the bottle section. The Council prize-list was approved of, and several other items also came before the meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 9 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), the Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Park, Robinson, Savory, Storrar, Symes, Wootton, and Young. Letters accounting for absence were received from Messrs. Corder, Harrison, Southall, and Taylor.

Welcoming Mr. Robinson.

The President, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, welcomed Mr. R. A. Robinson to a seat on the Council. Mr. Robinson was not, he said, a stranger, but had been known to them both as a very loyal member of the Society for many years and a hard-working councillor of the London County Council. The large amount of public work Mr. Robinson had done made him a very desirable addition to the Council.

Mr. Robinson briefly replied, and said he should be glad to give all the time he possibly could to the work.

Deaths.

The President then referred to the death of Mr. W. B. Randall, of Southampton, who died on March 14, aged 80 years. He joined the Society in 1845, and served on the Council from 1865 to 1889—a period that covered the historic efforts of pharmacists to secure legislative recognition, and which marked the establishment of the principle that sound poison law must be based upon the competent skill and knowledge of the seller. Mr. Randall had acted as a local officer of the Society for many years, and in his efforts to promote education had elevated their calling and the status of the Society. The Editor of The Chemist and Druggist had kindly sent him (the President) some further particulars of Mr Randall, in the form of an autobiography, in which Mr. Randall spoke of the pleasure it gave him to attend the Council-meetings in London, and associate with such men as Squire and Morson, and enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills at his house in Queen Anne Street. The President proposed a resolution of sympathy with the family.

The Vice-President said he had not the pleasure of knowing Mr Randall personally, but had had an opportunity of going over the business premises at Southampton, and what he saw showed abundantly that they had been in the occupation of a thorough pharmacist.

The Treasurer said he not only knew Mr. Randall, but he was his life-long friend. He (the speaker) had been in the habit, whenever he wanted special advice, of going to Southampton and conferring with Mr Randall, and more honest and sound advice he never had. When attending Mr. Randall's funeral he was impressed with the large number of representative citizens who attended. It was a great thing to them as pharmacists to have been represented by such a man with such splendid talents.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Reference was also made to the death on February 13 of Dr. Nils Peter Hamberg, Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Institution, Stockholm, aged 86, who was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1856. Dr. Hamberg contributed a paper some years ago on the influence of arsenical wall-paper on the air of rooms.

A corresponding member—George Hammond Hawtayne—has also died, at Ramsgate. Mr. Hawtayne was formerly Administrator-General of British Guiana, and took great interest in the Society museum.

Letters of sympathy are to be sent to the relatives of Dr. Hamberg and Mr. Hawtayne.

Mr. Robinson was placed on the Library, Museum, and House Committee.

Examinations.

The report of the Government visitor (Dr. Thos. Stevenson) on the examinations held by the London Board of Examiners during 1901 was then presented:—

Minor.—The report stated that there was a falling-off in candidates, the number being 1,036, against 1,357 in 1900; the percentage of passes was 27·6. Dr. Stevenson added that owing to the proportion of failures having been so great he had paid great attention to each branch of the examination. The result of this investigation showed

that no less than 509 candidates, or 67·9 per cent., failed in the practical parts of the examination—*i.e.*, in dispensing, pharmacy (the preparation of pharmacopœial articles), the recognition by tests of ordinary salts and the detection of their ordinary adulterants (practical chemistry), and in the standardisation of potent pharmaceutical wares. Incompetence in these matters—which form, or ought to form, part of the daily routine of the chemist's business—is, rightly, not passed over by the examiners. The safety of the public imperatively calls for competence in practical pharmacy and practical chemistry; and candidates ought not to be passed who display gross ignorance in these subjects, however versed they may be in theoretical matters. Until pharmacists themselves agree to require compulsory courses of instruction in at least chemistry and pharmacy, there will continue to be a large percentage of failures at this examination.

Major.—For this examination 80 candidates presented themselves, against 103 in 1900; the percentage of passes was 35. The quality of the candidates presenting themselves for this examination was, the report stated, often very unequal, and the result of an analysis of the figures showed

that pharmaceutical education leaves much to be desired, and that the excellent teaching now available at several centres is too little made use of. It is to be hoped that in the near future attendance at recognised teaching centres will be made compulsory.

The covering letter from the Privy Council which accompanied the report contained the following:—

I am directed by their Lordships to request that you will be so good as to draw the special attention of the Society to Dr. Stevenson's remarks in the report with respect to a compulsory course of instruction in at least chemistry and pharmacy being required.

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The PRESIDENT said the matter was of great importance. Dr. Stevenson had often called attention to the necessity of a curriculum, but now the Privy Council had emphasised it. The Council had been for years urging on the Privy Council the desirability of a compulsory course of study, and provision had been made for enforcing some curriculum in the draft Bill. He moved that the Secretary refer the Privy Council to the efforts the Council had made in this direction. The Bill which the Council drafted in 1881 after the House of Lords judgment contained the first curriculum clause.

Mr. HILLS hoped the letter would be very full and give chapter and verse of the many efforts the Society had made to obtain a curriculum. It was satisfactory to find that the Privy Council was now urging upon them the necessity of imposing some course of study on their candidates.

Mr. CROSS: Would it not be well to notify the Government that the draft Bill which is now in their pigeon-holes contains a clause to give the power of enforcing a curriculum?

The Secretary is to reply to the Privy Council.

ELECTIONS.

Members and student-associates of the Society were elected, four persons were restored to the Society, and four to the register.

The SECRETARY then announced that there were ten candidates for the seven seats on the Council which would be vacant in May, and that all have signified their willingness to serve if elected. The names are:—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge	J. W. T. Morrison, Tring
M. Carteighe, London	C. E. Pickering, London
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London	C. J. Park, Plymouth
J. F. Harrington, London	A. Southall, Birmingham
J. Harrison, Sunderland	J. R. Young, Warrington

MONEY MATTERS.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed the following balances:—

General Fund	£3,172 17 1
Benevolent Fund...	322 4 0
Donation account	217 15 0
Orphan Fund	325 10 0

Submitted for payment from the General Fund account, 1,388*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; Benevolent Fund, 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The committee also recommended that 300*l.* Consols be purchased for the Orphan Fund.

The amount submitted for payment was made up of 582*l.* for *Journal*, 350*l.* current expenses, 181*l.* rent, 182*l.* salaries, 58*l.* law expenses, and 112*l.* sundries.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Benevolent Fund had received ten guineas from the Pharmacy Club. It had been thought desirable to invest the Orphan Fund balance in Consols so that the money could be realised at any time; 30*l.* would be required next June for the Watford orphan.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken *in camera*, after which,

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said an application had been received for assistance from a chemist who had died between the time of making application and the matter coming before the committee. Under the circumstances the committee resolved to treat the application as coming from the widow, and she had been relieved. The grants made were two of 20*l.*, four of 13*l.*, one of 12*l.*, and two of 10*l.*—a total of 124*l.*

THE LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, and House Committee was next submitted. The first part dealt with the details of the libraries, museums, schools, and spring-cleaning. It was recommended that permission be given for the cup of the Inter-Pharmacy Football League—won by the School—to be kept in the library during the ensuing twelve months. The following three items from the Council were considered:—

1. A letter from Mr. Hagon, of Cardiff, asking for a reduction of the annual subscription to the Society in the case of members of the local Association.—The committee desires it to be pointed out that the Council has no power to make such concessions, and that it would not be practicable to do so in any case.

2. A resolution from the Executive of the N.B. Branch, suggesting that candidates possessing Leaving certificates be allowed to complete their examination by passing the remainder of their six subjects under any one of the examining bodies recognised by the regulations.—The committee recommends that this suggestion be adopted by the Council.

3. A draft (forwarded by the Executive of the N.B. Branch) scheme for the promotion of University training for Scottish students, and for instituting a degree in pharmacy.—The Committee recommends the official approval of the principle of the scheme, subject to the condition that the degree shall not be granted to any person who does not present a certificate stating that he is entitled to registration as a chemist and druggist.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was glad to find that the School had been successful in football, and thought they would all be pleased to have the cup placed in the library. The recommendation in regard to Leaving certificates was perfectly right and a safe thing to adopt, otherwise the youth who had left school and had not taken the whole of the subjects would be under a disadvantage. It would be convenient to the candidates to let them take the other subjects from one of the recognised examining bodies, and no disadvantage to the Society. In regard to the University training scheme, he agreed with the recommendation that official approval be given of the principle of the scheme, provided that the degree is not granted to any person who does not present a certificate stating that he is entitled to registration as a chemist and druggist. The committee had considered the subject for a long time, but as there had not been complete agreement between Scottish pharmacists and the Executive on some points the committee had hesitated to recommend the Council to give their official approval to the scheme. The President then gave an outline of the principal suggestions in Mr. Tocher's university scheme, and said that the principles laid down were worthy of the Society. Pharmacy, moreover, owed a considerable amount of gratitude to Mr. Tocher for bringing forward this scheme and elaborating the details. There were some who did not agree with advanced education in pharmacy, but he (the President) believed that the more education they had the better it would be. The Council had been aiming for a long time to get a better system of education, and had endeavoured to avail themselves of the Universities and schools wherever possible in carrying out their educational plan. This utilisation of the universities was the very essence of Mr. Tocher's scheme, and therefore the Council approved of it. University training was bound to improve the status not only of the individual, but of the craft itself.

Mr. STORRAR said it was almost unnecessary for him to say anything in favour of the scheme, but there had been criticisms outside the Council which he should like to answer. The aim of the scheme seems to have been misunderstood. The object was to give pharmacy students a chance of a University training and the hall-mark of a University to their studies. If they could do this, it would be the greatest advance made in the training of pharmacists since the time of their charter. Pharmacy was a craft as well as a calling that required business training, but the only chance the chemists had of retaining legitimate pharmacy was through their own personality and efficient training. This, he was sure, was the only way to meet illegitimate competition, and he thought they were more likely to turn out successful men as a result of this training. They had been told they would never have thought about a degree in pharmacy, if it had not been for the Carnegie Trust being instituted, but he would remind them that it was the money provided by the Carnegie Trust that made the curriculum possible. As regards a degree in pharmacy, it was not necessary for him to say a single word to that Council in defence of a degree: the principle had already often been admitted. By this scheme they were placing a degree within reach of every student who passed the qualifying examination of the Society. The Society will not ask any more from students, and the University curriculum will be purely optional for the student. It had been objected to, again, that the scheme was a purely provincial one, but he contended they were quite entitled to do the best they could for their students, and to get their fees paid for them if they could. He would remind the critics, on the other hand, that the University courses would be open to all students, so that everybody

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could thus indirectly get the benefit of the Trust. It was only possible to carry out the scheme if they could establish the lectureships, which would take, as far as he could see, from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

Mr. Glyn-Jones had tried to come to the conclusion that it would be quite safe for them to approve of the scheme, but had been unable to do so. The Society is, through a branch, going cap in hand to the Universities, and asking them to set up a degree in pharmacy. They were told that it would place a hall-mark on their students; but, as far as he could see, no case had been made out for the Universities as trainers of pharmacists. As it is, to-day any pharmacist can get a science degree. Their duty was to look at this question quite apart from the Carnegie Trust. If a demand had existed for a degree, he could have understood it; but here they had the question tacked on to another scheme of free pharmaceutical education. He was not quite sure that it was the duty of the Society to seek to get free education for its students. As far as he could see, anyone, whether he needs it or not, can claim the benefits of the Carnegie Trust. Surely their members might have got the benefits of the Trust without bringing up the question of a degree in pharmacy. The promoters admitted that there will be no rush for the degree, which he took to mean that there was really no need for it. If they approved of this scheme it was tantamount to admitting that the Major was not to be a sufficient hall-mark of pharmacy. Not only had the need for the degree not been established, but he saw in its establishment a source of danger to pharmacists, for here a man might have satisfied the more stringent examination of an outside body, and yet not have passed the Minor. The condition about the Minor was not one they could put before any university; either the universities must throw over that condition or else take over the Minor. He asked that the subject be referred back to the committee so that they keep their hands free to deal with anything that may turn up. Mr. Glyn-Jones proposed an amendment in these terms, but it was not seconded.

Mr. Carteighe said, stripped of all its surroundings, the scheme was the result of an opportunity which had presented itself of getting through the University, which in Scotland is rightly regarded as the highway to all professions. They need not fear for their examinations. He was even prepared to give up all their examinations if he thought they could be efficiently conducted elsewhere, and let the Society be only a registering body like the General Medical Council. Mr. Glyn-Jones reminded them that if the Carnegie Trust had not been available they would not have heard of the scheme; but if it had not been for the Carnegie Trust the Universities would not have had the money to start the necessary faculty. The Trust is open to all classes in Scotland, and the Scotch very wisely encouraged everybody to go through a systematic training wherever possible. Would to God they did the same here! The Universities could not do anything in the matter unless there was a faculty. Every man under the scheme would have an opportunity not only of being examined but of getting thorough training. If the scheme acted as a stimulus to those in the South to get the same sort of thing, so much the better. He did not fear that the Society would lose by any scheme such as had been proposed.

Mr. Hills said he was unable to be at the committee-meeting owing to his presence at Whitehall, so that he was glad to have the opportunity to say that he approved of the scheme. In regard to the condition of recognising the Minor, he had some doubt as to whether the University would accept it. That remained to be seen. As regards the question of Scotch *v.* English, he hoped the scheme would serve as an object lesson to philanthropists south of the Tweed to devote some of their money to those who had the misfortune to live south of the Tweed. There was no reason why all should not make use of the scheme, as everyone would be able to go in for the University course and take the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy He hailed with delight any means of getting a curriculum recognised on University lines. The fact of their students coming in contact with students preparing for other professions in the University was a training in itself. Their thanks were due to Mr. Tocher for putting the scheme into shape, and he wished it every possible success.

Mr. Carteighe: I should have said how grateful we are to Mr. Tocher for bringing the scheme forward. Mr. Tocher has shown wonderful ability and great tenacity and knowledge of education which is rare amongst our members. He is a very brilliant man, and I hope he will not overwork himself and so render himself less useful in the future.

Mr. Storrar said there seemed to be doubts expressed as to whether the University would accept the condition of the Minor, but in a letter Mr. Tocher assured him that all the individual members of the University he had spoken to agreed with the condition.

The Treasurer said he would have liked to have had Mr. Glyn-Jones's support, but it seemed like reversing the order to require a man to pass the Minor after going through a higher examination. Were they to regard the Major as equivalent to the B.Sc.Ph.? or was the degree to be something beyond the Major. He was a great admirer of the Scotch educational system, by which men from the lowest walks of life could attain by merit the highest positions. A friend of his, the son of a humble farmer in the Isle of Skye, had by the system of bursaries attained a very high position in the Civil Service. Here he would like to say that however they regarded Cecil Rhodes, they could not but admire the splendid form in which he had bequeathed his wealth for education. It was much better than spending absurd sums on mansions and works of art, to contribute to the real uplifting of the nation.

Mr. Glyn-Jones explained that his objection was to imposing conditions precedent to the Minor.

The Vice-President said he was heartily in sympathy with the aspirations of Scotch pharmacists. He shared with his colleagues in the warm appreciation of the ability Mr. Tocher had shown in drawing up the scheme.

Mr. Wootton said that some months ago when he asked a question about the scheme he did it because he was afraid it was being shelved, or that there was some jealousy in regard to it. He was glad to find that the scheme had been so heartily endorsed. Scotch pharmacists would have been neglecting their duty if they had not taken advantage of the Carnegie Trust. As he read the scheme of the Trust, it aimed at giving the advantage of a university education to as large a number as possible, and did not aim at simply getting people to pass examinations. The trustees had, he feared, put obstacles in the way of obtaining the benefits of the Trust, but any money obtained would be of considerable value to education not only in Scotland but to the world. It appeared to him to be ungracious to make the condition of passing the Minor too prominent. The degree could not possibly be a qualification according to the Act of Parliament, and, besides, it was expressly stated in the scheme that it was not intended to be a qualification. Therefore he saw no reason for emphasising the condition.

Mr. Carteighe said it was necessary to put it so in the report so that those who had not read the scheme would understand the resolution.

The President: The idea runs through the scheme.

Mr. Wootton: Yes; that is why I say it is a little unnecessary to emphasise it

Mr. Storrar: Perhaps we could modify the resolution to make it simply refer to the conditions of the scheme.

Mr Gifford thanked the Secretary for the full report of the committee. He was also pleased at the reception the University scheme had met with, and hoped it would cement good fellowship between England and Scotland.

The President, in putting the report in the form of two resolutions, said he wished to emphasise that he saw no disadvantage in trying to get a degree in pharmacy. It would elevate pharmacy.

When the resolution referring to the Preliminary examination was put,

Mr. Hills explained the steps which led to the relaxing of the conditions first laid down. They started by requiring six subjects to be passed in one examination under one body. But difficulties arose which led them to make it a condition that the subjects be taken at not more than two examinations of the same body. They had now learnt by experience that still a little more latitude must be given to make the conditions the same as are required of medical students at the Scotch Universities.

A Poison Question.

Mr. Young asked the President whether his attention had been directed to articles published in various papers which

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professed to give particulars as to the proceedings of the Poisons Committee, and whether those reports give a proper account of such proceedings.

The President: My attention has not been specially called to the reports. Of course, I have seen some of them, but I am not in a position to answer the question. Perhaps Mr. Hills can tell us.

Mr. Young: I understood the proceedings are supposed to be private

Mr. Hills: I always understood that the evidence is private, therefore whatever is published is a matter of speculation, and any deductions from such speculations would consequently have little weight.

Preparing for a Fight.

Dr. Symes here asked that a notice of motion standing in his name on the agenda be taken before the consideration of the new by-laws, because the resolution might require some alteration in the by-laws.

Permission was given.

Retiring Divisional Secretary.

Mr. Frederick Andrews, Divisional Secretary for South Paddington, asked to be relieved from his secretaryship. Mr. Andrews was formerly an auditor, and was a member of the Council from 1880 to 1884.

He was thanked for his services.

Dividing the Minor.

Dr. Symes then moved the following resolution:—

That this Council approves of dividing the Minor or Qualifying examination, and requests the Library, Museum, and House Committee to consider and report on the best means of carrying the same into effect under the existing Acts of Parliament.

The Council had on several occasions shown their approval of dividing the Minor, and had, he was aware, introduced a clause in the draft Bill giving power to do that. The clause had, however, been introduced into a Bill which contained controversial matters, and he was of opinion, with Mr. Hills, that measures for consolidating the Society should be separated from matters of controversy. The Council had been told that the Privy Council had laid it down that they could not impose conditions precedent to examination, but this was only when the suggestion of a curriculum was made, not dividing the examination. The Act says very little about examinations, except that examinations are to be held, and that they can be varied from time to time by by-law. The question of dividing the examination was thus a matter of by-law only. They had, moreover, for thirty-two years divided the examination, as the Preliminary had always been regarded as part of the Minor. He thought there was no question but that they had the power to alter the examination by by-law. A large number of persons had pointed out to him (the speaker) the desirability of the change, and it would be better for the candidates. The habit of study acquired at school would be continued if their young men had an examination to look forward to in a short time. At present the examination did not come on till a young man was twenty-one years of age, and he consequently got out of the habit of study, as the examination was such a way off. If the theoretical part of the examination could be taken during apprenticeship, it would be something to work for, and would be a test of the pupil's progress, and show how far the master was doing his duty. He (Dr. Symes) would like to give the examiners an opportunity not only of finding out how much a candidate knew, but of ascertaining how far he was capable of applying his knowledge. He was certain they would get better results if the examination were divided as he proposed.

Mr. Young seconded the resolution. It was safe to say that, after the total abolition of company-pharmacy, the question of dividing the Minor was the most popular item in pharmaceutical reform. He was not prepared to abandon what opportunities they at present had of getting the examination divided, and did not see that they should wait till they could get a curriculum. It was no new idea: in 1871 a division existed in the examination, when a candidate could be re-examined in such subjects as he had failed in. This was, moreover, the custom in all other bodies, and if some such practice existed in pharmacy, the anomalies which they often saw at present of a candidate alternately passing and failing in particular subjects would be done away with.

Mr. Hills said he had often been asked the question, "Are you in favour of dividing the Minor?" His answer had always been, Yes, but under certain conditions, and at the same time as the establishment of a compulsory curriculum. He moved, as an amendment to Dr. Symes's motion—

That this Council approves of dividing the Minor or Qualifying examination, but is not prepared to consider the question apart from the institution of a compulsory curriculum.

There were reasons why the question should not be considered at the present time. One was that the committee now sitting were considering some part of their Act, and the report may lead to a general reconsideration of the laws affecting their calling. The Council ought to use every effort to get the powers that be to see that they thought a proper training for candidates of even higher importance than any specific examination. The older he got, the more he saw that proper evidence of training was the best evidence of fitness.

Mr. Park, in seconding the amendment, said he could not say from his experience that young men who gave time to their studies saw any necessity in dividing the examination. Parents should take the precaution when apprenticing their children to see that time for study was allowed.

Mr. Carteighe said he hoped Dr. Symes would not press his motion. Dr. Symes was very emphatic about their powers, but they had been told very plainly by the legal advisers of the Privy Council that they had no power to impose such by-laws. The legal advisers of the Privy Council were the Law Officers of the Crown, and unless the Council could persuade the Privy Council that a division of the examination was within the Act it was useless. The Privy Council naturally could not go back on what they had been advised on a former occasion.

Mr. Cooper said he agreed with dividing the Minor, but only if a curriculum was imposed.

Mr. Glyn-Jones supported Dr. Symes, and said that, in the face of the clause in the draft Bill, the Council could not say they did not approve of the division of the Minor. The only effective argument to Dr. Symes would be that they have no means of dividing the Minor. It was as illogical to say they would not have division till they got a curriculum as to say they would not protect their title till they had a curriculum. The two things do not necessarily go together. The whole question was, Have the Council power under the present Acts to divide the Minor? This was met by a declaration of the Privy Council that there was no power to impose conditions precedent——

Mr. Carteighe: Or to divide—these words are always left out.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I have never been able to make quite clear whether that covered both the curriculum and the division of the Minor.

Mr. Carteighe: It does.

Mr Glyn-Jones proceeded to say that they need not impose any conditions, only give a candidate the option of taking the examination all together or in parts. If, as he heard for the first time, a division of the examination existed in 1871, it was clear that it could be done without any alteration in the by-laws. He hoped the committee would see whether they could not do this, and if not, why not——

Mr. Carteighe: In fact, find a way round. (Laughter.)

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Well, put it so if you like.

The Treasurer supported Dr. Symes in principle, but it was a good thing at the wrong time. He supported the amendment proposed by Mr. Hills, as he looked upon training as of more importance than examination, and in the draft Bill the curriculum is made a cardinal point.

Mr. Gifford said the present was an inopportune time to press Dr. Symes's principle. Mr. Young said it was a popular proposal, but that did not have the slightest effect on him.

Mr Young: I don't think anything would. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gifford, continuing, said they should not deal with the question unless they insisted on the foundation of the personal qualification.

Mr. Harrington, in supporting Dr. Symes, could not see why they should not support the division without a curriculum.

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Mr. ROBINSON said the question was without doubt an important one, but it seemed to be largely one of expediency. The division of the Minor was wanted from an educational point of view, but he was not prepared to say they would not do something good unless they got something else. He pointed out also that the Privy Council's letter only urged the desirability of a curriculum in one or two, and not all, of the subjects. There is no examination with a greater element of chance in it than the Minor. In medicine, where the examination is taken in parts, the percentage of failures is much less.

Mr. WOOTTON suggested that the opinion of the Boards of Examiners as experts should be asked. Both Boards should be asked to expressly consider the question and send their reports to the Council. He would be glad if the Council would postpone consideration of the subject, as there was a great deal to be said on both sides. He was more inclined to take the subject separately, and not mix it up with a curriculum.

The Secretary sent for the minute-book, as the examiners had previously given their opinion on dividing the Minor. In the meantime,

Mr. YOUNG asked if the practice of 1871 was stopped through interference by the Department.

Mr. CARTEIGHE explained that the practice was to allow candidates who only obtained 25 per cent. of marks in one subject to be re-examined in that alone. But it was found that they could only make up the marks with difficulty, and that they did better if they took the whole of the subjects together.

The PRESIDENT said he saw no reason to alter his often-expressed opinion that the examination should be divided only when a curriculum was imposed. The medical examination was, it was true, taken piecemeal, but then the students had to follow a curriculum. He appealed to Dr. Symes not to press his motion to proceed with it would be almost fatal at the present time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that if, like Mr. Robinson, he had only come on the Council that day he would have supported Dr. Symes, but having been on the Council for eighteen years he was steeped in the necessity of a curriculum. He had never heard any opinions from candidates that they wanted the examination divided.

Mr. ROBINSON: They are very strong on division.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the two principles have been embodied in the draft Bill, and to press the resolution would be one of the most disastrous steps the Council could take.

The SECRETARY here read the minutes of January, 1900, from which it appeared that the Board of Examiners for Scotland expressed the view that division was desirable, but that when the question was put to the London Board the reply was they were not prepared to discuss division apart from a curriculum.

Dr. SYMES, in reply, said the way candidates' opinions varied was well expressed in a letter which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a few weeks ago, in which a candidate did not think, when he got through the Minor after three tries, that there was any necessity to divide it; in fact, he had no interest in the matter. His resolution said nothing about a curriculum, but the discussion left the impression on him that its advocates were afraid of it being left to struggle in the cold if the support of the division of the Minor was taken away. This seemed to show that the curriculum was not so necessary as it was made out to be. There was nothing new in Dr. Stevenson's recommendations of a curriculum——

The PRESIDENT: But there is this time the Privy Council letter.

Dr. SYMES, continuing, said anyhow it seemed absurd to say that because they could not get two good things they would have neither. There was no other examination in which there was so much uncertainty——

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Except the Civil Service.

Dr. SYMES said he had been told over and over again that passing the examination was a matter of luck. He only asked that the subject be sent for consideration to a committee. It was scarcely fair to quote what the Privy Council said about two things, conditions precedent——

Mr. CARTEIGHE (emphatically): "Periods of time between portions of examination." I do not want to quarrel with you, but you must give your quotations correctly.

Dr. SYMES: Well, anyhow, whatever remark was made it does not apply here.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: What I say is that the Privy Council have expressed an opinion that it is not legal.

Mr. ROBINSON: And we have got to get them to change their mind.

Voting was then taken with the following result:—

[9] *Mr. Hills's Amendment.*	[8] *Dr. Symes's Motion.*
President	Glyn-Jones
Vice-President	Harrington
Treasurer	Robinson
Carteighe	Savory
Cooper	Storrar
Cross	Symes
Gifford	Wootton
Hills	Young
Park	

Mr. Hill's amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and passed by a majority of one.

THE BY-LAWS.

The PRESIDENT then brought forward the amended by-laws which the committee have been dealing with since they were sent back to the Privy Council. The only alteration made from the by-laws sanctioned at a general meeting of the Society in August, 1900, is Clause 23, Section X., as follows:—

Old.	*Proposed.*
Persons who have given notice of intention to attend an examination, and have failed duly to attend at the time appointed for the same, shall not be entitled to attend on a future occasion unless and until they have given renewed notice of intention to attend an examination, and shall in each case have paid a fee of one guinea—or if the persons shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Council or the Board of Examiners (by production of medical certificates or otherwise) that the said failure to attend was occasioned by unavoidable and proper causes—one shilling.	Persons who have given notice of intention to attend an examination, and have failed duly to attend at the time appointed for the same, shall not be entitled to attend on a future occasion unless and until they have given renewed notice of intention to attend an examination, and shall in each case have paid a fee of one guinea—or if the persons shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Council or either of the Boards of Examiners (by production of medical certificates or otherwise) that the said failure to attend was occasioned by unavoidable and proper causes—one shilling.

The alteration was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A member at Grimsby who had had his membership certificate destroyed by fire was given a fresh certificate.

Mr. Thos. Tickle was appointed a delegate to the Congress of the Institute of Public Health.

The Torquay Chemists' Association drew the Council's attention to the recent raids by the Inland Revenue authorities on chemists at Torquay.

The Public Dispensers' Association asked for a copy of the register.

The Forfarshire Chemists' Association conveyed their approval of the University education scheme and relaxation of the conditions for the Preliminary.

The Colonial Office, through Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, asked the Council's opinion on the regulations passed by Lord Milner for the registration of physicians, surgeons, dentists, and chemists and druggists in the Transvaal.

These were referred each to an appropriate committee.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

As a result of examination the following awards were made and confirmed by the Council:—

Botany.—Silver medal, R. R. Bennett; certificates of honour, H. W. T. Young and C. T. Johnson.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Silver medal, H. W. T. Young; certificates of honour, E. T. Neathercote and J. S. Hills.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, H. S. Phillips; certificates of honour, E. T. Neathercote [R. R. Bennett and H. W. T. Young].

Pharmacy.—Silver medal, R. R. Bennett; certificates of honour, J. S. Hills and W. T. Young.

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Poison Regulations.

The President announced that he had unofficially consulted with the Privy Council officers, and had ascertained that a slight alteration in Clause 3 of the Poison Regulations was desired. The alteration, which is indicated below in *italics*, will be placed before the annual general meeting: –

That in the dispensing and selling of poisons all liniments, embrocations, lotions, and *any liquid disinfectant* containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

This concluded the public business.

The April Major in London.

The following is a summary of the questions given:—

Botany.

Three questions out of five had to be attempted.

(1) Structure and development of stem periderm.

(2) Difference between a parasite and a saprophyte, with life-history of latter.

(3) How to ascertain the amount of carbon dioxide evolved from a plant.

(4) Distinction between mosses and liverworts with structure of moss sporogonium.

(5) Structure of lichen thallus, and reproduction.

Materia Medica.

Two questions out of three.

(1) Preparation, testing, and pharmacy of cocaine and its hydrochloride.

(2) Sources and distinction of copaiba, prepared storax, benzoin, and wool-fat.

(3) Characters of quillaia, elm, slippery elm, cascara sagrada, and Virginian prune.

Chemistry.

The paper was in two parts, and two questions had to be taken from the first part.

Part I.

(1) Determination of atomic weight of magnesium or iodine.

(2) Equations to show action of sulphuric acid on potassium dichromate, iodide, permanganate, and ferrocyanide.

(3) Preparation and properties of nitrogen trioxide, phosphorus tetroxide, acetylene, and sodium thiosulphate.

(4) Manufacture of metallic nickel and properties thereof.

(5) Detection and separation of calcium, barium, and strontium.

(6) Estimation of CO_2 in air or ammonia in drinking-water.

Part II.

(7) Properties and reactions of sulphonic acids, secondary alcohols, amines, iso-paraffins, and phenols.

(8) Preparation of succinic acid, acetone, aniline, and benzaldehyde.

(9) Probable constitutional formula of $C_4H_{10}O$.

(10) Reckoning a formula of a monobasic organic acid 0·2467 gramme of which yielded 0·44 gramme CO_2 and 0·18 gramme H_2O: the silver salt contained 59·7 per cent. of Ag.

Physics.

(1) Electrical resistance of copper wire. (2) Latent heat. (3) Description of calorimeter. (4) Situation of image placed 1 foot in front of convex lens whose focal length is 9 inches. (5) Dissociation. (6) Rates of diffusion of two gases.

A Candidate's Experience.

The forty-two candidates in London for the April Major were divided into two sets for purposes of examination—half of the number had to attend on April 1, 3, and 5, and the remainder on the 2nd, 4th, and 5th. This fact was the occasion of some technical jesting, comparisons being drawn with the "symmetrical" and "asymmetrical" positions in the tri-hydroxy-benzene compounds. The papers set in the examination I need not comment upon; but I have thought that a short description of the practical work might interest readers of the *C. & D.* The first day's work is devoted to practical chemistry, which lasts from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., under the supervision of both the professorial examiners in the subject. The Society provides ham sandwiches, claret, and soda water for the candidates at about half-past 1. I have never, I think, even in the City, seen twenty men eat their lunch in so short a time. One youthful student was observed to put away six sandwiches, but most men cannot spare time for more than two, while scarcely anyone avails himself of the permission to smoke: this from an idea, probably, that tobacco-ash does not improve a gravimetric precipitate. All apparatus in any way requisite or useful is provided, and, as the examiners do not "sniff round" the men as they work, the unhappiness of the Major candidate's lot becomes to a great extent alleviated. On the day that I was in, quite three men had the bad luck—or bad management—to upset the funnel containing the all-important gravimetric precipitate, due probably to nervous hurry. Of the two examiners, Professor Millar Thomson is an old friend of pharmaceutical examinees, while his colleague, Professor Smithells, of Leeds, has already earned a good name among the oracles of Galen Place. Both are very obliging, and do not apparently conceive it a part of their duty to snub a man who asks for a reagent which, with less nervousness, he might perhaps have found for himself.

The "salts" set were only double, not, as we had expected, treble mixtures; they included, if we are to believe candidates' communications to each other afterwards, barium nitrate and strontium sulphate, barium carbonate and lead chromate, copper iodide and lead borate, "ferri ammon. cit." and nickel chloride, and many other combinations. In the quantitative work, though all have the same paper, there would appear, from the results obtained, to be a number of mixtures of quite different proportions. This, of course, is a sure way of preventing collusion, and renders detective work on the examiners' part unnecessary.

For the second day candidates are warned to bring razors with them—not for the purpose suggested by some cynically despondent persons, but for practical materia medica (histology) under Mr. Harold Wilson, and for practical botany under Professor Potter, who, I believe, is not the gentleman from Texas. In histology arnica rhizome was given to investigate, while the natural orders set in the botany included *Ranunculaceæ* (anemone), *Liliaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Boraginaceæ*, &c. Chestnuts and almonds were given for dissection; various leaves to examine microscopically, and branches bearing prickles, &c., for morphological description.

An article on a pharmaceutical examination would hardly be complete without the statement of a grievance. Many candidates were heard to complain of having to attend all Saturday afternoon; with a little management this could easily have been differently arranged, as all the candidates had two off-days in the examination-week. (194/74.)

Major Examination in Edinburgh.

Subjoined are extracts of the papers:—

Botany.

1. Structure and division of a vegetable cell.
2. Structure and development of flower and fruit of a crucifer.
3. Assimilation or phytosynthesis.

Materia Medica.

(*Two of the following had to be attempted.*)

1. Gum acacia—all about it.
2. How salicin and santonin are obtained.
3. Physical and chemical characteristics, source, &c., of thymol.

Chemistry.

(*Six questions had to be attempted, two being from Part II.*)

Part I.

1. Preparation of any three of the following: arsenic acid, bleaching-powder, lithium carbonate, sodium bitartrate, sodium hypophosphite.
2. How to obtain mercurous chloride, ammoniated mercury, red mercuric sulphide, and mercuric cyanide from mercury.
3. Impurities in refined sugar
4. Strontium compounds in Nature, and what strontium compounds are used for.
5. How to prepare potassium chromate from chromic sulphate.

Part II.

6. Preparation of milk-sugar and of maltose.
7. Action of potassium hydroxide upon benzaldehyde, benzene sulphonic acid, iodoform, ethyl acetate, and acetamide.
8. Synthesis of napthalene and action of oxidising agents.
9. Qualitative analysis of a mixture consisting of barium sulphate, silica, and alumina.

Physics.

(*Six questions to be attempted.*)

1. Composition of vapour of sulphuric acid.
2. Fractional distillation of two hydrocarbons.
3. Definitions of boiling-point, critical point, and vapour-density.
4. Use of the polariscope.
5. Description of meter for electrical energy supplied.
6. Utilisation of electrical current in chemical industry.
7. Osmotic pressure and measurement thereof.
8. Referred to vapour-pressure of pure water.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday, April 2, in the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock The President (Mr. George D Beggs) took the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs Batt, Baxter (Coleraine), Simpson, Connor, Kelly, Tate and Moffitt (Belfast), and J. Smith.

Compounding in Hospitals and Poison-bottles.

The PRESIDENT said a number of replies had been received in response to the circular letter which the Council had sent out on the above subjects.

The REGISTRAR read the replies—viz., one from Mr. J. P. Condon, Clerk of the South Dublin Union, stating that the Guardians at their meeting on March 26, had marked the memorandum "read"; from Mr. John Robinson, Registrar of Mercers' Hospital, stating that the Governors had referred the circular to their Medical Board for their information, and that as far as the Governors were aware none of the practices alleged in the letter applied to that hospital; from Cork Street Hospital stating that the letter would be laid before the committee, and that in that hospital they had no extern department, and that they had an intern and a visiting apothecary fully qualified; from Dr. Law, Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Throat and Ear Hospital, stating that no medicines were dispensed from that hospital, as the patients took their prescriptions to whom they pleased; from the Superioress of St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, stating that she would bring the letter under the notice of the Medical Board of the Hospital; and from the Registrar of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Secretary of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, stating that the letter would be brought before the respective Council and Board of those institutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I think the action of the South Union Guardians in marking our letter "read" is very discourteous. We are doing a public duty, and they have also a public duty to discharge, and they should have received our letter in the spirit that one public body should show to another. Marking the letter "read" was not doing their duty to the public, and I say without fear, and am prepared to prove that they are the biggest offenders in their dispensaries in the matter of dispensing poisonous liniments and other things in beverage-bottles, not alone to adults, but to children.

Mr. KELLY: I know that in Mercers' Hospital the Governors visit the place.

The PRESIDENT: I think the Vice-President is quite justified in his remarks.

Mr SIMPSON: It was very discourteous in a public Board to merely mark our letter "read."

The PRESIDENT: As if it did not concern them at all.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from the Assistant-Secretary of the Local Government Board, dated March 25, which contained the following:—

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your communication of March 20 enclosing a memorandum drawn up by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, relative to the dispensing of medicines by unauthorised persons in hospitals and public dispensaries; and in reply I am to inform you that the Board do not sanction any such practice in any of the institutions under their control. Article 16 of the Board's General Rules for the government of dispensary-districts prescribes the qualifications which the Board require for any person appointed by a Board of Guardians as compounder of medicine in a dispensary-district If, as stated by your Council, there are cases of evasion of the above-mentioned regulation, the Board would be obliged by your supplying specific information as to the places and the individuals referred to. I am at the same time to inform you that the Board are fully in sympathy with your suggestion as to the necessity of dispensing poisonous liniments and lotions in proper poison-bottles, and that they have provided in their prescribed list of medicines such bottles for the use of medical officers of dispensary districts, who can requisition them as required.

Article 16 of the Local Government Board's General Rules for the government of dispensary-districts is as follows: "The qualification of every compounder of medicine to be appointed by the Guardians for the service of any dispensary-district shall be as follows: (1) He shall have obtained the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, or from the Society of Apothecaries, London, or a certificate of competency to compound medical prescriptions from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland. (2) He shall have reached the age of 21 years."

The PRESIDENT: The letter of the Local Government Board is very satisfactory.

The REGISTRAR read the following extract from the *Medical Press* of April 2:—

Dispensing in Hospitals.

Attention has been recently drawn by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to what they consider the lax manner in which the compounding and dispensing of medicines is carried on in hospitals. They "regret to know" that medicines are compounded by students, nurses, and other unqualified persons, and that regrettable accidents have been the result. They point out that it is important to have medicines compounded and dispensed by "duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists and by licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall." They further draw attention to the extreme danger of the practice of supplying poisonous liniments, &c., in common bottles. The Council of the Society have performed a very proper duty in calling attention to these errors, which have been allowed to persist in some hospitals from one generation to another. It is not proper, or wise, that any hospital should be without a qualified dispenser, and, if possible, a resident dispenser, unless there is a qualified medical man whose duty it is to compound and dispense And it is certainly most wrong that a dangerous liniment should be given to a patient in an old beer-bottle. Of course, the root of the evil is want of funds. Small hospitals cannot afford to pay for a qualified dispenser, and few hospitals, large or small, care to undertake the duty of providing out-patients with bottles for their medicines and liniments. It should, however, be a rule that poisons will not be supplied unless the recipient is provided with a proper poison-bottle of a recognised shape. Surely, however, a duly qualified medical practitioner is legally capable of dispensing and compounding medicines? Why then, should he, unless he is an L.A.H., be excluded from the Council's list of persons, who, one would gather, are apparently alone entitled to compound?"

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that all the letters be referred to the Law Committee. What the Council wanted was to have the work done by properly qualified men. There was no wish to attack the qualifications of general medical practitioners as compounders, but it was advisable that they should be required to show in some way that they had practical experience in compounding before they undertook to do it.

The PRESIDENT said that notices of the memorandum had appeared in the *Irish Times* and the *Independent* newspapers, and also a comment had been published by the *Evening Telegraph*.

The REGISTRAR read a paragraph which appeared in the Dublin *Evening Telegraph* of March 26, as to which the PRESIDENT remarked, "This shows that we have had the matter as thoroughly ventilated as possible."

The Vice-President's motion, with power to the Law Committee to answer the letters, was then unanimously passed.

Education in Belfast.

A letter from the Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, applied for the recognition by the Council of the materia medica and botany classes held there.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Tate and Mr. Moffitt can throw light on this application. We held it over from the last meeting for their comments. Are the subjects properly taught?

Mr. TATE: I think they are, and they will be taught on better principles than heretofore, for we hope to make the institution one of the finest in Ireland. The teaching of every subject will be conducted on the best principles, and in accordance with the rules laid down by the Society.

The application was granted.

Examination Matters.

A letter was read from Dr. James Henry on the subject of the conduct of the Preliminary examination.

The Registrar stated that the Preliminary examination held on the preceding day commenced at 11 A.M. and finished at 7 30 P.M.

The PRESIDENT said the strain caused on the candidates by such long hours was too great The Council would be acting wisely in extending the examination over two days. It would fall in with Sir George Duffey's ideas, and it would

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be an advantage to the students, and tend to their being better qualified.

The Vice-President said that he and the President had a conference with the examiner on the previous day as to the regulations that should be adopted with a view to rendering the Preliminary examination more convenient and efficient. They thought that it should extend over two days, the first of which should be devoted to papers and the second to *viva voce* examination. Both Dr. Henry and Mr. O'Sullivan said they entirely approved of such an arrangement. They thought that the examination in Euclid should be altogether *viva voce*; and they also thought it desirable that there should be a small committee to confer with them at the conclusion of the examination. With regard to the Licence examination the first day should be for papers, the second for *viva voce* examination, and the third for examination in practical chemistry and practical pharmacy. He (the Vice-President) moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the examiners.

This was seconded and agreed to.

Pharmacy Prosecutions by the Police.

Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Society, forwarded the following letter which they had received from the Clerk of the Privy Council of Ireland:—

11th March, 1902.

Gentlemen,—Referring to your letter of the 11th of January last, and enclosures on the subject of the detection and prosecution by the police of offences under the Pharmacy Acts, I am directed by the Lords Justices to inform you that, the matter having been laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, their Excellencies are advised that the police may prosecute for offences under these Acts. Instructions have accordingly been issued to them to do so in future in all proper cases.

I am, &c., J. B. Dougherty.

The President: I think that letter is very satisfactory. We have been striving for a long time to gain this point. It will be a material help to us, and a saving of the funds of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, complaining of

Inaccuracies in the Registers,

and making suggestions for their correction.

The President: We are very much obliged to Mr. Gibson for his letter. The matter is one that can be easily dealt with. We can send a circular to our licentiates in each town asking them to state how many pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists are there. But it is hard to be accurate when the registrars of deaths do not send us notice of the deaths of persons for six and twelve months. They very seldom do it. Notifications of deaths, which should come to us directly through them, we receive indirectly through other quarters.

The Registrar said that in some instances the constabulary gave notices of deaths.

The Vice-President: Our proper course is to write to the Registrar-General, pointing out that the registrars throughout the country are not acting in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and requesting him to call on them to be more vigilant in sending notifications of deaths to us. I know, however, that some of them are not to blame, for many of the registered chemists and druggists call themselves merchants. Last October two years a resolution was passed by the Council that a register should be formed of all the persons in business, but it has never been carried out. We do not know who is in business in any town in Ireland or in how many establishments drugs are sold or compounding carried on. I feel thankful to Mr. Gibson for his having brought this matter forward again.

It was decided to send out a circular asking for information.

Donations were then acknowledged.

The Hour of Meeting.

A discussion then took place as to whether a better attendance of members at Council-meetings could not be secured, and the convenience of country members better met, than at present by a change in the hour of meeting of the Council. It was finally decided to adhere to the present hour of meeting—viz., 3 P.M.

The Council then adjourned.

WILLIAM MARTINDALE MEMORIAL.

Subjoined is a list of subscriptions additional to those given in the *C. & D.* of March 8, this completing the preliminary list. Subscriptions of any amount not exceeding 2*l* 2*s.* are invited by the Committee, and should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. S. Taylor, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Postal orders and cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, Michael Carteighe, 180 New Bond Street, W., and crossed London and Westminster Bank, Westminster Branch:—

	£	s.	d.
Atkinson, Leo ...	1	1	0
Attfield, John, F.R.S.	2	2	0
Barrett, J. T. ...	1	1	0
Bate, H.	1	1	0
Bateson, Thomas ...	1	1	0
Benger, F. Baden ...	2	2	0
Bottle, Alexander ...	1	1	0
Bowen, J. W. ...	2	2	0
Brodie, R.	0	5	0
Buck, Anthony S. ...	1	1	0
Clark, W. Inglis ...	1	1	0
Cracknell, H. ...	1	1	0
Curtis & Co.... ...	2	2	0
Dakin, J. Harrison...	1	0	0
Deane, Harold ..	0	5	0
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.	2	2	0
Ellerington, John P.	2	2	0
Ewing, James L. ...	1	1	0
Farr, E. H.	1	1	0
Flux, Thompson & Co.	2	2	0
Francis, W. H. ...	2	2	0
Gostling, T. P. ...	1	1	0
Graham, H.	0	5	0
Greenish, Professor H G.	1	1	0
Grose, N. M. ...	2	2	0
Hampson, Robert ...	1	1	0
Hartley, Stephen ...	0	5	0
Hills, Walter ...	2	2	0
Holmes, E. M. ...	1	1	0
Johnston, J.... ...	1	1	0
Lowther, H. R. ...	0	5	0
Luff, Dr. A. P. ...	2	2	0
McAdam, R. ...	1	1	0
Mager, W. J. ...	1	1	0
Mandelson, Samuel C.	2	2	0
Martin, N. H. ...	2	2	0
Mather, J. H. ...	1	1	0
Maw, Son & Sons ...	2	2	0
Meadows, H. ...	1	1	0
Merck, E. (Darmstadt)	2	2	0
Miles Chas. J. ...	2	2	0
Minchin, W.... ...	0	10	6
Morison, P., & Son...	2	2	0
Myers, William ...	0	10	6
Parke, Davis & Co....	2	2	0
Ransom, F.	1	1	0
Ringer, Dr. Sydney, F.R.S.	1	1	0
Robbins, John ...	2	2	0
Rogers, Frank A. ...	1	1	0
Taubman, Robert ...	2	2	0
Watson, T. Donald ..	1	1	0
Wellcome, H S. ...	2	2	0
Westcott, Dr. W. Wynn	2	2	0
Wilson, Harold ...	1	1	0
Wright, R.	1	1	0
Young, J. Rymer ...	1	1	0

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Our Customers:

Girl with Jemimas.—"A packet of 'observant' wool and a tube of 'lint,' please, for Dr. Bolus!"

An Entertaining Chapter might be written on chemists' hobbies. One Glasgow chemist, not now in business, used to "raise" show-dogs in his back shop, and exhibit them all over Scotland. Another consoles himself with the banjo when the public pass him by for the nearest store. A third plays powerfully on the jewsharp. A fourth paints pastels "indifferent well"; and yet another has rigged up a ping-pong arrangement for the benefit of the friends who call upon him.

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

The Power of the Retailer

is undoubtedly manifested in this tobacco war. With two vastly wealthy combinations bidding against each other for his favour, his lot seems at the moment to be a happy one. But the whole history reveals a dangerously unhealthy condition of modern business method. Capital—*voilà l'ennemi*—is aiming to secure all the profits of this and other industries for itself. Capital is merciless; it has shown itself to be so again and again. One side in this contest has already allied itself with one powerful organisation of retailers; the other side may at any moment plot another organisation. The ordinary retailers are mere pawns to these millionaire companies. Gradually capital is invading all the fields of industry. In skilled labour trade-unions have to a great extent baffled capital, but ordinary tradesmen like tobacconists will never have the same chance. Businesses which require special training can do as well against the monster as skilled artisans; but even qualification and brains are no use against millions until they are welded into a firm mass.

The Government Defeated

twice in two weeks on ground of its own choosing by the audacious C.D.A. is enough to make the victors tremble. "One more such victory and we are lost," said the King of Epirus when he had defeated the Roman legions at Asculum. Mr. Atkinson advises "diplomatic methods rather than legal antagonism" in dealing with the Juggernaut of the Strand, and there is assuredly much wisdom in that view: up to a point. It very rarely pays the worm to turn against its oppressor.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue

have admittedly administered the Medicine-stamp Acts on the whole with fairness and consideration, but I think they have lately shown a tendency to rush us a little over them. Probably they have themselves been hustled by Sir Michael, but that does not justify straining the Act. Most of us, I think, will back the C.D.A. in this contest, at least with our cordial good wishes But it may be an expensive fight, for it is hardly likely that the Board will consent to take its law from mere magistrates. The Brentford Bench's condition, that if the Commissioners want a case stated for the High Court they must undertake to pay the costs, win or lose, is as just as it is chivalric; but, that being so, I am not surprised to be told that it is not law. Still, it may be remarked that a contest with the King under the Act is not so risky as it once was. By the transfer of the medicine-duty from "Stamps" to "Excise" some ten years ago it resulted that no appeal can be carried beyond a Divisional King's Bench Court.

Mr. Leo Atkinson

is, I am afraid, justified in remarking on the *ex-cathedrâ* tone of these notes. I would gladly append to every comment the formula, "this is merely my own opinion," if space allowed. Will Mr. Atkinson and other friends kindly always take those words as read? Without reverting to the points of difference between us in detail, Mr. Atkinson's letter suggests one important remark. He says of Alpe that while it is a most excellent text-book it is not a safe guide, because Somerset House refuses to recognise it as authoritative, and also because Mr. Denniss says it is no authority. What counsel says is rather less evidence than what the soldier said. Of course Mr. Alpe's Handybook was not authoritative in the sense of being final. But neither is anything that Somerset House may declare now. Mr. Denniss, I suppose, spoke at Brentford with what might be called authority; but the Magistrates there were even more authoritative than he, and the King's Bench alone is ultimately authoritative. But Mr. Alpe's treatise is far and away the best exposition of the Acts in print, and the *C. & D.* never did a better service to the trade than in arranging with him to write it.

The New Medical Register

suggests one of those useless but inevitable statistical paragraphs. How much does each inhabitant of the United Kingdom spend per annum on medicine and medical treatment? There are 36 912 practitioners on the Register. Credit these with average practices of 500*l.* a year (as suggested on page 535). That gives 18,456,000*l.* paid to the doctors. There are 14 834 names on the Pharmaceutical Registers. Credit each with selling annually 100*l.* worth of physic. That only adds another 1½ million, and even adding the patents and drugs sold by hucksters, the total will not far exceed 20 000,000*l.*; one-seventh of what we pay in Imperial taxation, one thirty-fifth of the amount assessed for income-tax, and, simplest way of putting it, half a sovereign per head per annum. For that contemptible figure the whole Æsculapian army is at the beck and call of every man, woman, and baby (baby especially) night and day; the earth is ransacked for its treasures, pills are sugar-coated, vacuum pans constructed to extract the virtues of plants, and wearisome examinations are passed. Then if a single individual in this vulgarly (from our point of view, indecently) robust nation gets a half per-cent. too little ethyl nitrite in his pennyworth of spirit of nitre, the sword of justice is unsheathed and society insists on vengeance.

The Chapter on Advertising,

published by the Vinolia Company last week as an advertisement, should be read by anyone thinking of launching out. It at least emphasises the fact, which is sometimes overlooked, that the mystery of advertising has not yet been fathomed. We see scores of successes, apparently the result of almost reckless advertising, and we are apt to conclude that advertising is a certainty. We do not hear about the failures. There is no such thing as chance or luck, say some moralists. This may be true, but if chance rules anything, if luck prevails anywhere, it is, I think, in the region of advertising. I have seen excellently prepared advertisements on which real talent has been expended, judiciously and lavishly placed, utterly fail in results; and I have seen poor, stupid things, bald and flat, pay abundantly. Indeed, I have been almost tempted to deduce the rule that advertising should not be too clever if you want to extract the shillings of the multitude who are not clever. But even that rule would be a risky one to trust twice. The Vinolia Company have succeeded with an opposite method. They have advertised very cleverly, and have spent hundreds of thousands with brilliant results; but after all their experience they take a page of The Chemist and Druggist to tell us that they know very little about the inner mysteries of an art in which they have proved themselves experts.

Valuable deposits of borate of lime are said to have been found in Bolivia, along the Mauri River.

"Pharmacopedia" as a title suggests "the rearing of children on drugs." So Mr. Sidney Plowman remarks in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

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The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.

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"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS,

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But NOW, whilst you have it on your mind,

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To THE STANDARD TABLET CO., Hove.



State the quantities and kinds of Sugar-coated & Uncoated Tablets you buy, either in bulk or put up in small bottles, and ask us to quote you. A quotation and sample costs you nothing, and may

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Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Councils.

SOMETIMES the reports of the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Councils in Dublin and London fall into the same numbers of this journal, and whenever that happens we are struck by the contrast presented by the proceedings. It is generally in favour of the Dublin body, which is energetic in promoting the welfare of the licentiates of the Society, as is admirably exemplified in the matter of compounders to Guardians and the dispensing of poisons in plain bottles, dealt with in this issue. But the London Council is this week not a whit behind the Dublin one. The proceedings lasted three hours, or double the recent average time taken to wipe the slate clean. It will be seen that the contest for the seven vacancies on the London Council in May will not be exciting. The seven retiring members seek re-election, and,

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besides, Mr. A. S. Campkin, of Cambridge, Mr. C. E. Pickering (President of the Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Union) and Mr. Morrison, of Tring, again come forward. The members of the Society will be thankful to these gentlemen for making a contest, but the support hitherto accorded to Mr. Pickering and Mr. Morrison scarcely warrants hope of success on this occasion. Mr. Campkin's chance depends upon whom he might replace. He has good experience as an administrator in public and corporate affairs, and the immediate success on the Council of Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has similar experience, suggests that another administrator would be a gain to the Council. The retiring members are Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Southall, and Young. Of these Mr. Park is the one who may be unseated, as his record for the past three years (January to December) is not encouraging. It is as follows:—

1899.—Attended seven out of the eleven monthly Council-meetings, and spoke once—briefly, on the Pharmacy Bill.

1900.—Attended eight out of the eleven meetings. Spoke twice once thanking Mr. Hills for his work in connection with naval hospital dispensers, and another time he said, "Not necessarily," when someone asked if Army dispensers have to be qualified.

1901.—Attended seven meetings, and never spoke.

Of the subjects discussed at the Council-meeting the division of the Minor examination and Dr. Stevenson's suggestion in regard to a curriculum may be considered together. This journal is, we believe, responsible for promulgating the doctrine of division of the Minor examination. Steadily the doctrine has won recognition, and there is not a member of the Council to-day who does not approve of it or recognise that the present examination is too heavy for one sitting. The curriculumists have seized the doctrine as a likely conveyance for their scheme, and so it happened on Wednesday that by a vote of 9 to 8 it was decided that the Minor examination might be divided when a curriculum is established. This is an illogical victory, since it is alleged that a curriculum will better enable candidates to pass. Failures are as much due to the fact that candidates are expected to perfect themselves in six subjects at one time as to deficient preparation. However, the Privy Council has given the curriculumists unlooked-for support by emphasising Dr. Thomas Stevenson's suggestion that Minor candidates should go through a curriculum of some kind. Their Lordships suggest pharmacy and chemistry, overlooking the fact that a certificate of three years' experience in dispensing medical prescriptions is required from each candidate.

It is obvious from their Lordships' recommendation that a collegiate curriculum similar to that required of medical students is not in their minds—simply "instruction in at least chemistry and pharmacy." That is as far as the matter need go, for already the requirements for registration as chemist and druggist are ahead of the examination for assistants, specified in the Act, and it is questionable if any compulsory curriculum should be imposed without restoring an assistants' examination. However, all this is in the future, and although the Council has decided on a curriculum, which requires fresh parliamentary powers, the majority is the narrowest on record. The only other topic in the proceedings which we can refer to now is the recommendation which will require liquid disinfectants containing poison to be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles. The Society and the Privy Council have to approve of this before it becomes operative. Liquid disinfectants are largely sent out in canisters and barrels indistinguishable from containers of harmless liquids. Will the regulation apply in these cases?

The Possessive Case.

At a recent meeting Mr. Glyn-Jones stated that he has taken steps to test the rights of chemists and druggists to put on their labels the ailments for which British Pharmacopœia preparations are useful. It is to be hoped that the Inland Revenue authorities will take up the challenge, for the matter interests more than Mr. Glyn-Jones, and it would lead to a thorough forensic threshing of a little-understood exemption-clause in the 1812 Stamp Act. We quote the essential part of this clause, which declares that there may be sold unstamped—

all mixtures, compositions, or preparations whatsoever mixed or compounded with or prepared from medicinal drugs . . . which shall be uttered or vended by any surgeon, apothecary, chemist, or druggist . . . the different denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of which mixtures, compositions, and preparations as aforesaid are known, admitted, and approved of in the preservation, cure, or relief of any disorder, malady, ailment, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, and wherein the person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending the same hath not nor claims to have any occult secret or art for the mixing, compounding, or preparing the same, nor hath nor claims to have any exclusive right or title to the mixing, compounding, or preparing, or to the vending of the same, and which mixtures . . . have . . . not been, now are, or shall hereafter be by any public notice, advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any labels or words written or printed, and affixed to or delivered with any such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure aforesaid, held out or recommended to the public by the owners' proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, or complaint.

If this clause is carefully read it will be seen that there are conditions under which a chemist and druggist, not being the owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or first vendor of an article may hold out or recommend it. But the point arising from the clause to which we now call attention is that it exempts from stamp-duty non-secret medicinal compounds which are designated by a name in the possessive case—supposing they come within the general charge of duty, which is improbable in many instances. This is exemplified by Easton's syrup, a preparation which is not and never has been a secret or proprietary article. One of our subscribers has sent to Somerset House a label as follows:—

EASTON SYRUP.

Dose—From a half to one teaspoonful in water three times a day.

Prepared by

(Name, designation, and address of the chemist.)

Our subscriber is a registered chemist and druggist, so that he is entitled to any exemption there may be in the clause quoted. The Secretary to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue did not mark the label "liable" or "not liable," but said:—

As regards the label submitted in the case of "Easton Syrup," I am to explain that if the syrup is one prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, and that fact is stated on the label, there would be no liability to duty. The words "Easton Syrup" must not, however, be used, it being understood that the formula syr. ferri phos. c. quininâ et strychninâ of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898, is not a synonym of Easton's Syrup, the latter being made from a different formula.

We quote this passage from the letter with two verbal corrections in the Latin. The hesitation of the authorities to mark the label may or may not be based upon a new reading of the exempting clause, but it is perfectly well

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known that hitherto they have considered the use of the possessive case to be just ground for the enforcement of duty, except where the formula for the preparation is one recognised by the British Pharmacopœia or some equal authority. "Dr. Gregory's Powder" is an example of the kind. The letter indicates that if the name is not in the British Pharmacopœia it may not be applied without liability to duty. We question this, and would point out that the exempting clause requires that duty shall not be charged upon "mixtures, compositions or preparations . . . vended by any chemist or druggist . . . who hath not any occult secret or art for . . . or exclusive right to . . . preparing the same." There is no occult secret in preparing the Pharmacopœia representation for Easton's syrup—*i.e.*, syr. ferri phos. c. quin. et strych, which is well known to be Easton's syrup, although not exactly the formula of Dr. Easton, as quoted in Aitkin's "Practice of Physic"; and in the same category we would place other B.P. preparations, the popular names of which are not official synonyms, *e.g.*:—

Donovan's Solution (Liq. arsenii et hydrarg. iodidi).
Huxham's Tincture of Bark (Tr. cinchonæ co.).
Scott's Ointment (Ung. hydrarg. co.).

A claim, as specified in the clause, must appear on a chemist and druggist's label as a preliminary to the enforcement of duty, and the name, in the possessive case, of the originator of a non-secret preparation is not such a claim, but as definite an indication as can be given that the denominations, virtues, &c., of the preparation are "known, admitted, and approved." There are a number of popular unofficial non-secret preparations which ought to be free from stamp-duty when sold under the popular names (those of the originators) by the persons specified in the exemption clause. The following are preparations of the kind selected from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Carruthers's Electuary for Piles.
Mackenzie's Eye-lotion.
Dobell's Aperient.
Unna's Zinc Paste.
Barrack Sergeant's Drops.
Coghill's Inhalation.
Beehag's Catarrh-snuff.
Stokes's Chest-liniment.
Stokes's Rheumatic-liniment.
Whitworth's Drops.
Henry's Solution.
Ashburton-Thompson's Syrup of Phosphorus.
Startin's Lotion.
Fothergill's Anti-asthmatic-mixture.
Begbie's Tonic mixture.
Christison's Cough-mixture.
Christison's Aperient-pills.
Stokes's Expectorant-mixture.
Sir Andrew Clark's Liver-mixture.
Sir Andrew Clark's Pills.
Lady Hesketh's Pills.
Sir Benjamin Brodie's Gout-pills.
Dr. Hamilton, Jun.'s Pills.
Livingstone's Rousers.
Dr. Bell's Digestive-powder.
Rubini's Spirit of Camphor.
Date's Ointment.
Wilson's Zinc Salve.

According to the Inland Revenue authorities all these titles in the possessive case involve liability, but we maintain that they come within the exemption clause *when the articles are sold by chemists and druggists, apothecaries, and surgeons.* We italicise a line or two because no other vendors than those mentioned can claim the exemption. We may state, further, that this is not the point raised by Mr. Glyn-Jones, but we have no objection to his adding this supposed illegality to his bid for martyrdom. We trust, however, that the authorities will give the exemption clause the consideration which it deserves, and gracefully acknowledge that they have no right to compel chemists and druggists to stamp such articles as Scott's ointment, Easton's syrup, and Christison's pills.

Briton v. German.

An interesting article appeared in the *Times* last week on British *versus* German trade, in which the writer endeavoured to dispel the idea that the progress of Germany during recent years has brought about a retrogression of trade in this country. It is not optimistic but is soothing. Taking exports as the best test of productive capacity, German shipments have advanced from 171,000,000*l.* in 1895 to 220,000,000*l* in 1900, while those of the United Kingdom have moved up from 285,000,000*l.* to 354,000,000*l.* On the basis of population, the comparison is very favourable to British trade, the exports per head in the United Kingdom having advanced in the period from 6*l.* 2*s* 9*d.* to 7*l.* 2*s* 4*d.*, and those of Germany from 2*l.* 17*s* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 18*s* 8*d.*, the difference being in favour of Germany, though slight, and "there is comfort in the reflection that, at the rate of respective progress during the last five years, it would take Germany upwards of a century to overtake us in export trade *per capita*." In many directions we are making far less progress than Germany. This is notably the case in exports of cotton and woollen manufactures, machinery, iron and steel. At what cost this trade has been gained or what profit it bears, is a problem for investigation. The *Times* contributor considers that not a little of the German success is due to the energy of the Emperor William, whom he describes as a "business Emperor," who, in his perambulations over Europe, and especially Turkey, has admirably played the *rôle* of commercial traveller. Moreover, he has chosen the right men for important posts, who have fostered German trade in every direction, and their efforts have been well seconded by the intelligence and industry of the population, assisted by an excellent system of technical and general education. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that Germany's exports have increased by 80 per cent. during the past twenty-five years, and that the total value of her foreign trade (imports and exports) has advanced from 300 millions sterling to 500 millions at the end of 1900. The causes which have led up to the success of Germany in chemical industry are thus dealt with:—

> Years of research and theoretical training had made the German chemist *facile princeps*. Even in Great Britain, in France, and in the States most leaders of the chemical trades and most assistants are Germans by birth or training; of Germany the chemical trades are a speciality. And the technical colleges had likewise bred a highly efficient army of electrical, metallurgical, and mining engineers who would soon find ample scope for their talents. In addition the German mind has always been scholarly by inclination and open by habit. The self-sufficiency and the indifference to foreign doings, so characteristic of the British trader, never have been features of the German. On the contrary, he has always been open to foreign influences, and eager to adopt foreign ways. His knowledge of languages enabled him to follow and to absorb foreign thought with ease; and the custom of giving young men a few *Wanderjahre* abroad led to familiarity with and respect for foreign methods, and to the introduction of all foreign usages which it seemed advantageous to graft upon the German stem. Then there were in every foreign trading centre German settlements ready to act as scouts for German trade, ready also to open, to maintain, and to strengthen commercial intercourse with the Fatherland, ready to criticise, to instruct, and to inform. German ships were sent to the corners of the earth, and German banks weaned themselves from the London money market and opened up their direct relations everywhere.

There is some exaggeration in this. The leaders of chemical industry in this country are not Germans, although a few are. British traders are not universally indifferent to foreign doings—the fact that Britain leads in practically every market in the world is proof to the contrary, but it is true to say that some old-established British houses do not bother themselves much in regard to new foreign customers, and that is a disposition shared by every old-established house in Europe. It is the young firms that are enterprising and willing to adapt themselves in order to get a footing, and as most German firms are young as regards foreign trade they appear to be more enterprising than British firms. One element in German export-trade, which the *Times* contributor does not touch, should not be for-

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gotten—viz., that much of it is done at a loss. It is questionable whether the trade in chemical products during the past twelve months has been profitable. Values, with few exceptions, have never been so low, in consequence of over-production in Germany and keen competition in foreign and home markets. Witness the cutting in salicylates, sulphonal, lithia salts, chloral hydrate, acetic acid, acetanilide, and potash salts. It is difficult to see from which quarter relief is to come, as new factories have sprung up everywhere in Germany, and there is evidently not room for all. The *Times* writer soars above such prosaic facts as the industrial crisis which has befallen Germany during the past eighteen months, and this has specially influenced profits in the chemical-trade. There are signs, however, that the worst stage of the depression is past, and there is no doubt Germany will take to heart the severe lesson taught by over-speculation and irresponsible finance, which was largely the cause of the collapse. In summing up the commercial position the *Times* correspondent compares the two countries with two rival shopkeepers in the same district. He says:—

Great Britain is the "Universal Provider," with the largest turnover and steadily expanding business. Germany began later, and on a humbler scale, and has relatively had more rapid expansion, notably in one or two special lines, which it cultivates with remarkable assiduity. But the "district" in which the two operate, the world's trade, is growing, and there is room for a new concern now and then. Meanwhile the Universal Provider remains paramount on the whole, although one or two of his departments feel the influence of the rival, and although he has failed to add some new articles for which a demand has arisen.

In other words, there is no reason why we should not hold our own, if we do not prolong our noonday siesta while the world clangs at our door to come to attend its wants. We have built up such a snug business, and our customers have been so well satisfied, that both parties were inclined to think that better could not be done. The next-door shopkeeper is going one better, however, and whether it pays him or not he caters for the same customers, and if we are to keep them we must look sharp.

Experiments on Animals.

In our issue of December 14, 1901 (page 950), we reported a lecture by Professor Sherrington to the members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, in the course of which experiments by Dr. Grünbaum were performed to demonstrate the action of snake antitoxin on living rabbits. The alert Secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, Mr. Stephen Coleridge, forwarded a copy of The Chemist and Druggist, calling the attention of the Home Secretary to the matter, and stated that the experiments did not seem to have been "performed with a view to the advancement by *new discovery* of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering" as required by the Act. He pointed out also that, according to the last Parliamentary report, Dr. Grünbaum had no certificate permitting him to perform experiments on living animals in illustration of lectures, nor had he a certificate enabling him to test former discoveries. He inquired whether Dr. Grünbaum held such certificates at the date of the lecture, and under what section of the Act a licensed vivisector is enabled legally to inoculate a rabbit with poison that kills it in half an hour, and to do this without anæsthetics in illustration of a lecture. The reply from Whitehall (dated February 21) was as follows:—

With reference to your letter of the 17th December last forwarding a copy of The Chemist and Druggist for the 14th December last, which purported to describe certain experiments on living animals performed by Dr. A. S. F. Grünbaum, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he has caused careful inquiry to be made in the matter.

The experiments were performed under a Certificate A, the authorities who granted the certificate being no doubt of opinion that such experiments tended "to the advancement, by new discovery, of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which would be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

Dr. Grünbaum states that the report of the proceedings is somewhat misleading in that the experiments were not performed until after Professor Sherrington had finished his address, and that they were not in illustration of a lecture. He has, however, conveyed an assurance to the Secretary of State that such experiments in similar circumstances will not be repeated.

This interests us only in so far as our report is concerned. When speaking of proteids Professor Sherrington called upon Dr. Grünbaum to demonstrate the action of snake antitoxin upon some rabbits, and when three experiments were performed the Professor explained what they proved. Whether this demonstration was part of the lecture or not is a mere quibble, but we only refer to it in order to refute the suggestion that our report was incorrect. While Dr. Grünbaum's injections were working Dr. Macdonald demonstrated the action of chloroform on the nerve and muscle tissue of the frog; then Professor Sherrington concluded his lecture with remarks on the therapeutics of certain drugs and several speeches followed, all after the rabbits had been dealt with. We object to scientific gentlemen trying to climb down from an untenable position at the expense of reporters; hence these remarks.

"AUTHORITATIVE."

One of the Stratford Magistrates last week said that Alpe's "Handy Book" cannot be authoritative because the author is dead. This reminds us of an incident that Mr. Alpe himself used to relate. He was prosecuting on behalf of his department, and the defendant quoted the "Handy-book" against Mr. Alpe's argument, whereupon Mr. Alpe informed the Bench that the book could not be taken as authoritative as the author was alive. The Inland Revenue Department itself can scarcely be considered authoritative, seeing that it has been beaten three times on medicine-stamp questions in as many weeks.

WISDOM FOR PRESCRIBERS.

Sir James Sawyer, M.D., of Birmingham, is one of those rather rare medical practitioners who rise superior to the trammels of their calling, and when they write about professional subjects, succeed in doing it in such a way that the non-professional man or woman can read with profit. This longish sentence embodies the thought that comes first after a pleasant two-hours' reading of Sir James's "Contributions to Practical Medicine." It is only a half-crown book, containing nineteen lectures and papers on such common maladies as insomnia, gastralgia, pleurisy, constipation, eczema, and piles; but what he says is so obviously the result of personal observation, and not a compilation, that one gets fascinated in reading the book. We cordially commend it to our readers. Doubtless there are some amongst them who are prescribers, and they especially will enjoy the book and profit by it. It is the third edition, and is published by Messrs. Cornish Brothers, Birmingham.

OXFORD v. EDINBURGH.

In his will Mr. Cecil Rhodes mentions that South African medical students, with few exceptions, go to Edinburgh University Medical School, and suggests that if it had been a residential university he would have given it something. Therein Mr. Rhodes betrayed his ignorance of the peculiar advantages of the Scotch universities over the more ancient seats of learning in England. The residential system followed in Cambridge and Oxford has made these universities until comparatively recent times accessible only to the well-to-do. Those of Scotland have for centuries been

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attended by the sons of working men as well as the inheritors of wealth and position. Had the Scotch universities been residential in the sense that Oxford University, is Scotland would educationally have been poor indeed, and some of Mr. Rhodes's right-hand men in administration might never have been heard of. The non-residential system enables the poorest of students to live as their means permit without influencing their collegiate career in the slightest. Mr. Rhodes gives each of his Oxford students 300*l.* a year. That is a fair estimate of the cost of the expenses in an Oxford College, but it is sufficient for a three years' curriculum and good private living in Edinburgh. The younger universities of England, in adopting the Scotch rather than the older English system, have realised that their function is not to rival Cambridge and Oxford, but to bring the best education within the grasp even of the proletariat.

THE KING'S SANATORIA.

Mr. J. Arthur Gibson, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, communicates to the current issue of the *Westminster Review* an article on the sanatoria for consumption, which King Edward VII is promoting by means of the 200,000*l* placed at his disposal by Sir Ernest Cassel. Mr. Gibson's views in regard to the treatment of consumption are well known to readers of The Chemist and Druggist, and in his recent book on the subject he has given sound reasons for avoiding expensive establishments When the King's intention was made known, it was suggested that a sanatorium for one hundred patients should be erected. Mr. Gibson can make more with the money. He would divide it into two equal parts; 100 000*l.* to be used for the building of sanatoria, 100.000*l.* to be invested, and the interest used for the payment of the sanatoria doctors. Of the first portion. 80,000*l.* should be used for establishing eight small sanatoria in different parts of the three kingdoms. Each of these would have accommodation for forty patients, and would cost 10,000*l.*—an ample sum to establish, furnish, and equip such a sanatorium, and provide a stock of cows, pigs, horses, carriage, van, and all else necessary. Mr. Gibson deals with all the details, short of the architectural scheme, and shows that 30*s.* a week should keep a patient well.

EXAMINATION FAILURES.

As a comparison with the failures in the pharmaceutical examinations in London, dealt with in Dr. Thomas Stevenson's report communicated to the Council on Wednesday, the statistics for Victoria are interesting. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society there in the report for 1901 gives the following particulars respecting the examination of students for the certificate of the College of Pharmacy:—

		March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Chemistry	Examined ...	15	11	15	30
	Passed ...	7	2	5	14
Botany and Materia Medica	Examined ...	15	11	15	30
	Passed ...	7	2	5	14

The exceptional interest of these figures lies in the fact that the candidates, though examined by different examiners in the two branches, succeeded in passing in exactly the same proportions in each. That is, we should think, an unprecedented phenomenon. It may be surmised that the same lot of students were examined in chemistry as in materia medica and botany. But the report says "the total of the students who presented themselves . . . was 142, and . . . 56 passed" From another part of the report we learn that 133 students attended the school, including 35 medical students and 38 dental. Of the rest 31 entered for chemistry and 32 for materia medica and botany, so that the total of pharmacy students in 1901 could not have exceeded 63 (which compares badly with 142), but some of the 63, may be duplicates. The college, we may add, is highly spoken of by the Royal Commission on Technical Education and as their opinion was partly based on "details quoted as to the students who have attended lectures," it would be advantageous to clear up the haze of figures. We turn to the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* for light on the subject, but all that is said there is this sentence:—

> The report does not state how many individual students these figures represent. Evidently each student entered for both branches, and it is probable that some of the eight who failed to pass in March reappeared at the end of one of the other three quarters of the year.

The College of Pharmacy in Melbourne is the only State-aided one in the British Empire, and it is just possible that the Government may be more impressed by the figure "142" than by the exact number of individual pharmacy-students in the college.

Sponge-fishing in the Levant.

Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, the American Consul at Beirut, has written an interesting report on the condition of the sponge-industry in the Levant, for the benefit of American sponge-merchants. The report deals chiefly with Greek and Turkish sponges, the output of which during the last fifteen years has greatly diminished, owing to the introduction by Greeks, in the seventies, of diving apparatus which proved ruinous to fishermen and fisheries alike. In collecting the sponges, four methods are employed—viz, harpooning, primitive diving, dredging, and diving with special outfit. The most popular method in the Levant is diving with no other apparatus than a slab of stone as a sinker, and a cord to communicate with the surface. On reaching the bottom, the diver hastily snatches up as many good sponges as possible, and, after remaining under water from one to two minutes, tugs violently at the cord, and is drawn to the surface. The sponges are collected in a net which the diver carries round his neck. At greater depths, particularly along the coasts of Asia Minor, dredging is employed, usually in winter, when storms have torn up the seaweed which covers the bottom. With the harpooning method, one of the chief difficulties is to see the bottom clearly through a troubled sea. To obviate this, a wood or zinc-plate cone, like a water-bucket, open at the top and with a glass bottom, is used. On looking through this water-glass, which is partly submerged, the bottom of the sea may be clearly studied even at thirty fathoms, and the proper sponges picked out by the harpoonist. To these simple operations was added, some twenty-five years ago, the "skafander," or diving-apparatus, which enables the diver in his submarine dress to spend an hour under water at a depth of ten to fifteen fathoms, Experience has shown that this method is a severe tax upon the sponge-banks, as everything in sight—sponges large and small—is gathered. The fishermen who use the skafander are frequently stricken with palsy of the lower extremities and other complaints.

The abuses which so disastrously affect the Levantine sponge-industry have prompted a Russian philanthropist, Professor Charles Flégel, to inaugurate a campaign for the abolition of diving-apparatus in sponge fishing. Through his efforts the authorities of Samos, Crete, and Cyprus have recently prohibited the use of the skafander; also the Governments of Italy and France, the latter acting on behalf of Tunis. Egypt has also banished the skafander, and Greece and Turkey will also be invited to follow their example. So far as is known no steps of importance have been taken to protect the sponge beds in Turkish waters. A close season has been proposed, but has not been established by law. The Government collects from each boat using the harpoon or the primitive diving system 319 gold piastres (about 3*l.*) a year. A skafander boat pays about 30*l.* per season, and its operations are limited to eight months in the year beginning April 1. From the drag-net boat a licence-fee of about 5*l.* is exacted. Along the Sinai littoral the demand of merchants, especially for white sponges, exceeds the supply, and prices naturally have an upward tendency It is only occasionally that shipments go direct to the United States, the bulk being bought for London and Piræus, but the Consul hopes that with the advent of regular direct steamship facilities a larger business will be done.

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Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

PORTO-COCA GARGLE.

AT Marlborough Street Police Court on March 26, Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, English and foreign chemists, Coventry Street, W., were summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for infringement of Section 2 of the Act by selling unstamped a preparation for the relief or cure of an ailment. Mr. Denman was the presiding Magistrate.

For the prosecution it was stated that the article sold was a throat-gargle labelled as follows:—



Prosecuting counsel contended that this label brought the article within the Act, as people would understand it to be used for sore throats.

Mr. J. M. Davis, who appeared in his own behalf, submitted that the gargle did not come within the Act. There was no claim of proprietary rights, or for the cure of any ailment. The gargle was simply a tonic for strengthening the voice, used by actors, clergymen, barristers, and others. The Inland Revenue authorities, whom he had no wish to defraud, had before now after correspondence been persuaded that they were wrong in trying to take action against him, and had withdrawn their claim.

Mr Denman said that he had looked over the Act. It was contended that Porto-coca gargle came within the description held out as beneficial to the prevention or relief of a distemper, malady, disorder, or complaint affecting the human body. If the label said that the thing cured people, it would be liable to stamp-duty. But with regard to what was on the label anybody could sell anything to gargle with, even if it was pure water, and he did not think it was held out to be more than an excellent stimulant for the voice. He was of opinion that it did not come within the section, and accordingly dismissed the summons.

THE C.D.A. WINS AGAIN.

AT the Stratford Petty Sessional Court on Saturday, April 15, before Mr. T. G. Robinson (in the chair) and other Justices, William Goyne Stevens, chemist and druggist, of 677 Romford Road, Manor Park, Essex, was summoned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for selling a box containing a preparation used as a medicine and medicament for the cure of disorders of the human body, which was not stamped as required by the Act.

Mr. B. Hawkins prosecuted; Mr. C. H. Kirby (of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Mr. Hawkins said these proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Act, against Mr. Stevens for selling without a stamp certain medicine which the Commissioners considered liable to stamp-duty. The dispute was whether these came within the scope of the Act: there was no dispute as to facts On December 23 an Inland Revenue officer saw in the window of the shop a card placed on several boxes apparently containing lozenges. This card stated: "A most effective bronchial, throat, and voice lozenge, 4½*d*." There were no other lozenges near these boxes, which were labelled "Bronchial troches." The officer went in and asked the person serving for a box of bronchial, throat, and voice lozenges. He was served with one of these boxes marked "Bronchial troches," and he paid 4½*d*. The box which he produced also bore the words "For directions see back," and they gave the defendant's name and address. On the back was the following inscription: "These troches contain nothing deleterious, and may be used freely whenever required. Suitable both for children and adults. Dose: allow a troche to dissolve in the mouth and repeat as often as necessary." The schedule to the Act specified a number of medicines by name, and among those were a number of lozenges Then at the end of the schedule there was a general charge of duty for all other medicines, and that part of the section, he maintained, applied to the present case. The question which the Justices had to decide was whether the troches were held out to the public by the notice "for the prevention, cure, and relief of any distemper, malady, disorder, ailment, or complaint affecting the human body." No specific complaint was mentioned on the box, but he held that it was not necessary that any complaint should be actually mentioned. In the schedule "Pectoral lozenges" were mentioned, and, lower down, "Church's pectoral pills" and "Hayward's stomach-pills," specifying the part of the body relieved. It is a very common practice to apply the name of the part of the body to the remedy, and that conveyed to the purchaser the use for which the remedy was intended. Thus liver and stomach-pills were very well known, and so was blood-mixture, and he submitted that any ordinary member of the public seeing this advertisement stating "A most effective bronchial, throat, and voice lozenge" would come to the conclusion that the chemist was recommending this for the prevention, cure, or relief of complaints affecting the throat.

Mr. Thomas Jameson, who made the purchase on December 23, was then called to prove it. He saw Mr. Stevens, and in the terms of the card asked him for "bronchial, throat, and voice lozenges" Mr. Stevens produced the box, for which he charged 4½*d* It bore no stamps. Asked if he knew their composition, witness stated he thought they contained aniseed with other ingredients.

Mr. Stevens: They do not contain aniseed.

The Magistrate (to witness): Are you an expert?

Mr. Hawkins, interposing, said witness was an I.R. official with many years' chemical experience in the Government laboratories.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirby, witness said he had never bought similar lozenges at a confectioner's, and he had not analysed them.

For the defence, Mr. Kirby said his friend had stated exactly the points. First of all, were these lozenges? There was no dispute about that. Secondly, were they medicine; and thirdly, were they held out for the "prevention, cure, and relief of any distemper, malady, disorder, ailment, or complaint effecting the human body"? It was quite clear that the whole case rested upon the card put up in the window, for in a letter to the defendant the Inland Revenue said he had made himself liable to a stamp-duty by reason of recommendation by the card in the window. Their Worships knew what the term medicine in the ordinary sense meant. It signified something healing and useful in diseases and wounds; it must contain something of a healing nature, but there was nothing in this which constituted a medicine or medicament at all. It was perfectly true that people might apply it for purposes for which it was not intended, but that was their look-out. Champagne was often advised for people with influenza, but that did not bring it within this Act. A great many lozenges were sold by confectioners, but it would not be reasonable to say they were in any way medicines. Cough-lozenges, acid drops, and jujubes, were all in effect lozenges, but they were not

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medicines. As to the question whether this was held out or recommended he would call attention to the particular wording of the section, which said this must be by public notice or advertisement affixed to or delivered with the article. The card relied upon in this case could not have been affixed to or delivered with these lozenges. It could be seen from the condition of the card that it had not been affixed to anything. For what were these recommended—for the prevention, cure, or relief of what? There was nothing specified or indicated on the box. It was a straining of the language of the section against his client, and it was necessary to read in something which was not there to bring this within the statute at all. He could best show what this was by comparing it with things commonly sold. Cough-lozenges were not in the Act. Mr. Kirby proceeded to quote from Alpe's "Handy-book"—a text-book written, he said, by an official who previously had charge of this department at Somerset House.

The Chairman said they could not accept that book as the law on the subject.

Mr. Kirby said a man who was going to make a public speech or contemplated addressing the Justices at that court might use these lozenges before doing so, so that there was a legitimate reason for the words on the card without straining them to bring them in the Act. He added that he was prepared to call witnesses to show that these lozenges were sold by confectioners.

The Chairman: I do not think that will be necessary.

Mr. Kiroy then pointed out that the articles quoted from the schedule all bore the names of the proprietors of the medicines in the possessive case, and that made them liable to the stamp-duty.

The Chairman: If these had been called "Stevens's Bronchial Troches" they would have been liable to duty?

Mr. Kirby: Quite so; we should have made ourselves liable. In conclusion, I submit that this is not a medicine within the meaning of the Act; that the recommendation, if any, was not affixed to or delivered with the article to which it applied, and there was no holding out or a recommendation for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper or disorder. Mr. Kirby then proceeded to quote from Alpe's "Handy-book," when the Chairman intimated that the book could not be accepted as the author had long joined the majority, but Mr. Kirby replied that the book was the only one on the subject, and surely the Magistrates could not ignore any law book written by a specialist on the subject dealt with. He then pointed out that the title "bronchial troches" was no more a recommendation of the article for the cure of bronchitis, than "muscle-liniment" would be a cure for rheumatism, and he submitted that such titles as "cough-mixture" are not liable to duty, as Alpe clearly showed.

Mr. Hawkins said he had a case in answer to the point that this public notice or advertisement was not affixed to or delivered with the article. The point arose in the case of Smith *v.* Mason in the High Courts, when Mr. Justice Cave held the words "delivered or affixed" did not apply to "public notice or advertisement," out to the label.

Mr. Kirby: It would be a straining of language to call this card a public notice or advertisement.

Mr Hawkins said they took the meaning which the card would convey to any ordinary person going to the shop. As far as cough-lozenges were not liable, there was a very good reason for that. Really they were liable, but the Commissioners took the view that unless they allowed chemists to put some distinctive name such as "cough-mixture" or "muscle-liniment" on their medicines, there would be a danger to the public through the possibility of swallowing the wrong thing by mistake. If the chemist went outside the simple statement, they had to draw a line and demand the payment of duty.

The Bench retired to consider the case, and on their return the Chairman said they had very carefully considered the arguments *pro* and *con.*, and had come to the unanimous decision that this was not liable to the duty, and they therefore dismissed the case.

Mr. Hawkins: I am not in a position to say what the Commissioners will desire to do, but if they decide to apply to you to state a case——

The Chairman: We will consider it. It appears to us that the notice on the box was very carefully compiled, and the Inland Revenue base their position on the card.

Mr. Hawkins: On the box and the card.

High Court Cases.

Hop Bitters.

In the case of Wheatley & Bates (Limited) *v.* Ellen Cronkshaw, heard on Tuesday, April 8, by Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. Levett, K.C., said that it was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling or offering for sale hop-bitters not manufactured by the plaintiffs. He understood that Mr. Buckmaster, for the defendant, was prepared to agree to an order. The case was important because of what had taken place. The defendant had had menu-cards with the plaintiffs' names on them, and purported to sell other hop-bitters as theirs. The parties were both *sui juris*, and the terms were that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action, that there should be a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, 5*l.* damages, and defendant should pay the costs of the action. Mr. Buckmaster said that was so, and his Lordship, by consent, made an order in the terms mentioned.

A Lanoline Lawsuit.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on April 8, before Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. T. Terrell, K.C., said that he had a motion in the action Marshall (Limited) *v* Wright & Co. and Lewis & Burrows (Limited), which was for an injunction in regard to a lanoline preparation. It had been agreed that the case should go into the witness-list, and the costs of the motion would be costs in the action. Mr. Justice Byrne thereupon directed that the action should be set down for trial, with pleadings.

Antiseptic Throat-pastilles.

Vice-Chancellor Hall, sitting in the Chancery Court of Lancashire at Liverpool on Tuesday, April 8, commenced the hearing of an action relating to the manufacture of throat-pastilles and the application of the royalty paid by the manufacturers upon the sales. The plaintiffs (for whom Mr. Maberley and Mr. John Rutherford appeared) were Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, of Liverpool; and the defendant (who was represented by Mr. Roch and Mr. Stuart Deacon) was Mr. Wm. Alfred Jones, formerly employed by the plaintiffs as manager of their export department. The plaintiffs sought to have an agreement relating to the manufacture of the pastilles set aside, to recover damages, to obtain an account of all moneys received by the defendant under the agreement and prior thereto in respect of the pastilles, and in particular such portion thereof as was paid and entrusted to the defendant for and on behalf of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, and to recover payment of an amount which the plaintiffs alleged had not been properly applied. The defence was a denial of the allegations, and the defendant counterclaimed for a declaration that plaintiffs were no longer entitled to manufacture and sell the pastilles, for the delivery up to him of the formula and various documents, an injunction against the plaintiffs for advertising, manufacturing, or selling the pastilles, and the payment of 220*l.* 10*s.* due to the defendant from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Maberley, in his opening statement, mentioned that the defendant had for thirty-five years been in the employ of the plaintiffs. In 1893 the defendant consulted Dr. Bark regarding an affection of the throat from which his wife was suffering. Dr. Bark was at that time identified with a private hospital, started about 1884, for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. Dr. Bark gave the defendant some lozenges for his wife, and at Mr. Jones's request wrote out for him a formula of a pastille quite as efficacious but less costly to produce. This the defendant consulted the plaintiffs about, and suggested to them that if they would undertake the manufacture, apart from the large business profit which must accrue, a substantial profit could be handed over for the benefit of the hospital in question, and of which the defendant stated that he was the Treasurer and Secretary. An arrangement was arrived at, and subsequently it was agreed that the sum to be paid over as a

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royalty for the benefit of the hospital was 6*d.* per lb. weight. The defendant alleged that he was entitled to the benefit of this royalty, while the plaintiffs' case was that he was to have no part of it Various payments on account of royalty were made to the defendant, the total which he was stated to have received being put down as 2,393*l.* 18*s.* A written agreement was subsequently entered into between the parties respecting the pastilles, the sale of which had very greatly increased. In April, 1900, the defendant produced a letter from Dr. Bark in which that gentleman said he had no claim or interest in the prescription Mr. Jones got from him some years ago for the throat-pastilles. The defendant, who described himself as the sole proprietor of the formula, followed this up by offering in writing an authorisation to the plaintiffs to manufacture pastilles for sale in all parts of the world in consideration of their paying to him a royalty of 6*d.* per lb. weight. The plaintiffs confirmed the arrangement by letter on May 9, adding that they understood that the royalty as advertised by them was "largely applied" by the defendant for the benefit of the hospital. The plaintiffs, counsel alleged, subsequently ascertained that though the sales were going up by leaps and bounds the defendant was not devoting any part of the royalty, which now reached 800*l.* a year, to the hospital, and the sum of 379*l.* being all that he had paid over to that institution.

The case was continued on Wednesday, when Mr. Maberley read several letters which were written by the defendant, as from the firm of Evans, Sons & Co., urging agents and travellers to push the sale of the pastilles on the ground that the throat hospital was to benefit to a considerable extent.

The Vice-Chancellor said it seemed to him that the letters read were all one way. They appeared to show that the defendant was working entirely in the interest of the hospital, and not in his own. If he was not, then he was not speaking the truth when he wrote those letters. Was that Mr. Rotch's case?

Mr Rotch, in reply, said that he would show that what the defendant meant was that a considerable proportion of the royalty was to be applied to the hospital.

His Honour said he could understand a man lying for his own interests, but what he could not understand was, why a man should lie for the benefit of a third party, unless it was for the honour and glory of being Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the hospital.

Mr. Maberley said all those letters were written on the stationery of the firm and in their business-hours.

His Honour: There is nothing to show that he was privately interested in the royalty.

Mr. Rotch hoped his Honour would read all the letters.

His Honour begged Mr. Rotch to be merciful, and not to ask him to wade through a pile of useless letters.

Mr. Maberley, in conclusion, said that the defendant was discharged from the position of Hon. Treasurer to the hospital in the beginning of 1901, and yet after that he had received from Messrs. Evans royalties on its behalf, which they would not have paid had they known that he was not connected with the hospital. On October 10 Jones wrote a letter to one of the plaintiffs' travellers in which he stated that in deference to the wishes of the hospital management the declaration which had hitherto appeared in the advertisement to the effect that a portion of the profits on the pastilles was devoted to the hospital had been withdrawn. On the 26th of the same month the defendant was discharged from his employment. The action (said counsel) was brought to vindicate the position of the plaintiffs, and to show that the advertisements which stated that the profits were to go to the hospital had been issued in good faith, and to ensure that the royalties in question should, as agreed, reach the hospital. What the Court was asked to do was to make a declaration that defendant was liable to render an account of the moneys received by him and not applied for the benefit of the hospital, and also that he was not entitled to retain any part of those moneys for his own benefit. The defendant had received a total of 1,070*l.* down to May 9, 1900, and of that sum he paid only 312*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* to the hospital, according to his own statement. That could not be taken as, in any way, "a large proportion of the profits."

John James Evans, senior partner in the plaintiffs' firm, was then examined by Mr. Maberley. The defendant, who had been in their employment for thirty-five years down to October last as manager of the export department, was largely under witness's supervision. In 1893 the defendant brought to him a formula for throat-pastilles which he said had been given to him by Dr. Bark, and which had proved of great benefit to his wife. He urged the firm to take it up, but witness and his brothers thought little of it, as they had almost daily things of the kind offered to them. However, they undertook the manufacture of the pastilles (they contracted with a firm of wholesale confectioners), and it was agreed that the plaintiffs' firm should pay 6*d.* per lb. out of the profits to the hospital. That was because Mr Jones wanted to show his gratitude to Dr. Bark and the hospital for what they had done for Mrs. Jones. The defendant undertook to do everything he could to introduce the pastilles to the public, and they were issued under the name of the firm. There was no reference to Mr. Jones's salary, which was 400*l* a year, together with some commission on advertisements, which amounted to 100*l.* or a little over that sum. Mr. Jones said nothing at all about his retaining any portion of the 6*d.* per lb. royalty for his own benefit, and neither witness nor any member of his firm was a party to any such arrangement. It was not until 1896 that any payment on account of the royalty was made. Up to that time the sale was inconsiderable. Dr. Bark's name was on the labels, but at that gentleman's request, and on the ground that it was prejudicial to his professional status, the name was withdrawn, and the pastilles were labelled, "Prepared only by the sole proprietors—Evans, Sons & Co." Witness never saw Dr. Bark in reference to the matter until after Mr. Jones had been discharged. Mr. Jones said that everything in connection with the hospital's finance was left to him, and witness had every confidence in Jones at the time. In April, 1900, witness had a conversation with Mr Jones, the result of which was that he (Jones) received a letter from Dr. Bark stating that he had no interest in the pastilles. As a result of that an agreement was drawn up between Mr. Jones and the firm, arranging for the payment of the royalty to the hospital. At that time he remarked that the hospital must be getting very rich, owing to the large amount it was receiving. He asked Mr. Jones distinctly if he received any of the royalty for himself, and Jones replied, "Oh, the time may come when I shall get some part of it for the benefit of my children." That led witness to infer that up to that moment he had not got a single penny for himself.

His Honour: Never mind what you inferred; we want to know what took place.

Mr. Evans: I believe I said that if he got any of it, he ought to let me know. I made a note in the private ledger, with a view that his salary should, in that event, be revised. It was only after Jones had left the firm that witness saw Dr. Bark, and learned from him that the whole of the royalty had not been applied to the hospital.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rotch, witness said the gross profit on the pastilles was 1*s.* per lb., from which trade expenses had to be deducted. They went into the thing as a matter of business, and never posed as benefactors to the hospital.

Mr. Edward Evans, jun., another partner in the firm, said he should have considered it dishonest that their firm should take any of the royalty under the circumstances; and while he was receiving a large salary, Jones never told him that he had severed his connection with the hospital, or that he was not applying the whole of the royalty to the hospital. It was a revelation to him when he discovered that the hospital was not a public hospital, but a private one.

Mr. Rotch: If you get this money, will you hand it over to Dr. Bark?

Witness: That depends upon who the right person is.

At the resumption of the hearing on Thursday, Dr. John Bark was examined for the plaintiffs. He said he gave a prescription for pastilles to Mr. Jones in 1893 but he never heard of any such thing as royalty until Mr. John Evans sent for him in November last. He wrote several years previously to Messrs. Evans objecting to the use of his name in connection with pastilles. Mr. Jones told him that Messrs. Evans intended giving a donation to the hospital, but nothing was said about a royalty. He objected to the formula being treated as secret, when, in fact, the idea was borrowed from another source which was open. Mr. Jones had worked hard to develop the hospital. In reply to Mr.

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Rotch, witness said if plaintiffs won he would not take the money in question. He never agreed with Jones that the formula should be kept secret.

The case for plaintiffs having closed, Mr. Wm. Alfred Jones, the defendant, was examined. He said the formula was suggested by him in order that a cheap pastille might be brought out. He swore that the verbal agreement in 1894 was that he was to have a royalty, but that he intended giving a proportion of it to the hospital. He admitted that cheques were drawn in the early period by the plaintiffs for 60*l.*, payable to the hospital through him. It was his intention still to devote a portion of the money to the hospital.

Without calling upon plaintiffs' counsel to cross-examine the witness,

The Vice-Chancellor said he should believe the case made out for the plaintiffs, and he accordingly gave judgment for them on the claim and counterclaim. He, however, had some sympathy with defendant under the circumstances.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Pepper.

At Southwark Police Court on April 9, John Appleton, of 53 Long Lane, Borough, was fined 40*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling pepper which was adulterated with 60 per cent. of ground rice and other impurities. The defendant said he was not aware that the stuff was other than pure pepper; he paid 9½*d.* per lb. for it wholesale.

At Stoke-on-Trent on April 4, Thomas Bardsley (trading as Bardsley & Co.) druggist and drysalter, 115 Liverpool Road, Manchester, was fined 20*l.* and costs for selling pepper to a butcher at Stoke, which on analysis was found to contain 20 per cent. of rice-flour.

Salicylic Acid in Ginger-wine.

At the Leyland (Lancashire) Petty Sessions on April 7, the Leyland and Farington Co-operative Society (Limited) were fined 5*l.* and costs for selling ginger-wine which contained 9 gr. of salicylic acid per pint. The usual contradictory opinions as to the effect of salicylic acid on the health were advanced, and notice of appeal against the conviction was given by the defendants.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Frederick James Lea, 43 Tontine Street, Folkestone, Kent, Chemist and Druggist.

At the Canterbury County Court, on April 7, debtor applied for his discharge.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Worsfold Mowll) said the receiving-order was made in May, 1896 [see *C. & D.*, June 20, 1896 (page 862), for public examination, and July 18, 1896 (page 77), for statement of affairs]. The liabilities to rank for dividend were estimated at 266*l.*, while the proofs admitted and probable claims amounted to 392*l.* The assets were put at 93*l.*, whereas they only realised 105*l.* The stock-in-trade was allowed to get to the lowest ebb, and the household furniture, estimated at 200*l.*, was sold by auction for 49*l.* The book-debts were over estimated and many of them were set off by larger contra-accounts. The bankrupt commenced business as a chemist and dentist a 43 Tontine Street in 1882, purchasing the business from his father for 400*l.* He paid 50*l.* down, and traded successfully for some time, and paying all the purchase-money with the exception of 70*l.*, from which his father released him. The bankrupt attributed his eventual failure to trade competition and illness of his family. He (the Official Receiver) charged bankrupt with not having assets equal to 10*s.* in the pound and trading with knowledge. Debtor stated that he was now a manager for Mr. Benson Harries, chemist and druggist, Newport, Mon. He had been there for twelve months and was receiving 25*s.* a-week, with commission and some meals. Debtor's children were boarded out. His father, who was a retired chemist, lived in Folkestone. In reply to Judge Sir W. L. Selfe, debtor said he had no prospects of putting any money by. Discharge was suspended for two years.

Re Edward Howdall Hasselby, 55 and 57 Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, lately residing and trading at 1 Eversfield Place and 33 King's Road, East Street, St. Leonards-on Sea, Chemist and Druggist.

The summary of the debtor's statement of affairs herein shows gross liabilities 5,105*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1,139*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* is expected to rank, net assets 299*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* The Official Receiver's observations state that bankrupt commenced business as a chemist in 1870 at Norman Road with a capital of about 500*l*; that two years later he entered into partnership with a Mr. Robinson, and they bought the business and furniture at 1 Eversfield Place; the capital of the partnership was 3,000*l.*, each partner bringing in 1,500*l.*, and the whole amount was paid for the business (2,000*l.*) and the furniture (1,000*l.*). The partnership was dissolved in 1882, when he (bankrupt) paid Mr. Robinson 2,200*l.* for his share of the business. In 1885 he bought the freehold for 5,000*l.*, the whole of which was obtained on mortgage, and in 1896 he took over a cycle business carried on by T. Marchant, paying Marchant's creditors a composition of 8*s.* in the pound. He eventually sold his chemist's business to Mr. Atkinson for 1,000*l.*, and only received 400*l.* of the purchase-money, which was used to pay creditors, that he raised 325*l.* by bill of sale of the furniture, the whole of which was received by Mr. Atkinson, and then he carried on the cycle business only, but has lost money by it; the stock was sold a few weeks ago under a distress for rent; and his freehold property was foreclosed and sold. The cause of the insolvency is said to be "Losses through assisting Marchant in cycle business, through liabilities incurred on my behalf, and misappropriation of monies, and also losses on trust accounts and on guarantees paid for Mr. Atkinson." Debtor states that he knew of his insolvency about a year ago, and he has been continually sued since then. The liabilities will probably be slightly increased. The assets are probably over-estimated.

Re James Thomas, trading as Thomas' Drug-stores, at 118 Kingsland Road, N.E.—Debtor applied on April 8 to Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. Particulars of the failure were detailed in our issues of October 19, 1901 (page 655), and October 26, 1901 (page 686). The offences alleged by the Official Receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors; (2) imperfect bookkeeping; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. On these grounds the discharge was suspended for a further term of two years.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bythway, J. B., and **Bythway, M.**, under the style of J. T. & H. Bythway, Manchester, drysalters and merchants.

Cooper, W. A., and **Dugon, F.**, under the style of Cooper and Dugon, Ederton Road, Rotherhithe, S.E., and Rotherhithe New Road, S.E., general medical practitioners and apothecaries.

Farrington, T., and **Pollard, M.**, under the style of the Victoria Chemical Company New Mills, manufacturing chemists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudication.

Leach, John (the elder), Crawley, Sussex, chemist.

New Companies & Company News.

New Baltic Toilet and General Requisite Company (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (four founders'). Objects: To carry on the business of hairdressers, perfumers, manufacturers of toilet-requisites, chiropodists, manicurists, &c.

Holmes Swinburn (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares Objects: To acquire the businesses carried on by R. Stainton and W. K. Gresswell (trading as the "Holmes' Pure Air Cooler Company") and W. Swinburn, at Railway Place, Grimsby, and to carry on the business of refrigerator and cold-store proprietors, ice, chemical insulating-material, charcoal, firewood, washing-machine and wringing-machine manufacturers and dealers, metal-founders, metal and wood workers, chemists, druggists, &c.

Rochester, Chatham, Gillingham and District Mineral-water Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of mineral-water, cider, cordial, and beverage manufacturers and merchants, with a view thereto to acquire certain land and premises at Wellington Street, Chatham, and to adopt an agreement with J. T. Snell and W. J. T Bell. The first directors are J. T. Snell, J. Godwin, J. Newby, F. Pott G. H. Hone, W. H. Checkfield, J. Evans, H. Batchelor, and W. J. T. Bell. Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, Wellington Street, Chatham

Natural Food Company (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "The

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Natural Food Company," at 21A Patriot Square, Cambridge Heath, Essex, to adopt agreements with T. R. Allison, L.R.C.S., and P. Tyrer, and to carry on the business of importers and manufacturers of and dealers in natural, manufactured, condensed or prepared foods, whether combined with medicinal or other preparations or otherwise, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. R. Allison, L.R.C.S., P. Tyrer, and H. S. Schultess Young. Qualification 1*l.* Remuneration (except P. Tyrer, managing director) one guinea for each board-meeting attended.

F. KENDALL & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, consulting and analytical chemists, consulting brewers, chemists to the brewing and mineral-water trades, sugar-boilers, manufacturers of preservatives, antiseptics, disinfectants, colouring matter, varnish, chemical extracts, essences and combinations, finings, invert and other sugars, and other articles and products, dealers in raw and manufactured materials and growing crops, farmers, &c., and to take over the business of a manufacturing, analytical, and consulting chemist, brewers' chemist, manufacturer of invert sugar, &c., carried on by G. F. Kendall as "F. Kendall & Sons," at his Birmingham Road Works, Stratford on Avon. The first subscribers are: G. F. Kendall, Stratford-on-Avon, chemical-manufacturer; F. H. Kendall, 26 North John Street, Liverpool, solicitor; Miss E. F. Kendall, The Hollies, Stratford-on-Avon; Miss L. J. Kendall, The Hollies, Stratford-on-Avon; W. Wilson, 56 Shottery Road, Stratford-on-Avon, bookkeeper; R. E. Evans, Glencoe, Stratford on Avon, technical chemist; and P. D. Kendall, Dalehurst, Rock Ferry, articled clerk. No initial public issue. G. F. Kendall is permanent governing director.

GUY'S TONIC LIMITED).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (20,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To take over the business of patent-medicine vendors carried on at 12 Buckingham Palace Road, London, as "Guy's Tonic Company," to adopt an agreement with C. S. Stemp, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are: A. E. Leonard, Woodroyd, Sidcup, solicitor; K. Claye, 20 Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W., solicitor; A. Blunden, 14 Sheen Grove, Barnsbury, N., solicitor; G. Pearl, Medrose, Sidcup Hill, Foot's Cray, Kent, clerk; C. G. Candy, 4 Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E., clerk; J. W. Bridle, 15 Binden Road, W., clerk; and C. G. Condby, Buckhurst, Redhill, Surrey, articled clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. S. Stemp, J. White (chairman), and W. H. Hunt. C. S. Stemp may retain office for life, and J. White and W. H. Hunt may retain office so long as they hold 1,000 preference shares each. Ordinary qualification 500*l.* Remuneration (except managing director) 100*l.* each per annum. The directors are also to receive, in any year when the sales exceed 50,000*l.*, 1 per cent. on the amount of the excess, and in the event of the sale of the company's assets 7½ per cent. on the surplus available for distribution after returning the amounts paid up on the shares. [We understand that the whole of the capital has been privately subscribed.—EDITOR.]

SHAWS (HUDDERSFIELD) (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of wholesale druggists and general merchants carried on by George Shaw at Half-moon Street and Bank Works, Outcote Bank, Huddersfield, as "George Shaw & Sons," to adopt an agreement with G. Shaw, W. Shaw, and V. Shaw, and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, druggists, chemists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: G. Shaw, Springwood House, Huddersfield, wholesale druggist; W. Shaw, Bank Terrace, Huddersfield, wholesale druggist; V. Shaw, Upper George Street, Huddersfield, chemist and druggist; C. W. Hincksman, Spring Grove Street, Huddersfield, traveller; J. S. Poulter, Rawthorpe Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield, farmer; C. Mosley, Moor End Road, Lockwood, printer; and J. Lloyd, Outcote Bank, Huddersfield, warehouseman. Minimum cash subscription, 10 shares. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are George Shaw, Walter Shaw, and Vincent Shaw, M.P.S. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Half-moon Street, Huddersfield.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED) announce the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax.

KODAK (LIMITED).—According to the directors' statement to the shareholders, the total net profits of the Associated Kodak Companies for the year 1901 amounted to 393 769*l.*, which, with the undivided profits brought forward from the previous year, leaves 724,033*l.* available for distribution. Dividends of 6 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of Kodak (Limited) have been paid, and, in addition, a bonus of 5 per cent. has been distributed to the ordinary shareholders, making altogether 15 per cent. for the year.

AËRATORS (LIMITED).—The third ordinary general meeting of this company was held at Winchester House, E.C., on April 7, Mr. H V. Rudston Read (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman said no printed copy of the profit-and-loss account had been circulated this year, although one had been passed by the auditor, and was, of course, open to the inspection of shareholders, because the directors considered it inadvisable to make public too many details of the company's business. The results of the year's working had been very satisfactory. As to the distribution of the net profits, 11.883*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, it was proposed to pay 10 per cent. dividend, which would absorb 5,639*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; to give additional remuneration to the directors, in accordance with the articles of association, amounting to 574*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; to allocate 270*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* as bonus to staff and employés; and carry forward 5 399*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* to next account. Dealing with business prospects, he said that after a considerable amount of experimenting they put on the market the standard ball-stoppered bottle for small sparklet bulbs. This bottle, they had found, could only seriously compete with the aërated-water trade under special circumstances. The directors have now evolved a new pattern, which is more practical and simpler than any of its predecessors. It was estimated that each of the 15 000 000 syphons at present in use in the United Kingdom was refilled twenty-five times a year, making 350 000 000 syphons consumed annually. The consumer paid from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per syphon, the latter remaining the property of and being returnable to the manufacturer. The ordinary syphon-trade, as at present conducted through the chemist and druggist, was looked upon as unprofitable and troublesome; the delivery and collection of syphon-bottles caused great inconvenience. It was the same chemist and druggist who would distribute to the public the new syphons of the company, and he had viewed the sale and delivery of the new syphons and sparklet bulbs far more favourably, as the return of empties was at once done away with. The profit realisable by the chemist on the initial sale of the new syphon would amply repay him for the first introduction of the goods, and the subsequent sale of the sparklet bulbs entailed no trouble whatever. It was expected that the new syphons would be available for the public by the beginning of May, and orders already amounting to over 40,000 syphons and some 3,800,000 large sparklet bulbs had been received. The bulk of these orders was for this country, which seemed to prove that they had at last got an article suitable for the home market. The Chairman then referred to the "Maxator" apparatus, which had been put on the market to suit the demands of large households and country-houses, &c. The new factory at Edmonton is nearly completed. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 2, 1902.)

"VAMPIRE"; for fly-papers. By Kay Brothers (Limited), St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 244,742.

Device and word "Murine"; for eye-drops. By J. B. and G. W. McFatrich, 1023 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. 240,539.

"VALYL-HOECHST" (essential particular is the word "Valyl"); for chemicals. By Die Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hoecht a/Main, Germany. 244,309.

"DRIPPO" (no claim for "Drip"); for filters and filtering-apparatus. By the Empire Filtering Company (Limited), 29 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 244,453.

"NITOX"; for photographic paper. By J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), 20–26 Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 244,499.

The "Diamond" and device (the essential particular); for sensitised paper. By Emil Von Bosch, Tannenzapfen Passage, Strassburg, Alsace, Germany. 242,311.

"ALBUPHOS"; for a food for animals, poultry, and birds. By H. S. Willcocks, 9 Oxford Street, Manchester. 243,694.

Device and wording (essential particulars, device and the word "Repeater"); for a washing-preparation. By A. H. Franks, 61 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham. 244,076.

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Winter Session.

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

A meeting of the Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on April 7, Mr. Otto Hehner in the chair. A little preliminary business having been disposed of, the Chairman called on Mr. E. Sanger Shepherd to give his paper on some recent

Improvements in the Photography of Colours.

The lecturer first referred to the difficulties which early photographers found in rendering correct colour-values—a deep-blue dress came out white and a yellow dress black in the photograph. This incorrect rendering of tones was one of the greatest objections to photography, and led to the production of plates and light-filters, which together rendered the colours of an object translatable into correct monochrome. The important part taken by aniline dyes, certain of which combined possess the property of causing light-action throughout the spectrum, was referred to. Some of the dyes are added to the sensitive emulsion in the process of making dry-plates, and others are used for light-filters. These latter are made from optically worked glass: the glass is coated with an even film of structureless gelatin, and then dipped in the aniline-dye solution. When the light-filter is dry it is spectroscopically tested. Two plates of such prepared glass are cemented face to face with Canada balsam. It was incidentally mentioned that aniline dyes have the reputation for fugitiveness, but the lecturer has found that when sealed between glass plates they are practically permanent. Six thousand dyes have been tested, and a good number have proved suitable for making light-filters. A large number of lantern-experiments in colour were then shown, commencing with the familiar one of combining red, green, and blue to form white, and proceeding to the placing of three separate colour-slides on top of each other to form a picture in natural colours—the one shown being a Mellin's Food advertisement. In practice complementary colours are used, and not the three primary colours. The construction of reflecting cameras for making the three negatives at the same time was then explained. By means of mirrors the three negatives are taken through the three light-filters, each on a specially colour-sensitised plate, simultaneously, and the exposure need not be longer, in a favourable light, than ten seconds. The application of the principle to three-colour-process work was next touched on, some fine examples of this class of work being handed round. Three separate blocks are made, but it is most important, when the blocks are printed, that the three gratings cross each other at a certain angle (38°), or patterns offensive to the eye will be obtained, which spoil the appearance of the finished work.

There was not much discussion, but Mr. Shepherd answered several questions on matters of detail. For instance, it appears that the green print (in lantern-work), being the one which generally has the most detail, is printed direct on to the slide, and is formed on the silver deposited by the developer by treatment with potassium ferricyanide and iron sulphate. The blue and red prints, on the other hand, are printed on celluloid in bichromated gelatin containing silver bromide in suspension. The prints yielded in this way are afterwards stained, and in this part of the process the operator requires to exercise a considerable amount of judgment in adjusting the colours so as to get a true result. It was mentioned also that the most critical test of a colour-process is to photograph an object, such as a silver cup, against a grey background.

Manchester Section.

The annual general meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel, on Friday evening, April 4, Dr. Grossmann in the chair. There was a large attendance consequent on discussion in relation to the Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Bill, which deals with sewage questions that specially interest chemical-manufacturers. After this was thoroughly discussed, Mr. J. M. Irving read a paper on

An Analysis of Snow

which fell in Manchester in February last. He took 100 square inches to a depth of one inch at Crumpsall, and found that over a square mile three tons of soot fell during the nine days the snow remained. This would represent 300 tons over an area of 100 square miles round the Manchester Town Hall. The composition of the soot was as follows: Carbon, 48·6; grease or oil, 6·9; ash, 44·5 per cent. The proportion of ash was very much higher than in the ordinary soot, which he attributed to the more complete burning of the coal. The grease was about the same as in ordinary soot. It smelt like burning wood. The question of dealing with soot would have to be seriously dealt with ere long, added the author. A remedy would be in increasing the use of coke, gas, and electricity, especially on the part of householders, and the substitution of gas-engines for steam-boilers. Gas should be sold at 1*s* per 1,000 cubic feet.

Dr. Kreuht, who had taken a sample of snow in the centre of the city at the same time, gave the result of his analysis, which showed that the amount of soot and *débris* was greater than in the suburbs. There was arsenic in abundance.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein was elected Chairman of the Section for the ensuing year, and Dr. Bailey Vice-Chairman, with the following new members of the committee: J. Allen, R. Clayton, J. Hübner, Dr. H. Levinstein, and Professor W. J. Pope.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting was held at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, on Friday evening, April 4, to consider

The Question of Early-Closing

on Thursdays during the May term, Mr. E. Saville Peck presiding. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Bernard S. Campkin) read correspondence on the subject, from which it appeared that some felt it inconvenient to close during the term, and after Messrs. Cook (Chesterton), Parsons, Macavity (Messrs. Sturton Brothers), A. Sidney Campkin, White, and the Chairman had spoken, it was resolved—

That in consequence of several firms having expressed their desire to remain open unless all close, and as this appears improbable, the Pharmaceutical Association feel that they cannot at present make any further recommendation during the May term but leave it to the option of the chemists themselves after April 10.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on April 4. Mr. W. McKinnell (the President), occupied the chair. The Secretary (Mr. F. Cowdery) read his annual report of the year's work, and presented the balance-sheet, which showed a balance of 1*l* 4*s*. 11*d*. in hand. The report and balance-sheet having been adopted, votes of thanks were passed to the retiring President. Mr. Mayger was then elected President, and Mr. Armitt and Mr. E. O. Ashford Vice-Presidents. Mr. F. Cowdery was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Flinton Harris introduced a discussion on early-closing, urging the benefits of universal closing early on Thursday afternoon, like almost all other business-places in the town, and he appealed to the chemists to agree to close at a uniform hour, so that both employer and employed might have a little time for recreation and rest from business. The discussion was adjourned to another meeting on April 18.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Victoria Street, on Monday evening, April 7, there was a strong muster of local pharmacists, and Mr. F. H. Alcock gave an account of some experiments on

Tincture of Opium.

Mr. Phillips occupied the chair. The lecturer dealt in succession with (1) the principle on which the tincture is prepared, (2) the process of assay, and (3) obtaining the

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morphine i . a crystalline form. Referring to Mr. D. B. Dott's discov ry of sulphuric acid in opium, about twenty years ago, Mr Alcock said it is possible to tell whether the tincture has been made properly or not by determining the amount of sulphate in it. On the other hand, he mentioned that the sediment which forms in shop-rounds of tr. opii contains sulphate, no doubt of mineral origin. He suggested preparation of the tincture in the cold with the addition of a small quantity of sulphuric acid or phosphoric acid to the menstruum. Speaking of the marc, which has frequently been shown to be rich in morphine and other alkaloids, he said he had examined samples from wholesalers, and found so little morphine in them that he was bound to conclude that the wholesalers knew how to get out the alkaloids in making the tincture. This, however, did not universally apply, and he gave an instance to the company—25 lbs. of hard and dry opium, rich in alkaloid, had been used to make liquid extract; the marc was rejected, but much morphine was afterwards obtained from it. The hard and dry condition was the cause of the trouble in this case.

The brief discussion which followed was on complimentary lines, and the PRESIDENT, Messrs. GIBSON and WEAVER, and others joined in it.

Glasgow Assistants' Association.

THE closing meeting of the present session was held in the rooms, 94 West Regent Street, on Friday evening, April 4, Mr. J. P. GILMOUR presided, and introduced Mr. J. LOTHIAN, who delivered a vividly descriptive lecture on "The Eternal City," which comprised an account of the historic landmarks of ancient, mediæval, and modern Rome. The lecture was illustrated by a series of specially selected lantern-slides. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

AT the meeting on Tuesday evening, April 8, at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, Mr. Arthur Hanson presiding, there was a good attendance.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES

came up for discussion, but first a motion by Mr. A. H. WADDINGTON, in regard to the conduct and style of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, was agreed to. Mr. Waddington spoke at considerable length on the matter, blaming the Journal Committee for cutting down the paper, which, he said, should be as valuable as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The PRESIDENT, Mr. NEWBOULT, Mr. NOBLE, Mr. ROGERSON, Alderman DUNN, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WILCOCK also spoke. It appeared that one of the chief grievances is that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST publishes news of the trade, reports of meetings, and other matters in many cases a week ahead, and is altogether more interesting than the Journal for which the members of the Society pay 1*l.* 1*s.* The motion agreed to was to ask Council candidates to prevent curtailment and increase the efficiency of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, as well as to report the Council-meetings more fully.

Alderman DUNN suggested that the following questions be put to candidates:—

Experience having demonstrated that the mere restriction to qualified persons of distinctive titles, along with power to sell and dispense such poisons as are enumerated in the schedule to the Pharmacy Act, has failed to secure adequate protection to the public, by reason of the unrestricted sale of potent drugs and medicines (other than scheduled poisons) by unqualified persons in the form of companies and otherwise, will you introduce to the Council or support some scheme by which the sale and dispensing of drugs and medicines, especially those of a potent character, shall be restricted to registered chemists?

The keen competition of so-called drug-stores, controlled by unqualified persons, having seriously tended to render the calling of chemists and druggists unremunerative, do you think it proper at the present time to place further difficulties and cost upon young persons contemplating qualifying for registration by the institution of a compulsory curriculum or otherwise, and will you vote for the postponement of any proposal for the institution of such a curriculum until more adequate protection be secured for those qualifying by examination?

After Messrs. WADDINGTON, NOBLE, WILCOCK, ROGERSON and the PRESIDENT had spoken, the first resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. WADDINGTON objected to the second, but it also was carried.

The question of the expediency or otherwise of a

WEST RIDING FEDERATION

was then considered.

The PRESIDENT was astonished at what Mr. Broadhead had said, and Alderman DUNN rather pitied the Batley Demosthenes, but Mr. WADDINGTON said he had a letter from Mr. Broadhead, who said the reports of his remarks were garbled and misleading. [We condensed but did not "garble."—EDITOR] In the course of a discussion as to the advantages of federation, in which Alderman DUNN opposed the idea as having no apparent need and Mr. WADDINGTON strongly supported it, Mr. MARSHALL pointed out that such an organisation would be useful for such purposes as the election, and to deal with questions like those which they had been discussing. The PRESIDENT, who spoke in support of the principle of federation, proposed "That this Association, having further considered the proposed formation of a Federation of West Riding chemists, expresses its approval of the scheme suggested by the ex-President of the Dewsbury Association." The resolution was seconded by Mr. WILCOCK, and carried without dissent.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held on Wednesday, April 9 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., Mr. A. Cooper (President of the Association) in the chair. It was decided, after a brief discussion, that trade press-representatives should be admitted to future meetings of the committee.

The HON. SECRETARY reported that the sub-committee had drawn up a circular letter to London chemists, setting forth the objects of the Association. The circular was approved.

Mr. TRUMAN reported that the committee for South London had met, and steps were being taken to arrange for a general meeting of South London chemists at an early date.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Glyn-Jones) introduced a discussion on the use of trade-names on poison labels, in which Messrs. TRUMAN, PENTENEY, CAMPBELL, HARRINGTON, POND, BUNKER, BURTON, and others took part, but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. John Humphrey was elected a member of the Association.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, April 8, at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, there being present Messrs. Turver, Johnson, Ashton, Keeley, Buckley, Richardson, Moyson, Greenwood, Bailey, and J. Sankey, Hon. Sec. Mr. TURVER presided, and opened a discussion on the advisability of continuing the holiday-afternoon closing for two weeks longer. It was unanimously decided to continue the closing. The Chairman also commended the Benevolent-fund to the members. Mr. SANKEY said the majority of local chemists subscribed, but the present idea was to invite all registered chemists in the parliamentary division to subscribe. On the proposition of Mr. RICHARDSON, seconded by Mr. BUCKLEY, it was unanimously resolved that circulars be either obtained from headquarters or drafted by the association-secretary and the divisional secretary, and sent to each registered chemist in Blackpool parliamentary division. Mr. Buckley was to have read a paper on the "Buying of Patents," but it was not ready, and was postponed until the next meeting after a general discussion on the unsatisfactory business in unprotected patents.

Exeter Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on April 8, under the presidency of Mr. E. Lemmon. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. Wippell Gadd) presented the annual report, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. G. Stocker was elected President for the ensuing year, and Messrs. H. Wippell Gadd and J. H. Lake were re-elected Hon. Secre-

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tary and Treasurer respectively. The retiring President (Mr. E. Lemmon) and the officers having been thanked for their past services, the financial statement was presented by Mr. J. Hinton Lake, and the committee was re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Harris.

The meeting then discussed the subject of

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION,

especially in reference to Mr. Paterson's scheme. Mr. Gadd explained that pharmaceutical education should be supported by Imperial or local public money, by the Pharmaceutical Society, and by local associations. He had ascertained from the Town Clerk of Exeter that the College classes were supported by what was known as whisky-money. Some years ago the Pharmaceutical Society gave a grant of 20*l.* for furnishing a materia-medica cabinet at the local College, whilst in various ways the Association had supported pharmaceutical education, and the three ways suggested by Mr. Paterson had been carried out in Exeter.

Mr. J. HINTON LAKE moved a resolution to the effect that the Association approved generally of Mr. Paterson's scheme. Mr. D. REID seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting next discussed the question of

PHARMACEUTICAL APPRENTICESHIP,

Mr. MILTON expressing the opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society should do more to protect the interests of chemists and druggists.

Mr. LEMMON agreed. The Pharmaceutical Society, he said, could protect their interests by a stricter enforcement of the Pharmacy law. The Pharmaceutical Council should see that everyone who performed the acts of a qualified chemist was a qualified chemist. If the Pharmacy Act was strictly enforced in all big stores and cutting pharmacies it would stop a great deal of mischief.

Mr. J. HINTON LAKE said a good deal depended on the members of local associations giving information to the Pharmaceutical Society or to the local Society of any cases of infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. TICKLE, dealing with the dearth of apprentices, said he was in favour of a very broad and liberal education for everybody.

Mr. REID was of opinion that the raising of the standard of the Preliminary was a step in the right direction.

Mr. VINDEN mentioned long hours as an obstacle to entering the trade.

Mr. STOCKER said one of the chief difficulties was that when an apprentice was being engaged too much was held out before him.

The discussion was continued by Mr. J. H. LAKE and Mr. H. W. GADD, and was adjourned in order that Mr. Clayden might have an opportunity of expressing his views.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the members of the above Association was held at St. John's Café on Monday evening. Mr. A. BARRINGTON SPARROW presided, and announced that through the kindly influence of Mr. Robert Drane the whole of the chemists in the centre of the town had consented to close their shops at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons. Mr. Drane was thanked. It was decided to form an Association cricket club, and Mr. J. Ferrier was appointed captain, Mr. D. Morgan vice-captain, Mr. H. L. Francis secretary, and Messrs. A. Barrington Sparrow, T. H. Davies, and Bullock, members of the committee. The PRESIDENT stated that Dr. Williams, medical officer of health to the Glamorgan County Council, had consented to read a paper on food and drugs.

CANNOT INVESTIGATE.—The Massachusetts State Board of Health has decided that it cannot make an investigation into the properties of alum, as ordered by the General Court. The order was that it study and report on the healthfulness of baking-powders, and whether the introduction into food of an ordinarily harmless article in small quantities would eventually undermine the system of a person in feeble health or dietetically disordered. The Board states its inability to carry out the order of the General Court, owing to the very great difficulties which such an examination presents.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

The House of Commons met again on Monday, April 7, but until the middle of the week the attendance of members was very small. Nearly all the victims of influenza have now recovered. With the exception of the Chairman of Ways and Means, who still lingers in a sunnier climate, all the official members who were indisposed have returned to their posts. During the recess the House has been thoroughly cleaned, and any microbes which may still be lurking about the green benches must have more robust constitutions than members, for the measures that have been taken to extirpate them have been relentless.

LEAD PILLS.

Mr. Coghill has called the attention of the Home Secretary to an inquest held by the Coroner for North-West Staffordshire on March 18, on a married woman residing at Porthill, when the Coroner, in summing up, stated that it appeared that the deceased was a milliner, and had never been employed in the lead-trade, and consequently could not have got lead-poisoning in the course of her trade; that it could not be difficult to find out where this lead was obtained; and that if this had been done, and the person who supplied it knew for what purpose, he would find himself charged with manslaughter at least. In view of the fact that the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death was due to lead-poisoning, brought about by the deceased taking lead pills for a certain purpose, the hon. member asked Mr. Ritchie whether he would cause inquiries to be instituted as to the source of supply. In answer, Mr. Ritchie stated he understood that active inquiries had been made, but that no clue had been obtained to trace the person who supplied the pills. Thereupon Mr. Coghill inquired whether the right hon. gentleman had been able to ascertain whether the practice of using the pills was common. To this Mr. Ritchie replied that the course of the inquiry had not been directed to that abstract question, but to find out where the particular pills were bought.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR INDIA.

One of the small items of information which Mr. Galloway Weir picked up in India during the recess was that in some of the military hospitals there surgical instruments with wooden handles are used. Soon after he returned he gave notice of a question on the subject to Lord George Hamilton. The noble lord has made inquiries and learned that all instruments sent to India in recent years have metal handles. He, however, proposes to go more fully into the matter, and if there is any reason to suppose that a large proportion of the surgical instruments now in use in India are not of the most approved pattern, the Government will be anxious to replace them with as little delay as possible.

WHAT AN EPIDEMIC COSTS.

It will surprise most people to learn that the smallpox epidemic involved an expenditure of about 280,000*l.* on the part of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District during the half-year to the end of March. This amount includes a sum of 225,000*l.* in respect of special expenditure in connection with smallpox accommodation and transport, but it does not cover the amounts expended by Boards of Guardians and other local authorities.

MONKEY LYMPH.

Before the Easter adjournment we heard a good deal about the lymph obtained by Dr. Copeman from the inoculation of smallpox on monkeys. It has now been stated that the lymph was passed through calves and properly glycerinated before it was used for the vaccination of human beings. Mr. Long understands that the medical men using the lymph thus derived were made aware of the circumstances connected with it, but he cannot say whether the parents of the children vaccinated knew them. He is informed, however, that the amount manufactured was but small, and that whatever remained in stock was destroyed nearly two years ago.

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The Supply of Government Lymph.

A question of some importance to chemists and druggists was put on Tuesday by Mr. Bartley. It was whether the President of the Local Government Board could state what progress has been made in the supply of Government lymph; whether the Local Government Board has been able to overtake the demand for it; and whether any arrangements have yet been made to supply private practitioners as well as the public vaccinators with Government lymph for primary and secondary vaccination at about cost-price. Mr. Long replied: "I am glad to say that since the early part of last month I have been able to meet all the demands made by public vaccinators for lymph, not only for primary vaccinations, but also for revaccinations. As regards the last part of the question I have carefully considered the matter, but I regret that I have not seen my way at present to comply with the suggestion of my honourable friend."

Personalities.

Mr John Crampton, chemist and druggist, Sawston, has been elected to the Sawston School Board.

Mr. J. Sumner, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a member of the Urban District Council of Wilmslow.

Mr Philip Cornell, chemist and druggist, Tavern Street, Ipswich, has been appointed an overseer of the parish.

Mr Thomas Brewis, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Portsmouth Board of Guardians.

Mr. W. J Barnes, chemist and druggist, Dover, has been appointed an overseer for the parish for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alfred Gall, chemist, Woodbridge, Suffolk, has been appointed churchwarden of St. Mary's in that town.

Mr. C. Gerring, chemist and druggist, New Romney, has been appointed overseer of the parish for the ensuing year.

Mr. H. Blackadar, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a member of the Portsea Island Board of Guardians.

Mr. Joseph Willey, chemist and druggist, Hoyland, has been elected a member of the Hoyland Urban District Council.

Mr. Julian Horrell, chemist and druggist, Broadstairs, has been re-elected a member of the Broadstairs Urban District Council.

The name of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, of the Middle Temple, occurs in the list of those who have passed the examination in Roman Law of the Council of Legal Education.

Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., of Calcutta, has been appointed to act for six months for Dr. J. W. Leather, assistant agricultural chemist to the Government of India, at Dehra Dun, N.W.P.

Mr. Thomas Barclay (chairman of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Limited, Birmingham) left England on March 29 on a visit to the company's fishing-station in the Lofotens.

Mr. A. R. Briggs, chemist and druggist, has been returned at the top of the poll as a member of the Horbury Urban District Council. Mr. Briggs was Vice-Chairman of the Council last year.

Mr. H. W. Carter, chairman of H. W. Carter & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists and mineral-water makers, of Bristol, has been appointed J.P. for the city and county of Bristol.

On April 7 Mr. Woolmer White, J.P., chemist, was entertained at a complimentary dinner given by the committee of the Southsea Central Conservative Club. Mr. White is an ex-President of the Club.

Mr. William Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, Colne, is taking keen interest in the Colne Ambulance Corps, of which he is President, and, at the recent annual meeting, reported excellent progress and work done by the corps.

Mr. G. U. Spratt, chemist and druggist, manager for Boots' Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited), at their London Road branch, Nottingham, has been reappointed vicar's warden for St. Philips, Nottingham, for the fifth time.

Mr. J. Shaw, chemist and druggist, Oldham, along with Sir John James Harwood and Mr. William Longbottom, Sheffield, benefits to the extent of 100*l* under the will of the late Mr. John Henry Warhurst, Newton Heath, of which they are executors.

Mr. Charles Thomas Ward, chemist and dentist, has been re-elected people's warden of St. Michel's parish church, Southwick, Sussex, for the twelfth time. Mr. Ward is the eldest son of the late Mr. Francis Ward, pharmaceutical chemist, of 11 Lower Grosvenor Place, Belgravia.

Marriages.

Epton—Casswell.—On April 3, at Dunsby Church, James Epton, chemist and druggist, Spalding, to Ethel, eldest daughter of Mr. Fred Casswell, of Dunsby.

Keall—Evans.—At York Place Chapel, Swansea, on April 3, by the Rev. Casnodyn Rhys, Allan Adolphus Keall, chemist and druggist, to Emily, daughter of Mr. Henry Evans, Swansea.

Deaths.

Donnelly.—At 59 Onslow Gardens, S.W., on April 5, Major-General Sir John Fretcheville Dykes Donnelly, K.C.B., R.E., late Secretary Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Aged 67.

Glover.—At 7 Chester Road, Tottenham, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William Glover, for many years with Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C. Aged 56.

Hawley.—At Aigburth, Lancs, on March 25, Mr. John Hawley, chemist and druggist. Aged 68.

Iliffe.—At his residence in Curzon Street, Derby, on April 3, Dr. Frank Iliffe, one of the oldest and most popular medical practitioners in the town, died suddenly of syncope. Dr. Iliffe, who was 63 years of age, was the son of a chemist at Nuneaton, where his brothers Mr. George Iliffe and Mr. Thomas Perkins Iliffe, pharmaceutical chemists, are still in business.

King.—At Amersham, Bucks, on March 25, Mr. Thomas Howes King, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

Lloyd.—On April 1, at Rossett, Denbighshire, Mr. Thos. Lloyd. Aged 74. Mr. Lloyd had carried on business at Rossett as a druggist and general storekeeper for many years. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Lloyd & Grindley, chemists, Chester.

Stevenson.—At 10 Broomfield Terrace, Whitby, Yorks, on April 8, Mr. John Stevenson, J.P., chemist and druggist. Aged 84. Mr. Stevenson leaves behind him a splendid record of public work. For forty-eight years he had been churchwarden of St. Mary's Parish Church, Whitby, a position which he resigned only a week before his death. He was one of the eldest local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society, was elected to the North Riding County Council on its formation, was on the Commission of the Peace for the North Riding, and had filled almost every public office of importance in Whitby. During an ecclesiastical interregnum Mr. Stevenson had acted as lay-rector, in which capacity he collected tithes for the Archbishop of York. He was also a founder, and the last surviving original director, of the Whitby Waterworks Company (Limited). In his younger days Mr. Stevenson combined the practices of pharmacy and veterinary surgery. Of recent years he had relinquished retail business, but remained to the last the owner of a prosperous mineral-water manufactory, which he established some time ago. Mr. Stevenson was a prominent Freemason. A few years ago he had a paralytic seizure, from which, in spite of his great age, he made a wonderful recovery, but latterly had suffered from weakness of the heart. He had been for many years a widower.

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Trade Notes.

Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited) have been appointed suppliers of cellar-fittings to the Prince of Wales.

"Coronatia" Soap is, we understand, the registered name which Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited) give to their new soap mentioned last week.

Messrs. Joseph and John Vickers & Co. (Limited), Victoria Distillery, Fulham, London, S.W., have, in addition to their warrant from the King, received a warrant appointing them distillers to the Prince of Wales.

"Butterfly" Cachous.—A new line of cachous just put on the market by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, of Artillery Lane, E C, has each box (which retails at 1*d.*) shaped and decorated like a butterfly. The boxes are in various colours, and should prove a catchy counter-novelty for the coming season.

Cod-liver Oil Emulsion.—It may be well for those who think of using the "non-liable" label given on page 499 of our issue of March 29, to note that "the finest A1 cod-liver oil" means the oil manufactured by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited). If any other cod-liver oil is used, the "A1" should not be included in the title, for it is registered as a trade-mark.

Vaccination.—A number of medical men have advised the Vinolia Company (Limited) that they found if Vinolia powder was applied at the time of vaccination and the spots kept from the air, the vesicles dried up without the sores suppurating. The company have also had a number of letters from persons vaccinated, whose sores were accompanied by pain and great irritation, reporting that they found free applications of Vinolia cream afforded them ease and comfort.

Messrs. Philip Josephs & Son, shopfitters and showcase-makers, owing to the continued expansion of their business, are removing the whole of their workshops to more commodious premises at Lenyon Works, Danbury Street, Islington. Their offices will continue at 93 Old Street. Workshops covering more than a quarter of an acre of floor-space, and fitted with the most modern appliances employed in the trade, are now in working order, and the firm are in a position to cope with the steady increase of their business as chemists' shopfitters.

A New Catalogue.—A fresh departure has been made by Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), of 75 Farringdon Road, E.C., in the issue of a price-list of thirty-two pages containing a variety of sundries. The brushes of the firm are world-known, and it is likely that the sundries, which comprise such articles as knife-cleaning machines, knife-powders, felt filter-bags, sieves, chamois leathers and gloves, mortars and pestles, polishes for metal and leather, liquid glue, and many other articles of domestic utility, will soon be as universally sought after.

"Tabloid" Apomorphine Compound is the name which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E C., have given to a preparation consisting of apomorphine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{50}$ gr., ammonium chloride 3 gr., and extract of liquorice $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. It is a useful combination for the treatment of chronic bronchitis and any other affection of the respiratory organs in which the stimulating properties of apomorphine are indicated, the ammonium chloride being in this instance as beneficial as the iodide without its depressing properties. The tabloids are put up in bottles of 25 and 100.

"Wellcome" Aconitine.—Through The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary the trade was first informed that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had commenced the manufacture of certain alkaloids and other fine chemicals As an indication of the high standard which the firm have attained in this line, we may state, from independent examination of "Wellcome" aconitine (obtained through ordinary trade channels), that it equals in chemical purity and physiological activity that reported upon by Professors Dunstan and Cash to the Royal Society. A similar high standard of excellence is attained, we believe, in their other products.

Two New Remedies.—Mr. B. Kühn, of 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E C, is placing on the British market, on behalf of Messrs. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, two new remedies. One is called *Triferrin* It is a tasteless, pale-brown powder containing 22 per cent. of iron as para-nucleirate It thus combines the advantages of the nuclein treatment (which has been found of great service in cases where anæmia is due to toxins), and appears to us to be an ideal remedy in many respects, especially for the greatly debilitated suffering from anæmia or convalescent from severe illnesses. The dose is 5 gr. The second preparation is called *Purgatin*. It gives the pharmacist rather a shock to think that the synthetic chemist has been able to produce an article possessing the therapeutic properties of such drugs as aloes, cascara sagrada, rhubarb, and senna. That is what purgatin is. It is an oxyanthraquinone derivative, and in appearance resembles powdered rhubarb, but differs from the natural drugs in being of invariable composition and activity. Clinical experiments made with it in Berlin and elsewhere in doses of 5 to 15 gr. have proved it to be an efficient laxative, but it may be given in doses up to 30 gr. in more obstinate cases.

Reviews.

An Introduction to Dermatology. By Norman Walker, M.D. Second edition. Royal 8vo. Pp. xvi + 300. 9*s.* 6*d.* net. Bristol: J. Wright & Co.

A work of this size on skin-diseases has been a desideratum. The author is a diligent student of Dr. Unna and Dr. Allan Jamieson, and is "up" in the most modern methods of treatment, as well as the causation of the many maladies to which the skin is liable. He writes concisely, and illustrates the text well, many of the illustrations being photographs of the living subjects. The book is rich in prescriptions.

The Chemistry of Pigments. By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I C., and John H. Coste F.I.C. Demy 8vo. Pp. 285. 10*s.* 6*d.* London: Scott, Greenwood & Co.

An exceedingly interesting volume. It does not profess to be a manufacturer's recipe-book—nevertheless, the authors succeed in giving a great deal of usable information regarding inorganic and organic pigments. To analysts it is particularly useful, because the chemistry is reliable, and the analytical processes have been used by the authors in the valuation of commercial pigments. The book is divided into four chapters. The first is on light and colour phenomena (theoretical mainly), the second on the application of pigments (a most interesting and largely historical chapter), and the third and fourth deal with the preparation, composition, use, and analysis of inorganic and organic pigments.

The Medical Annual, 1902. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. Bristol: John Wright & Co.

This is the twentieth volume of this most useful annual, and in many respects it is ahead of the nineteen which have preceded it. It does not profess to be an epitome of every contribution to medical literature made during the past year, for, owing to the fact that more than a score of specialists are contributors, the volume comprises their selection of what is best of the literature; thus the reader has the benefit of not requiring to toil through quantities of comparatively ephemeral material. The most striking features of the 1902 *Annual* are the coloured illustrations, an excellent epitome of the arsenical-beer poisoning literature, a good chapter on vision-testing, and concise abstracts of the legal decisions in 1901 which have a medical bearing. The book is excellent value for the three half-crowns which it costs.

In Germany last year 615 persons qualified as apothekers (pharmacists). The average for the previous decennium was 627 per annum. In 1901 there also qualified 41 analytical chemists, 1,344 medical practitioners, 147 dentists, and 269 veterinary surgeons.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Stamp Act Cases.

SIR,—In an Editorial note in last week's issue, dealing with the case in which Somerset House unsuccessfully prosecuted one of our members for selling "Pure Gum Pastilles—Influenza," unstamped, you rightly state that the Association is under no obligation to contest the threatened appeal. The importance of the appeal to the trade is beyond dispute. You state in the note referred to that you wait some declaration from our Association on the matter. The whole question is under consideration, and I hope to be able to write to you at an early date stating what action, if any, our Association proposes to take.

I am, yours faithfully,
W. S. GLYN-JONES.

184 and 185 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., April 9.

SIR,—In the Stamp Act case decided in our favour at the Marlborough Street Police Court [see this issue, page 571] Mr J. M. Davis pointed out to the Magistrate that for years the Inland Revenue authorities had attempted to extend the scope of the Act beyond the intention of the framers, who intended it only for preparations which the makers claim the exclusive right of making, and who, either by label or advertisement, profess to possess the secret of its preparation. If the contention of the Inland Revenue was correct—viz., that the word "tonic" implied a cure—other words, such as "aperient," "laxative," and "diuretic," would naturally, if used on a label, render the article liable to stamp-duty. If that were the case it would be impossible for a chemist to label any compound preparation sufficiently to indicate its use unless stamped.

We would advise chemists, when they have good reasons to consider a label not liable to stamp-duty, not to pay the mitigated fine imposed on them conditionally to non-prosecution, but to contest the case as we have in this and other cases successfully, and thus defeat the attempt of the Inland Revenue to extend unduly the powers of the Stamp Act. This is by no means the first time we have succeeded in convincing a magistrate that the Inland Revenue officers are not infallible. Also in other cases, after a long correspondence, the Inland Revenue officials have thought it wise to withdraw their threats and retreated under cover of a polite letter suggesting that we should make some slight alteration in our label.

Yours faithfully,
Coventry Street, W., April 8. J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

Emulsion-making.

SIR,—A correspondent has found fault with me for not having cautioned a young dispenser against untidy habits and damaged drugs. I have done my best to guide the first steps of a beginner, while giving him always credit for the possession of ordinary common sense. I have come into daily personal contact with very many dispensing students, and have never yet seen one who would endeavour to get a cream-coloured emulsion out of a dirty mortar, or who would hope for success by the use of rancid oil. I would ask the opinion of our great London dispensing-houses if they consider that the purification of the mortar carried almost to the point of sterilisation by repeated washings and drying is a necessity in the general course of business, and whether during the London season it would be possible to adopt such an arrangement? I agree with the statement that "all the Inces on earth cannot make a good emulsion from the intensely acid, acrid, and rancid oil which is a couple of years old." They would scarcely be so idiotic as to try.

JOSEPH INCE.

13 Alfred Road, Acton, April 7.

Sea-sickness and Asthma.

SIR,—In last week's *C. & D.* I find a remedy for or preventive of that unpleasant trouble sea-sickness. Some time ago a visitor in my house who had been out to China stated that the application of a belladonna plaster over the region of the stomach was a preventive of the trouble. It had to be put on a day or two before proceeding to sea. A lady got into a train in the neighbourhood of Glasgow about twenty months ago. She was very distressed with her breathing. A fellow-passenger told her that by wearing a necklace made of amber she might have perfect freedom in her respiratory organs. She took the advice given, and during all these months has not had a turn of her complaint. Those of our craft who know that ol. succini is used in chest complaints, and has been for generations back, will see some connection in the matter.

Arbroath, April 8. D. HAITLY BURN.

Tr. Benzoin. Co.

SIR,—When making this tincture in my early pharmaceutical days, I used sometimes to find the storax, notwithstanding vigorous occasional shakings, partially undissolved. This may have happened to some of the persons who have been summoned because of the tincture not satisfying the analysts. I overcame the difficulty, and often made the tincture in twenty-four hours thus: When I received the storax I used to liquefy it with a gentle heat, and stir into it one-fourth its weight of rectified spirit, and added this proportionally to the other ingredients. Then, with much less shaking, I had the tincture completely ready for filtration in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. This suggestion I make feeling sure that it will save time and trouble.

Yours truly,
Feltham, April 6. G. E. BURT.

Dosage of Drugs.

SIR,—In prescribing remedies the physician has to recognise many particulars in the peculiar constitution of his patient—(1) idiosyncrasy, (2) temperament, (3) age and sex, (4) habits of life and avocation. The address given by Dr. Gordon Sharp is full of valuable suggestions on this most important subject, attention to which would be of vast assistance both to the prescriber and the dispenser, for as every bullet has its billet so a single dose may prove weal or woe to the subservient patient. The physician should be a man possessed of very active perceptive qualities, added to extensive experience, or he will much resemble many ardent young men who have distinguished themselves by bad preeminence in the disastrous wars in which our nation is engaged. Opium and mercury may be considered as typical agents in the treatment of disease. Dr. Pereira has given instances in which almost fabulous doses of opium have been taken, whilst calomel has proved fatal in ordinary doses. A medical man in Manchester astonished me one morning by saying, "I have killed two children with a grain of calomel each." He became so alarmed that he turned homœopath, saying, "It would be safer to let people die than to kill them outright." It is only fair to acknowledge he succeeded remarkably well. His dictum was, "It is a good thing to know when not to give physic." Another man, who had been an army surgeon in India, tried the Eastern practice upon English subjects, giving large doses of opium, quinine, and mercury. When he began to repeat at home the doses he gave abroad he lost many patients. The late Dr. Radford, of Manchester, found fault with some cough-lozenges. "What do you put ipecacuanha in your lozenges for?" "Only $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in each," was the reply. "If it was $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. I should have known it. When I was an apprentice I had to pound ipecac., and it brought on an attack of dyspnœa, and I have been sensitive to its action ever since." Still more sensitive was Mr. William Wilkinson to arnica; merely handling the flowers caused erysipelas a second time after a year's interval. An old lady asked for some mild aperient pills, "But do not put any rhubarb in them." I disregarded the injunction. Next day she complained of the effects—causing her tongue to swell, with a sensation of choking. Such instances of idiosyncrasy must come under the notice of the ordinary pharmacist now and then, and "when found should be made a note of" for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned.

Deal, April 5. R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

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The Poisons Bill.

Sir,—You have several times commented on the apathy of chemists in regard to the work of the Poisons Commission, but I believe that apathy is more apparent than real. So far, chemists have been practically helpless. There is really no way in which they can influence the deliberations of a commission of inquiry, unless they are to adopt the tactics of the enemy, and resort to the newspaper Press. It is doubtful whether chemists, even if they were willing to adopt these tactics, would meet with so much sympathy as the enemy has met with, for nothing has injured pharmacy so much in this country as the ignorance and prejudice constantly exhibited, almost without exception, by writers in the newspapers. We are hampered, too, on this question by the carbolic-acid regulations. In accepting these regulations the Pharmaceutical Council practically accepted the principle for which Mr. Cross and his friends are fighting; and although I am quite persuaded that this principle applied to such poisons as weed-killers and poisonous sheep-dips will prove disastrous to the public interests, to argue on this head, in view of the carbolic-acid regulations, is like trying to lever a heavy body without a fulcrum. I think, too, that the Pharmaceutical Council should have made an effort to find out those chemists who really had important evidence to give on this subject, and put them forward at the Commission It can be seen at a glance that chemists in business in large towns must be less able to give evidence regarding agricultural poisons than chemists in business in agricultural districts, and in view of this chemists in large towns, unless in exceptional cases, ought to have been passed over. Even in agricultural districts local secretaries ought to have been asked to find out men who were in a position to give really useful evidence. There are any number of chemists who could have done so, but even when they are found there is the further difficulty of getting them to tell what they know. The enemy has brought forward no real solid evidence to support his position. His evidence is entirely composed of the theoretical, built up on an imaginary public grievance. Chemists in all parts of the country could, if they liked, bring forward real evidence regarding the manner in which seedsmen and others handle these deadly articles, and cases could be instanced by the score, any one of which would entirely turn the tables on these men. Most of the weed-killers and sheep-dips are already being sold by seedsmen and ironmongers, and there are every season many serious accidents as a result of this, which could easily be avoided were these articles confined to the hands of those who know what they are about. As there generally exist, however, agreements between seedsmen and chemists, it is difficult to get anybody to give evidence from either side. In most cases chemists who have entered into these agreements have no power at all to protect the people. If the chemist is a wholesaler he knows that the position of the seedsman or ironmonger is illegal. The weak appearance made by the Pharmaceutical Council before this Commission may, therefore, be as much due to the natural inclination of chemists to keep silence as it is due to the even more natural inclination of the Pharmaceutical Council to bring forward men who are well known in pharmacy, rather than search for men who have valuable evidence to give. Another point which must not be overlooked is that chemists are probably sick of the more or less illegal, and altogether profitless and irksome, system of agreements with unqualified men. I sympathise with this. The system is a bad one—it could hardly be worse. Although in regard to the public interest I think it would be a backward step, rather than continue this system I would urge the legalising of the position of the seedsman and ironmonger, were it not that other interests are at stake. We can hardly say that such a course would be cutting away the foundations of the Pharmacy Act, because they are cut away already, and we have practically no Act; but it would be cutting away the rockbed on which all future pharmaceutical legislation must be built up, and that is very important. Pharmacy in this country has for years been, mostly through maladministration of the Pharmacy Act, drifting into a condition in which fresh legislation cannot be avoided, and we have now reached a point at which even outsiders see that the matter is urgent. It is for us to see that the ground is not cut away before we are allowed to begin building. I would, therefore, urge on all chemists throughout the country to relax nothing of their vigilance The Poisons Bill must come up before long in the House of Commons. It will be discussed at some length. I think chemists ought to adopt the methods they have adopted with success before—*i.e.*, educate members of Parliament. You, Sir, might publish, for circulation in the House of Commons, a broadside giving information on the matter, which chemists who cannot see members personally might forward; but I believe a personal interview is very important. I have no doubt if this system is adopted Mr. Cross and his friends will be defeated, just as many others who have tackled pharmacy in the House of Commons have been defeated before them.

Dumfries, April 7. James Reid.

Pharmacists and Druggists.

Sir,—Your correspondent "M.P.S.I.," in last week's issue, makes a most astounding assertion—*i.e.*, that many registered druggists in Ireland are busy compounding prescriptions. This is a very daring charge—a most serious matter if true. Perhaps "M.P.S.I." will give your readers the proof of his assertion, if any. Perhaps, however, as is the case often, the root of the matter may be a little jealousy at a rival's success. Possibly there is a falling-off in his receipts owing to his druggist brother's more up-to-date ideas. Competition, we know, is the very soul of business, and chemists are not exempt from this rule. The age of monopoly in the drug-trade is gone; that of competition, stern and keen, has succeeded. Let our friend not whine, but work.

Truly yours,

Nemo. (196/1.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

186/49. *A. E. I.*—If you write to the Comptroller of Trade-marks, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., telling him the nature of the trade-mark which you think is registered, he will reply. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. A thorough search can be made by one of the trade-marks agents who advertise in the *C. & D.*, and to whom you should write for terms.

194/7. *East Anglia.*—If you sell "Bile Beans" of your own or any other manufacture in penny boxes without stamping them, the Inland Revenue authorities will have good grounds for taking proceedings against you, as the title is that of a proprietary medicine which pays stamp duty.

191/17. *M. P. P.*—Neither of your labels is liable to stamp-duty. "Chapped hands" and "rough skin, lips," &c., are not considered to be ailments by the Board of Inland Revenue.

192/35. *Manchester.*—Compensation for disturbance must be based upon the loss which you are likely to suffer by ejectment, and that you may fairly estimate at the profits which will be sacrificed, as well as the value of the stock. You should, however, consult a local solicitor on the matter, and get him to act.

191/67. *Tenax.*—It is impossible for us to say whether the proprietors of Clarke's "Blood-mixture" will take action or not against you for using such a title as "Jones's Blood-mixture," but they have taken proceedings against many who have used such titles in the past, and have succeeded because infringements of their trade-mark rights were proved.

190/10. *Licence.*—If you refer to The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, page 284, you will observe that holders of off wine-licences must not keep their shops open for the sale of wine after certain hours; but this does not apply to any other article except on Sunday or other Holy day, when nothing may be sold in such shop except between 1 and 3 P.M. and 6 and 11 P.M. in London, and 12 30 and 2.30 P.M. and 6 and 10 P.M. in the country. Correspondents will save

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themselves time and trouble by referring to our DIARY in regard to matters of this kind before writing to us.

186/29. *Booco* asks: "(*a*) In a firm of two partners are they entitled to deduct twice 160*l.* from profits paying income-tax, or is the amount allowed for deduction only 160*l.*, however many partners there are in the business? (*b*) In the case of the latter being correct, assuming that a business with two partners is paying tax on 140*l.* (being difference between 300*l.* gross and 160*l.* abatement), are not the partners entitled privately to a rebate on 70*l.* each, provided their total private income does not exceed 160*l.* per annum?" [The profits of a partnership are assessed in one sum. No account is taken of the number of partners, and it follows (*a*) that only one deduction can be made, and (*b*) that the partners are not entitled to any rebate, as in that case there would be no good in assessing the partnership as a whole.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

193/74. *W. A. W.*—Was there a little oil of sassafras in the liniment, do you think?

186/51. *F. R.*—**Distilling Water.**—It is quite practicable for you to distil your own water. Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears (Limited) advertise the proper apparatus in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. Write to them, stating your wants.

180/52. *Popular.*—**Developer Formula.**—You do not help us at all in your inquiry by telling us the result of your experience. Want of clearness may be due to the use of impure water, or to a deposit of salts owing to supersaturation. Probably the latter is the cause, and may be remedied by using potassium carbonate in place of the soda salt.

185/40. *Plastic.*—**Plastic Dressing as poultice-substitute.** This is prepared by making a finely powdered white kieselguhr into a stiff paste with a mixture of glycerin and water equal parts. The glycerin should hold in solution about 1 per cent. of thymol, and antiseptic conditions should be observed when making the preparation.

185/61. *R. H. P.*—**Tattoo-colours.**—The pigments used are mineral colours such as Prussian blue, Armenian bole, Venetian red, the umbers, sap-green, Hooker's green, and ultramarine, made into a pasty consistence with water, and thinned with mucilage before use. The colours used are, in fact, selected from the ordinary water-colours of the artist, but some of the metallic colours are not suitable.

188/66. *Lubricator*—Heavy petroleum oil can be had of various specific gravities to suit the several classes of machinery. You should read an instructive article on the subject which appeared in the *C. & D.*, May 28, 1898, page 878.

187/57 (*Silica*), 123/37 (*J. G. J.*), 196/47 (*Silica.*)—**Egg-preserving.**—Please refer to pages 401 (March 8) and 477 (March 22).

188/60. *Marking-ink.*—The stains of aniline marking-ink of the Melanyl class are fairly well removed by hydrochloric acid and methylated spirit. You will have to judge whether the "delicate piece of lace" will stand this treatment.

190/11. *Subscriber.*—(1) The formula for mist. bismuthi co. given in the *C. & D.* April 5, page 542, with the addition of soluble pepsin ʒiij., will suit you. (2) "The Art of Dispensing" (*C. & D.* office, 5*s.* 6*d.*) contains a good chapter on incompatibles, which tells practically all there is to know about the subject.

190/7. *Cremolia.*—We do not know the toilet-preparation to which you refer. Perhaps you will amplify your description as to colour and odour, and say whether it is a greasy application.

195/56. *Jacobus.*—Try a daily injection of thymol (1 to 2 gr. in 3 or 4 oz. of warm water) for the seat-worms. This treatment sometimes answers splendidly. Small doses of thymol can also be taken by the mouth.

195/62. *Tonic.*—The aqua chloroformi used in your quinine-and-iron tonic should be from the B.P. 1885 formula, or you can add spiritus chloroformi ʒij. to each 6-oz. bottle.

196/38. *C. H. C F.*—We have not noticed the precipitation of crystals in vanillin essence. Can you send us a sample?

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

196/13. Address of makers of materials for ferrotypes.

192/26. Where can "Roy's specific cure for insanity" be obtained?

192/71. Name of an office that issues policies against syphons bursting.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, April 14.

Photographic and Optical Trades Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Open throughout the week, from 12 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily. Admission 1*s.*

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, at 8.30 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Tuesday, April 15

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. Augustine Henry on "Chinese Drugs."

Wednesday, April 16

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 9.15 P.M. Discussion on the apprentice question.

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M. Smoking concert.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8 P.M. Mr. J. Austen (President) will give "Some Historical Notes on Old Sheffield Druggists."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Photography as Applied to Architectural Measurement and Surveying," by Mr. Bridges Lee.

Thursday, April 17.

Nottingham Chemists' Association. Annual dinner in the Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Tickets (4*s.* each) can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. A. Eberlin and Mr. W. Gill.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Exhibition evening.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"Oxonium Salts of Fluoram and its Derivatives," by J. T. Hewitt and J. H Tervet. "The Influence of Certain Acidic Oxides on the Specific Rotations of Lactic Acid and Potassium Lactate," by G. G. Henderson and D. Prentice. "The Amounts of Nitrogen as Ammonia, and as Nitric Acid, and as Chlorine in the Rain-water collected at Rothamsted," by N. H. J. Miller. "The Amounts of Nitrogen as Nitrates and Chlorine in the Drainage through Uncropped and Unmanured Land," by N. H. J. Miller.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Visit to the Crown Perfumery Company's works. Members meet at Bank Station (C.L.R.) 3.30 P.M.

Friday, April 18.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Sir John H. A. MacDonald on "The Autocar."

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 10.

BUSINESS on the markets shows a slight improvement on that of last week, and with the resumption of the drug-auctions, which promise to be large, there will be more activity. The interesting features this week include an advance in British and German quinine and a further rise in cod-liver oil, but with buyers still holding off. Crude Japanese camphor is better, with more business doing. Shellac has been in more active demand at fluctuating prices. Menthol is a shade easier, so is castor oil, while oil of lemon is offered very cheaply. Golden seal (hydrastis) is firmer. Japanese wax is higher. Sweet-almond oil has been advanced, and caraway oil will probably be dearer. Saffron is inclined to higher prices, and buchu-leaves have been in good export demand. Cream of tartar is firmly held at the advance, tartaric acid is unaltered, and citric acid remains easy. Codeia may probably be reduced. The following are the principal charges of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Coriander-seed	Camphor, crude (Jap.)	Jalap	Insect-flowers
Oil, almond	Golden seal	Menthol	Oil, lemon
Oil, cod-liver		Oil, castor	
Oil, Geranium (Bourbon)			
Quinine			
Shellac			
Wax, Japanese			

A Quarter's Trade.

The Board of Trade returns issued this week show that the imports last month amounted to 40,897,861*l.*, a decrease as compared with March last year of 5,528,095*l.* For the first three months of this year, as compared with the same period last year, the imports show an increase of 572,818*l.* The exports last month were 22,217,238*l.*, a decrease compared with March, 1901, of 2,804,055*l.* For the three months ending March 31, as compared with the first three months of last year, the exports show a decrease of 3,013,591*l.* It must be borne in mind, however, that the Easter holidays took place in March this year, while in 1901 they fell in April, which fact accounts to a great extent for the decrease. Also the exports of new ships declined by 2,167,000*l.* last month, so that, taken altogether, figures are fairly satisfactory. Imports of chemicals decreased by 114,186*l.* for the quarter, and the exports also decreased by 199,009*l.* Medicines and medicinal preparations to the value of 328,212*l.* were exported during the quarter, against 322,398*l.* and 300,025*l.* for the corresponding quarters of 1901 and 1900. Soda-compounds were also better by 102,000 cwt.; bleaching-powder dropped by 10,000 cwt., and sulphate of copper by 6,000 cwt. The figures regarding quinine and quinine-salts for the quarter are as follows:—

Imports			Exports	
Oz.	£		Oz.	£
60,906	3,017	British ...	130,130	8,739
		Foreign ...	55,727	2,502

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, April 10:—Cevadilla-seed is easier, at 93m. Cod-liver oil is firmer, and camphor is unchanged.

* * * *

NEW YORK, April 10, 2 24 P.M.:—Business is fair. Quinine is higher, at 30c. per oz. Peppermint oil is easier, at $1.75. Buchu lower, at 16c. Jalap easy, at 11c. Cartagena ipecacuanha lower, at $1.25. Cod-liver oil higher, at $26 per barrel. Sarsaparilla easy at 6c. Gamboge scarce, at 73c. Thymol easier, at $2.45 per lb.

* * * *

BERGEN, April 9, 7.5 P.M.:—The market continues to advance, to-day's quotation for best non-freezing Lofoten oil being 103*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The fishing in the Lofoten district is now coming to an end, and the catch this week is again small. Up to date the total catch of cod amounts to 27,464,000, against 23,801,000 at the same time last year. This is estimated to yield 14,561 barrels of refined oil, against 23,290 in 1901.

Heavy Chemicals.

A fairly steady business continues to be done in the heavy-chemical market, and, generally speaking, there is really no material change in the condition of the market, nor is there much of special importance to be referred to. A distinctly pleasing feature is certainly the fact that the home-trade demand keeps up so well.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are in rather better demand. Ammonia alkali continues to move briskly. Other main products without change from recent reports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has taken a somewhat quieter tone, but it keeps very steady in value. Beckton, 12*l.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 15*s.*; London, 12*l.*; Leith, 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 12*l.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Exports from Leith last week amounted to 507 tons.

BENZOLS keep very dull, and are lower: 90 per cent., 8½*d.*, and 50 per cent., 7½*d.* per gal.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In steady request and well maintained, at 11*s.* to 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—In continued good demand, with prices a shade higher. White sugar of lead, 24*l.* 5*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Brown sugar of lead, 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 22*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

SULPHOCYANIDES are without any improvement, either in value or demand. Potassium, 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.* per lb.; and ammonium, 6*d.* per lb.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 9.

CASTOR OIL.—Quietness characterises the market for good seconds Calcutta, for which 2 1/16*d.* per lb. is asked on the quay and 3*d.* in store. First-pressure French is now obtainable at 2⅞*d.* to 2 5/16*d.* per lb. There is no change in the position of second-pressure French, which can be bought at 2¼*d.*, or even a shade less.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Considerable business has been done in this article both for export as well as for home-consumption, and 13*l.* per ton is now the lowest price.

BEESWAX.—Five bags of Chilian mixed yellow to grey changed hands at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., showing a very steady market. Higher prices are looked for.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Considerable quantities have been sold to arrive at about 31*s.* per cwt, and the spot-price has advanced to 35*s.* per cwt. It is getting scarcer.

TURPENTINE is dearer, at 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—Three hundred and fifty bags of good bright Turkish are reported sold at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 3*d.* per qr.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is firmly held, at 19*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 8.

Business is very quiet at present, and our drug-market shows little animation.

AGAR-AGAR is firmer at 310m. spot, and 295m. to 300m. per 100 kilos. for forward delivery.

ALOES.—Cape is firm, at 76m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR is quiet and unchanged; the refiners ask 435m. per 100 kilos., while second-hand holders take less.

CONDURANGO is held in first hands at 150m., and second-hands ask 125m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT remains firm and scarce, at 335m. to 340m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM continues firm, at 460m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio is quoted 21¼m. to 22m., and Cartagena, 9¼m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is firmer, at 70m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is again firmer, the factories having advanced their price from 41m. to 43m. per kilo.

SENEGA is quoted 510m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is very firm, non-congealing oil of old crop being quoted 95m., and new, 105m. per barrel.

LINSEED OIL has fluctuated considerably, but closes dull.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japanese is firmer, at 8¾m. per kilo.

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American Drug-market.

New York, April 1.

The market has a tame appearance, and business is of somewhat limited character.

Aniseed Oil is generally quoted at $1.12½, but $1.10 per lb will buy in quantity.

Beeswax is very firm, though not quotably higher. Supplies at all points are light.

Buchu-leaves.—Short are in good jobbing request, and values are fairly steady at 18c. to 20c. for prime green.

Cocaine.—Quotations are nominally unchanged at $4.25, but active competition is still in evidence, and $4 will buy.

Codeine is unsettled owing to competition, and values have declined to $3.40 per oz.

Cod-liver Oil has sold at $24, but dealers generally ask $25 for the better brands.

Ergot has sold in quantity at 37½c., but 40c. seems now an inside figure for Russian.

Golden-seal (Hydrastis) has advanced to 52c. The market is more active, and considerable quantities changed hands at 50c. per lb.

Lemongrass Oil.—Demand is light, and quotations are lower at $1.85.

Opium is nominal at $2.92½. Probably $2.90 would buy, but the drug is neglected.

Quinine is firm on the basis of 28c., with second-hands offering at 27c. to 27½c.

Snake-root (Canada) is in light supply, and higher at 25c. to 30c. per lb.

Acid, Carbolic.—Ordinary ice crystals, 39° to 40° C., are quoted 6*d*. per lb., and 34° to 35° C., 6*d*. to 6½*d*. Liquid 95 per cent., 7½*d*. to 10*d*. per gal. Crude 60 per cent., 1*s*. 11*d*.; 75 per cent., 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 3½*d*.

Acid, Tartaric, is firm, at 11¼*d*. to 11½*d*. per lb. for English, and 10½*d*. to 10¾*d*. for foreign.

Aloes.—Fine Curaçao aloes continue very scarce, 35*s*. being wanted. About 40 boxes black capey have arrived.

Areca.—Market is practically cleared, further sales having been made at 20*s*. per cwt.

Arrowroot.—At auction on Wednesday only 10 barrels St. Vincents sold at 2*d*. per lb. for good, the remainder being bought in at 2*d*. to 2¾*d*. per lb. for good and at 3¼*d*. for fine.

Balsam Copaiba.—In Liverpool 8 barrels Maranham have been sold at 2*s*. per lb. for ordinary cloudy, to 1*s*. 11*d*. for inferior dark.

Belladonna-root.—Good quality is very scarce at from 40*s*. to 43*s*., c.i.f., according to quality.

Benzoin.—Sumatra is in fair demand, the finer grades being scarce. The arrivals are 80 cases Sumatra, 16 of Siam, and 50 of Palembang.

Buchu.—The market is now practically cleared of first-hand supplies, there having recently been a continued demand for the American market, which has helped to sustain prices. Of the 55 bales received last week, 40 were *in transit* for the United States, and remainder will probably be offered next week.

Camphor.—Japanese crude has advanced 2*s*. 6*d*., business having been done at 145*s*. per cwt., c.i.f, for March-April shipment.

Cannabis Indica.—For siftings 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb is now asked, and 2*s*. 3*d*. for tops.

Cardamoms.—The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to March 17 have been 142,323 lbs., against 94,496 lbs. at the same date of last year, or an increase for the two-and-a-half months of over 60 per cent.

Cocoa-butter.—In auction 100 tons Cadbury's brand sold at 1*s*. 0⅛*d*. to 1*s*. 0⅜*d*. per lb., the average being 1*s*. $0\frac{5}{16}d$., against 1*s*. 0¼*d*. at the previous auction.

Codeia.—It has been rumoured that a reduction in codeia is probable, but although makers have no intention of reducing prices, they are, of course, prepared to meet the competition of Swiss makers in this market.

Cream of Tartar is firmly held, at 70*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. on the spot for best white French crystals, 72*s*. 6*d*. for powder, and 73*s*. 6*d*. for 98-per-cent. powder.

Cubebs.—The exports from Java during January amounted to 367 piculs to Singapore, against 47, 16, 221, and 44 piculs for the corresponding periods of 1901, 1900, 1899, and 1898 respectively.

Gentian is in fair demand, at from 17*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*. per cwt. for bale-lots. C.i.f. is quoted 15*s*. to 16*s*.

Golden Seal is firmer at 2*s*. 2½*d*. per lb. net on the spot.

Gurgun Balsam.—Business has been done at 5*d*. per lb., spot.

Henbane-leaves are becoming scarce. Good picked are quoted 60*s*. to 90*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality, fine being unobtainable. Common may be had at from 35*s*. to 40*s*.

Insect-flowers.—A report from Trieste, dated March 31, states that, although stocks are small compared with previous years, some holders are inclined to accept easier prices for open flowers in view of the approaching new season. The stocks in Trieste at the end of March amounted to 124,800 kilos., against 117,500 kilos. at the end of February. The receipts in March amounted to 44,500 kilos., and the deliveries to 37,200 kilos. The following f.o.b. prices are quoted:—"Open" flowers, 68*s*. to 74*s*.; "half-open," 88*s*. to 110*s*; "closed," 116*s*. to 127*s*.; and "wild," 131*s*. to 148*s*. per cwt.

Ipecacuanha.—Since the last drug-sales about 100 packages of Cartagena root have arrived, also 19 packages Rio, 35 "cultivated" Rio, and 9 bales "cultivated" Singapore. On April 1 the stock in the warehouses amounted to 525 packages Rio and 463 packages Cartagena, the deliveries for March being 123 of both descriptions, or about double the quantity of the previous two months. Cartagena is quoted 4*s*., and Rio 9*s*. 10*d*. to 10*s*. per lb.

Jaborandi.—The 70 bales recently arrived in Liverpool per *Bourbon* have been sold at full prices, 42 bales realising 1*s*. 6*d*., and 25 bales 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb.

Jalap is easier at 5¼*d*. per lb. net for small lots.

Juniper-berries are firmly held at 11*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. spot.

Lime-juice.—Firmly held. For raw West Indian 1*s*. 3*d*. per gal. is quoted.

Menthol.—Quiet, and about 6*d*. per lb. easier this week, with sellers of Kobayashi crystals at 13*s*. to 13*s*. 3*d*. per lb., spot.

Musk.—Assam grain has been sold at 47*s*. 6*d*. per oz.

Myrrh.—Darkish Aden sorts have been sold at 55*s*, and for siftings slightly under 60*s*. has been paid.

Oil, Almond, has been advanced 1*d*. per lb., English pressers now quoting sweet (B P.) at 1*s*. 5*d*., and pallid at 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. The cause of the advance is due to the fact that frost has affected the almond crop.

Oil, Bergamot, is quiet, at 7*s*. 3*d*. per lb. c.i.f.

Oil, Caraway, may probably be dearer, as it is reported that the crop of seed will be short this year.

Oil, Cassia.—For 80 to 85 per cent. c. a. 2*s*. 9*d*. per lb. is quoted.

Oil, Cod-liver.—This market continues to advance, agents for the refiners now asking from 107*s*. 6*d*. to 115*s*. per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand. These prices have, of course, considerably restricted business, and there is a general holding-off, buyers hoping there will be a reaction ere long. The high prices for new oil have created a good demand for old Norwegian, which has been sold at 83*s*., and 85*s*. is now wanted. For new oil, 105*s*., c.i.f., has been paid for a quantity. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 5 that the East Lofoten fishing is now apparently closed, and that the catch in the West Lofoten district is still unsatisfactory. The quality of the fish, and especially of the liver, is becoming poorer. From Finmarken there are as yet no reports as to the commencement of the fishing. Supplies are now very small, and the market is very strong. For best new medicinal Lofoten oil 103*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, is nearest value. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 2,837 barrels, against 2,752 barrels at the same time last year.

Oil, Geranium.—Bourbon is now very scarce and dear, prices being nominal owing to absence of stock.

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Oil, Lemon, is lower, with offers of finest Messina oil at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f

Oil, Peppermint.—All descriptions are quiet. American HGH is quoted 8*s.* 10½*d.* to 9*s.* per lb, spot. "First premium," 7*s.* 9*d.*, "pure" 7*s.* 3*d.*, and H. & P. 8*s.* Japanese has been sold at 3*s.* 10*d.*, spot, for dementholised.

Oil, Sassafras, is quoted 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s* 8½*d.* per lb., spot, according to quality.

Opium.—Quiet, with small sales of Persian at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot, but for forward delivery it is reported there are no sellers. No business is reported in Turkey descriptions.

Smyrna, March 29.—The market is unchanged, sales for the week amounting to 50 cases current talequale, at the equivalent of 7*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The outlook for the new crop continues favourable, as a return of good weather is announced from the principal producing sources. The arrivals at Smyrna up to date amount to 3,180 cases, against 3,992 cases at the corresponding period of last year.

Constantinople, April 4.—The position remains unchanged. Smyrna is slightly lower, and United States buyers continue purchases on a fairly considerable scale. The weather is as favourable as ever, and a continuance of same during next month will probably bring price of opium down to the lowest point it will touch during the next four or five months. The week's sales amount to 6 cases "soft," at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Smyrna, April 4.—The market has declined 1*d.* per lb. this week, and about 60 cases usual current talequale and Karahissar talequale have been sold to American buyers, together with 15 cases Yerli and Boghaditz for the Continent. Crop news continues good, and a further decline is expected, as there is a pressure to sell.

Phenacetin.—It is reported that the Bayer Company are endeavouring to enforce new conditions with regard to the sale of phenacetin by requiring labels to be affixed to the 1-lb. paper parcels bearing the words that it is sold with the permission of the holders of the patent—viz, the Bayer Company. The idea is likely to meet with considerable opposition from wholesalers and others.

Quinine.—On Monday the German makers of quinine advanced prices ½*d.*, now 1*s.* 3*d* per oz. for 1,000-oz. lots in bulk. Howards also advanced their quotation 1*d*, and Whiffins ½*d.* per oz. In second-hands the market has been quiet, with small sales of May delivery at 1*s.* 2½*d.*; August, 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.*; September and October, 1*s.* 2¾*d.* per oz. Quinine salts have also been advanced, and the following are now the prices, in 100-oz. tins, for the more important:—Bisulphate, 1*s.* 3½*d* ; citrate, 1*s.* 9½*d.*; hydrobromide, 1*s.* 8½*d.*; hydrochloride, 1*s.* 8½*d.*; phosphate, 1*s.* 10½*d.*; salicylate, 1*s.* 8½*d.*; tannate (British), 11*d.*, (German) 7½*d.*; and valerianate, 1*s.* 11½*d.* per oz.

The exports of quinine from Java during January amounted to 200 cases, which were shipped to New York. The shipments for January, 1901, and 1900, were 184 and 352 cases respectively.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during January amounted to 9,600 kilos., against 10,400 kilos. and 29,900 kilos. in January, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

At the auction of quinine in Java on April 9, the whole quantity offered—viz., 2,700 kilos. (Ed. II.)—sold at an average of 23½f. per kilo. (about equal to 9⅜c. Amsterdam unit), against 21½f. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next sale will take place on May 21.

Saffron.—Very firm, and still inclined to higher prices in Spain. Best Valencia is quoted 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb,, net.

The exports from Spain during January amounted to:—

		1902	1901	1900
Kilos.	...	10,818	7,867	6,661
Pesetas	...	1,082,000	787,000	666,000

Sarsaparilla.—In second-hands good fibrous Jamaica is quoted 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., mixed at 1*s.* 5*d*, good Lima-Jamaica at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and Guatemala 7¾*d.* per lb. The arrivals include 31 bales Lima-Jamaica, 10 red native Jamaica, 5 grey Jamaica, 36 Mexican, and 7 Honduras.

The value of the exports from Honduras during the two years ending June 30, 1900 and 1901, was 4,035*l.* (1899-1900) and 3,625*l* (1900-01). The above figures do not represent the importance they should possess in a country so suitable to the production of sarsaparilla, remarks the British Consul at Honduras, and no great increase is to be expected until the Republic is more populated and general facilities improved.

Seeds.—Russian *Anise* continues slow at 20*s.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* are offering at 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per cwt. for fair quality. *Canary* is very slow of sale at 36*s* 6*d.* per quarter for Turkish, and the finer qualities are quite neglected. Morocco *Coriander* is dearer at 10*s.* per cwt. *Cumin* is firm at 26*s.* 6*d* per cwt. for Morocco, and 34*s.* for Malta. *Fenugreek* quiet at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Linseed* is steady at 58*s.* to 60*s.* per quarter for fine clean.

Senega is quiet, one holder quoting 2*s.* 2½*d.* net, on the spot, while in another direction 2*s.* 4*d* is asked.

Shellac.—The market last week closed strong, and the improvement was maintained on Monday, prices showing an advance of 5*s.* per cwt. from the lowest point touched, but subsequently there was a slightly weaker tone. On the spot there has been a good demand, ordinary to good second orange TN selling at 114*s* to 117*s.* and Garnet at 100*s.* to 105*s.*, according to condition. The delivery-market has also been fairly active, the business including May delivery, 118*s.* 6*d.* to 119*s.*; June, 119*s.* 6*d.* to 121*s.*; July, 121*s.* to 122*s.*; August, 122*s.* to 123*s.* per cwt. At auction on Tuesday there was little interest shown, and of the 216 cases Second orange offered, only 16 cases sold, including pale lemony at 128*s*, and very broken red at 114*s*. Of Button 215 cases were shown, of which 80 cases sold "without reserve" at from 87*s.* to 115*s.* for more or less resinous. Of AC Garnet 132 cases offered, and 12 sold "without reserve" at 103*s.* to 106*s.*, for broken and blocky.

Spices.—The auctions were resumed on Wednesday after the Easter holidays, but there was not much demand for anything except Jamaica *Ginger*, which met with good competition and sold at steady prices for the lower qualities, and at rather dearer rates for the better descriptions. Common dark lean sold at 33*s.* 6*d.* to 36*s* 6*d.*, dull lean and small at 37*s.* to 40*s.*, dull to middling washed at 41*s.* to 46*s.*, and fair to good washed at 49*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt. Washed rough Cochin was bought in at 40*s.* per cwt. B cut sold "without reserve" at 55*s.* 6*d*, but native cut was held for high limits. Japan was bought in at 36*s.* to 37*s*, and African at 37*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 4*d.* per lb, the quotation for fair is 3⅞*d.* The market is dearer, business having been done at 4*d.* for June-August delivery. Good Amboyna were bought in at 5¾*d.* per lb. Common Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 33*s.* per cwt., fair small Japan at 40*s.*, and long at 35*s.* per cwt. Fine Egyptian *Capsicums* were taken out at 50*s.*, and ordinary East India on stalk at 27*s.* per cwt. *Pimento* firmly held, but none sold, 3*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb. was wanted for ordinary to good fair. *Mace* and *Nutmegs* slow, but unchanged. *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 55*s.* per cwt. for new selected, *China-cinnamon* at 30*s.*, and dusty *Cinnamon-chips* at 3*d.* per lb. Black *Pepper* steady, grey Alleppy was bought in at 5¾*d.*, and good at 6*d.* per lb., Tellicherry at 6½*d.* Singapore is selling at 5 13/16*d.* per lb. on the spot, with sellers of June-August shipment at 5 15/16*d.* Good to fine Singapore white was bought in at 11*d.*, ordinary at 9¾*d.*, and Penang at 9⅞*d.* per lb.

Turmeric is slow of sale. In auction 238 bags offered, of which 19 sold at 10*s.* per cwt. for Cochin split bulbs, and 15*s.* for fair finger.

Wax, Carnauba.—In Liverpool there has been a steady demand for yellow, business including 69 bags fine Ceara at 75*s.* per cwt.; and good Maranham at 70*s* to 72*s.* Rather lower prices have been accepted for grey Ceara and Maranham, 54 bags selling at 51*s.* to 52*s.* Pernambuco is plentiful at 50*s.* per cwt.

Wax, Japanese.—Good pale squares have changed hands at 35*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot, being dearer. For April-June shipment 35*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted.

The January exports from Japan amounted to 260,135 kin, against 199,007 kin (kin = 1·3 lbs.).

Wax, Paraffin, is easy at from 3*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. for refined; and 1⅞*d.* to 2*d.* for crude.

Export of Sicilian Lemons.

The American Consul at Catania says it is estimated that about 700,000 boxes of the winter crop of lemons remain for export. Prices are very low, varying from 3·50 lire (2*s.* 6*d.*) to 5·50 lire (4*s.* 3*d.*) a box. A shipment of 300 boxes to the United States was made from Catania in March, the first within a year. The freight was 1*s.* 3*d.* a box.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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TRANSATLANTIC BUSINESS.

THE Publisher desires to inform manufacturers and wholesalers that the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for May 31 will be specially circulated to transatlantic buyers. Canada, the United States, and the West Indies will be thus covered, and, as export business in chemicals, medicines, and similar products with these countries is on the increase, the circulation of May 31 will be a good chance for improving the business of those who advertise in it.

Summary.

THE list of Cricket League fixtures for 1902 is given on p. 589.

XRAYSER suggests ping-pong for the Liverpool chemists (p. 613)

AN ORIENTAL ADVERTISING AGENT is suggested for home-use (p. 607).

OUR veterinary expert contributes a helpful article on indigestion in cattle (p. 599).

A PORTRAIT of Dr. Bertram Prentice, of the Royal Technical Institute, Salford, is shown on p. 629.

AT the monthly cinchona-auction supplies were larger than usual, and the bulk sold at steady rates (p. 639).

THE SOCIETY OF PHARMACY OF ANTWERP have published a Formulary, from which selections are given on p. 634.

THE TALK OF THE WEEK in business circles concerns the new Budget proposals. We deal with the matter on p. 614.

MR. P. W. SQUIRE has proved that citrine ointment made by his process keeps well and does not contain free acid (p. 595).

THE SECOND of the series of articles on the Anglo-Indian drug-trade appears on p. 620. Bombay pharmacies are dealt with.

MR. E. A. ANDREWS, of St. Mary's Hospital, suggests a new process for the preparation of liquid extract of belladonna (p. 608).

NOT MANY CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS can spend the season at Monte Carlo, but they can read another assistant's experience on p. 619.

THE CHEMISTRY of the celandine poppy has been investigated by Schlotterbeck and Watkins. Their results will be found on p. 612.

PARTICULARS of a congress of pharmacy, which has been held in St. Petersburg, are given on p. 594, and some notes on Russian pharmacy on p. 616.

THE PORTRAITS of thirty-four Australasian pharmacy examiners are given on pp. 624–5, and short biographies of twenty of the examiners on p. 623.

THE novelties which are to be seen at the Photographic Exhibition are noted on p. 630. There are several new daylight-loading devices for films.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for Halifax has been experimenting on the quantities of arsenic contained in malt under various conditions (p. 588).

THE ANALYSIS of the contents of the stomach is becoming of great importance in certain diseases. How to conduct the analysis is described on p. 626.

AN abstract of an excellent paper by Mr. John Austen on "Old Sheffield Druggists" is printed on p. 632. Four portraits of old-time druggists are given.

A REMEDY against the substitution which is said to be practised by United States pharmacists in the sale of proprietary medicines is suggested on p. 615.

THE results of the April examinations in Edinburgh are on p. 597, whilst the names of the successful candidates at the Irish examinations will be found on p. 590.

DR. AUGUSTINE HENRY gave a lecture on Chinese drugs to the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Holmes gave the meeting additional information on the same subject (p. 595).

WHY buy medicines or waste money on doctors when you have cures for all diseases in your own gardens? asks a writer to the lay Press. The gist of his remarks appears on p. 601.

LEGAL MATTERS concerning pharmacy have not been much to the fore in the Courts during the week, but a victory for the Revenue authorities in a stamp case is reported on p. 603.

THIS NUMBER contains many items about the mortar: its evolution is told by Fred Reynolds, its reminiscences by William Smart (p. 627), whilst on p. 612 the newest form of that utensil is shown.

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER has visited the York Glass Company, Messrs. Wyleys (Limited), Luce's Eau-de-Cologne Company, the Marvel Company, and Messrs. F. Schutze & Co. What he saw is described on pp. 606–7.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is dull, but changes in value are few, the principal being a reduction in codeine. Menthol is firmer in Japan, cod-liver oil is unchanged, and quinine is inactive. The drug-sales, at which heavy supplies were offered, are reported on p. 639.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. Robert Parry, chemist, has been elected on the Bettws-y-Coed District Council.

Mr. D. Stephens, chemist, has been re-elected a member of the Llandilo District Council.

Messrs. Hamor, Lockwood & Co. (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, Manchester, have entered upon a voluntary winding-up of the concern.

Six dogs belonging to farmers and others in the Brynna district have been found dead within the past fortnight, the death in each case unmistakably pointing to poisoning.

At Greenwich Police Court last week a lad of 14, named Robinson, was remanded in custody on a charge of embezzling 7*s.* 10*d.*, belonging to his employer, Mr. John Butler Davis, chemist, Montpelier Road, Blackheath.

Fred Robinson, for falsely obtaining commission on bogus advertisements which he alleged were from Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, and other tradesmen, has been sent to gaol for two months by the Manchester Magistrates.

On April 14, a few friends met in the Black Horse Hotel, Redditch, and presented Mr. Dundas Simpson, chemist and druggist, with a silver-mounted walking-stick, with inscription (Mrs. Simpson being presented with an umbrella), on their leaving Redditch for the North.

Micah Morris, farmer, of Calbourne, Newbarn, was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* costs by the Isle of Wight County Magistrates on April 12 for placing poisonous grain on the land. The evidence was to the effect that defendant had sown a quantity of barley recently soaked in poison, and that a pheasant and some pigeons had been picked up dead in the field. The defendant pleaded he did it to destroy the rooks, which committed great havoc with his crops.

Arsenic in Malt.

Mr. Thomas Fairley, the Leeds city analyst, in a report recently presented to the Sanitary Committee of that town, stated that out of seventy samples of beer analysed by him nine were found to contain arsenic in minute quantities. In the course of his investigations he had found that wherever beer was exposed in a room where there was dust or soot traces of arsenic were to be found. Owing to the action of beer on glass it was difficult also to get bottles which would hold the liquid any length of time without it being contaminated by the presence of arsenic.

At a sitting of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning at the Westminster Palace Hotel on April 11, Lord Kelvin presiding, Dr. Neech, medical officer for Halifax, said that, in his opinion, not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of arsenic per gal. should be allowed in beer. In giving details of experiments which he had carried out, he said that, using ordinary gas-coke, with the malt in very wet condition, unbrushed malt was found to contain $\frac{1}{355}$ gr. of arsenic per lb, and brushed malt $\frac{1}{285}$ gr. In an experiment with dry malt there was $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. of arsenic in unbrushed, and $\frac{1}{230}$ gr. in brushed malt. Two experiments were conducted with arsenical coke as fuel. With wet malt there was $\frac{1}{9}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. in unbrushed malt, and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in that which was brushed. With dry malt the figures were $\frac{1}{18}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$. No steps were taken to see that the barley was free from arsenic.

Contracts.

The Cambridge Public Health Committee has appointed Mr. E. W. Moss, chemist and druggist, to supply drugs, &c., to the local Infectious Diseases Hospital for one year.

Mr. T. Kenny, chemist and druggist, 236 Beverley Road, Hull, has been selected to supply the Sculcoates (Hull) Workhouse with drugs and aërated waters for the next six months.

The Mile End Board of Guardians has accepted the tender (401*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*) of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E C., for the supply of drugs.

The Romford Urban District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. W. J. Bray, chemist and druggist, Romford, for the supply of disinfectants to the town for the ensuing year.

The Holywell Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. J. Prince, chemist and druggist, Connah's Quay, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse surgery for 12*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Frederic J. Keene, chemist, Market Place, Oldbury, has been selected to supply the Oldbury District Council with carbolic-powder, chloride of lime, sulphuric acid, and roll sulphur for the ensuing year.

The East Ham Urban District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. Knights Dack, chemist, 93 Plashet Grove, East Ham, for the supply of drugs, medicines, chemists' sundries, and disinfectants for the year.

The Local Government Board continues to draw the attention of Boards of Guardians to the advisability of expensive drugs and medicines being provided by contracts with chemists, instead of through the medical officers. The Loughborough Board on April 10 considered the question, but it was decided, before taking any steps in the matter, to ask the Local Government Board what were considered expensive drugs and medicines.

At a meeting of the Yarmouth Board of Guardians on April 15, the Visiting Committee reported that at their meeting a letter was read from the Superintendent of the Apothecaries' Hall objecting to the use made of their price-list. It appears that the list had been used as a basis of tender for drugs by local chemists, who quoted a discount from the Apothecaries' Hall prices. The committee reported that instructions had been given for the medical officer of the Workhouse to be consulted, with a view to some other arrangements being made if thought desirable.

At a meeting of the Swindon Town Council on April 9, in discussing the question of the contracts for disinfectants, Ald. Jones asked why the orders should not be given to the local tradesmen. Mr. Shawyer said there was a fixed price at which Izal powder should be sold, and that being so he did not see the advantage of going outside the town for it. They should keep as much trade as possible in Swindon, but if there was such a large advantage in going outside then they certainly, in the interests of the public, ought to do so. Ald. Jones expressed himself satisfied with the answer.

At a meeting of the Stroud Board of Guardians on April 11, in a discussion regarding the drug-supply, it was suggested that some of the Stroud chemists should be asked to give an estimate for supplying the Workhouse drugs. A member stated that a chemist who supplied drugs to the Workhouse some years ago said he was willing to take the contract again. Another Guardian urged that after what the Local Government Board Inspector had said the Board should supply the drugs, as they were almost alone in allowing the doctor to provide them; while another expressed the opinion that it would be better for the patients if the drugs were dispensed at the Workhouse. No definite action was, however, taken.

Alleged Theft of Teeth.

At the North London Police-court on April 16, Morris Rosen (16), described as a metal-dealer, was charged with stealing from the surgery at 186 Mare Street, Hackney, a set and a half of artificial teeth, valued at 10*l.*, the property of Mr. William Sharman, chemist and dentist; and, further, with attempting to steal metal from the same surgery. Mr. Arthur Taylor, assistant to Mr. Sharman, gave evidence to the effect that prisoner called on April 5 offering to buy old metal or loose teeth. No business was done between the parties, but after prisoner (who left his card) had departed, a set and a half of false teeth were missed. Prisoner was suspected, and he returned a few days afterwards on the same errand. The assistant again saw him, and left the surgery for a few minutes to inform Mr. Sharman. When he returned he found the door closed and prisoner leaning over a cabinet containing some metal and loose teeth. He accused prisoner of stealing the teeth on his previous visit,

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and according to the evidence of both Mr. Sharman and his assistant, prisoner said he was extremely sorry, and offered to pay 1*l.*, 2*l.*, or 3*l.* for what he had taken. The stolen teeth have not been recovered, and prisoner denies that he took the teeth, explaining that the money he offered was to pay for what he obtained on his second visit. After a lengthy hearing Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner for trial.

Dispensing to the Poor.

At a meeting of the Vaccination and Dispensary Committee of the Cardiff Board of Guardians on April 10, the question of supplying medicines containing poisons came up for discussion on a letter from the dispenser. Mr. Ames referred to the fact that the committee had already passed a resolution recommending that children under 10 years of age should not be supplied with medicines, &c., from the dispensary. They had been told that some bottles sent out contained enough poison to kill several people, and also that children had been caught drinking from bottles of physic when on the way home. He thought the resolution ought to have been accepted by the Board. Mr. Sutherland said a rule ought to be passed that no child under 14 years of age should be supplied with relief of any kind, medical or otherwise. The dispenser said the St. Pancras Guardians had passed a resolution to that effect. The Clerk was instructed to obtain information as to what was done in other Unions. Mr. Ames proposed that a stocktaker should be appointed for the dispensary. The quantities of expensive drugs used were increasing to a great extent. He thought a man should be appointed to work out from the prescriptions once a month the quantity of drugs used, and once every three months take stock of the drugs left at the dispensary. They would then be able to see where the increase arose. He thought the Guardians could get the work done for 20*l.* a year. The Clerk pointed out that there were over 3,000 prescriptions every month. Mr. Ames said that he could get a man to do it for 30*l.* a year, and if it cost more he would pay the difference. The proposal was entered on the minutes.

City upon City.

In making excavations for a cellar beneath the premises of Mr. J. T. Birkbeck, chemist and druggist, Bailgate, Lincoln, the workmen on April 10 struck some massive stones, which have turned out to be the roof of an ancient subway. The Lincoln of to-day, it is estimated from previous discoveries, is 7 feet above the first city, Lindum Colonia. When commencing their excavations in the street in front of Mr. Birkbeck's premises, the workmen came upon the old city wall, standing at this part 4 feet high, and consisting mainly of stones weighing approximately 15 cwt. each.

Midland Notes.

At Brownhills (Staffs) on April 9, Mr. Ashley Brown, chemist, Chasetown, was fined 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for driving a motor-cycle at more than twelve miles an hour at Burntwood on Good Friday.

Sir Ernest Spencer, M.P., offers as a Coronation gift to provide (at a cost of about 60*l.*) all the necessary instruments for the opening of a dental department at the West Bromwich District Hospital.

Some of our brethren find it profitable to cater for the high-class barber. Such things as bay-rum, perfumed spirit, cold shampoo, almond and olive oils, pomades, brilliantines, and glistening pomatums are often in request, and powders of various hues for dusting the hair are now fashionable.

At Coventry last week a meeting was held under the presidency of Colonel Wyley (Wyley's, Limited), at which it was resolved, in connection with the Coronation festivities, to advertise for a Lady Godiva and a white horse to repeat the ride of the fair lady who set the city free from toll in Saxon days.

Worcester pharmacists learn that the F. & D. Inspector for the County Council complains that the Act is a dead letter in the county, in spite of the fact that the Council has gone to great expense in establishing a laboratory and appointing an analyst to try to secure purity. A circular is to be issued on the subject.

Messrs. Hedges have issued broadcast throughout Edgbaston small neatly-got-up pamphlets intimating the fact that they have invaded that fashionable city quarter, and that they are ready to supply good articles and high-class dispensing by fully-qualified assistants at low charges. They beg to emphasise that they are "chemists and druggists" and not a limited company.

Sir James Sawyer, the well-known physician, is never tired of dilating upon the virtues of honey. Addressing the members of the Warwickshire Beekeepers' Association recently, he declared that honey was a nutritious food, capable of administering to every activity of the body and mind, of muscular action, and of resistance to cold and disease. If we consumed ordinary sugar it had to be changed into glucose before we could assimilate it, but the bee had already done that for us with regard to the sugar-solution which it took from the flower. Besides being nutritive, honey was valuable as a demulcent and laxative.

The Pharmaceutical Society is worrying itself about that bogey—a compulsory curriculum (writes a Midland correspondent), but can its members be aware of the practical working of such a method? The lectures, or two-thirds of them, are attended, but little heed is given to the teaching until it comes near the end. Then come the final spurt and failure. That such is the case can easily be ascertained by comparing the percentages of passes and failures at any university old or new. In a recent conjoint chemistry examination at Birmingham University only 40 per cent. passed, and the total for the kingdom was a pass-list of about 70 out of 170, and that with a five-years' curriculum.

Masonic.

A mallet, made of wood from the Spanish Armada, has been presented to Berwick Freemasons' Lodge by Bro. W. P. Carr, chemist and druggist, through the kindness of Bro. Deacon Shaw, chemist, Glasgow. Records exist proving that the old Kilwinning Lodge, was built from the Armada, and when the new Kilwinning Lodge was built portions of the wood were preserved for memento purposes, such as the mallet which has now been presented to St. David's, Berwick. The mallet bears a silver plate on which is an inscription bearing testimony to the historic interest of the gift.

Wholesale Druggists' Cricket Championship.

The following is the list of League fixtures for 1902:—

May 17	Hawley *v.* Wellcome	...	Hackney Marshes
„ 24	Burgoyne's *v.* Davy Hill's	...	Honor Oak
June 7	Wellcome *v.* Davy Hill's	...	Bowes Park
„ 21	Burgoyne's *v.* Wellcome	...	Honor Oak
„ 28	Hawley *v.* Burgoyne's	...	Hackney Marshes
July 5	Wellcome *v.* Hawley	...	Bowes Park
„ 12	Wellcome *v.* Burgoyne's	...	Bowes Park
„ 26	Davy Hill's *v.* Burgoyne's	...	Brockley
Aug. 2	Hawley *v.* Davy Hill's	...	Hackney Marshes
„ 9	Davy Hill's *v.* Wellcome	...	Brockley
„ 16	Burgoyne's *v.* Hawley	...	Honor Oak
Sept. 6	Davy Hill's *v.* Hawley	...	Brockley

The competing clubs are: "Burgoyne's" C.C. (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.), "Davy Hill's" C.C. (Davy, Hill & Co.). "Hawley" C.C. (Evans, Lescher & Webb), "Wellcome" C.C. (champions) (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.).

Analysts' Affairs.

Mr. A. H. Allen, F.I.C., has been re-appointed public analyst for the City of Sheffield.

Mr. Francis Sutton, pharmaceutical chemist, Norwich, was on April 12 reappointed agricultural chemist for the Norfolk County Council. He was also appointed county analyst under the Food and Drugs Acts.

At the annual meeting of the Herefordshire County Council on Saturday, it was stated that Dr. Voelcker, the county analyst, had agreed to accept a fee of fifty guineas per annum to cover fifty samples, and to analyse any further samples at half-a-guinea each. These terms were accepted by the Council.

At a meeting of the Dudley Town Council on April 8 Councillor Brooks said that in view of recent magisterial decisions he questioned the propriety of reappointing

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Mr. Vaughan Hughes as public analyst. Councillor Messiter observed that Mr. Vaughan Hughes was morally right if legally wrong; and the Mayor (Councillor John Hughes) said that, although prosecutions instituted on Mr. Hughes's advice had failed in court, they had had the desired effect, and the objectionable articles had been withdrawn from sale. Mr. Hughes was accordingly reappointed.

Fire.

A fire occurred in some offices over the shop of Mr. Hortensius Aspinall, chemist and druggist, in Bridge Street, Newport-upon-Usk, on April 15. Damage to a considerable amount was done, the chief sufferers being Mr. Aspinall and Mrs. Aspinall, who has a millinery establishment next door.

The Week's Poisonings.

Only eight fatalities from poisoning have been recorded during the week, but the past few days have been characterised by a large number of "narrow escapes." The fatalities were caused by liniment of aconite (taken by a man at Blackheath in mistake for his medicine), chlorodyne, carbolic acid, vermin-killer, and a solution of caustic soda with about 15 per cent. cresylic acid (which a Chepstow publican drank, thinking it was port wine).—At Chorley a labourer's wife killed herself with phosphorus paste, while a Hackney Jewess drank a fatal quantity of liquid ammonia.—An engine-greaser at Liverpool, employed by the Spanish Cold Storage Company, inhaled ammonia-fumes, and died from the effects.—At an inquest held on the body of a married woman who died in Derby Infirmary, it was stated that she had injured herself by taking powders obtained from a local chemist for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. After a long inquiry a verdict of blood-poisoning from abortion was returned.—An old woman named Grace Herbert obtained some poison from a cupboard during her nurse's absence and drank it, with fatal results. The jury expressed the opinion that sufficient care had not been taken as to the safe custody of the poisons.—The non-fatal cases include that of a boatman at Wolverhampton, who drank ammonia in error; an Oldham woman, who tried to poison herself with henbane, which she obtained from a chemist and druggist, and made into a strong decoction; a Winchester man, who took a quantity of phosphorus paste; a woman at West Ham, who drank a solution of oxalic acid; and a Bradford woman, who took a poisonous liniment.—At Faversham Quarter Sessions on April 8, a woman named Annie Clark was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking laudanum, which had been obtained from the shop of Mr. Evan Jenkins, chemist and druggist, Market Place, by her ten-year-old daughter. The prosecuting counsel said it seemed extraordinary that a child should be able to purchase a fatal dose of laudanum without any questions being asked. Mr. Jenkins explained that he had complied with the Pharmacy Act, the second schedule of which only stipulated that the bottle should be labelled "Poison." The Recorder said it was an extraordinary thing, but, of course, the chemist was not responsible for it. — At an inquest held at Tottenham on April 16 on the body of a child aged 1 year, the son of an Italian, it was stated by the mother that she sent to a chemist for some castor oil. She gave the deceased half a teaspoonful of the mixture which was brought. The bottle was labelled, but no one in the house could read what was on the label. The child became red in the face as soon as it had taken the dose, and vomited. The child was taken to the chemist, and afterwards to the Tottenham Hospital, where it died on the following day. Mr. Bernard Jago, assistant to Mr. Walker, chemist, of 428 West Green Road, Tottenham, said he was a dentist but not a qualified chemist. The bottle brought to him had a "castor-oil" label on it, but he thought the messenger asked for creosote. He asked the man to say what he wanted a second time, and then supplied him with creosote, re-labelling the bottle accordingly. The messenger was present in court, and at the wish of the jury he said "castor oil." After hearing his imperfect pronunciation of the words the jury were satisfied that it was an easy mistake for Jago to have made. Dr. Andrew Galloway said that death was due to shock. He did not think the child actually swallowed any of the creosote. The Coroner (Mr. A. Hodgkinson) said although there had been a certain amount of carelessness the chemist could not be made responsible.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the names of the successful candidates at the recent examinations:—

Pharmaceutical Licence Examinations.—A. N. Yoxall, H. I. Gorman, B. Connolly, H. N. Forsythe, H. C. Thackeray, H. J. Owgan, H. Todd, H. I. Grubb, P. L. Doyle. Fourteen candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—A. M. Gamble, T. Hanna, W. H Howe, D. O. Perry, R. Verner, passed. Four candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination. — G. H. Batt, H. T. Grindley, J. Hunter, passed. One candidate was rejected.

Preliminary Examination.—J. O'Neill, E Collins, Kathleen M. Roberts, W. Kelly (T. J. O'Connor = I. Keogh), J. J. Allen, W. S. Lawrie, H. G. Parker, G. H. E. Banford, A. Mitchell, F. Macguire, G. B. Hoey, M. Stack (T. Kennedy = H. Kevin). Fourteen candidates were rejected.

Must Dissent Quietly.

The opera of "The Dandy Fifth" caused some excitement in Cork last week owing to a pro-Boer element, and this week in Dublin (on the opening night of the opera, April 14) there were also scenes of disorder created by some occupants of the gallery. The police arrested eleven of the disturbers, and amongst them was Mr. James Bradley, chemist's assistant, 5 St. Benedict's Terrace, N.C.R., Dublin. The defendant, when brought up in the police-court on Tuesday, said that he was not ten minutes in the Theatre Royal when he was arrested, and he did not see why he had not a right to express disapproval or approval of what he saw on the stage. Mr. Hall (the Magistrate) said that people had a right to express dissent in a reasonable manner, but it would appear that Bradley went to the theatre with the intention of creating a disturbance, and he would have to pay a fine of 40*s.* or go to gaol for a month.

Analysts Wanted.

The Glenamaddy Guardians, the Durfanaghy Guardians, and the Kilrush Guardians require analysts. The salaries are not stated. The Gort Guardians are looking out for an analyst also (at 8*l.* per year), owing to the resignation of Sir Chas. Cameron as drug-analyst; while Durmannay Guardians must also get an analyst, as Sir Charles has resigned the analysis of drugs for that Union too.

No Increase in Salary.

At the Antrim Guardians' meeting last week Mr. Blake (analyst) asked for an increase of salary from 10*l.* to 16*l.* per year, as he is now doing the work at a loss to himself. A motion to grant the extra 6*l.* was, however, defeated by eighteen votes to seven.

Extras in Medicine.

At the Lurgan Board of Guardians' meeting last week Mr. Faloon said he observed an account from a local chemist for a large number of extras during the past month. He understood that the doctor was not to get such things without the authority of the Guardians. The account was 10*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The Chairman said that sometimes medicines were required immediately. Mr. Faloon said that some of the articles were ordered in dozens, and did not appear to be for temporary use only. No action was taken by the Board.

Accident.

A fatal accident occurred in the establishment of Messrs. Haslett, Belfast, a man named Parker Smith being cut to pieces by revolving machinery. He had been in the employment of the firm several years before. At the time of the accident no one was about, and it is not known how the accident occurred.

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A Good Deed.

The public subscription in aid of the widow and orphans of the late Dr. Smyth, of Bartonport, co. Donegal, has realised 7 629*l*., of which 3,600*l*. was subscribed in Dublin. It will be remembered that Dr. Smyth died of fever which he contracted when conveying fever-stricken patients in a boat from the island of Aranmore to the mainland. The money has been lodged in bank in the names of five trustees, who include the Duke of Abercorn and Mr. Thomas Myles, President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Chemist Postmaster.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, chemist and druggist, 185 Grosvenor Street, Belfast, has been appointed postmaster for that district. Mr. Shaw received the appointment out of about forty applications.

Breaking and Entering.

Eight and six months' respectively were the sentences of the Recorder at Belfast on the burglars Anderson and Nabnez, who entered the drug-establishment of Wm. Dobbin & Co., and stole several articles therefrom.

Business Changes.

A drug-business is about to be opened at Newcastle, co. Down, by a leading northern druggist.

Mr. J. S. Weir, druggist, Strandtown, Belfast, has removed his business to new premises at 124 New Lodge Road.

Personal.

Mr. John Haslett, of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, has been very seriously ill for some time. His illness took a critical turn a few days ago. His brother, Sir James Haslett, M.P., who was in London, had to be telegraphed for.

Mr. Wm. Jameson, Vice-President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, has now nearly recovered from his illness. Mr. Jameson will in future assist in his counting-house, and his genial presence will be much missed on the road. Mr. Jameson was held in great respect by his brothers on the road, and was always looked up to by the younger men.

Scotch News.

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The Kinninmont Prize.

Intending competitors are reminded that their names should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Currie, 223, Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, before the end of this month. The examination takes place in June. Particulars on application.

Fire.

On April 10 fire was discovered to have broken out in the dispensary of Dr. Kydd, Church Street, Port Glasgow. The brigade turned out, and the flames were speedily extinguished, but not before the contents of the shop were destroyed. The fire was caused by some burning soot falling down a chimney.

Business Changes.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, chemist and druggist, late of Dundee, has acquired the business at Maybole formerly belonging to Mr. R. Tocher, pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Robert Tocher, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., who recently bought the business at 491 Victoria Road, Glasgow, formerly carried on by the late Mr. James Dickie, visits Ayr weekly for the purpose of sight-testing.

Mr. William Munro, chemist and druggist, son of the late Mr. Munro, registrar, Scone, has taken a shop next door to the Post-office in that village, and will shortly open as a dispensing chemist. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Dandie, Newby & Dandie, Perth, and has been for some years in Edinburgh and the South.

Home from the War.

Mr. J. D. Horsburgh, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, has returned from the front, where he has been on active service in a field hospital for two years and four months. A portrait of Mr. Horsburgh appeared in a recent issue of the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*.

Glasgow Notes.

The annual business meeting of the Assistants' Association had to be adjourned *sine die* on account of the meagre attendance. Like master, like man.

Judging from the frequency with which one sees chemists' windows given up to exclusive displays of proprietary soaps, &c., the practice of letting windows for that purpose must be on the increase.

Glasgow is not remarkable for the number of Major men within its borders. The latest addition to the small band amongst the passes at the recent examination in Edinburgh is an Englishman.

The Governors of the Western Infirmary are about to erect a large outdoor dispensary block on ground adjoining the infirmary. The present premises are too small for the growing demands of the work.

At the instance of a representative local pharmacist, the Glasgow district is being "prospected," with a view to the formation of an organisation on the lines of and probably affiliated to the Edinburgh and District Trades Federation.

Mr. Quarrier, the founder of the Bridge of Weir Sanatoria for Consumptives, who is appealing for 100,000*l*. for the extension of the institution, states that according to a well-founded estimate there are 70,000 consumptives in Scotland, of whom 7,000 die annually. Mr. Quarrier is also anxious to establish a "colony of mercy" for epileptics.

A meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on April 7 in the Technical College, John Street, Glasgow, when papers were read by Dr. Harry Ingle on "The Origin and Nature of the Free Acid formed during Hubl's Reaction with Unsaturated Compounds"; by Dr. Gray on "The Phenols from Scotch Shale Oil"; and by Dr. William Frew on "The Estimation of the Solid Extract in Worts and other Saccharine Liquids."

Upon the importunate representation of the Licentiates' Association, headed by Dr. Burges, the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons have undertaken to procure a legal definition of their licentiates' position with reference to the recent edict of the General Medical Council against the employment by medical men of unqualified persons as sellers of scheduled poisons. In stating the case for the licentiates, Dr. Burges predicted that, should the recommendations of the Poisons Committee be adopted, nearly everything in a doctor's shop would be scheduled.

The Ibrox football disaster has shown how inadequate local hospital accommodation is for such an emergency. It is now suggested that a new general hospital should be erected in Govan, and Mr. Wayland, one of the surgeons to the Victoria Infirmary, points out that the best way to relieve the chronic congestion in the number of inmates is to treat all cases of tubercular disease in separate sanatoria. An approver of this proposal says that people should support it, "and not mope away their time by discussing so much with Nurse Miss So-and-So about the fearful operation, &c., that was done by Professor McTavish on Miss Thingumbob the other day."

At a meeting of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society Professor Scott Elliot exhibited a series of specimens of wool dyed by British plants. The specimens have been presented to the Technical College by Dr. Plowright, King's Lynn, who has made a special study of the subject. Only a few simple mordants were used, such as alum, copperas, &c. Nevertheless, the range of colour is considerable, about 150 shades having been produced. Many of these are both artistic and pretty. Yellows, greens, and various hues of brown and red predominate, but there is one good blue, the indigo blue of the woad, which is still employed in some parts of England. Professor Scott Elliot remarked that the cheapness of aniline dyes practically precludes the use of vegetable dyestuffs.

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French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Obituary.—The death is announced at the age of 61, of M. M. Cornu, a well-known French scientist and author of a number of remarkable works on solar spectrum, terrestrial magnetism, and the velocity of light. He was a brother of M. Cornu, the prominent botanist, who died some months ago.

Explosion at a Perfumery-works.—A few mornings ago there was a serious explosion at the works of Messrs. Piver, the well-known perfumers, at Aubervilliers, near Paris. It occurred through a leakage in a tank containing carbon bisulphide, the vapour of which filled one of the rooms during the night. An explosion took place in the morning, by which the roof was partly carried away, and one workman rather severely injured.

The Anti-tuberculosis Propaganda.—Last Sunday morning M. Millerand, French Minister of Commerce, opened a new dispensary recently organised by the Paris Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption. The dispensary is situated in the Place de la Nativité, and is excellently arranged, the pharmacy being a special feature. The Minister spoke of the necessity of struggling, as a patriotic duty, against tuberculosis, and highly complimented the staff of the dispensary on their present efforts.

The International Congress of Pharmacy.—A meeting of the members of this Congress was called recently to offer a souvenir to M. Charles Crinon, the General Secretary, in accordance with a resolution previously taken by the committee. The reunion was held at the offices of the Syndical Chamber of the Pharmacists of the Seine, and was numerously attended. The President of the Congress (M. Petit) took the chair, and, speaking in the name of his *confrères* who were present at the successful meetings in 1900, he referred to the arduous work so successfully undertaken by M. Crinon during the period of organisation, and, above all, in connection with the publication of the reports of the meetings. M Petit was glad to have the opportunity of expressing the feelings of appreciation and affectionate esteem which all pharmacists have for one who, like M. Crinon, has for so long valiantly defended the interests of the profession. Other gentlemen (including MM. Marty, Riéthe, and Guichard) spoke in the same terms as M. Petit, and the formal presentation of the souvenir then took place in the name of all the members of the Congress. It consists of a handsome bronze bas-relief. M. Crinon replied in suitable terms, and afterwards received the individual congratulations of the members present.

Danval, the Convict Pharmacist.—Since I wrote last week concerning the campaign started by *Le Journal* regarding the pharmacist Danval, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life twenty-four years ago for poisoning his wife with arsenic, the matter has taken a new development, a public meeting in favour of Danval having been held under the auspices of some of the leading Paris pharmacists. The reunion was held in the hall of the Société d'Horticulture, and was organised by the General Syndicate of Pharmacists and the Association of Pharmacy Students. The chair was taken by Professor Cornil, a Senator of the French Parliament and member of the Institute. He was supported on the platform by MM. Trarieux (Senator and President of the League of the Rights of Man), Chatin (son of the former Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and member of the Institute), Galippe (member of the Paris Academy of Medicine), Dr. Béhal (Professor of Toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy), and other well-known pharmacists and scientists. Professor Cornil opened the proceedings by explaining that there is sufficient ground for believing that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice in the case of Danval, and it was their duty to have every doubt on the subject removed. M. Jacques Dhur, of *Le Journal*, who has interviewed Danval at the French convict settlement at New Caledonia, then explained at length the circumstances under which he came to take the matter up. Dr. Béhal followed by giving an interesting lecture on the subject of poisoning by arsenic. He mentioned the recent new discoveries that have completely modified the scientific opinions of the experts who gave evidence at Danval's trial. These experts agreed in 1878 as to the presence of arsenic in infinitesimal proportions in the viscera of Mme. Danval. They were also of one opinion in affirming that arsenic does not normally exist in the human body. This assertion, Dr. Béhal said, is at the present time admitted to be inexact. M. Armand Gautier has recently proved that arsenic is found in milk, and in a normal state in the hair, the skin, and other parts of the human body; in fact, that arsenic is necessary to the system. M. Steins has also found it in potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and rye. It was decided that delegates should be appointed with a view to interceding with the President of the Republic on behalf of Danval, and a telegram was sent to Danval informing him that active measures are being taken to obtain his release.

The History of the Case.—The doubt as to the guilt of Danval is not new. The trial of 1878 was a sensational one, and public opinion ran high. Danval was in business as a pharmacist in the rue de Maubeuge, Paris, and was on bad terms with his wife. She died under circumstances that seemed suspicious, and the husband was arrested. The *post mortem* examination of Mme. Danval's viscera having shown the presence of a small quantity of arsenic, the question arose as to whether Mme. Danval had not been poisoned. Two of the gentlemen present at the meeting last week, who were called in as experts at the trial, MM. Cornil and Galippe, stated positively in their evidence that death was not due to poisoning by arsenic. M. Bouis, who was at that time the professor of toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, gave evidence to the same effect in a particularly energetic way. In fact, it was afterwards his custom, when speaking of poisoning by arsenic in his lectures, to cite the Danval case as typical of a judicial error. Dr. Bergeron, an expert physician on the other side, insisted that Mme. Danval had been poisoned, and it was on his evidence that Danval was found guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, which led to his being transported to New Caledonia. He has never ceased to protest that he is innocent.

South African News.

Still Growing.—We are informed that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are opening an office in Cape Town.

Messrs. Lennon (Limited), Cape Town, have sent in their cheque for 50*l.* to the Coronation Celebration Fund of that city.

What were the Seeds? — Durban advices dated March 20 state that an Indian was lately charged before the local Magistrate with poisoning a family by placing seeds in the soup. Four people were taken sick, and a doctor declared this to be the result of vegetable-poisoning.

Dispensers in Rhodesia.—The Medical Director at Salisbury recently advertised in a Bulawayo paper for a qualified chemist to act as secretary and dispenser at Umtali Hospital, Southern Rhodesia. The salary offered was 200*l.* per annum, with board and quarters, the applicant to be unmarried and have a knowledge of bookkeeping.

Contravening the Law.—Christine Balloch, who stated that she was a certificated nurse, was fined 5*l.* or fourteen days' imprisonment in default, at Cape Town, on March 22, for contravening Section 26, sub-Section 2, of the Martial Law Regulations by obtaining, by fraudulent representation, a permit to visit the wards of the Boer prisoners of war at Simon's Town.

We have just had a visit (writes our Durban correspondent) from Mr. J. W. McBeath, who was in business in West Hartlepool for many years, and later came out and started a business in Kimberley. He went through the siege of that town, only to find himself broken in health. He has now been appointed assayer to the De Beers Co.'s branch at Salisbury in Rhodesia, to which place he is on his way.

Plague and Pestilence.—A case of smallpox was discovered at Woodstock, near Cape Town, prior to the departure

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of the last mail. South Africa is keeping up its reputation as the land of plague and pestilence. Rats are dying daily at both the Cape Town docks and in the Harbour Board warehouses at Port Elizabeth of plague. Of this fact there is, unfortunately, no doubt, while mysterious cases of disease continue to make their appearance in the near interior, Graaf-Reinet being the last town to report a suspicious case.

Trade-marks.—The Molassine Company (Limited), of 36 Mark Lane, London, are registering a trade-mark consisting of a pictorial device of a boar's head over a bull's head, &c., covering food and condiment for animals in Class 42.—Application has been made to the Cape Town authorities for the registration of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, of the City of Lynn, Massachusetts, U.S.A., as the proprietors of a certain pictorial trade-mark in respect of proprietary medicines manufactured and sold by them, including a purifier for the blood and remedies for female complaints, in liquid and lozenge form, and in the form of pills in Class III.

Building Resumed.—According to the *Bloemfontein Post* the handsome building which is now being erected on the corner of Maitland and West Burgher Streets, Bloemfontein, for Messrs. Lennon (Limited) is nearing completion. The work was commenced in 1900, but operations had to be suspended during the earlier part of the war. On the ground floor will be the pharmacy, with doctors' consulting-rooms and laboratory adjoining. The first floor will open on to a broad balcony, where there will be several offices. The premises will cost 4,000*l.* to build.

America *vid* Australia.—American exporters to South Africa located in the middle or western States, in the absence of an early sailing from New York, have now and again resorted to the Pacific route. Transhipment takes place at Sydney to one of the Australian liners trading *vid* the Cape, and in many instances this roundabout method has resulted in an earlier delivery of the goods at Cape Town than would have proved possible by waiting on a vessel at New York, subject to enormous delay in discharging in Table Bay. Australian liners homeward bound have some preference on arrival from Australia, as they bring food supplies, and will not stop at all unless they can get prompt attention.

The Sale of Opium.—At Pretoria recently, before the presiding Magistrate, a local chemist was charged with "contravening the Act prohibiting the sale of poisons except under permit." The poison—a quantity of opium—was sold to an Indian woman who had had a difference with her husband, and was anxious to end life's worries. The husband discovered the wife's intentions and the opium, and reported the matter to the police. A prosecution was the result. The accused admitted the sale, but set up the plea that, opium being an indispensable article of consumption among the Indians, no permit was required in their case. It was not his custom, he said, to sell poisons indiscriminately. The Magistrate took a lenient view of the case, and inflicted the minimum penalty.

In Memory of Martindale.—Before proceeding with the business of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony on March 20, the President (Mr. George Darroll) moved a vote of condolence to the widow of the late Mr. William Martindale. The President was sure he voiced the feelings of the whole of the craft of pharmacy in the Cape Colony when he said that they had all lost a very strong man, one whom they could not possibly replace. Mr. Martindale visited South Africa some three years ago, and while in Cape Town the Society had the honour of entertaining him to a dinner. His geniality and good comradeship on that occasion will not soon be forgotten by Cape pharmacists. Tennyson had hit the position in which they, as pharmacists, now found themselves in when he remarked that "words were yet but empty chaff well meant for grain," and that when eulogies had been passed by such pharmacists as Carteighe, Newsholme, and others, it would suffice if they put it on record that they, as Cape pharmacists, wished to endorse every word uttered by the co-workers of the late Mr. Martindale, and also every word of the trade Press. After referring to the chemist at Penzance who had a few minutes' chat with the deceased, and had remarked thereafter that he (the chemist) looked upon Mr. Martindale as a lifelong friend, the speaker went on to say that there were a number of chemists in this country that looked upon him in the same way. The English trade Press spoke of Mr. Martindale as the prince of pharmacists, but if he was not the king then the speaker was very much afraid that pharmacy had no king. In seconding the vote of condolence the ex-President of the Society, Mr. J. A. Mathew (President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), spoke very feelingly and with admiration of the work and life of Mr. Martindale. The resolution was carried in silence, the members of the Council standing with bowed head.—Natal chemists unite (writes our Durban correspondent) in paying tribute to the memory of the late Mr. William Martindale, who paid a short visit here during his recent trip to South Africa.

American Notes.

Honouring the Dean.—A portrait of Dr. A. P. Prescott, dean of the School of Pharmacy and Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Michigan, will be presented to that institution during the week of commencement in June, by the alumni of the School of Pharmacy.

Co-operation or Company-promoting?—The "Hundred Drug-store Combination" is the name of a new company just formed to do business in Philadelphia. It has a capital stock of $500,000. Mr. John McFadden, druggist, 1,440 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, is one of the promoters of the new company. The object of the company will be to take as many stores as practicable into the combination, to get favourable terms and prices, and to do a manufacturing business at a central laboratory yet to be equipped.

Poverty and Pharmacy.—A "Poverty Dance" was given recently by the Buffalo Pharmacists' Social Club. The invitations, printed on cheap brown wrapping-paper, said:—

Hard times have struck the sails of our ship, and we have had to pull them in, the direct cause of this, our last entertainment. The Poverty Dance does not expect you to appear in your gay evening dress—this warning is given to the fortunate few that may have them left. You are expected to put on your oldest clothes such as you may have stored away some ten years ago. The more ragged the better.

The ingenuity displayed by the average American even in his amusement is astonishing. We suspect that the spirit of the dance was the antithesis of the club's actual condition.

Recent Wills.

Clower.—The will of Mr. John Clower, pharmaceutical chemist 22 Bridge Street, Northampton, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Grace Howard Clower, sole executrix. The gross value of the estate amounted to 715*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, including net personalty 469*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Hopkins.—The will (with two codicils) of Mr. Thomas Hopkins, pharmaceutical chemist, who died at 44 Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, on November 10, has been proved by his executors, the Rev. Thomas Daniel Hopkins, 139 King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, clerk, son, and Mr. William Furber, 2 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, auctioneer and estate agent. The gross value of the estate is 41,187*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the net value 23,281*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Randall.—The will (with one codicil) of the late Mr. W. B. Randall, pharmaceutical chemist, Southampton, has been proved by his executors—Mr. Frank William Randall, Widcombe Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, mineral-water manufacturer, and Mr. Percy Mayor Randall, Glenhurst, Southampton, sons of the deceased—his widow Mrs. Mary Randall, who is named as an executor, having renounced probate. The gross value of the estate is 11,896*l.* 5*s.*, and the net personalty 6,815*l.* 11*s.* His personal effects, furniture, &c., are left to his widow, to whom 200*l.* is to be paid immediately after his decease. The testator also bequeaths 50*l.* to Mr. Alfred Mumford, pharmaceutical chemist, as a token of friendship and esteem; also 20*l.* to Mr. James Wassell, who has been in his service since boyhood. The residue of the estate is left in trust for his four sons—Mr. Frank William Randall, Mr. Percy Mayor Randall, Mr. Ernest Bidgood Randall, and Mr. Alexander Brodribb Randall. To his son Frank he bequeaths certain pictures.

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Colonial and Foreign News.

A Herb-tea Fortune.—The family of the deceased Dr. Lieber owed their prosperity to the sale of a once much sold "tea," said to have been *Herb. galeopsid. grandiflor.*

Business Change.—The Medical Hall at Agra, formerly belonging to Messrs A. John & Co., has been acquired by the Agra Medical Hall & Co-operative Association (Limited), of which Mr. F. H Trehearne is manager.

Roumanian Pharmacy. — Twenty-five new pharmacies are to be opened in Roumania, of which three are to be in Bucharest. Up to now the average of pharmacies to population has been one pharmacy for 25,000 inhabitants.

Australia and the Decimal System.—The Committee on Decimal Coinage, appointed by the Federal House of Representatives, has recommended the adoption of the decimal system of coinage with the retention of the sovereign as the standard value.

Chemicals for W. Africa.—The *Gold Coast Globe* says there is an opening in West Africa for goods manufactured by wholesale chemists and surgical instrument makers. The medicine chests of the expeditions sent out by the mining companies are always well stocked with drugs.

More Casein.—The Budapest firm of Ruda & Co. is erecting a casein-factory at Maria-Theresiopel. The Government has promised a subsidy of 720*l.*, on the condition that the factory shall use all the cheese produced by the union of agriculturists of the county—viz., about 600,000 kilos. yearly.

Turkish Borax.—The International Borax Trust has acquired the Panderma mine on the south coast of the Sea of Marmora. The exportation of the Turkish borax has not been profitable of late years owing to competition with the South American product, and in 1901 only 4,000 tons were exported.

Waking Up.—With a view to the further development of its foreign trade the New South Wales Government has appointed four commercial agents. Special attention is to be given to the Far East, South Africa, and Canada. The Victorian Government has also appointed a commercial agent in South Africa.

Medical Research in the Straits Settlements.—The Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur (see *C. & D.*, January 4, page 5) is now ready for workers in general pathology, bacteriology, and chemistry. The work of organisation is almost finished, but the European assistants have not yet been engaged. Dr. Hamilton Wright, the director, hopes that independent workers will take advantage of the Institute when it becomes better known.

The Ash of a Man's Skull is still in great demand as a popular remedy in Japan. The whole head is placed in a pot and carbonised, then powdered. It is then considered a first-rate blood-cleanser. An article in a daily paper, saying that gravediggers were doing a great trade in stolen heads, brought on an investigation, and only two cases were proved. The inspection of a large number of pharmacies also was ineffective, the pharmacists stating that they used the heads of monkeys.

Saké-brewing in Japan.—Consul-General Bellows, of Yokohama, has furnished an interesting report on saké-brewing in Japan. It describes the process of manufacture, and gives some chemical analyses prepared by Mr. R. W. Atherton, professor of analytical and applied chemistry in the Tokyo University. Saké, the national drink of Japan, is as wine to France and beer to Germany. It is manufactured almost entirely from rice, and differs from beer chiefly in having a larger percentage of alcohol and smaller proportions of dextrose and dextrin.

Proposed American Store.—The American Consul at Bombay laments the fact that his country does not receive its fair share of the import or export trade of India. To remedy matters he proposes an American Department Store at Bombay to be composed of ten or twelve departments each controlled by a sub-manager. The sales, both wholesale and retail, would be on a cash basis or its equivalent, and sufficient goods would be carried in stock to permit immediate delivery. An American merchant in Bombay is writing up the plan and is to place it before American exporters.

Pharmaceutical Society of Japan.—The recent communications to the Society, which has its headquarters at Tokyo, include a paper on the constituents of sukuri seed, by Mr. Y. Kunitomo, who has examined the seed and proved that it contains a large quantity of tartaric acid beside some malic and citric acids. Mr. F. Ando has commenced the examination of the methods of testing compound "saké," partly for hygienic purposes and also in its bearings on taxation. Patent medicines are having the attention of Mr. S. Ogawa, who reports the results of examination of a few of them.

Tenders for Sulphate of Copper.—The *Gaceta de Madrid* of April 1 contains a notice calling for tenders which will be opened thirty days after that date, at 11 A.M., in the office of the Inspector-General, Chief of the Telegraph Section of Posts and Telegraphs, Caretas 10, Madrid, for the supply of 30 tons sulphate of copper, for the service of the telegraph stations of the State, at the upset price of 923 pesetas, or about 27*l.* per ton. Tenders must be presented five days prior to the date for opening, and a provisional deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of the contract calculated at the upset price is required to qualify any tender.

Quinine in Malaria.—An article in a recent issue of the *Messagero* of Rome criticises a law passed in November of last year enforcing the use of a preparation of quinine (Quinine confectionnèe par l'Etat) manufactured by the Government. The purchase of this quinine is to be a charge upon the community amongst the proprietors of lands where the peasants, workmen and employés are engaged in the malarial districts, these districts being enumerated. It enacts that should a workman die from disease occasioned during his employment, and it can be shown that he had not been supplied with the Government remedy through the fault of his employer, the latter can be made to pay a strong indemnity to the family of the deceased. The result of this law according to the *Messagero* will prevent the development of the best work in those infected areas which only by cultivation and drainage can be made beneficial to the public. It obliges doctors to use this remedy exclusively although many have grave doubts of its absolute efficacy, and it prevents both doctors and employers from using other treatment which may be more beneficial.

A Russian Anniversary.—The Congress of Pharmacy, which had been arranged to take place in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first public Russian pharmacy, was held at St Petersburg last month. A reception was held on March 18 at the residence of Professor A. von Poehl, the President, and the Congress was opened by the Hon. President (Professor Mendelejew) next day. In the course of his address, Professor Mendelejew stated that the development of scientific pharmacy in Russia was closely connected with Peter the Great. Since his reign it had made great progress, and had changed from a botanical to a chemical pharmacy. He pointed to the necessity of pharmacists establishing scientific pharmaceutical associations, and of them attaching themselves to learned societies, and he hoped that pharmacists might be shortly allowed to take the doctor's degree, which at present they are not allowed to. The Congress was divided into (1) pharmaceutical and biological chemistry, (2) pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany. One question discussed was whether pharmacists should strive for uniformity in dispensing, and a speaker said it was not possible to prepare identical preparations in all pharmacies, due in some cases to the defects in the Russian Pharmacopœia.

At a meeting of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society, Mr. Woodrow mentioned that he once read in a book on Indian botany of a tree in India, the wood of which burnt as readily when green as when dry. He had afterwards identified this tree in the Western Ghauts, and verified the statement of the book. There was also a belief, vouched for in an English work on botany, that the wood of the ash and that of the hawthorn were as combustible green as dry, but he had disproved this experimentally.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE last of the evening meetings of the session took place on April 15, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President) in the chair. The attendance was rather better than usual, some fifty being present, including Dr. Barker-Smith and Messrs. A. Cooper, W. Hills, W. S. Glyn-Jones, E. M. Holmes, E. T. Brewis, W. L. Howie, T. Stephenson, H. Helbing, R. Bremridge, and F. A Upsher-Smith.

After a few preliminary remarks, the PRESIDENT called on Mr. P. W. Squire to read his paper on

CITRINE OINTMENT.

Mr. SQUIRE explained that the paper was the outcome of the discovery of two old samples of citrine-ointment made according to the formula he suggested in 1897 and afterwards abstracted in the seventeenth edition of the "Companion."*

The samples were placed on the table, and it was seen that the pale lemon colour had darkened somewhat, but had not turned dark as samples had made at a similar time by the process which was afterwards adopted in the B.P. The objections urged against the Squire process were that the ointment "must be from the nature of the case exceedingly acid," and that "however well stirred, it is apt to be spongy." Mr. Squire finds, however, that the product is no more acid, and has no greater tendency to become spongy, than the ointment made by the B.P. process. The percentage of spongy batches made in Mr. Squire's laboratory is, in fact, greater in the case of the official formula. When Lucas's process (which afterwards became official) was first suggested in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, it was pointed out by Mr. Squire that as the mercurial solution boils at 250° F., or 100° lower than the temperature of the heated fats, expulsion of the contents of the vessel was likely to occur on mixing. The temperature was lowered 60° in the B.P., but is still sufficiently above the boiling-point of the mercurial solution to cause trouble, though not to such a dangerous degree as before. A good deal would depend also on the interpretation of the expression "very gradually" by the operator. Mr. Squire made experiments with a view to determining the acidity of citrine ointment. Using normal soda, and either phenolphthalein, methyl orange, or litmus, it was found that the indicator did not act until the whole of the acid, either free or combined with the mercury, was neutralised by the soda. The titration showed, moreover, that almost the whole of the nitric acid was determined by this method, and that it is no easy matter to determine the quantity of free nitric acid in the presence of mercuric nitrate. Calculating the mercury in the B.P. ointment to mercuric nitrate, it works out as 3·78 per cent. of total nitric acid, and on shaking one of the old samples made by the Squire process with a mixture of petroleum ether and water, and titrating the aqueous portion the result came out as 3·78. The acid was clearly not free, as soda gave at once a yellow precipitate. If the ointment is simply shaken with warm water, only 0·69 per cent. of nitric acid is shown; but here again the acid was not free. Mr. Squire gave the details of the process, and concluded by saying that in his opinion the official method was no advantage over his process, but rather the reverse, as its keeping qualities were not so good, and it was not so easy to manipulate.

There was no discussion on the paper.

The PRESIDENT then called on Dr. Augustine Henry to read his paper on

CHINESE DRUGS,

and said that although Dr. Henry had not previously read a paper before the Society he was well known as an energetic corresponding member and contributor to the museum. He mentioned also that the Royal Horticultural Society had just awarded to Dr. Henry a medal for his researches on Chinese botany, and, added the President, "Dr. Henry is probably the greatest living authority on Chinese drugs."

Dr. HENRY began by referring to the wonderful Chinese herbal attributed to "Shen Nung," or the Divine Healer, as the most ancient herbal in the world. In this herbal 347 drugs are specified, 239 belonging to the vegetable kingdom, 65 animal, and 43 mineral. It was mentioned that myrrh, asafetida, olibanum, opium, and camphor were comparatively modern introductions into China, but that the herbal enumerates such well-known drugs as liquorice, rhubarb, gentian, mallow, aconite, madder, cinnamon, ginger, croton, gelsemium, podophyllin, cimicifuga, hyoscyamus, and artemisia. The five ancient poisons were croton, veratrum, aconite, cantharides, and lang tu (unidentified).

In China the sale of certain poisons is absolutely forbidden, but the Chinese druggist gets over the difficulty by renaming the poison. Both buyer and seller are decapitated in case of accident with poison. The doctrine of signatures is in vogue in China, but there is unquestionably a good deal of accurate observations made as the result of experiments. Simple ailments are fairly accurately understood, but the Chinese are wildly theoretical when it comes to acute diseases.

The best-known Chinese drugs were then considered seriatim.

Camphor, as before mentioned, was not used in China as a drug anciently, although the wood of the tree was employed for making boxes. Sumatra camphor from the *Dryobalanops* tree was first introduced into China, and Dr. Henry mentioned that it was through the early Dutch settlers that the Formosa and Japanese camphor-industry was introduced. Camphor is obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* and *Blumea balsamifera*, and is a monopoly of the Japanese Government.

Opium was introduced into China from abroad. In 1765 200 chests of the drug were imported. It is not known when opium-smoking began in China, but an edict was promulgated 100 years ago forbidding the practice. Dr. Henry briefly discussed the aspects of the opium question. Opium-smoking is recognised by the Chinese as a great evil, the Japanese have succeeded in stopping the practice in Formosa since they came into possession of that district, and the Roman Catholic Church forbids its votaries in China from dealing in or using opium in any form. The export of opium from India to China is dwindling, and Dr. Henry thinks that the Government would do well to replace the cultivation of opium by other crops, only growing sufficient to supply medical needs.

Tu chung, a bark used as a remedy for excessive perspiration, is yielded by the genus *Eucommia* (discovered by Dr. Henry), in the small Eastern order *Trochodendraceæ*. Tu chung is interesting on account of its elastic fracture and as a possible source of guttapercha.

Bandolino wood, so called because the shavings soaked in water yield a bland mucilage used for smoothing the hair, is yielded by *Machilus Thunbergii*. S et Z.

The receptacles of *Ficus pumila*, L., from Formosa, are used for making a jelly. The receptacles are steeped in water, and the product sweetened makes a pleasant summer food.

Ginseng occurs in two principal varieties—one is found in Mandchuria, Japan, and Corea, and the other in the United States and Canada, and, although there are differences between the two kinds, they are both called *Aralia quinquefolia*, Pl. et Dene., in the Kew Index. A cultivated form of ginseng, to which the Chinese attribute quite different properties, is called "San-ch'i." It is used for surgical hurts, and Burkhill has identified it as *Aralia quinquefolia* var. *Notoginseng*.

Huang-lien, cultivated in Hupeh, is *Coptis chinensis*, and probably identical with *Coptis Teeta*, Wall. Large quantities of huang-lien are imported into Bombay from China. The rhizomes of *Picrorhiza Kurroa*, Royle, are also found in the native drug-shops.

Rhubarb, notwithstanding its antiquity, has not had its botanical origin clearly defined. The only dried specimens of *Rheum*, producing rhubarb for the market in China itself, which have reached Europe have been identified as *Rheum officinale*. The great seat of the rhubarb-trade is at Hankow.

* Dissolve without the aid of heat the mercury in the nitric acid. Heat the lard and oil on a water-bath until the lard is dissolved, and when at a temperature of 180°–190° F. add the mercuric solution (cold) to the melted fats and stir continuously. When brisk effervescence has commenced, continue the heat for ten minutes, then remove from the water-bath, and stir till cold.

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A portion of the rhubarb met with in this great market comes down the Yangtze from Szechwan and Tibet *vid* Tchang; another part apparently comes overland, or down the Han River from Kansu and Shensi. The great interior market of rhubarb is Si-ning, in Kansu, and an immense quantity of the drug is collected in the mountains around that city. Pratt says a good deal is collected at Za-chun-li, where it is simply sun-dried and pierced with holes. It is sent from there to Si-ning, where it receives further treatment, being dried again after being thoroughly scraped. Dr. Henry then traced the attempts that have been made to fix the botanical origin of rhubarb. Bretschneider holds that Prezewalsky in 1872 discovered the plant yielding it in Kansu to be *Rheum palmatum* var. *tanguticum*; another species from Szechwan and S.E. Tibet was described by Baillon as *Rheum officinale* Maximowicz says that *Rheum palmatum* occurs in W. Kansu, but that in E. Kansu a different species, probably *R. officinale*, Baillon, or *R. Pichonii*, Pierre, is found. Mr Holmes, from the peculiar markings of the best Chinese rhubarb, finds it is not yielded by either *R. palmatum* or *R. officinale*, which seems to show that there is an unknown species. Dr. Henry suggests that efforts should be made to obtain specimens of the plant growing in E. Kansu and Shensi, as these localities are the most likely ones in which the third species will be found. From these districts the drug would go to the great central market of Si-ning and be distributed as rhubarb to the world. No rhubarb is now exported from Canton or Tientsin, all comes down the Yangtze from Hankow.

Mu-erh, a fungus used as an article of food, is *Hirneola polytricha*. It resembles the fungus known as *Hirneola auricula-judæ* (Jew's ear), and is said by Mr. Massee to be only an eastern form of it.

Lysimachia Fœnumgræcum, Hance, is very common in Kwangsi and Yunnan, and is much used as a scent for hair-oil.

Dioscorea rhipogonoides, Oliver, occurs in Formosa, S. China, and Tonkin. The tuberous root, called the dye-yam, is used in enormous quantities for preserving fishing-nets and for dyeing. The properties of this article are well worth scientific investigation.

A sample of *Extract of tea* made in the office of the Prefect at Szemao and used only by the Dowager-Empress, to whom it is sent as tribute, was shown. It is in the form of a yellowish-brown powder, and contains 6 per cent. of caffein and 12 per cent. of tannin.

There are several kinds of *Soap trees* in common use in China—*Gymnocladus chinensis*; various species of *Gleditschia; Sapindus Mukorossi*, Gaert.; and *Pancovia Delavayi*, Franchet. The residue of the seeds of *Camellia Sasanqua*, Thunb., from which "tea oil" is pressed, is used as a hair-wash, and for washing fabrics. A decoction is used in Hong-Kong for killing earthworms in lawns.

Cassia and Cinnamon.—Cassia-bark has been shown by Ford to be derived from *Cinnamomum Cassia*, Bl., but the botanical origin of two other cinnamon-barks is unknown. One is the thick and extremely dear bark, so much esteemed by the Chinese as a medicine, which comes into China from French Laos, being carried across the Red River northwards into all parts of China. The other bark is the so-called Saigon cassia, a regular article in the New York market. It is imported from Hong-Kong, and comes from Annam, being neither a product of Saigon nor Cochin China. The bark is cultivated in the wild mountains of Annam by natives, who call it "moi." In 1896 the export from Annam was 241,000 kilos.

Star-anise.—The true star-anise, the product of *Illicium*, Hk f., only occurs in Kwangsi and Tonkin. In Japan *Illicium anisatum*, L., produces poisonous fruits, which closely resemble the true fruits, and enormous quantities of it are imported into China, but what it is used for Dr. Henry has been unable to find out. Such questions are difficult of elucidation, and the lecturer acknowledged the help he had received from Mr. Holmes in clearing up difficult points. Chinese cubebs, for instance, have been shown by Mr. Holmes to be the product of *Litsæa citrata*, Blume. A similar tree, *Litsæa pungens*, Hemsley, yields in Hupeh "mountain pepper," used by the Chinese as a condiment. Huang po, a yellow bark used as a dye, has been shown to be produced by *Phellodendron amurense*, Rupr.—an identification which the Japanese have accepted from Mr. Holmes and the lecturer.

The lecture finished with a suggestion for a botanical exploration of China, comparatively nothing being known of the upper surface of the forests owing to the immense height of the trees. Attention was also drawn to wood oil yielded by the seeds of *Aleurites cordata*, M. Arg., which was used as a varnish, and the great variety of substances yielding tannin, as certain acorn-cups and the cones of *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. et Z.

The President said that China was evidently an exceedingly interesting country, especially from the botanical point of view. It seemed to be well worth further investigation, and he hoped a scientific expedition would some day take the matter in hand.

Mr. E. M. Holmes paid a tribute to Dr. Henry's knowledge of Chinese drugs, and said the Society's museum, which contained probably the best collection of Chinese drugs in Europe, owed much valuable information to him. Mr. Holmes recalled the work which Daniel Hanbury did many years ago on Chinese remedies, and which is printed in "Science Papers." The Chinese characters of the drugs are appended, and it is a tribute to the accuracy of the work that only one of the characters has since been found to be upside down. A work on Chinese drugs, published in 1871 by Dr. Smith, remarkable for its inaccuracy, had been unfortunately taken as a standard by the Chinese Customs authorities, but his own collection of Chinese drugs, as well as the Chinese drugs shown at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were in the Society's museum. Dr. Henry had been through the whole of the collections and had made a series of useful notes on them. The gelsemium used in China was not the same as that used in Europe, and the Corean ginseng, which was worth its weight in gold, probably owed its medicinal value to its action as a heart-stimulant. Coptis contains about 8 per cent. of berberine, a higher percentage than any other berberine-containing plant. Mr. Holmes confirmed what Dr. Henry said about the identity of the "Russian" rhubarb being as yet unknown, and said that the fungus mu-erh, which was soft like a human ear, could probably be cultivated in this country. In regard to the Saigon cassia official in the U.S P., a New York firm had, he believed, the monopoly of the drug, as the whole of the supplies went through one firm. He had never been able to find out whether *Illicium religiosum* was an intentional addition to star-anise, but from what Dr. Henry had stated he thought it might be accidental. (Dr. Henry had said that the Chinese suffered very much from cholera, which might be due, he suggested, to poisonous anise which produced similar symptoms). In regard to the introduction of Chinese products into Europe, Mr. Holmes thought that some of the saponin-yielding plants might be advantageously employed for washing silks and other delicate fabrics, and that tung oil could in some cases replace linseed oil; indeed, the fruits of *Sapindus Mukorossi* and tung oil had been recently imported into this country. Professor Greenish had examined the bandoline-bark, but had not been able to stain the mucilage-secreting cells so as to show them on the screen.

Dr. Barker-Smith asked if Dr. Henry could give his impressions as to the success of Chinese medical practice. Were there any drugs unknown in Europe which had, for instance, pronounced resolvent action?

Mr. Hills asked if botany was taught in China at all.

Mr. R. A Robinson, jun., inquired as to the Chinese blistering-beetles. Was there any recognised industry?

Dr. Henry, in reply, said it was impossible to know much about Chinese medical practice, as one could not get sufficiently into the confidence of native doctors, and there were no schools of medicine. The Chinese were not impressed by European medical practice, but admitted that they (the Europeans) shone in surgery. His impression was that the Chinese had a good deal of empirical skill in medicine, but he said he had come across a statement that trepanning was practised as far back as the fourth century. Botany was not taught in China, and the importation of a scientific botanist a few years ago was not attended with much success, because that gentleman was only acquainted with microscopic botany. Blistering-beetles are an article of trade, but he had confined himself rather to the vegetable materia medica, and had not been in a district where the beetles were collected.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Henry for his paper.

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EXAMINATIONS IN EDINBURGH, APRIL, 1902.

THE Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has furnished us with the following list of persons who have satisfied the Examiners at the recent Major and Minor examinations held in Edinburgh:—

Major Examination.

Candidates examined and passed 3

Baxter, Alex. C., Edinburgh | Bintcliffe, J.W., Holywell Green
Rodwell, Henry, Glasgow.

Minor Examination.

Candidates examined ...	...	...	...	122
„ failed ...	...	...	...	79
„ passed ...	...	...	...	43

Allan, David Souter, Aberdeen
Anderson, Wm. G., Edinburgh
Blackburn, Sidney Richard, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Brittain, Richd. H., Edinburgh
Bruce, F., New Deer, Aberdeen
Cox, Horace Nelson, Edinburgh
Craig, Thomas Forrest, Kelso
Dainty, J.E., Barrow-in-Furness
Dewar, A. O. C., Cupar, Fife
Dick, Jas. Anderson R., Forfar
Forrester, Ethel M. G., Edinburgh
Fraser, David Wilson, Ayr
Frost, Wm. Thos., Worthing
Gibson, Wm. Wightman, Buckie
Granger, Ernest Richd., Whitby
Gross, G. F. C., Barrow-in-Furness
Henderson, John Reed, Glasgow
Jones, Arthur A., Liverpool
Jones, Benjamin S., Crewe
Kelman, John, Edinburgh
Kirby, William, Northallerton
Lishman, Arthur, Newcastle-on-Tyne
McArthur, Donald, Glasgow
McDiarmid, Geo., Edinburgh
McGeorge, Richd., Edinburgh
McHardy, Alex., Dalkeith
MacLean, Jas., Conon Bridge
McLellan, J. Y., Kirkintilloch
Maxwell, William, Kelso
Michael, George, Edinburgh
Mungall, Allan, Avonbridge
Nicolson, Charles, Glasgow
Parker, Benjamin, Derby
Pollock, Thomas L., Penrith
Pugh, Francis Chas., Liverpool
Pyatt, Geo. Henry, Nottingham
Reid, David, South Shields
Smeddles, G. R., Barrow-in-Furness
Swan, William, Dumfries
White, C. H., Burton-on-Trent
Whyte, Edward, Dundee
Wilkinson, John Feather, Leeds
Wilson, Stewart, Glasgow

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1l., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 2, 1902.)

Device of "O" with arrow, and "Ospia" with arrow through "O"; for perfumery. By the "Ospia" Perfumery Company, 8 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 244,383 and 244,344.

"Repeater"; for perfumery. By A. H. Franks, 61 and 63 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham. 244,641.

'Lienoline"; for a linoleum and leather polish. By C. J. Badham, Christchurch, N.Z. 241,196.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 9, 1902.)

"Goldine" and other wording (no claim for the exclusive use of the word "Gold"); for gold-paint. By Tyler & Ashmore, 21 Albert Street, Birmingham. 244,037.

"Boardine" (the essential particular—no claim for "Board"); for a blackboard varnish. By J. Moncrieff, Perth, N.B. 243,814.

"Termifoe"; for a chemical wood-preservative. By Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C. 244,147.

"Sulphol" (no claim for "Sulpho"); for chemicals. By A Boake Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenters Road, Stratford, E. 244,797.

"Ligmolliene"; for patent medicines. By W. H. Malyon, Sturt Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. 243,596.

Device (the essential particular) of a label for a rheumatism cure. By H. G. W. Claringbull, Fairfield Cottage, Belle Vue Park, Beeston, Notts. 243,999.

Device (the essential particular) of portion of a belladonna-plant for chemicals. By Gale & Co., 15 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C. 244,019.

"Ping Pong"; for goods in Class 3. By S. H. Ward, 48 Cranmer Street, Nottingham. 244,259.

"Malprecier"; for medicines. By A. A. Pyke, 22 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. 244,277.

"Eupnein"; for a medicine. By Schiefflin & Co., 170 William Street, New York, U.S.A. 244,330.

"Torrent"; for aërated-water machinery. By the Rylands Glass and Engineering Company (Limited), Barnsley. 244,459.

"Compoïd" (no claim for "Compo"); for goods in Class 40. By Falconnet, Perodeaud et Cie., 4 Place Carnot, Choisy-le-Roi (Seine), France. 242,125.

"Fruitose" (no claim for "Fruit"); for goods in Class 42. By S. M. Freeman, 7 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 242,865.

"Molascuit" (no claim for "Mola"); for food for animals. By G. H. Hughes, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 243,536.

Combination of devices and facsimile of signature of the firm (essential particulars); for vinegar. By Dessaux Fils, 17 Rue de la Tour, Neuve, Orléans. 243,053.

"Ixondi Brand" device; for foodstuffs. By W. Dixon & Son, 29 Crown Street, Leeds. 244,282.

"Neufaline" and combination of devices (the essential particulars); for a detergent. By Charles Buchet et Cie., 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 243,723.

Shield device with picture of lady, and the word "Foscarina" (the essential particulars); for a perfume. By Ed. Pinaud, 18 Place Vendome, Paris. 242,701.

"Nutricap"; for hair-preparations. By E. Renton, 26 King Street, St. James's, S.W. 243,054.

'Gondola"; for polishes, &c. By Helen Pringle Kirtley, 86 Brighton Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 244,039.

"Poli-Varn"; for leather and furniture polishes, heel-ball, knife-powder, &c. By John Packer Company, Honeywood Road, Willesden, N.W. 244,153.

"Limpet"; for a waterproofing-solution. By Douglas McNae, 530 Fulham Road, S.W. 244,326.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 16, 1902.)

"Burnatine" (no claim for "Burn"); for a chemical-smoke preventive. By H. J. McBride and H. W. McBride, Hyde Park Bleach-works, Belfast. 243,972.

Device of steamer with words "Ilford Limited"; for photographic goods. By Ilford (Limited), Roden Street, Ilford, E. 240,679.

"Flashaxe," "Goldaxe," "Sensaxe," "Platinaxe," "Ceraxe," "Uranaxe," "Intensifaxe," "Redusaxe"; for chemicals. By Fuerst Brothers, 17 Philpot Lane, E.C. 244,665, 244,666, 244,667, 244,668, 244,669, 244,670, 244,671, and 244,672.

"Ping-pong Febrisum" (no claim for "Febris"); for goods in Class 2. By S. H. Ward, 48 Cranmer Street, Nottingham. 244,604.

Device and the word "Hämatogen" (the essential particulars. No claim for "Haemato"); for a blood tonic. By Nicolay & Co., Josephstrasse 22, Zurich III, Switzerland. 238,860.

Device and word "Biokon"; for a medicine. By H. E. Law, 2304 Van Ness Boulevard, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. 240,417.

Combination of devices (the essential particular); for a medicine. By J. B. Daniel, 32 and 34 Wall Street, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. 243,592.

"Humpo"; for a medicine. By the Humpo Cure Company, 10 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 244,843.

Picture device; for goods included in Class 3 (but not including salves). By the Samaritan Healer Company, 67 St. Domingo Grove, Liverpool. 243,380.

"Varoma"; for lung and throat cures. By the Varoma Medical Company, 170 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, U.S.A. 244,072.

"Phosferine" and label; for a medical preparation. By Ashton & Parsons (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, E.C. 244,526.

"Varilla"; for a medicine. By J. W. Simpkin, 5 Nelson Terrace, Dundee. 244,676.

"Golden Swan" and device of swan on label; for baking-powder and egg-powder. By Pearce, Duff & Co., 79 Rouel Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 244,470.

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Trade Notes.

Messrs. Leath & Ross, homœopathic chemists, 58 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., inform us that they have a direct representative leaving for China, Japan, and India on Saturday.

Trade-trucks.—Messrs. Reigate & Mason, Wrottesley Street, Birmingham, send us a copy of their new season's price-list of carriers and delivery trucks. Several of the trucks are specially devised for chemists' use.

The regular trade-exhibition season is still some months off, but an announcement of the dates of the Confectioners', Grocers', and Brewers' exhibitions is made in our advertisement-columns, so that intending exhibitors may book space well in advance.

Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, Red Lion Square, W.C., inform us that they have no connection with the firm which recently traded in Cape Town under the firm-name of Cresswell, Sons & Co., nor do they employ any local or indent agents in Cape Town.

"Tabloid" Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.—We referred last week to a new tabloid that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have introduced for the treatment of bronchitis, containing apomorphine, ammonium chloride, and liquorice. A similar preparation without the apomorphine is now available, put up in bottles of 100.

The Annual Report for 1901 prepared and published by the firm E. Merck, Darmstadt (16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.), contains a great deal of useful chemical and pharmacological information regarding the newer materia medica, besides an exhaustive monograph on the assay of opium, to which we hope to refer more fully on an early opportunity.

Photographic Chemicals.—Messrs. Harrington Brothers, manufacturing chemists, 4 Oliver's Yard, City Road, E.C., who have already a reputation for their photographic chemicals, send us a copy of the new list of the goods they are issuing. Besides selling the chemicals in bulk, many of them are put up in bottles ready for sale, and a special department is occupied in making and bottling developers and other solutions, according to the photographic chemists' own formulas.

Sphagnum, or dried moss, for which Mr. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., has the sole agency, deserves to be better known in the colonies. It is used as an absorbent dressing, and has a pleasant peaty odour and antiputrescent qualities. The moss is sent out in sheets, like cardboard, ⅛ inch thick, and when wetted absorbs ten to twenty times its weight of water and swells up to the thickness of an inch. It makes an excellent poultice-material. Colonial readers who are not already acquainted with dried moss should write for a sample.

Seasonable Goods.—Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester, submit samples of three leading lines for the summer season—citrate of magnesia, Saline Grains, and Sulphur Saline. These are packed goods labelled with tasteful stock labels. For the Saline Grains and Sulphur Saline round-corner white bottles are used which show off the white or pale yellow of the contents. We find that as granular effervescent preparations they leave nothing to desire, and that, on placing the granules in water, the effervescence is well sustained.

A Good Line.—Messrs. Woolleys (Limited), Blackburn, have shown us a sample of their Sulphur-and-Sarsaparilla Health Salt which is in a different form from what such preparations usually are. The salt is in powder form, and of a brown colour; it smells like compound decoction of sarsaparilla, and when put in water dissolves at once, but leaves a nice foam on the top of the sparkling liquid. It is being introduced to chemists in tastefully decorated tins, which should go a long way to selling the preparation. The salt is packed under the distinctive name of the "Revo" brand.

For the Colonies.—Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, have recently received a testimonial written by the late Dr. Jeffreson, F.R.G.S., of Morocco, testifying to the efficacy of the "Vampire" fly-catcher as a snarer of mosquitoes. Messrs. Kay have also sent us a 1*d.* sample of "Tenasitine," their new cement. It is put up in collapsible tubes to retail at 1*d.* and 6*d.* each. The 1*d.* tubes are put up on cards, 1½ doz. to each card, and two cards are fitted in a box. In the Colonies Messrs. Gollin & Co. (Limited), of Melbourne, Sydney, and Auckland, will hold stock of both of these articles, which should find a ready sale amongst the clients of our Antipodean brethren.

Three Pharmaceutical Preparations reach us from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., which are of considerable interest. The first is adenalin chloride solution (1–1,000), to which reference has been frequently made in our columns, especially as to its value as an astringent and hæmostatic. Cascara Evacuant is a new preparation of cascara sagrada, which originated from the fact, discovered by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., that cascara does not owe its laxative effect to the presence of the bitter glucoside alone, but also to a bitterless principle. By care in manufacture the two glucosides are retained unimpaired, and a product of great therapeutic activity is produced. The adult dose is only 5 to 20 minums. The third preparation is an elixir of glycerophosphates of calcium and sodium, which in flavour resembles an after-dinner liqueur. Each ounce of the elixir contains 8 gr of sodium glycerophosphate and 4 gr. of calcium glycerophosphate. We are also asked to state that reprints of papers on nargol and cupol are now ready, and are supplied to chemists for distribution to medical men.

Photographic Notes.

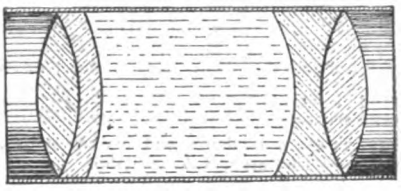
By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Photographic Vade-mecum.

Under the title of the "Practical Photographer's Vade-mecum" Messrs. Cadett & Neall (Limited), Ashtead, Surrey, have published a very useful pocket-book for photographers' use. On the inside of the front cover there is a view-meter by which the focal length of the lens registered for any required view is obtained, whilst in the back cover is fastened one of Lambert & Cadett's exposure-meters in which the slide-rule principle is employed. There is also a detachable exposure-record, a pocket-book containing many useful tables for photographers, and a pencil. The vade-mecum sells at 2*s.* 6*d.*

A New Lens.

Dr. Grun, of Southwick, Brighton, has at last made public the details of his new fluid-lens, which is claimed to be the fastest photographic lens yet invented. The illustration



given is taken from the United States patent specification, and shows the combination of two achromatic lenses, with an intervening space filled with cedar oil, the latter fluid being approximately of the same refractive index as the lenses. The idea of using cedar oil is taken from the oil-immersion lens used in the microscope, and with which pharmacists are fairly familiar. Fluid-lenses are not new; the panoramic water-lens brought out by Sutton is frequently referred to, but never much used. It is stated in *Photography* that a lens of 3 inches diameter is required to cover a lantern-plate, but if stopped down a much larger plate can be covered. Some remarkable results have been produced, such as taking photographs, with a quarter-second exposure, of a scene in a theatre, a minute exposure at midnight on a moonlight night, or a quarter-of-an-hour exposure on a pitch-black night. Dr. Grun has adopted a system of focusing by means of pegs working in holes, each hole being

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graduated to a known distance, as focussing dimly-lit subjects otherwise is not easy.

Hints from Other Dealers

are always acceptable. I give extracts from two letters recently received which convey useful hints. *W. H. H.* (172/30) gives his views on plates and developers as follows:—

I have found that for copying or making enlarged negatives photo-mechanical plates give the best results, and customers I have advised to use them are more than pleased with the results. Chemists should not lose an opportunity of placing the various uses of plates before their customers. It is a mistake some dealers make of only having one developer, which cannot possibly suit all subjects, whereas, if several kinds are stocked and their special uses pointed out to the customer, he gets better results and thinks more of the dealer.

A Fixing-dish

is the subject *W. S.* (179/30) writes about:—

Some time ago, under "Photographic Notes," a suggestion was made for a rim to be put in the fixing-dish so that the plate could rest film downwards. This I have done for the last five years. In practice I employ pie-dishes for developing and fixing, and as these dishes can be had in a variety of sizes and shapes they are a great convenience. I wash negatives in a lavatory basin, regulating the flow by a wooden plug. For developing roll-films a pie-dish is very suitable.

Cristoid Films.

I have been trying some of Sandell's cristoid films which were mentioned in the *C. & D.* some time back. I did not find any difficulty in carrying out the instructions, the novelty of being able to develop the whole spool together making the process much less tedious than it otherwise would have been. The pyrocatechin developer made from the following formula answers equally well for plates:—

Pyrocatechin...	1 oz.
Potassium bromide	30 gr.
Sodium sulphite	4 oz.
Sodium hydrate	½ oz
Distilled water	1 pint

Store in the dark, and for use dilute 1 part with 4 to 5 of water.

Dark-rooms.

Dalbeattie.—D. Newall, 28 High Street.

Gillingham (Dorset).—W. Edgar Samways, The Square.

Weston-super-Mare.—S. Taylor, County Drug-stores.

Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

Indigestion in Cattle.

WHEN the numerous and frequently opposite causes which induce indigestion are considered, it still remains a fact that the ancient remedies, consisting of purgatives and salines, are of real value in the majority of cases. The youngster who has made but a poor living on rough forest land, with little grass and much coarse woody fibre as his food, is liable to a form of indigestion, for which the best treatment, in the first instance, is an aperient. When the stalled ox has been the round of the shows at Christmas, and been surfeited with good living, he must, if he is to be held over for another season, have a purge of a similar nature.

Experience taught our stockmen and cow-leeches these things ages ago, but they could give no reason for the faith that was in them. They were satisfied to know what was a good thing to give to animals, or for themselves to take. Now the board-school boy requires a reason for everything; and science, with laggard steps, comes in a few centuries late, with proofs of what his ancestors believed—nay, proved in their own way, by results extending over the lives of generations of men, and handed down from father to son, before the present era, in which experience counts for nothing; and everything is for the young, who show but scant respect for the accumulated knowledge of seniors, and still less for traditions the wisdom of which is incapable of scientific demonstration.

In this matter of giving a bold aperient dose to cattle or horses suffering from indigestion arising out of wholly different diet and conditions of life, the old practitioners who survive may point with pride to the results of ten years' experimentation in the St. Petersburg Government schools of research. By a series of experiments, to only a few of which the space at our disposal will permit of reference, it has been proved that the digestive system of animals (including man) can accommodate itself to almost any change of diet, and subsist on the richest or the poorest of alimentary substances, provided only that the change is not made too suddenly. Well, we knew this. Our gluttonous ancestors knew it, when

> Long and loud those Saxon gleemen,
> Sang to slaves the songs of freemen.

Our horsemen, with their strange theories of humours, had found out, by observing many animals under their care, that those for whom a sudden change of diet was to be prescribed "did best" when an aperient was first administered. They gave their horses a physic-ball in spring and autumn; the origin of the custom may have been forgotten in many districts when people read nothing but a stale newspaper once a week, but they continued the practice until the new school of veterinarians (taught by medical men) promulgated the doctrine that a healthy animal needs no drugs. The bi-annual physicking fell into disuse, and as a result many more horses die of those *sequelæ* of acute indigestion than did so under the old *régime*.

The experiments at St. Petersburg proved that the composition as well as quantity of the gastric fluid is regulated by the nature of the food introduced into the stomach, but the numerous analyses show that the process is gradual. A legitimate deduction to be drawn from this is that removal of the ingesta and the excitation of the organs concerned in the complicated process of digestion will, as our forefathers believed, make ready for a change in a shorter time, and thereby facilitate the fattening of the ox, and the conditioning of the horse; or the reverse—the turning out to grass and suddenly reduced nitrogenous diet, as compared with that provided for the stalled animal. From its more purely veterinary aspect, rather than from the economic feeder's, this new light on digestion confirms the wisdom of preparation of the stomach and bowels for the sudden changes which the requirements of the farmer necessitate.

Students of the physiology of digestion are no doubt familiar with the case of the man St. Martin, and, at a later date, the woman Kütt, whose misfortunes, in possessing fistulous wounds through the abdomen into the stomach, were turned to such good account in the study of the digestive processes in the living subject. It was possible in their cases to ascertain the effect of the gastric secretion upon various foods, introduced in little bags, and withdrawn under varying circumstances and at different times. The ferment ptyalin, which is of so much importance in the salivary fluid of the mouth, was soon after recognised, and afforded additional proof of the need of thorough mastication and insalivation as a preliminary to gastric digestion. Our grandmothers insisted on our eating slowly; they had proved in their own way that it promoted digestion. Blacksmiths had found that horses "did" better if they rasped down irregular molars; they thought it was due to the finer comminution of the food, and knew nothing of ferments. It is now demonstrated that the act of grinding a particular kind of food in the mouth influences the character of the gastric secretion before the food reaches the stomach. This was ascertained by dividing the gullet of a dog and suturing the ends to the skin, so that in time, when the immediate inflammatory effects had passed off, the masticated food could be received into a vessel from the upper portion of the œsophagus, while the gastric secretions could be withdrawn from the lower portion.

The sympathy between the acts of eating and digestion in the stomach has always been insisted upon by observant persons, in or outside of the medical world, but we have here the most singular proof of their correlation to an extent not previously imagined.

The net result of the Russian school's experimental work is to confirm as facts what were previously well-supported

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inferences. How can we make practical use of the information supplied in our work as prescribers for animals? My own answer to the question would be to continue to make good use of those things which have been proved to be serviceable in cases of indigestion, while waiting for better remedies. Among the more advanced veterinarians there is an increasing disbelief in medication; good old remedies have been thrown over because a scientific explanation was not immediately forthcoming. One of our most eminent veterinary surgeons recently expressed his distrust of opium and its preparations in cases of colic, and if he was correctly reported it would seem to be the duty of the vet. to look on and take notes of temperature and pulse—watch the case, as a lawyer might with a brief for some third party. Of what utility is such a man to the owner of the patient? It is unfortunately true that men of comparatively little learning often enjoy a greater average measure of success as animal-doctors than those leaders who have lost their way in a maze of professional agnosticism. To discard the old loves without good reason is notoriously unwise in other affairs, and he who would progress as well justify his existence as a practitioner of veterinary medicine should be

> The first by whom the new is tried,
> The last to lay the old aside.

The prescriptions in that excellent little work "Veterinary Counter-practice" have been largely instrumental in building up sound and lasting reputations: they have evidently been supplied by men who have proved their efficacy.

Reviews.

The "Ideal" Office Reckoner. By J. G. Inglis. Pp. 900. 3*s.* 6*d.*

As a time-saving device this book will prove a boon to many a hard-pushed business man. It contains twenty sets of tables and 300,000 calculations, the latter beginning at $\frac{1}{64}$th of a penny, and rising by pence up to 3*l.* The book is of a handy size ($7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$); the type is bold and clear, and is therefore easy for reference. The tables for the conversion of British currency into its foreign equivalent, and metric-system tables of weights and measures, with their British equivalents seen at a glance, strike us as being especially useful.

Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses, 1902. Henry Sell, 167 Fleet Street, E.C. Subscribers, 18*s.*; non-subscribers, 21*s.*

This hardy and ever-healthy annual in the crimson boards familiar to most British commercial houses, is a monument of labour, patience, and accuracy. The present volume contains nearly 50,000 alterations, comprising cancellations, new registrations and emendations in postal addresses, telephone numbers, trade descriptions, and so forth. Mr. Sell, who proudly refers to his publication as a "Directory of the Upper Ten Thousand of the Commercial World," not only supplies the busy business man with reliable information concerning the telegraphic designations of the leading commercial firms in London and the provinces, but his book includes a list of foreign consuls.

Modern Business Methods. (1) *The Home Trade.* (2) *The Import and Export Trade.* By Messrs. F. Hooper and J. Graham. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 515. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

These are two manuals designed to meet the requirements of the commercial courses of the various British Chambers of Commerce. The authors are men of practical experience Mr. Hooper being Secretary of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Graham inspector for commercial subjects to the West Riding County Council. The first book, dealing with the home trade, gives some capital advice to young men entering commercial life. It commences with the duties of the office-boy, with a description of his utensils, the copying-press and the letter-book, and gradually progresses to the higher parts of the subject including chapters on the medium of exchange, banks and banking, bills of exchange, and so on. The companion volume aims at being a guide to the whole of the operations connected with the export and import of every class of goods. On reference to it an exporter may learn how to make the necessary calculations so as to invoice his goods to his foreign customer in detailed measures and weights that he can understand. This point has always been a source of weakness to British foreign trade, and the book is specially designed to meet these difficulties. It also contains chapters on foreign exchange, marine insurance, trade-routes, ships and charters, &c. In short, it may be recommended as a reference-book to business men and a text-book to commercial students.

Laboratory Companion to Fats and Oils Industries. By Dr J. Lewkowitsch, M.A., F.I.C. Pp. xii + 147. London: Macmillan & Co. 6*s.* net.

In this work the author, who is well known as a fixed-oil expert, has summarised in tabular form all the available numerical values necessary in the examination of the fixed oils and fats and certain allied products. Part I. bears the somewhat clumsy title, "System and Examination of Fats and Waxes." It deals chiefly with the properties of the acids and glycerides of ordinary oils, the chief analytical figures being set out in tables. Part II. is the chief portion of the work, consisting of a series of tables giving the so-called constants and variables of most of the known fats and fixed oils. The author here gives the figures without comment, and without indicating the source in the majority of cases. Considering the mass of unreliable work—due chiefly to the examination of impure samples—which may sometimes result in the publication of analytical figures, we think it would have been wiser to have specified the source of his figures, as, we believe, was done in the author's more ambitious work on the same subject. Not all the figures here given can be considered as satisfactory. For example, under cod-liver oil the iodine number is the solitary figure 167. That normal limits of a fairly wide character should have been given is emphasised by the figures given for the iodine number of the mixed fatty acids, which have a fairly constant relation to the same figure for the oil. The figures for the acids are given as 130·5 to 170 (*Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry*). We find figures for a sample of brown shellac which indicate the examination of only one sample, and that almost certainly an adulterated one. As a help for laboratory-work such figures as these are valueless. The tables dealing with commercial products of oils, &c., are very full, and will be found of great use to the specialist in this department. A number of sp. gr. and other tables at the end of the book enhance its value for laboratory use.

Diet: in Relation to Age and Activity. By Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., M.B. Pp. 126. London and New York: F. Warne & Co. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

This little work is divided into Parts I. and II., Part I. being a reprint, with a few additions, from the May, 1885, edition of *Nineteenth Century*. The subject dealt with is one which appeals, or should appeal to all. Early in the first part a decided blow is given to so-called "Vegetarians," in which the writer, without running down "Vegetarianism" when fully carried out, points out how very few, if any, are real vegetarians. Flesh abstainers, rejecters, or avoiders they may be, but vegetarians they are not. It is strongly pointed out how absolutely necessary it is for one to regulate one's diet, and the amount of food taken, by the amount of exercise, in one form or another, one takes. Also how beneficial it is, the older one gets, to regulate the intake (of food), owing to decline of activity by age, otherwise the result can only be corpulence, with its resulting effect on the heart and lungs, neither of which can act easily owing to the gradually gathering fat around them. Coming to diet itself it is pointed out that often flesh diet is adopted too early in life, when cereal foods, fruits, and vegetables would be more beneficial. Temperature is also taken into account showing how useless it would be for a native of Iceland to attempt to exist on the food taken by a dweller in India and *vice versâ*. Simplicity and variety in diet are shown to be desirable and even important if one wishes to continue healthy and avoid corpulence, but special stress is laid on the fact that a proper mode of eating is equally important. "Early morning tea" finds favour with the author. A very good system for meals is included, and an excellent "diet-table."

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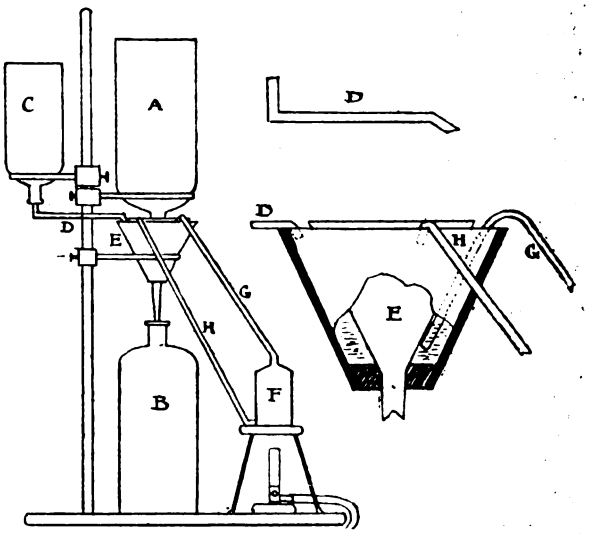
The Flower-cure.

THE pharmacist often gleans much marvellous information and always gets a preponderance of amusement from the lay Press when it attempts the technical. In a recent issue of the *Red Letter* an article points out to a purblind public the complete assortment of marvellous medicines "growing in their own backyards." Why should the infants of Bethnal Green or Limehouse suffer from sore and inflamed eyes when all their devoted parents have to do is to pluck the common wallflower which is shedding its perfume and luxuriance in their backyards, and make an infusion of the leaves for the permanent relief of their hydrophthalmic offspring? Then "lily of the valley flowers, if chewed, will improve the memory to a marvellous extent." So saith the *Red Letter* oracle, and doubtless many chemists will now put some of their clients on a course of lily-of-the-valley chewing in order to induce recollections of "that little bill" so long unpaid. The perfume, we are told, may easily be preserved by placing a layer of the flowers on top of a layer of cold-cream, and "each day replacing the old flowers with new ones." The inhalation of the perfume which the cold-cream assimilates will cure the most violent headache. It is too bad not to specify the formula for the cold-cream, which is one of the factors in the production of so valuable an antipyretic. There are so many cold-cream formulas, and one might use the wrong one. The giddy Harriets of Whitechapel and Mile End need no longer pine for the beauteous complexion of their Mayfair sisters, for they have merely to cull the blue or yellow lupin (from the backyard), and make a decoction of the flowers. This will "clear all pimples, spots, and freckles from the face, and make the skin smooth and clear." The same result may be obtained by washing the face with the juice of the leaves of the elm-tree. The leaves of the pine boiled in vinegar and rubbed on the gums cure toothache. The kernels of the little nuts that grow on pine-trees (which, along with the elms, are reared, of course, in the backyard) are good for the lungs and help to cure consumption. An apoplectic subject will be restored to health by a necklet of mistletoe-twigs. The black-currant bush is a whole materia medica in itself. The fruit makes a jam which is invaluable for sore throats; smelling the leaves helps to cure a headache, while a decoction of the leaves makes an excellent hair-dye. "If you boil the unripe fruit and pods of the bean," writes the *Red Letter* Æsculapius, "you will obtain a decoction that, when drunk, will make you dream." This is the solitary statement made with which we are entirely in agreement. We are quite prepared to believe that the decoction will produce as successful a nightmare as anything that can be assimilated. Maiden-hair ferns cure insanity when chewed, and an infusion makes the hair grow strong and thick. But the best hair-restorer in the world (down, Tatcho!) is the juice of the common stinging-nettle. Let the bald one but gather lightly some green nettles, pound them in a mortar, "and rub the juice thus obtained well into the roots of the hair." The result, we are told, will be a luxuriant and costless growth. Tea made from the dried leaves of the ash-tree is an infallible anti-fat remedy, and the best way to clean the teeth is to chew unripe brambles. The green fruit not only cleanses the teeth but "benefits the enamel." An unsurpassable embrocation for the athlete is made by soaking willow-leaves in wine or brandy. The ashes of burnt willow-bark made into a paste with vinegar are a speedy cure for warts, corns, and all hardness of the skin. Hence, we suppose, the inferior salicylic-acid preparations of common chemists. Verbena-tea is equally good for a sore throat or for preventing the hair from falling out. A decoction of cowslip-root cures insomnia, inducing pleasant dreams. The roots boiled in ale make "the finest nerve-steadier obtainable." The rain-water found in the hollows of beech-trees is excellent for skin-eruptions and dryness of the scalp. Primroses cure headache and heal wounds. Marigolds raise drooping spirits and cure bee-stings. Wild mustard is good for rheumatism. And "they all cost nothing." Verily, there are more things in your own backyard, O sufferer, than are dreamt of in our materia medica.

Hot Filtering.

BEING considerably indebted to the "tips" column of your paper, and noticing in the DIARY for 1902 that a suggestion regarding hot filtering would be acceptable, I beg to offer for your acceptance a sketch and explanation of a "home-made" arrangement which has worked well and been in constant use for several years. At first glance it may seem somewhat complicated, but in reality the whole thing is simplicity itself, and if any one of your thousands of readers will take the trouble to set up the apparatus I feel certain he will find himself well repaid for his labour, since the filter requires practically no attention beyond an occasional glance at the reservoir.

The apparatus consists of a jacketed funnel, shown in part section in the sketch marked E, and a circulating boiler, F. For the inner (filtering) funnel I used a deeply fluted glass one 7 inches



in diameter, and for the outer, or jacket, a wedgwood which had lost its stem and seemed made on purpose. These were joined together by drilling a bung, slipping it over the stem of the glass funnel, trimming the sides to roughly fit the bottom of the wedgwood, and cementing the whole together with a stiffish paste of litharge and glycerin, taking care to keep the top of the glass a little above the top of the wedgwood. The cement takes about twenty-four hours to set, and becomes very hard, resisting the action of hot water perfectly. G is a piece of glass tubing, about 3 inches longer than the depth of the jacket, bent at a short angle at such distance as will allow the longer arm to nearly reach the bottom of the jacket. H is a tube of similar bore, 4 inches long, bent in the middle to a similar angle to G.

The next consideration is the circulating boiler F. A Merck's chloroform-flask (tin) was my first boiler, and when that rusted through, a 1-inch oil-of-lemon copper flask was substituted. A short piece of brass tube was soldered into the top, and a longer piece, about 4 inches, into the side, close to the bottom. The tube used was an old clinical-thermometer case—cap for the top and longer part for the bottom. Now join up G and H to top and bottom tubes respectively with suitable lengths of rubber tubing, fill the jacket with water, and syphon the boiler full, refilling the jacket with fresh water; place the boiler over the bunsen, and when the water in the jacket is at the required temperature check the gas-supply, as a very small flame will keep the water hot when once circulation is established.

C D is a simple device for replacing water lost by evaporation the right-angle end of D being inserted into a tightly fitting rubber stopper which closes the neck of C, and the other end dipping, about an inch into the jacket. C, of course, is filled with water and placed in position, after refilling the jacket as above described. A is a Winchester of the fluid to be filtered, so placed that the lip of the bottle is below the level of the filter-paper, thus keeping the filter full until the bottle is empty. A and C may be secured in position by slipping another ring over each and screwing tightly to standard.

H. J. HOBDEN, Christchurch, N.Z.

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Festivities.

Grimsby Chemists' Dinner.

The annual meeting and dinner of this Association was held at the Oberon Hotel, Grimsby, on April 10, Mr. R. Cook (President) in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. H. W. Colley), in presenting the annual report, stated that the balance-sheet for the year showed a balance in hand of 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In reply to a Federation circular the committee had strongly expressed the opinion that all weed-killers containing scheduled poisons should be only sold by qualified chemists. It had also been suggested that wherever it was possible for higher-grade schools or technical-instruction committees to arrange suitable classes for the education of assistants and apprentices such classes should be promoted, and students should be encouraged to apprentice themselves in such places. The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. R. Cook, J.P.; Vice-President, Mr. C. Willson; Treasurer, Mr. J. Hawdon; Secretary, Mr. Herbert W. Colley; and Council, Messrs. Palmer, J.P., Carter-White, Dewing, North, and Sneath, with the officers mentioned.

Mr. H. W. Colley opened a discussion on the question of making the meetings more attractive, and the matter was relegated to a committee to report. Mr. C. Willson gave notice of his intention to move an alteration in one of the rules, and after further routine business had been transacted the company adjourned to the dinner.

The President occupied the chair, and about twenty were present. After the loyal toasts had been submitted from the chair Mr. Hawdon proposed "The Grimsby and District Chemists' and Druggists' Association," to which

Mr. T. D. Sneath first responded. He said he had been associated with the Association since its formation in 1894. It had been said that there was a lot of jealousy among the chemists of the town, but he most emphatically denied that statement. They had not always agreed upon all points, but they had had some most enjoyable meetings, and as he looked back on his connection with the Association, he could recall some very pleasant gatherings.

Mr. C. Dewing also replied. Mr. G. R. Cook gave "The President and Members of the Council," in which he spoke in eulogistic terms of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. Cor. Willson), and individual members of the Council. The President, in reply, said that during his thirty-one years of pharmaceutical life, he had always had the greatest pleasure in assisting his brother pharmacists. Mr. C. Willson said the Association was inaugurated in the cholera year, and since that time everything had been done to promote the interests of the chemists of the town, and also to ensure the safety of the public, to improve legislation, and to protect chemists from the inroads of outside piracy. Mr S. J. North, who responded on behalf of the Council, said that chemists should be a more united body. Dr. John Attfield once said "It is the pharmacists and druggists themselves who retard their own advancement by their want of unity, and their consequent want of power, and their resulting timidity." Mr. North then dropped into poetry, as follows:—

We have a worthy President, and the Vice a good compeer,
And each time that we toast them we raise a hearty cheer,
For we're satisfied that they would be difficult to beat;
So that is why we're anxious that each retain his seat.
When "Io" died of potassium and gave her life for our good,
She improved the genus Homo through the medium of his blood.
We do not emulate "Io" by dying in the cause,
But as your selected Council, we both watch and keep your laws;
In our pharmaceutic kinship we have a cause at heart,
And may the years be numerous ere from it we depart,
That our shadows will ne'er grow less, then there is nought to fear
In the reign of Edward the Seventh, and the Coronation Year.

"The Town and Trade of Grimsby" having been proposed by Mr. C. Willson, and replied to by Councillor Carter-White, Mr. H. W. Colley proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." In the course of his speech Mr. Colley commended Mr. R. A. Robinson, the newly co-opted member of the Pharmaceutical Council, to the Association. He trusted Mr. Robinson would see to the safeguarding of the title to the qualified chemist. He considered it disgraceful that the Pharmaceutical Society had allowed Boots (Limited) to take the name of cash "chemists" for so many years in defiance of an Act of Parliament. The President, in his reply, made an appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. "The Visitors" and "The Ladies" were also toasted During the evening songs were given by Messrs. Palmer, North, Carter-White, Cook, and others.

Staffordshire Chemists' Dinner.

The annual business meeting and dinner of the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association were held at the Alexandra Hotel, Stafford, on April 10, when a representative gathering of members and visitors assembled under the Presidency of Mr. John Averill, J.P. All the officers were re-elected at the business meeting, Mr. W. Oldham, J.P. (Burslem), being made a Vice-President, and reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were received and considered satisfactory. A vote of condolence with the widow and family of the late Mr. William Martindale was passed.

At the subsequent dinner the visitors included Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. W. G. Cross, Dr. B. H. Paul, Alderman F. Greatrex (Deputy-Mayor), Alderman P. Bridgwood, and Mr. J. J. Gibson.

The loyal toasts having been given from the chair, Mr. Edmund Jones (Hon. Secretary) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," in responding to which Mr. Newsholme alluded to the great increase in the number of provincial Associations, and said he had often heard that Association referred to as an example that might be followed. With regard to the employment of paid agents, as suggested by Mr. Averill, he pointed out that the Divisional Secretaries could do much in this direction. He thought that every loyal member of the Society would only be too glad to call upon chemists and show them the advantages of the Society. They ought not to be satisfied until the 6,000 members on the Register had been doubled.

Mr. Glyn-Jones and Dr. Paul also responded, the former saying he was convinced that a great deal of the awakening in the craft was due to the establishment of local Associations.

Mr. Cornwell submitted the health of the President, and Mr. Averill, in reply, thanked the members for having elected him President each year during the five or six years that the Association had been in existence, and also for the compliment they had paid him in holding that gathering at Stafford, it being usually held at either Hanley or Stoke. He thought they might claim to have done some good and beneficial work for the craft. Referring to the Act of 1868 Mr. Averill said it was passed for the safety of the public, and he thought the time had arrived when the chemist himself should have some protection. (Applause.) They wanted to urge the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to take some decisive action so that the exact position of chemists and druggists might be defined. He was in favour of the division of the Minor examination, believing that if they were to examine a man in practical work first, and give him a little more time to study scientific work, there would not be so many failures as at the present time.

Mr. Gowen Cross proposed the toast of "The Local Association," to which Mr. Weston Poole replied, suggesting that they should strive as an Association to secure direct representation on the Committee which had been formed to promote the scheme for the extension of higher education in North Staffs.

Reading Chemists' Association.

A *conversazione* was held at Reading College on April 9. There was a fair attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. F. F. Tunbridge gave a demonstration with the *x*-rays, and Messrs. Cardwell and Tunbridge showed some good lantern-slides. Other objects of interest were exhibited by various members, and a musical programme was rendered by the ladies.

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A Bayswater Smoker.

Another of the *recherché* smoking-concerts which are given periodically by the Western Chemists' Association was held at the Westbourne Restaurant, 1 Craven Road, W., on Wednesday evening, April 16, with the President of the Association (Mr. W. S. Gulliver) in the chair. There was a large attendance, and the programme was as high-class and as enjoyable as ever. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Henry Prenton, and with him were associated Messrs. Elliston Webb, Frank Peskett, and others. The tenor solos of Mr. Elliston Webb, who is an old favourite at these gatherings, were even more feelingly rendered than ever, while Mr. Frank Peskett, besides singing the baritone parts in the trios, was an efficient accompanist. The humour was provided by Mr. George Thatcher, whose songs "Will he?" and "Coronation Day" were especially applauded. Mr. Prenton himself is possessed of a pretty wit, and is, besides, a *sifflеur* of no mean calibre. The violin solos of Master H. Gennari created considerable enthusiasm.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

A Flashlight.—At the County of London Sessions on April 11, Mr. S H. Benson, the well-known advertisement-contractor, appealed against a conviction by Mr. Sheil, Magistrate at the Westminster Police Court, for unlawfully exhibiting a flashlight so as to be visible from Albert Gate, and to cause danger to the traffic in the thoroughfare, contrary to the London County Council by-law. The appellant held a lease for the outside of No. 1 Sloane Street, Albert Gate, W., for the purpose of displaying advertisements thereon. The flashlight against which the complaint was made was an electrically lighted sign advertising "Bovril." The name was duplicated in red and white lights, and at intervals it became visible and invisible with alternate changing to the red and white lights. Evidence was given by omnibus-drivers and others to the effect that the sudden transition from a brilliant red illumination to darkness, and then the reflashing of the sign by ordinary electric light, tended to frighten horses and to make crossing dangerous to pedestrians. The Bench decided that it was a flashlight, and disallowed the appeal, with costs.

The Duty of an Apprentice.—At Canterbury County Court recently, an action by a grocer's apprentice claiming 12*l.* 3*s.*, alleged to be due as wages, was heard by Judge Sir W. L. Selfe. It appeared that the boy was at first put to help in the cash department continuously three days a week. He did not like the work, and, after consulting his father, refused to serve in the cash office any longer, with the result that his employer stopped his wages to the amount claimed. In giving judgment Sir W. Selfe said the plaintiff was entitled to recover his wages subject to any claim defendant succeeded in proving against him for not fulfilling his part of the contract. The words of the contract were that the plaintiff was "to obey gladly the lawful commands of his master," and for the defence it was stated that plaintiff had not done that at all, particularly in respect to the cash-room. It was ridiculous to suggest that this was not a lawful demand on the part of the employer. It was clearly the duty of an apprentice to take the cash when required, and it was also plainly part of the business which he was to learn. He did not suggest that the employer should require the apprentice to put in all his time at the desk, because he would not then learn the business of a grocer. It was plain that the boy declined to do his bidding, but the employer was wrong in stopping his wages, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed less 2*l.* for damages which the employer had satisfied him he had sustained through the boy failing to do his lawful commands.

High Court Cases.

In the King's Bench Division on April 11, Professor Lucian Edward Henry, an author, sued Mrs L. H Richards, the wife of Mr. John Morgan Richards, proprietor of the *Academy and Literature*, for 94*l.* 15*s.*, alleged to be due in respect of the purchase of a manuscript of a work entitled "Stray Thoughts." After a long hearing Mr. Justice Wright found for the defendant.

Stamp Act, 1812.

A Revenue Success.

At the Mansion House Police Court last week, before Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue summoned Mr. John Morgan Davis, chemist and druggist, 89 Bishopsgate Street Without, for exposing for sale on November 13, 1901, a bottle of compound syrup of hypophosphites which was not stamped as required by the Act, also for selling on November 18 a bottle of IXL corn-paint which was also liable to duty. Mr. Dennis, who appeared for the prosecutors, stated that the syrup was labelled in such a manner as to recommend it for the cure of certain ailments, and he submitted that the letters IXL for the corn-paint could only mean a recommendation. For the defence Mr. Meyer explained that the label for the syrup merely contained quotations from medical works in regard to the therapeutic use of the hypophosphites, and the syrup was not recommended at all. He submitted with reference to the corn-paint that IXL was used generally by Mr. Davis in his business on toothbrushes and other articles, so that it did not refer exclusively to the corn-paint. After hearing the evidence Alderman Vaughan Morgan stated that he considered both offences were more technical than wilful, and while finding the charges proved would only impose the least penalty possible, 2*l.* 10*s.* and 2*s.* costs in each case.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Camphorated Oil.

In the Aberdeen Sheriff Court on April 10, William Robertson, general merchant, Colpy, Culsalmond, was charged with selling a quantity of camphorated oil which, on analysis, did not prove to be of the quality of the article demanded. Robertson pleaded guilty, and the Procurator-Fiscal (Mr. Maclennan) said it was the wholesale dealers who were really to blame, as they sold the oil to Robertson. Sheriff Henderson Begg ordered defendant to pay 22*s.*, the costs only.

At Birmingham on April 11, Thomas Wakefield, chemist and druggist, of Six Ways, Brookfield, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which contained only 86 per cent. of the B.P. quantity of camphor required. Defendant admitted that he sold the oil, which he made himself, but urged that the camphor had not had time to dissolve properly when he sold it to the health inspector. The presiding Magistrate observed that with his long experience defendant should have seen that the camphor was dissolved before supplying any customer. The Magistrates thought there had been no intention to defraud, and in the circumstances he would only be asked to pay the costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re William John Trythall, Cusgarne Gwennap and Carnon Chemical works, Perranwell Station, Cornwall, Chemical-manufacturer.—The adjourned public examination of this debtor was held at Truro on April 12, and after further declarations had been made debtor was allowed to pass.

Re Herbert Henry Presbury, trading as Moody & Catterns, at 73 Church Street, Camberwell, S E., Pharmaceutical Chemist.—This debtor attended on April 11 at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing debts 206*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, against assets 99*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he had carried on the above business for fourteen years. Between 1895 and May, 1900, he was also interested in the manufacture of a chemical food known as Vitalia. At the latter date that business was transferred to Vitalia (Limited), of which he had since acted as manager at a weekly salary of 3*l.* He ascribed his failure and insolvency to the fact that he had neglected the business of "Moody & Catterns" in order to devote his time and attention to Vitalia. The examination was concluded.

Re Edward Howdall Hasselby, 55 and 57 Pevensey Road, late of 1 Eversfield Place and 33 King's Road, East Street, all St Leonards-on-Sea, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this bankrupt was held at Hastings Bankruptcy Court on April 15. Particulars of debtor's affairs were given in last week's issue, page 574. In examination debtor stated that he gave up his chemist's business on January 21, 1901, in consequence of being pressed by Mr. Atkinson. He sold the business to Mr. John Smith for 1,000*l.* After giving up the chemist's shop

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he kept a cycle-business, but he did not understand it, and hoped to be able to sell it as a going concern. He had kept books, but not sufficient to show his position, and had no cash-book. The examination was adjourned until May 13.

Re William Armstrong Lynass, 5 Ann Street, Belfast, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

A long list of creditors has been filed in this case, the amounts in a few cases only being stated. The following are creditors :—

Aërators (Limited), London
Ashton & Parsons (Limited), London
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London
Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh
Bishop, Alfred, & Sons, London
Breidenbach & Co., London
Bristol Castor Oil Company London
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London
Bush, W. J., & Co. (Limited), London
Butcher, W., & Sons, London
Camwal (Limited), Bristol
Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast
Clotworthy & Co., Belfast
Cohen, L. & M. (12*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*)
Cork Company Limited)
Critchley, T., Blackburn
Fannin & Co., Belfast
Flack, H., London
Gibbs, D. & W., London
Gilbertson & Sons, London
Giles, Schacht & Co., Bristol
Goodrich, B. F., Co., London
Harrington & Co., Cork
Harrison & Waide, Leeds
Hatrick & Co. (Limited), London
Haywood, J., Nottingham
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, London
Horlick's Milk Company, London
Idris & Co. (Limited), Liverpool
Jenner Institute, London
Leslie, P. A., & Co. (67*l.* 5*s.*)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.' Leicester (16*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*)
McConkey & Co., Belfast
McMullan, T., & Co., 10*l.*
Mansell, Hunt & Gatty, London
Meggeson & Co. (Limited) (11*l.* 13*s.*)
Millar, A , & Co., Belfast
Mi-Mosa Company, London
National Cash Register Company, Belfast
Nicholl, I. W., Belfast
Osborne, Garrett & Co., London
Peacock Ovaline Soap Company, London
Pindar & Co., London
Poppelreuter, W., Manchester
Quelch, Henry, London
Reuter, R. J. (43*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*)
Sen Sen Company, London
Shirley Brothers (11*l.* 1*3s.*)
Spatula Publishing Company, Boston (U.S.A.)
Thacker & Hoffe (Limited), Dublin (74*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*)
Timpson, J., & Co. (Limited', London
Tunbridge & Wright, Reading
Tyrer, T., & Co., London
Vigo, Jules, & Co., London
Warrick Brothers, London
Wilkinson, J., & Co., Manchester
Wood, Vincent, London
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester (18*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*)
Yöst Typewriting Company, Belfast

The statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 3,336*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and assets (less preferential claims), 745*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* At a meeting of creditors held at the offices of Mr. D. McGonigal, solicitor, 10 Donegall Street, Belfast, on April 8, debtor made an offer of 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound, payable in three months, which was unanimously accepted.

Re John Leach, the elder, Crawley, Sussex, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The summary of this debtor's statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 1,888*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, of which is expected to rank 1,602*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and net assets 5*s.* 8*d.* The cause of failure is alleged by the debtor to be "general falling-off in trade." He states that he only became aware that he could not pay his debts in full last August. The Official Receiver's observations show that, according to bankrupt's statement, he has been a chemist in Crawley since 1859, and carried on business at No. 1 The Terrace there for thirty years up to September 7 last. On that date he sold the business to his eldest son for 1,200*l.* The son paid 200*l.* in cash, and took over the mortgage on the business amounting to 1,000*l.*, his reason for selling the business being that he was pressed by the executors of a creditor for money lent to repay them a sum of 200*l.* His son had managed the business for six years, and had advanced him moneys. In August last he sold his furniture, but a creditor took garnishee proceedings and received 178*l.*, while he received 70*l.* only. The liabilities include 527*l.* due to his son, 220*l.* of which is said to be for money lent, 307*l.* wages, and three other claims amounting to 503*l.* for money lent. The partly secured creditor holds a policy on the bankrupt's life for 500*l.* The deficiency account shows :—Net profit arising and carrying on business from March 27, 1901, to September 7, 1901, when the business was sold after deducting the usual trade expenses, 48*l.* 5*s.*; deficiency, 1,601*l.* 15*s.* Total amount accounted for, 1,65*l.* Excess of liabilities over assets on March 27, 1901, 1,400*l.* Household expenses of self and wife's illness and funeral, 150*l.* Interest on loans and premium on policy, estimated 100*l.* Total amount accounted for, 1,650*l.*

The *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is in future to be an annual volume, instead of a quarterly. The alteration seems to indicate retrogression.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Forshaw, T. G., and **Snow, C. M.,** chemists and opticians, Bradford, under the style of Forshaw & Snow.

Parkinson, R., Jackson, J., and **Wilson, A.,** chemists and druggists, Bradford, under the style of Harrison, Parkinson & Co.

Sherley, J., and **Still, J. E. L.,** veterinary surgeons, Twickenham and Teddington, Middlesex, and Kingston and Surbiton, Surrey, under the style of Sherley & Still.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudication.

Roberts, Joseph Richard (trading as Thomas Roberts & Son), Southport, carrying on business at Bankhall, Liverpool, chemical manufacturer.

New Companies & Company News.

Walton-on-Thames Mineral-water Company (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. J. Furnivall, and to carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers, etc. Registered office, High Street, Walton-on-Thames.

Mill End Paper Mill (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the lease of the Mill End Paper-mills, Rickmansworth, and to carry on the business of paper-manufacturers and merchants, dealers in chemicals, drugs, and other materials, etc. Registered office, Sunnyside, Rickmansworth, Herts.

David Dreghorn (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the businesses of manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, glycerin, blues, blacklead, metal-polish, residual products, and general drysaltery carried on by D. Dreghorn at Smith Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow, and by Chancellor, Walker & Wallis (Limited), at Humber Soap works, Hull. The first directors are D. Dreghorn, G. B. Roger, and J. Crawford. Qualification, 250 shares.

Craig Sharp (Limited).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in paints, pigments, and lacquers of all sorts, including anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paints and lacquers, chemicals and chemical compounds of all descriptions. The first directors are R. C. Sharp, John Walker, and A. Day. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 177 Maxwell Road, Glasgow.

Thermal Storage (Limited).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire patents, inventions, and the like relating to thermal storage, and to carry on the business, among other things, of chemists and chemical manufacturers. Minimum cash subscription, 4,000 shares. The first directors are J. E. Hodgkin, W. East, and F. Levick. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration not less than 250*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.

Digit Disinfectant Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (6,000 preference). Objects: To acquire a certain secret process of manufacture of disinfectants and sanitary compounds from John Buchanan, of Dudmanstane, Berry Brow, Yorkshire, to adopt an agreement with the said vendor, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants and sanitary preparations. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* per annum, divisible.

Saccharin Fabrik A. G. vorm., Fahlberg, List & Co., Salbke-Westerhüsen, near Magdeburg.—Fahlberg, List & Co., has been converted into a joint stock company with the above title with a capital of 3,000,000m. Dr. Fahlberg, the former proprietor, has been appointed general director of the new company.

Carnos (Limited).—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company, to which creditors were invited, was held last week at the offices of the company, 8 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C., for the purpose of receiving a report from the liquidator, Mr. H. Crosby. It was stated that negotiations were pending for the sale of the

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French patents, and also with regard to the disposal of the English business as a going concern. Since August the liquidator had carried on the business without loss, and the probability was that if the negotiations came to a successful conclusion the creditors would be paid in full. A resolution was carried authorising the liquidator to carry on the business for a further three months if necessary.

KODAK (LIMITED AND REDUCED).—In the Chancery Division of the High Courts on April 15, before Mr. Justice Buckley, a petition for reducing the capital of this company was presented. The company having sold to an American company all but its English assets, the consideration being shares of the purchasing company amounting to 1,250,000*l.*, it was proposed that these shares should be distributed as capital to the shareholders in the Kodak Company, with the exception of the 250,000*l.* ordinary shares held by the Eastman Kodak Company. The result would be that all the shares in Kodak (Limited) would be extinguished except these 250,000, so that the Kodak Company would be reduced to a capital of 250,000*l.* After some consideration Mr. Justice Buckley sanctioned the proposed reduction.

Birth.

JOSEPHS.—On April 9, at 68 Mildmay Park, N., the wife of Mr. Philip Josephs, jun., of a son.

Marriage.

CROFTS—BUTLER.—On April 8, at St. Mary's Church, Walsall, John Henry Crofts, chemist and druggist, to Helen, daughter of Mr. William Butler, Walsall.

Deaths.

BURN.—At Forres, N.B., on April 7, Mr. John Burn, chemical-manufacturer. Mr Burn was the proprietor of the North of Scotland Chemical-works, which he acquired from his father-in-law, Mr. J. T. Wilson. Mr. Burn entered the Town Council in the early seventies, and ultimately became Magistrate and Provost, filling the latter office for nine years. He was also Chairman of the School Board, Anderson's Governors, Cluny Hill Hydropathic, and Water Companies. He leaves a widow, four sons, and one daughter—Mrs. Falconer King, of Edinburgh.

DART.—At Bampton (Devon), on April 7, Mr. William Dart, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Dart formerly carried on business in Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., and for many years was a member of the Strand Board of Guardians. He was a native of Torrington, and on his retirement from business (about five years ago) he went to reside at Bampton, where his brother is postmaster

GRIMES.—On April 11, 1902, at 8 Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, co. Dublin, Lily, wife of Mr. H. C. Grimes, representative in Ireland of Messrs. Evans, of Liverpool. Mrs. Grimes was one of the ladies committee of the recent Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin, and her death has been heard of with much regret by all with whom she came into contact at and prior to the Conference.

LEWIS.—At Llangefni, Anglesey, on April 7, Mr. O. Lewis chemist and druggist. Aged 61. Mr. Lewis, who died very suddenly, had carried on business at Llangefni for a considerable number of years.

MACEWAN.—At 37 Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, N., on April 15, Agnes Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter MacEwan. Aged 18.

PATTEN.—At Newhall, near Burton-on-Trent, on April 3, Mr. James Hinde Patten, chemist and druggist. Aged 68

WALTER.—On March 29, at Glasgow, Mr. James Robert Walter, chemist and druggist, formerly of Kirkwall. Aged 30

WATTS.—On April 3, Mr. John Watts, chemist and druggist, Landport. Aged 56.

WILLIAMS.—At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, on April 3, Mr. William Williams, chemist and druggist. Aged 62.

Recent Patents.

Coffee Extract.—Dr. Ekenberg, Gothenbourg, Sweden, makes coffee extract by the following method. Freshly ground coffee is exhausted with water under pressure at a temperature of not less than 105° C. The product is filtered, evaporated to dryness and powdered. More aroma is gained by condensing the vapours given off in roasting coffee. A little lactic or acetic acid may be used in the water used for exhausting the coffee. (11,474, 1901.)

Antiseptic.—Chas. Billing, chemist, 15 Wenham Street, Liverpool, obtains protection for an antiseptic or detergent made from monoborate of potash or soda, or a mixture of these with or without monoborate of ammonium. The monoborate is made by mixing boric acid and caustic potash in equivalent quantities or by neutralising borax with caustic potash; a little ammonia prevents the absorption of arbon dioxide from the air. (10,549, 1901.)

Boiler-covering.—A. T. Church, Grimsby, has been protected in the use of the following composition for covering boilers and steam-pipes:—

Cowhair	4 oz.
Chopped manilla	4 oz.
Yellow clay	5 lbs.
Asbestos pulp	1 lb.
Water	3 lbs.
Papier mâché	8 lbs.
Starch	4 oz.
Glue sizing	4 oz.

(12,737, 1901.)

Colic in Horses.—Sigmund Metzner, Kattowitz, Germany, has obtained a patent for the following colic-cure for horses:—

Hydrarg. subchlor.	5 grammes
Antim. tart.	8 grammes
Chloral hydratis	10 grammes
Rad. rhei	20 grammes
Rad. valerianæ	20 grammes
Rad. althææ	20 grammes
Muc. acaciæ, B.P.	5 grammes
Ol. tanaceti	20m
Ol. carvi	20m
Ol. menth. pip.	20m
Ol. petroselini	20m

(12,719, 1901.)

Domestic Dyeing.—Louis Aloy, Ostend, has obtained protection for a dyeing composition, adapted for domestic use, made as follows:—

Calcined sulphate of soda	540 grammes
Gum arabic	100 grammes
Raw sugar	100 grammes
Animal gall or bile	100 grammes
Potato-starch	100 grammes
Glycerin	20 grammes
Aniline-dye	40 grammes
Perfume	1 gramme
Formol	10 to 20 drops

This makes a paste, but a powder may be made by omitting the glycerin. Ten grammes of Panama wood extract may be used in place of a like quantity of gall. (11,359, 1901.)

Gas-igniter.—Dr. Angelo Simonini, Brooklyn, U.S.A. patents the following improvements in an igniting-device for gas. The lighter consists of a preliminary heater of platinum black and an igniter consisting of fibrous material impregnated with a solution of

Thorium nitrate	99 per cent.
Cerium nitrate	0·98 per cent.
Rhodium chloride	0·02 per cent.

The solution being dry, the upper portion is painted in lines or spots with an intermediate heater composed of a solution containing

Thorium nitrate	99 per cent.
Cerium nitrate	0·8 per cent.
Rhodium chloride	0·2 per cent.

(13,579, 1901.)

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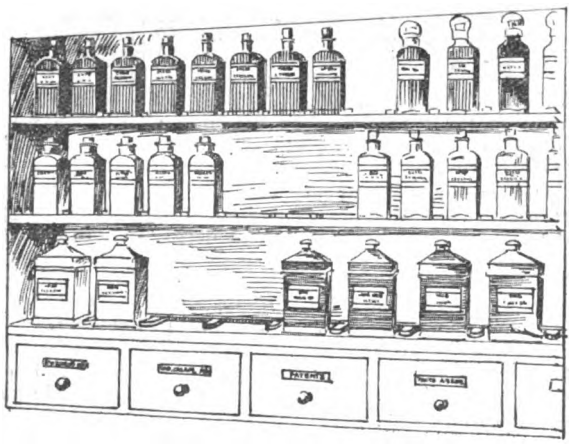
Our Town Traveller.

THE usual condemnation of the Budget proposals is *au fait*, and I have listened to many dissertations this week on the pettifogging character of Black Michael's schemes for raising money for the ensuing year. The principal plaint of business-men appears to be that a considerable disorganisation of trade is to be effected for a comparatively paltry result. Whether that be so or not is not within my province to state (even supposing I knew), but I managed incidentally to gather that the trade prospects, which seemed brighter with the new year, are increasing in brightness with the imminence of Peace. A hopeful, not to say buoyant, tone pervades the wholesale, and especially the export, community which augurs well for the future.

New ideas for the appropriate adornment of the pharmacy are always welcomed by the enterprising pharmacist. To that end the

York Glass Company (Limited)

have instituted a new set of shop-bottles, which are unique in design, and for which some practical advantages are claimed. These bottles are in the form of direct squares, and may be had in the usual shop-sizes to hold 5 oz., 10 oz., 20 oz., and 40 oz respectively. The usual colours are represented—actinic, white, and blue—and with the single exception of the shape they are like the ordinary round. The poison-bottles, however, are ribbed and appear to be even more distinctive to the touch than the ordinary round ribbed bottle. One advantage which the square series possesses is the fact that the label can be seen in its entirety at a glance. Shop-jars are constructed in the same manner and in two colours—maroon and pink—the pink series having gilt cornices. All these jars have rounded edges inside and outside and are nicely finished and good to look upon. A better and more secure grasp can be obtained of the square bottle or jar than of the round, and the squares are said to take up less space on the shelves. The recess labels of the York Glass Company are used, and the glass label being flat is not only stronger, but can be more substantially fixed to the bottle than a curved one, and there is therefore less liability to fracture. As a further means of ensuring uniformity in appearance and the security of the bottles, the York Glass Company have devised a very simple method of fixing the bottles on the shelves. A strip of wood is fixed lengthwise at the back, against which it is only necessary to push the bottles and jars so that they shall all stand square, and thus perfect alignment is secured. Equal space between the bottles is obtained by putting strips at right-angles to the longitudinal slips. These slips are tapered off towards the front, thus enabling bottles and jars to be slipped naturally and with ease into their places, while if at any time one should desire to convert the shelf to ordinary use it is only necessary to remove the dividing-slips. The illustration given herewith will show the means



which may be adopted. The method certainly appeared to work well in practice as I saw it in operation at the Company's London branch at 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., where Mr. Wilson demonstrated its utility, and where he will be glad to welcome any craftsmen who wish to inspect their new designs. These bottles, jars, &c., are produced at the same prices as the round series, and doubtless a judicious mixture of round bottles and square ones would have a not unpleasing effect in the pharmacy.

I looked in at 38 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C., afterwards and had a talk with Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnson, the London representatives of

Messrs. Wyleys (Limited),

of Coventry. These gentlemen report very satisfactory progress during the six months of their operations in the south. They have a nicely-fitted showroom where customers can inspect the series of pharmaceutical preparations and specialties put up by their firm. I was shown some chocolate-coated tablets of Blaud's pills, digestive-tablets, &c., which, in appearance, consistence, and taste, ought to commend them to the fastidious. These tablets are packed either loose or in bottles to retail at 1*s*. The shilling bottles when sold in quantities of three dozen have the name and address of the purchaser printed on each bottle. The same conditions apply to the Effervescent Tropels, such as lithia, Carlsbad, Vichy, and other waters. These are packed in glass tubes, each containing twelve or twenty-four respectively, and retail at 6*d*. and 1*s*. Each tube is afterwards packed in a box which is also labelled. Messrs. Wyley are putting on the market this season a selection of effervescent salines, packed in cartons of various devices to suit varying tastes. Photographic chemicals are likewise a specialty, these being sent out chiefly in neat little cartons. Antiseptic pastilles in considerable variety, with a soft gelatin base, are packed in nicely decorated 2-oz and 4-oz. tins These sell, I am told, with great rapidity, especially during the bronchial season, and I can believe it, for they are pleasant. Gelatin-coated pills and veterinary specialties are others of Messrs. Wyley's strong points. The duraplastic horse-balls (also with customer's name printed on orders of three dozen) are well known to agricultural chemists. The gelatin coating on these balls not only looks elegant, but preserves the consistency of the contents.

A visit to the London depôt of the

Luce's Eau-de-Cologne Company

at 12 Little Britain Street, Aldersgate Street, E.C., discovered a certain degree of chaos consequent upon extensive alterations taking place to cope with increasing business. Luce's eau-de-Cologne, which was first manufactured in Jersey by Mr. Henry Luce in 1837, is now prepared also at Southampton for handiness for export. The volume of business being done, according to Mr. Burden, is ever increasing, and several special styles he showed me which have been produced for the Coronation. These consist of boxed Cologne in various sizes. The larger size is in the form of a barrel, which reclines in a satin-lined leatherette covered case bearing on the outside well executed portraits of the King and Queen. The large-sized label bears a picture of the Victoria College, Jersey, but the distinctive feature of all is the Jersey flag, which appears on all genuine Luce's Cologne. The cases are to be had either in light or dark blue leatherette. At the same time Mr. Burden directed my attention to the fact that L'Ozonateur and Ozonatine, for which Messrs. Langton, Ford & Burden are the sole agents in Great Britain, are both selling excellently well. We have already referred to both these preparations (see *C. & D.*, November 23 1901, page 836), and have only to advise colonial buyers that indents should be made out on home shippers.

At 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. (about one minute's walk from the *C. & D.* offices), the inquirer will find Mr. Clive Meares, who represents the

Marvel Company of New York.

Mr. Meares has many pharmaceutical strings to his bow, but his pet project at present is the "Marvel Whirling Spray." The merits of this useful and well-made vaginal-syringe he demonstrated to me in the course of a recent chat. As its name implies, the syringe discharges its contents in a "whirl" instead of in the usual solid stream. The "whirl-spray" is a detachable cap at the end of a highly polished rubber pipe about 5 inches long. The pipe leads into an

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indiarubber ball holding ½ pint of liquid, and a valuable addition is an adjustable soft rubber sheath which closes the vaginal inlet and prevents the fluid from escaping. A rubber nozzle cap is also supplied to prevent leakage if the syringe is carried filled for use when travelling. These caps and the nozzles may be had separately.

"The retail price," concluded Mr. Meares, "is 15*s*."

"But that is a long price." I urged. "How are you going to induce British chemists to stock so expensive an article?"

Mr. Meares was not to be dashed.

"I know the price is a big one," he said, "but the article is worth it. The material is of the best, as you can see, and, furthermore, the retailer will have about 5*s*. profit on each sale, and the chemist will have Protection."

He meant the Protection of Mr. Glyn-Jones, not of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as I afterwards gathered.

"Moreover," he said, "chemists will be able to buy any number under a dozen at the dozen rate; and for all good-sized orders a profit of about 50 per cent. is assured to the retailer."

I seldom go into the showrooms of

MESSRS. F. SCHUTZE & CO.,

at 89 Southwark Street, S.E., without encountering several novelties. The most recent productions in perfumery are headed in point of importance and appearance by "Violet Russe." This pleasant perfume is put up in elegantly finished bottles of three sizes, each bearing a striking label, which is a replica of the Russian Imperial Arms, embossed in gold on a purple background. The stoppers are tied with white silk bows, and silken cords trail down each side. They retail at 1*s* 6*d*., 2*s* 6*d*., and 4*s*. 6*d*. each. Messrs. Schutze have an extensive Scotch connection, for which they cater most successfully. The Heather-Scented Oatmeal Soap of Grant et Cie., which is packed in tartan wrappers, has been reinforced by a Heather-Scented Perfume, with label and trimmings to match, and a Heather-Scented sachet is appropriately added to complete the series. Messrs. Schutze are also the agents for "Mountain Glory," a perfume evolved by Mr. James Walker, chemist, Saltcoats, N.B. The label of this perfume is unique. It is a picture of fairies culling the Czarina's favourite flowers to make perfume. The wording of the label is printed in Gaelic as well as in English, and the cork is a gilt crown-shaped sprinkler. Half-a-dozen other new lines in floral extracts of various kinds I saw, with dainty art-labels to suit all tastes. The Coronation season, of course, is not forgotten; even the humblest may be made to participate, for I saw a series of Coronation lockets, in the form of a cross, to sell at 1*d*. each. These contain camphor or perfume as desired, and should attract the juvenile portion of the community during the coming festivities. "Patriotic Confetti" is another novelty. It is said to be antiseptic, and is certainly perfumed, and when not used for the purpose for which confetti is usually employed the package may be utilised as a sachet-powder. The bathing-season which is approaching is being adequately provided for. A bathing-cap of pure rubber, to which Mr. Schutze drew my attention, is certainly a novelty. It is made of very fine rubber, and is coloured to resemble agate. It is very light, and capable of being compressed into a very small bulk, and it is very pretty. A series of sponge-bags, aprons, bibs, and bathing-caps, made of "Silkateen," contain no rubber whatever. These are said to be practically imperishable, and are much sought after in hospitals and places of that description, as the articles may be sterilised by boiling without harm.

A GLASGOW critic, reviewing Mr. Gibson's "Urlyn the Harper," remarks that the writer resembles Browning in one respect: his meaning is often obscure.

MR. SEDDON, the New Zealand Premier, has publicly stated that the colonies are ripe for a preferential tariff. The Imperial authorities, he said, had intimated that they would not stand the bounty system much longer. The most effective way, would be for the colonies and New Zealand to grant a rebate or drawback on all the British manufactured goods brought into the colony by British ships, the Imperial authorities granting a similar rebate on colonial products upon which duties were now chargeable at home.

Oriental Imagery.

THE florid language of the native of the Orient is a never-failing delight to the products of a western civilisation. Our Indian empire abounds in men who carry their inherent extravagance of rhetoric into everyday business life, to the joy of their European brethren. And in no domain of industry is the power of rhetoric more necessary or more convincing than in what is popularly known as "the patent-medicine business." We receive periodically amusing literary productions from India which pass a half-hour most agreeably. The latest to hand is the price-list of B Basu & Co., "chemists and druggists," of Calcutta, who own "four most wonderful medicines—Bijoya Batika (wonderful fever-pills), Sarsaparilla (elephant mark), Fulela (unrivalled sweet-scented hair-oil), and a matchless tooth-preserve." These marvellous preparations, we are told, command universal respect, and are in demand throughout the world. They are eagerly sought for by Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians. The prince and the peasant, the rich and the poor, the "literate and the illiterate" all hanker after them. Bijoya Batika, "for malarious fever," has no equal in the wide, wide world. Its marvellous efficacy has made its reputation not only in India, but also in England and the European Continent, "as well as in Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Natal, and other countries." It has saved the lives of thousands when Allopathic, Homœopathic, and Kabiraji medicines have failed, and "O! why," bursts forth the inspired writer, "should human beings be hopeless when such a wonderful medicine exists to relieve them of their sufferings and save them from the jaws of death?" Why, indeed? Bijoya Batika not only cures fever, but is a never-failing liver-stimulant; and, indeed, it cures "also most other maladies to which the human body is subject." There is a sweet comprehensiveness in the latter statement which cannot fail to be convincing. Then follow selections of testimonials from the "thousands and tens of thousands received." Gentlemen with highsounding sobriquets like "Pundit Shib Chandra Sarbabdhoum, the most distinguished Master of the Naya Philosophy in Bhatpara and principal and chief professor at the Moolazore Sanskrit College," and the more plebeian "Mrs. Rogers of Lahore," with many others, testify to the curative properties of the wondrous Bijoya. The "Elephant-mark" sarsaparilla when taken "after hard labour" (there is a suspicion of police-courts here) "exhilarates both the body and mind." Moreover, "it staves off premature old age, and makes the body strong and tight." Besides purifying the blood, it nourishes the bones, beautifies the complexion, kills worms, and increases the memory and intelligence. But all these things are as naught before the virtues of Fulela. Here the medicine-man lets himself go. This matchless hair-oil, he says, is an extract of seven of the most sweet-scented flowers of India. With the perfume and active principle of these sevenflowers have been chemically combined several highly efficacious Ayurvedic medicines. "The fragrance of Fulela is such that, when used, it permeates the atmosphere all around, and the gentle breeze wafting it to a distance makes the passers-by pause and look about for the source of this wonderful perfume, under the impression that somewhere near them must be a garden, where thousands of flowers have all of a sudden blossomed, turning this earth into the paradise of Indra, the King of the celestial regions. In fact, the fragrance of fulela is unequalled in this world."

Fulela is not only a hair-oil but it keeps the throbbing brain cool and the spirits cheerful and buoyant. It also removes freckles and pimples from the face, and makes the skin soft and shiny like that of a babe. It is, moreover, a disinfectant, poisoning the deadly microbes which lurk in the air, and "is the most precious present you can make to your beloved wife, your dear daughter, and all those whom you love." Of Fulela, Babu Amrita Lal Basu, manager of the Star Theatre, Calcutta, the great satirist and dramatist, writes:—"Of what flower is this—your Fulela? Is it from the flowery string of Cupid's bow? Have you quietly snatched a few fresh petals and diluted them in sweet oil? Otherwise how could it be, that in the simple softness of its odour there should be a charming enamouring power—a soul-enthralling agency? The fragrance calls back some long-lost sweetness, some lovely expressions of the forgotten past!"

Describing Mr. Basu in this connection as a satirist appears sinister somewhat, but enough has been written to show that our Western medicine-man is far behind his Eastern contemporary in the grace of speech. Could not a Beecham or a Geddes import an Oriental advertising-agent?

FROM Glasgow Village, East Bank, Rio Berbice. British Guiana, we have received a letter from a native gentleman who wants price-lists, but particularly sample-boxes of ointment. He says:—"Let me know if You could Supply me with Some Best ointment I am Suffering from the result of a Snake Bite from about three years now & Same cannot be heal I expended nearly one hundred Dollars in physician But it is of no use the ulcer is clean and level only required to be Heal But By no means same Cannot be heal if possible please let me have a sample Box of ointment and as soon as price list is received I will mail you my order."

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Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

Lord Kelvin was in the chair at the Friday evening discourse on April 11, when Professor Dewar spoke on

The Problems of the Atmosphere.

He said, since it has become comparatively easy to manipulate the atmosphere in liquid form, many problems of practical utility have suggested themselves, and it cannot be overlooked that there are great potentialities in liquid air. The idea naturally occurred that it might be possible to separate the two main constituents of the atmosphere—oxygen and nitrogen—and thus provide a cheap source of oxygen for metallurgical and other operations. Experiments have been conducted with a view to separating the two gases as they liquefy, but as that happens at nearly the same temperature it was found to be impracticable. Fractional distillation has also been tried, and it is possible to get a gas containing as large a proportion as 90 per cent of oxygen, but the waste of liquid air is too great. Another method which promised some success was to separate by means of a centrifuge the spongy mass of oxygen from the nitrogen at the solidifying-point and in a vacuum, but the product did not contain more than 50 to 60 per cent. of oxygen. As a laboratory reagent liquid air is admirable for drying gases, in place of phosphoric anhydride or sulphuric acid.

The discourse then turned on whether there is any non-liquefiable constituent of the atmosphere, and it was found on experiment that an atmospheric air could be liquefied in such a way that the liquid contained all the constituents of the atmosphere, those that are more condensable as well as those that are less condensable than air, the latter being held in solution. From this, by a process of fractional distillation, the different constituents—crypton, neon, and xenon—can be definitely separated and sealed up in vacuum-tubes for spectroscopic examination. The question then arose as to how great the proportion of hydrogen is in the atmosphere. To determine this is a matter of difficulty. Gautier's laborious investigations yielded the result that marsh gas is present in varying amount, while hydrogen occurs to the extent of 20 parts in 100,000, and is almost constant whether the samples of air were taken from a forest or from the surface of the sea, from Paris or the Pyrenees. But it was doubtful, from experiments by Lord Rayleigh, whether such a large amount of hydrogen could really be present in the atmosphere, and it appeared probable that it was in some way introduced during the course of the inquiry.

To settle this point Professor Dewar endeavoured to separate the incondensable portion from the condensable by employing a liquefying-apparatus in which the solution of the former in the liquid was prevented, and by using a glass float in the liquefying-vessel he succeeded in liquefying the oxygen and nitrogen of the air, but collecting the hydrogen and helium as gases. Through this apparatus he could pass 100 litres of air in the liquid state in fifteen or twenty minutes, whereas Gautier required twenty-four hours to deal with the same amount. The incondensable residue thus obtained amounted to one thirty-thousandth or one forty-thousandth of the total—a very much smaller amount than that found by Gautier. It therefore became necessary to consider whether any considerable portion of the hydrogen escaped collection by the float-method. The answer was in the negative, for the lecturer by another method found the incondensable portion to be about one thirty-five-thousandth, while, when a known amount of hydrogen was added to air known to be free of any incondensable residue, it could be recovered by means of the apparatus.

Professor Dewar thinks the source of error in Gautier's observations was the metal pipe, 90 metres long, used for conveying the air to the testing-apparatus. His experience is that, using metal apparatus and drying-agents, it is easy to get contamination with small quantities of hydrogen.

Professor Dewar next spoke about the constitution of the upper atmosphere. The constituents up to a height of about nine miles had been ascertained to be present in practically the same proportion as at the sea-level, but according to Dalton's law there must be a continuous variation in the constituents at greater heights. Thus, at eighteen miles the carbonic acid should disappear, while at thirty-seven the oxygen, and at sixty-two the nitrogen, should have gone. Hence it is not to be expected that much change would be detected in the samples hitherto brought down by balloons, but he believes it will be found possible in the future to get samples by means of balloons from heights of twenty miles. Whether there is an universal interplanetary atmosphere, or whether our atmosphere is absolutely limited to a height of some fifty miles, is a disputed point; one school holds that interplanetary space has no gas and no temperature, another that it has a temperature of something like −140° C., the residue of temperature being due not to collision, but to initial velocity of the molecules.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting of the above Association, held at 73 Newman Street on April 10, presided over by Mr. J. W. Peck (President), Mr. E. A. Andrews, of St. Mary's Hospital, read some notes on

Extractum Belladonnæ Liquidum

Mr. Andrews, after stating that at St. Mary's they used about 3 cwt. of belladonna-root in a year in making the liquid extract, stated that he did not remember reading any account dealing with the important point of the long time necessary to finish a batch of the official preparation. I find, said the speaker, that it usually takes about a fortnight to complete a batch in the official method, and the shortest time that a batch can be prepared in, exclusive of estimation, is nine working-days. Needless to say, in hospital-work, as in every other business-place, time is a consideration, and I have made many experiments to produce a preparation which shall agree with that made by the B.P. process, but prepared in a shorter space of time. Some of my earliest experiments were in the direction of devising some means of automatically supplying the spirit to the drug, and, as we are dealing with a spirituous menstruum, the apparatus had to be such that evaporation would be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Andrews then explained how he modified a process he saw described in Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," in which three percolators are supported on retort rings attached to a central rod fixed in the counter, and projecting about 18 inches above the top of the fittings. This arrangement permits the percolators to be raised or lowered as required, and with the aid of screw-clips the rate of percolation can be regulated to a nicety. The percolators are fitted with a glass cover, through which a hole is drilled and a tube inserted to allow the menstruum to enter from above. Another tube at the bottom carries the percolate to the next percolator, the whole acting automatically

Having got a method which did not require much attention, steps were taken to see if the drug could be equally well exhausted in a shorter space of time, and finally the following modification of the B.P. process was adopted.

Take 40 oz. of menstruum, ordered in the B.P., and 2 lbs. of belladonna-root in No. 20 powder. Moisten 8 oz. of the powder with 4 oz. of the menstruum, pack moderately tightly in a percolator, and let stand from 5 P.M. till 9 A.M. the following morning. Attach to automatic supply, and allow menstruum to drip on to the drug at such a rate that it is moistened right through and a distinct stratum of fluid formed on the top by 2 P.M. Attach a receiver, and let rate of percolation be such that 4 oz. of percolate are collected by 5 P.M. Stop the flow of the menstruum. Use the 4 oz. of percolate to moisten a second 8 oz of drug; pack in a percolator; attach to this the tube of percolator 1, and let stand till 9 A.M. next morning. Allow the menstruum to drip into 1, and the percolate from 1 to drip on to the drug in 2 at such a rate that it is moistened through and a stratum formed on the top by 2 P.M. Attach a receiver, and collect 4 oz. of percolate by 5 P.M. This same method is adopted with the third and fourth quantities of drug, passing the percolate from 2 into percolator 3, and so on. At the end of the fourth day 4 oz. of strong percolate will have been collected; the remaining 8½ oz. are collected on the fifth day, allowing percolation to proceed at the same rate as on the preceding days. When the 40 oz. of menstruum has dripped into percolator 1, the latter is raised, and when percolation ceases, or is so slow that there is danger that the distinct stratum of fluid will not be kept on 2, it is disconnected, the marc pressed, and the fluid poured on 2. Percolators 2 and 3 are treated in the same manner.

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Proceeding, Mr. Andrews said the advantages of this method are that a batch can be prepared in five days; the periods of maceration are convenient; a definite quantity of menstruum is used; the loss of spirit by evaporation is reduced to a minimum; and the amount of alkaloid extracted is about the same as when the strictly B.P. method is followed.

Mr. Andrews then dealt with other experiments made with a view to testing the relative efficiency of his process and that of the B.P. He prefers two gravimetric estimations to the B.P. method of one gravimetric and one volumetric test.

Mr. Andrews concluded with a reference to the diverse views as to what constitutes a No. 20 powder, and he blamed the 1898 Pharmacopœia for this.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Andrews for his paper.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held in the Hôtel Métropôle on April 9, Mr. Robert Wright (President) in the chair. A letter was read from one of the candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council asking the support of the Association in his candidature. It was decided that, as an Association, no action should be taken in the matter, but that members could vote for those candidates they chose.

Mr. F. R. DUDDERIDGE, F.C.S., of the local school of pharmacy, was on the card for

ARSENIC-TESTS,

and gave a very interesting *résumé* of the occurrence of this poison, together with the different methods analytically adopted in its detection. He had on exhibition the various apparatus employed for the several tests, as also specimen mirror tubes, &c., prepared by Mr. J. S. Hill, to illustrate his paper. Remarking on the preference shown by different workers for their own particular test, he said it was pretty much the same as the fact that each dispenser had his pet excipient in pill-making, varying in detail according to the material to be treated.

Discussion was purely complimentary, and owing to the lateness of the hour the further business on the agenda was held over for a special meeting to be held in a fortnight's time.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on April 14. Mr. R. Gledhill, the newly-elected President, occupied the chair. A resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. J. Walker, Cleckheaton, on the death of his mother.

FEDERATION PROPOSALS.

Letters were read from the Secretary of the Federation of Local Associations with respect to the withdrawal of the Dewsbury Association from the Federation. Mr. MERSON said he had seen an extraordinary report of the last meeting of the Dewsbury Association in the trade papers, and he was doubtful whether to take Mr. Broadhead's remarks seriously. The Federation was not by any means what they would all like it to be, but the Executive were in a difficult position. They had no right to decide arbitrarily what subjects should be put forward for discussion. They were simply the mouthpiece of various affiliated bodies. He would be pleased if the Dewsbury Association would make any suggestions, with a view to extending the usefulness of the organisation.

THE CURRICULUM.

The PRESIDENT next gave the Presidential address, and said that perhaps the first question of interest was the curriculum for the Minor examination. Referring to the debate at the last Council meeting, he said the Minor examination could very well have been divided without a compulsory curriculum. (Hear, hear.) Before a compulsory curriculum was introduced, their rights ought to be secured to them. If a more severe curriculum was enforced, they ought to have a monopoly of the Pharmacopœia. As to the Minor examination, he thought they would all agree that it ought to be divided. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gledhill next alluded to the Council election, and said they ought to take more interest in the election of members. He did not find as much fault with the Council as most people did. Very often their silence was a sign of their soundness. He maintained that the Society was not backed up as it ought to be. The President also said the report of the Poisons Committee would be brought before them in the course of the year, and it seemed probable they would have to renounce some of their rights. He would fight against giving away a single poison; they ought rather to have an extension. As to prescription-dispensing, Mr. Gledhill contended that every person who dispensed a prescription, whether in a shop, an infirmary, or a surgery, should be qualified under the Pharmacy Act.

It was agreed to contribute 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Martindale Memorial Fund, and it was also decided to recommend members to vote for the following candidates at the Council election:—Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Harrison, Harrington, Campkin, Pickering, Young, and Carteighe.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on April 9 at the Royal Hotel, the President (Mr. E. F. Young) in the chair. After the usual routine of business had been conducted, the VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. G. T. Turner) read a paper on

THE MINOR EXAMINATION.

The present method of conducting the Minor examination leaves, Mr. Turner said, much to be desired, and the many suggestions and schemes that have been propounded to improve it have so far only had the effect of increasing its stringency. It was hard that a student who only fails in perhaps one or two subjects should be obliged to go through the whole ordeal again. A medical student is only re-examined in those subjects in which he has previously failed. Mr. Turner thought that no curriculum should be enforced on any student who was apprenticed before January, 1901, and that the Minor examination should be divided into three sections—(1) practical, (2) scientific, and (3) technical subjects. There is a strong feeling on the question throughout the country, and the speaker held that a canvass should be made of all members and associates of the Society; and that the decision of the majority, and not that of the Council, should determine the point. Before a curriculum is put into force better provision should be made in large centres throughout the country for the education and training of pharmaceutical students on the lines suggested by Mr. Paterson in his Federation paper. At the same time, Mr. Turner suggested that the objects of the Federation would be greatly furthered by putting the British Pharmaceutical Conference on a broader basis, so that papers on Parliamentary, educational, or commercial questions could be read before it.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Young, Plumley, Taylor, Berry, and Boorne took part, there being unanimity with the opinions expressed in the paper.

At the conclusion of the business-meeting about thirty members and friends sat down to supper, and after supper a programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Messrs. F. H. Blissett, H. E. Boorne, A. W. Cox, A. B. Francis, H. O. Isaac, C A. Stokes, G. T. Turner, T. Walker, T. Wilkes, and E. F. Young, which was much appreciated. Mr. E. W. Hill acted as accompanist.

Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association.

MR. J. STUART THOMPSON, lecturer on biology at the Plymouth Municipal School, gave a lantern-lecture on

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS

to the Junior Section of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association on April 9. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. C. T. Weary). The lecturer showed slides of the chief genera of insectivorous plants—namely, *Darlingtonia, Sarracenia, Nepenthes, Utricularia, Dionæa, Aldrovanda, Lattræa, Pinguicula*, and *Drosera*; and showed the means which the leaves of these plants possessed for capturing, digesting, and absorbing their animal prey. The subject was treated partly from an

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historical point of view, and the discovery of Venus's Fly Trap (*Dionæa*) by Ellis, a London merchant, in 1768, and how it was enthusiastically described by Linnæus as "miraculum naturæ," was alluded to by the lecturer. He referred to experiments showing that the liquids poured out by different genera of insectivorous plants possessed deliquescent, mucilaginous, antiseptic, anæsthetic, rennet-like, and peptic properties. The extreme sensitiveness of insectivorous plants to organic fluids was described in the sundew, in which plant Darwin had shown that a leaf immersed in an extremely dilute solution of ammonium phosphate, only sufficient to supply each gland on the leaf-surface with $\frac{1}{20000000}$ gr., yet was strong enough to induce the inflection of the numerous tentacles on its surface.

A discussion followed, after which a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed, the President regretting that the attendance was so small.

N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A special meeting of the Association was held on April 16 at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, Mr. W. H. Grimshaw in the chair.

Apprenticeship.

Mr. W. Holt moved—

That, in the opinion of this Association, it is desirable that the chemists of this district refuse to enter into apprenticeship agreements until training conditions and results justify such contracts.

He observed that his action was open to some criticism. It would be said by some that there were no apprentices to be had, but that was not strictly true—if they would modify the assertion by the word "capable," then he would agree. In his opinion, the time had come—in that part of the country, at any rate—when the question ought to be dealt with drastically. The dictionary definition of the word "apprentice" was one bound for a term of years to serve at some craft or trade under a master, who in turn binds himself to teach such apprentice that craft or trade. The present First, or Preliminary, examination opened out to the successful student many more worthy and remunerative callings than that of a chemist. He (the student) objected, first, to the little spare time he had to do the excessive "grinding" requisite for the severe Qualifying examination; then he objected to the long business-hours, the drudgery of the errand-boy and the porter; and, lastly, to the poor remuneration after qualifying. Mr. Holt said that the standard of examination was far above what was at present required in the great majority of shops. But that fact alone might not have deterred many capable men from entering the drug-trade provided the Pharmaceutical Society had been able to restrict the title and practice to the qualified man. The inability to bring about that much-to-be-desired object was no doubt one of the chief causes of the scarcity of good men, and was sure to have a discouraging effect upon the efforts of those who sought to bring about a curriculum or the much-talked-of university training. The only alternative to the lack of apprentices remaining to the chemist of that district was to employ errand-boys and ordinary manual labour (always taking care, of course, that the Sale of Poisons Act was duly observed), so that their obligations ended with the payment of wages for actual work done. He asked members to seriously consider whether they could continue to be parties to apprenticeship-contracts until something more tangible in the shape of privileges was conferred upon those holding the qualification—the natural consequence of which would be that a better class of youth would be induced to come forward, and their ability to teach him with credit to themselves would be greatly enhanced. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Hindle, in seconding the resolution, said it was rather singular that, although he had had no conversation with the mover, his own views on the matter ran exactly on parallel lines.

Mr. R. L. Gifford said there was a tendency for apprenticeship to die out. He was informed this was observable in engineering and other callings. It certainly might be affecting them. In his opinion, however, the present acute state of the question arose simply and directly from the lack of inducement to follow the calling. This brought them to the same conclusion they arrived at some years ago—that their business was to deal with causes, to remedy root evils, so as to allow of natural development. The wise policy and the sensible must be to face the problem, which might be summed up thus: the State ordained qualifications, whilst unqualified practice was usual and general. The several phases of the broad question were: Primary evils—unqualified practice and use of titles. Subsidiary or consequent evils—(1) general exploitation of the calling; (2) unnatural growth of the abominable patent-medicine business; (3) retrogression of the drug-trade, where it ought to have developed professionally; (4) apprenticeship difficulty; failure to guard as a first and essential necessity against unqualified practice. This he regarded as the source of all their real evils.

Other members having spoken the motion was put and carried.

Business Changes.

Cohen's Drug Stores have been opened at 146 Commercial Road, E.

Messrs. J. B. Frank & Co., chemists, will shortly open premises at 111 Brixton Hill, S.W.

Messrs. Boots (Limited) will shortly open a branch at 7 King Street, Hammersmith, W.

Mr. N. Brunyee, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Crowle, near Doncaster.

Mr. F. W. Fox, chemist and druggist, Redbourn, has opened a branch at Clarence Park, St. Albans.

Mr. H. J. Tottle, chemist, Epsom, has taken over the business of Mr. F. Oxley, Epsom, as a branch.

Mr Reuben Hird, chemist and druggist, Gloucester, has opened a branch business at 30 London Road, Gloucester.

Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), chemists, are about to open a new branch at 136A High Street, Clapham, S.W.

Mr J. H. Jones, chemist and druggist, has relinquished the business formerly carried on by him at 121 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Mr. G. S. Boutall, chemist and druggist, announces his intention of shortly vacating his premises 98 Strand, W.C., in consequence of their pending demolition.

Mr. J. Stevenson, chemist and druggist, has bought the business lately belonging to Mr. Percy Appleyard, chemist and druggist, at 39 Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W.

Messrs. Boots (Limited) have acquired the premises at 25 Grand Parade, Green Lanes, Harringay, N., which they will occupy as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

Mr George E. Gratton, chemist and druggist, of Rhyl, has opened a branch pharmacy at Constitutional Buildings, Prestatyn, with fixtures supplied by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool.

The old-established business at Bilston, dating back one hundred years, which was formerly carried on by the late Mr. R. H. Kearnes, chemist and druggist, has been acquired by Mr. Heynes.

Messrs. Woolleys (Limited), wholesale druggists, Blackburn, are removing to larger works, Phœnix Mills and Laboratories, where the most recent steam and electrical plant has been installed.

Mr. H. L. Douthwaite, chemist and druggist, has acquired premises at Chepstow Mansions, Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, W., which he will occupy as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

Mr. A. C. Kay, chemist and druggist, has removed from 26 to 38 High Street, Dover, where he has had a private house converted into a fine corner-shop. The fittings, &c., were supplied by Mr. H. Mills, Old Street, E.C.

Mr. C. Metcalfe Snow, chemist and druggist, who (as intimated in last week's issue) has commenced business on his own account at 2 Hope Street, Filey, is making a speciality of the dispensing of foreign prescriptions. He is also an F.S.C., and has instituted an optical department in connection with his pharmacy.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Shops (Early-closing) (No. 2) Bill.

Lord Avebury, nothing daunted, has presented a Bill with the above title to the House of Lords. It is designated "a Bill to provide for the earlier closing of shops"; and it was read for the first time in the Lords on April 14, and ordered to be printed. In the course of the Session it may succeed in getting through the Lords, but no further progress will be possible.

A Minister of Commerce.

Amongst the notices of motions is one by Mr. A. Thomas to the effect that seeing the present constitution of the Board of Trade is obsolete, in the opinion of the House the paramount importance of industry and commerce to the well-being of the Empire necessitates the proper administration of these interests by a department in no respect inferior to other departments of State, under the supervision and direction of a minister having the status of a principal secretary. To this department would be entrusted every function of the executive government especially relating to industry and commerce.

Rewarding Informers.

Mr. Layland-Barratt asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday whether in cases where penalties under 42 George 3. c. 59, for selling medicines without affixing the stamps in payment of duty required under that Act are not recovered by process of law, but are claimed by and paid direct to the Inland Revenue authorities, the informer is entitled to any portion of such penalties, and, if so, to what portion; and whether, if the informer is a Government official, he is entitled to a similar or any portion of the penalties? In reply, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the Board of Inland Revenue are empowered to grant rewards to informers, whether Government officials or otherwise, in cases of the kind referred to. The amount awarded to the informer depends upon the circumstances of each individual case.

The Ventilation of the House.

The frequent complaints as to the ventilation of the House of Commons have at length forced the Government to take some action. A Select Committee is to be appointed to inquire into the matter, consisting of Mr. Akers-Douglas, who, as First Commissioner of Works, is responsible for the condition of the place; Mr. Dillon, who is a licentiate of the Irish College of Surgeons; Dr. Farquharson, a medical member of much experience in his profession; Sir Michael Foster, professor of physiology at Cambridge; Mr. Goddard, whose knowledge as a civil engineer will no doubt be of service; Mr. John Penn; and Sir John Batty Tuke, one of the members of the General Medical Council. If such a body is baffled in finding a means of making the House really habitable, which it is not always at present, I fear a remedy does not exist outside demolition and reconstruction.

Anti-typhoid Inoculation.

The report on the results of the anti-typhoid inoculation, carried out under the directions of the War Office, has now been received. It deals with only 4,138 cases, and the aggregate results show a mortality of 8·2 per cent. in inoculated persons, as against 15·1 per cent. in uninoculated. The report, however, does not appear sufficiently conclusive in itself, and it seems expedient, in the eyes of the War Office, to obtain further statistics from the admission and discharge books before publishing it.

Arsenical Poisoning.

The last public appearance of Lord Kelvin before he left for America to be *fêted* by the scientists there was as Chairman at the meeting of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning. Most of the evidence taken related to the recent outbreak of arsenical poisoning in Halifax. Two of the witnesses represented brewing firms, one was a maltster, and one the medical officer of health of the borough. The brewers and the maltsters complained about the discrepancies in the results brought out by analysts from the analysis of the same beers, and they suggested that some standard method of analysis should be established so that they might get reliable guidance. From the evidence it could be also gathered that the brewers all over the country are seeking to improve their methods.

Sugar and the Budget.

Sugar has escaped further taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed in his Budget statement that the duty imposed last year had been most successful. There has been an exceptionally good harvest of beet-sugar, and that has lowered the price to such an extent that, so far as wholesale purchasers are concerned, for several months past they have been paying not more than from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* a cwt. more, after paying the duty of 4*s.* 2*d.* a cwt., than they paid a year ago. When the right hon. gentleman had gone thus far an uneasy feeling spread that a further imposition was about to be made. The apprehension was ill-founded. He went on to concede that the manufacturing industry which uses sugar as a raw material has been undoubtedly affected by the duty of last year, and he did not think it would be fair to disturb that industry again, in view of the fact that they had before them the possibility of having to work under altered conditions when the bounties are abolished eighteen months hence.

The Poisons Committee.

I have been making inquiries as to the probable duration of the proceedings of the Poisons Committee, but I find that the members themselves are somewhat hazy on the subject. It is not likely that anything in the nature of a report will be presented until the Session is well advanced.

Kew Gardens.

Mr. McLaren on April 15 asked the First Commissioner of Works if his attention had been called to the number of crippled, stunted, and half-dead coniferous trees in Kew Gardens which were no longer properly representative of the species to which they belonged, and whether he would suggest to the managers of the gardens the desirability of removing all such trees and replacing them by young stock, providing them as far as possible with the soil most suitable for their special requirements. The same hon. member also asked whether the right hon. gentleman's attention had been called to the complaints of the pollution of the air near Kew by the smoke-producing factories at Brentford, and to the complaints that the urban council of Brentford neglected or declined to suppress the nuisance; whether his attention had been called to the injury done to evergreen trees and shrubs in Kew Gardens by the smoke-laden air; and whether he will consider the feasibility of instituting proceedings against the offending parties. Mr. Akers-Douglas replied that the cultivation of coniferous trees is not attended with success in the northern parts of the gardens owing to the smoke of Brentford; but it is already carried on in the southern part on the lines suggested. The matter referred to in the second question is receiving most careful consideration.

The cultivation of flax in Algiers has been neglected of late years, for that of vine-growing. In 1900 however the linseed exports increased slightly owing to Government bounties. France received the entire export.

There is an enormous increase in the cultivation of the poppy in China, as the peasant finds that it pays him better than wheat. He now saves himself the labours of ploughing, sowing, reaping, stacking, and threshing connected with the production of wheat. Formerly he had to carry his wheat to market; now, when the time comes to collect the opium, he spends a comparatively short time in the very light labour of scraping the poppy capsules with a knife and collecting the juice in a little pot, which when full he can carry to market in one hand and sell for far more than the whole of his wheat crop would have brought in.

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Scientific Progress.

Estimation of Arrhenal.—M. A. Astruc, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, suggested a method for the alkalimetric estimation of disodium-methylarsenate, or arrhenal, based on the fact that in the presence of rosolic acid one molecule of arrhenal requires one molecule of a monobasic acid for neutralisation.

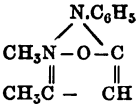
Quinine Camphorate.—Mr. T. G. Joyce, B.Sc., chemist to Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Islington, has succeeded in preparing a compound of quinine and camphoric acid. On analysing the substance, results are obtained which indicate the formula to be $[C_{10}H_{16}O_4\ C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2]_27H_2O$. It is soluble about 1 in 460 of water at 15·5° C., and crystallises in beautiful needles which melt at 184° C., decomposing to a yellow liquid. The salt is said to have sedative tonic properties.

A New Santonin Derivative.—By acting on santonin with hydroxylamine in the usual manner santonin oxime results. If this be allowed to react with amyl nitrite, and the resulting compound is crystallised from ethyl acetate, the new body separates out and is a well defined pernitroso santonin, of the formula $C_{15}H_{18}O_4N_2$. It melts at 193° C., and is powerfully dextrorotatory. A well-defined dichlorosantonin is obtained by treating santonin with freshly distilled nitrosyl-chloride. It forms white prisms, melting at 163°, and is also strongly dextrorotatory.

A New Sodium Phosphate.—M. H. Joulie (*Comptes Rendus*) shows that there exists a phosphate of sodium intermediate between monosodic and disodic phosphates which might be called the sesqui-sodic phosphate, and which corresponds to the formula $3NaO\ 3HO.2PO_5$. This phosphate differs from disodic phosphate (1) in being much more soluble in water and much more easily preserved in the form of a concentrated solution without crystallising; (2) in medicine it is active in much smaller doses; (3) it has a slight and not unpleasant taste; (4) it will probably be employed for hypodermic injections in more concentrated solutions than disodic phosphate.

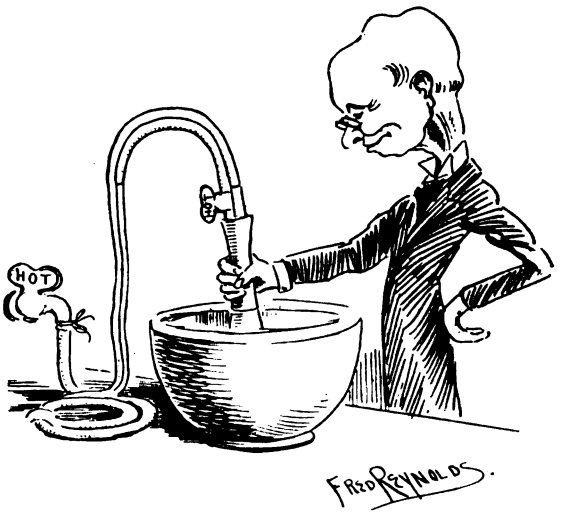
Diphenylcarbazide Test for Chromic Acid.—M. P. Cazeneuve (*Bulletin de la Soc. Chim.*) says diphenylcarbazide is the most delicate reagent for chromic acid, without the possibility of confusion with any other metallic body; its sensitiveness reaches even more than 1 part in 1,000,000. Any chromate in aqueous solution, slightly acidulated with acetic or hydrochloric acid, gives an intense violet colouration with diphenylcarbazide in the form of powder. For testing cotton goods, the material is placed in a test-tube with 1 c.c. of a $\frac{1}{10}$-per-cent. solution of potash. The threads are instantly bleached in the case of chromate of lead or chrome yellow. The liquid is then made strongly acid with acetic acid. A few grains of diphenylcarbazide or of acetate of diphenylcarbazide added to the liquid develop, on agitation in the cold, a beautiful violet colouration. This reaction is trustworthy, sensitive, and rapid.

Antipyrin Derivatives.—A study of antipyrin and its derivatives by Michaelis and Pasternack (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1902, 180), has resulted in the preparation of a number of new compounds which throw considerable light on the constitution of this interesting body. The corresponding sulphur and selenium compounds, thiopyrin and selinopyrin, which are prepared by the action of the potassium compound of selenium or sulphur, on antipyrin hydrochloride, have constitutions exactly analogous to that of the parent compound. This is suggested to be as follows:—



Chemistry of the Yellow Poppy.—Schlotterbeck and Watkins have just published (*Berichte*, 1902, 7) a full account of their researches on the yellow or celandine poppy, *Stylophorum diphyllum*. This plant was first investigated by Lloyd, who isolated a base which he provisionally called "stylophorine." From a considerable quantity of the crude alkaloid which the authors prepared, they have isolated by exhaustive fractional crystallisation five distinct alkaloids. Of these the principal is a base melting at 136° C., which from its chemical characters was easily identified as chelidonine. The second base is now named "stylopine," and forms needles melting at 202°. It has the formula $C_{19}H_{19}NO_5$. It is strongly lævorotatory, and forms well-defined salts, several of which were analysed. The third base melts sharply, and has been termed "diphylline." The fourth base was probably protopine, and the fifth was sanguinarine. In addition to these alkaloids, the plant appears to contain free-chelidonic acid, and possibly chelidoxanthin.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



There was an old chemist called Porter,
Who invented a hot-water mortar;



But the first time he used it
He cursed and abused it,
For it scalded old pharmacist Porter.

The imports into Dahomey during 1901 include:—Perfumery, 89,112f.; soap, 53,969f.

Clerical Dispensers.—The *British Medical Journal* has had a circular forwarded to it which is being sent to clergymen by a well-known firm of pill-manufacturers. The circular says that as frequent inquiries for pills have been received from clergymen in rural districts, and as they believe the pills are mainly dispensed gratuitously amongst the poor, a list of the pills in most general demand for ordinary ailments is enclosed, together with their reduced prices. Then follows a price-list containing such pills as "pil. aperiens," "Blaud pills," "pil. hydrarg., *P.B.*," "pil. hydrarg.," "little liver pills," "phosphori pur.," "pil. quininæ sulph.," and "pil. tussi" at prices varying from 10*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per gross! Indications are given for the use of these pills. For example, so-called "pil. hydrarg." contains colchicum, aloes, and hyoscyamus, and is labelled "gout and rheumatics"; "pil. quininæ sulph." is labelled "neuralgic," and "pil. tussi" "cough." The composition of the last-named pill is not given, but it certainly does not seem wise to place in the hands of the clergy such drugs as mercury, phosphorus, and colchicum without warning.

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Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

The Licensing Bill

which the Government will probably pass this Session will affect the business of a great number of chemists. The conditions under which the 50*s.* wine-licence is now granted are obviously ridiculous. A tradesman cannot have one without first getting a justices' certificate, but the Justices cannot refuse this if the applicant fulfils certain requirements. When this Bill has passed they will have "free and unqualified discretion," and many of them will certainly exercise it by stipulating that chemists shall only sell medicated wines. Then will come the definition of a medicated wine. Some people regard port wine when bought for an invalid a medicated wine. But worse than this. The Justices will grant a licence to A and refuse it to B in the same street, on the ground that one shop for the sale of medicated wine is sufficient in a given area. A pretty reason to give to B. This favouritism or selection will be very serious indeed to many grocers, from whom thousands of families have become accustomed to buy their modest clarets. But it is alleged that Mrs. X gets brandy surreptitiously from her grocer, and gets him to put it down in his book as nutmegs or pickles, or something non-alcoholic; and it is on this tale of the cock and the bull that the proposed legislation is founded.

Liverpool Chemists

had better take to ping-pong; their pharmacological entertainments are at an end. Professor Sherrington, under whose auspices inoculated rabbits and frogs' hearts were exhibited to them last December, "the experiments eliciting the heartiest applause," said on that occasion, in reply to a vote of thanks, "he would welcome anything which would tend to make the chemist take an interest in pharmacology." He draws the line of welcoming anything, it appears, at martyrdom, even when it offers itself in such a mild form as a police-court fine. Anyway, it is satisfactory to be assured that "such experiments in similar circumstances will not be repeated." We may or may not be pronounced anti-vivisectionists, but not many of us would desire that the law which forbids "any exhibition to the general public of experiments on animals calculated to give pain" should either be repealed or defied.

Scientific Martyrs

of the present day are not cast in the heroic mould. Mr. Andrew Lang, in *Longman's Magazine* in April, mercilessly criticises a life of Huxley which has recently been published. The author of the life lingers on "the tribulations through which the fighters of the sixties entered the kingdom of the free." The tribulation in Huxley's case consisted in selling large editions of his books. Mr. Lang suggests as a respectable martyr one Thomas Aikenhead, aged 20, who was hanged at Edinburgh in 1697 for alleging that Ezra wrote the Pentateuch. In these times Thomas would have said he had been inaccurately reported. Dr. A. S. F. Grünbaum, the gentleman who assisted Professor Sherrington in his performance to the Liverpool chemists, must have been pretty sure of a sympathetic hearer when he defended himself to the Home Secretary by alleging an error on the part of the *C. & D.* reporter. But what puzzles me is to distinguish the difference in delinquency between experiments made during the lecture or after it.

The Possessive Case

in connection with a compound medicine was at one time held by the Board of Inland Revenue to be conclusive evidence that the medicine was liable to medicine-stamp duty. As the administrators of that Act seem inclined to work round to that opinion again, it may be advisable to refer to a discussion which occurred about the end of the year 1887 and early in 1888. The question arose first in Scotland in reference to such popular medicines as Blaud's pills, Christison's pills, and Hamilton's pills. The Commissioners insisted that such titles held out the medicines as nostrums or proprietary medicines, and therefore liable to stamp-duty, but after some discussion they intimated that they would "concede" the use of the title, provided the formula were published on the label, or, in the case of Blaud's pills, if a statement appeared on the label that these were prepared in accordance with a formula in the French Pharmacopœia. Subsequently they agreed to a compromise such as "Iron Pills (Blaud)" or "Aperient Pills (Christison)." This was generally accepted by the trade, but the *C. & D.*, not satisfied that there was any need for concession at all, submitted a case to Mr. (now Sir) R. B. Finlay, Q.C., now Attorney-General, and published his opinion on February 11, 1888. It was quite definitely to the effect that the mere use of the title Blaud's pills, under the circumstances, did not render the medicine liable. Counsel's view was that "though in their original sense the words might convey an idea of proprietary right, yet in their current use they merely described the article sold." In the event of any new attack, the Board might be reminded of this opinion. I can hardly fancy that they would care to defy the opinion of their own legal chief, or, that if they did, any ordinary bench would uphold their temerity.

The Council Contest

this year is a disappointment. Messrs. Campkin, Morrison, and Pickering are, no doubt, capable men, but they are not standard-bearers; they do not represent any great principles or new policy. Besides, we are getting dainty; have we not a right to look for something like a novel programme from someone once at least every twelve months? *Toujours perdrix* palls. Where, too, are the Scotchmen? Four candidates last year and none this time. Scotch pharmacists have only themselves to blame on each occasion if they get less than their fair representation. And no new man from Lancashire this time; surely the red rose is not fading. With half the intelligence of the country, the county Palatine has only a fifth of the seats. It is to be hoped that the three new candidates will be able to hit on at least one grievance each, even if it is only a little one, or I do not know what is to become of poor journalists.

Bottle-collecting

appears to be coming into fashion, at least in America. I gather this from an attractively illustrated article in the *Century Magazine* for April. The cabinet of bottles there shown does not strike me as so prettily arranged as it might be; not nearly so pleasing to the eye as many a chemist's showcase. But the authoress dilates enthusiastically on the charm of the bottle (the empty one is meant), and on its infinite variety of shapes, colours, and uses. It is to his bottles that the chemist owes much of the picturesqueness of his pharmacy; perhaps his gold labels assist the effect, partly by colour, partly by mystery. But I think even more effect might be produced by a greater variety of style. I would like to see some of the ancient forms of apothecaries' containers restored to our shops, so that, if possible, each shelf should bear jars and vases and bottles distinguishable by sight as well as by touch from those on the neighbouring shelf. It might not pay, but a pharmacy so fitted, and with Chippendale cabinets holding perfumes and specialities put up in style to match, would be curiously attractive.

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The filling of any such bottles by Chemists inflicts a serious loss on the Owners of the bottles, and the Manufacturers therefore appeal to all Chemists and others to see that the rights of Bottle Owners are respected.

ALL BOTTLES REFERRED TO IN THIS NOTICE are embossed with the name or trade mark of the Owner, and are easily distinguished; there should not therefore be any difficulty in recognising them and refusing to fill them.

Signed on behalf of the National Association of Mineral Water Manufacturers, WILLIAM TOOKE, *Secretary.*

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and let thine eyelids look straight
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Make level the path of thy feet
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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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56 Ludgate Hill, London.



The New Taxes.

THE annual Budget cannot fail to excite interest in the mind of every taxpayer; it is generally of some special

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concern to the trader. We all knew this year that there would be heavy charges to meet, and nobody whose opinion is worth noticing has complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has thrown too large a proportion of the anticipated deficit on the current year. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposes to pay about one-ninth of the cost of the coming year's war, and leave the rest to posterity. Posterity will, no doubt, have its own burdens to bear; but it is not unreasonable to saddle it with some of the expense of what we are doing for it. We see no reason to quarrel with the Chancellor as to the exact ratio.

The taxes which are most resented are those which are directly appreciated. The extra penny on the income-tax and the doubling of the cheque-stamp will sting hundreds of thousands of people scores of times in the year. Every dividend paid to them, and every cheque they draw, will remind them of these taxes. But it can hardly be said that these imposts are unreasonable under the circumstances. The cheque-stamp is arousing a great deal of indignation, and the Chancellor is already indicating a willingness to climb down a part of the way if the pulling is continued, but nobody can allege that it is not a fair average apportionment of the national burden, so far as it goes. The private individual who draws a hundred cheques a year is, roughly, in about twice as good a position as the one who draws fifty, and the importance of businesses as at present conducted might, with at least equal accuracy, be measured by their cheque-books. Whether the result will be worth to the Government the annoyance the tax will cause, is a matter for them to consider; but certainly if businesses ought to be taxed at all, it would be difficult to hit on a simpler method of accomplishing this than by surcharging their cheques.

But the third tax—the 3*d*. per cwt. on imported grain and the 5*d*. per cwt. on flour—is a very different matter. It is difficult to over-rate the significance of this duty. The amount, it is true, is trivial—although from immediate indications it seems likely to work out at nearly a 10-per-cent. rise to the consumer—but it is not in the amount wherein the true significance lies. The proposed charge is only a fraction more than the registration-duty, which with even Cobden's and Gladstone's acquiescence, remained in force long after the corn-duties had been practically abolished, say the apologists for the new tax. How can you term that a protective duty? they ask. As such it is true it is almost valueless, though columns of Sir Michael's sophistries will not make the foreigner pay our import-duties. But the importance of the charge lies in the fact that it is an indication of policy: it is an outward and visible sign of the triumph of the protectionist party in this country. The leaders of that section openly accept this as an instalment, and as nothing else. For good or for evil they have for long pressed their views on Governments, and they will not willingly yield the 'vantage ground they have acquired from this Budget. That Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is at least half a convert to their views is clear from his speech. The choice of corn for import-duty is the boldest challenge that could have been offered to free-traders. If a temporary tax only had been intended it would have been far simpler and more productive to have doubled the sugar-duty. The very name of a corn-duty is ominous.

Free trade is an economic, not a political, subject. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was once described as the bagman's millennium. Whether it was a mistake or not, its apparent result was an immense stimulus to Britain's prosperity. Able men are now disputing that this was due to free trade. We do not enter upon that question here. But it is fair to expect that those who take part in the controversy should first familiarise themselves with the arguments which were fiercely maintained and combated in the early part of the last century, and which have been so long laid aside that they are now more than half forgotten, as is evidenced by the comments on the Budget which have appeared in many newspapers.

Anti-substitution.

THE question of substitution touches closely the interests of all manufacturers of medicinal specialities, on whose behalf much indignation has been expressed, especially in the United States. British proprietary-medicine makers have never been so rabid on this point as their American *confrères*. The latter appear to have the notion that when they gratify humanity with some remedy for the lungs, liver, or stomach, each of these organs becomes his own peculiar province—at all events, in association with the pill, emulsion, or cure which he has fixed up for it. The British maker, as a rule, regards competition with greater equanimity; he may worry himself about the "just-as-good" fraternity, but he takes care to keep that to himself, and keeps on telling the public that when they want the thing done well they should take *the* pill or whatever it may be. This, we fancy, is the better policy for Great Britain. After all there is not much substitution, and bare-faced imitation is rare. By substitution we mean palming off one's own article when another is asked for. Gleaning is more prevalent; it is the old and universal policy common to all trades of meeting a popular demand for an article—whether pills, pianos, or pinafores. Each has had its introducer, and if the trade in the article had remained with him we should have had neither variety nor profit in trade life. But the medicinal-speciality maker is peculiar. After building up a business of local or worldwide magnitude, he finds—or thinks he finds—his efforts dwarfed by the Machiavellian schemes of the substituting retailer. It is certainly unfair for a trader, by questionable methods of suggestion and presentation, to endeavour to reap the fruit of his opponent's outlay of brains and treasure. Direct imitations of a neighbour's specialities not only show an unbusinesslike want of originality on the part of the imitator, but they are transactions of debatable commercial morality. If, however, those who, in season and out of season, denounce the retailer who prefers to sell his own proprietary in place of the more widely advertised articles of his rivals, were to study the subject in all its bearings, they would probably find that the "substitutor" properly so called is as rare as we have said he is. A writer in a recent issue of *Printer's Ink*, who draws a ridiculous picture of the "intense hate" felt by the druggists of the United States for patent-medicine manufacturers, remarks of American druggists:—

> Many druggists make no bones about saying they never sell a patent medicine if they can possibly help it, and *as most customers have more confidence in the smooth argument of the drug-clerk than they have in the advertising*, the aggregate result is a tremendous loss to the advertisers.

There is seldom any attempt made to substitute. When the customer leaves the shop he knows exactly what he has bought, and if he has not got what he asked for ten chances to one he is quite as well satisfied. It is against human nature for any business man to sell an article on which he has no profit in preference to one on which he gains pecuniarily. And that is the crux of the whole question. Those manufacturers who assure their distributors a fair remuneration for their overturn have no complaint to make of substitution. The *Printer's Ink* writer says the cut-rate stores are mostly responsible for substitution, and points out that the

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smaller druggist cannot be blamed for not caring to sell advertised goods for less than they cost him:—

He has no confidence in advertised goods, and believes that the advertiser sells the medicine to the cutter at lower prices than he does to him, so he starts to get even and knocks with a vengeance, and generally succeeds.

This further tribute to the power of the personal element in pharmacy from an unsympathetic observer who asserts that he knows "nearly every druggist from Los Angelos, Cal., to Spokone, Wash.," is worthy of note. He admits that before a proprietary article can be successfully vended there must be harmony between manufacturers and distributors. Having come to this conclusion it is astonishing to find that "the most practical plan" he can evolve for stopping the cutting and restoring harmony is the coercion of the druggist. He advocates that the largest manufacturers of advertised medicines form a corporation and establish a drug-store in every city of importance in the United States, and ship their goods direct to the corporation stores, and distribute through them only. Should the druggists doing business with the same town as the corporation store "desire to be fair, and offer their goodwill in selling the corporation goods," this genius would magnanimously allow them to do so, but a careful outlook should be kept for substitution, and the faithless druggist when caught should be placed under the ban. Druggists being an unprogressive class, the corporation store, he predicts, would in a short time become the leading store and set the standard of prices for the druggists of the community. We can imagine no scheme which would be more calculated to stiffen the back of the most supine druggist than this one. The corporation store, continues the prophetic writer, would be able to pay better wages and thus obtain better assistants. Good assistants would jump at the chance of a situation which did not depend on decrying advertised goods, and "this plan would raise the standard of the drug-clerk." This is an echo of the consideration which some in the American drug-trade are giving just now to the company-trading principle as carried on in the British drug-trade. Some seem enamoured of it, and wild-cat schemes are prevalent at present for imitating Mr. Jesse Boot. That is the only thing we can mention to account for the *Printer's Ink* writer's idea of meeting substitution by attacking the very people whom manufacturers should conciliate.

Methylation in Natal.

We are indebted to the Commercial Department (Intelligence Branch) of the Board of Trade for the loan of documents which they have received in regard to business in methylated spirit in Natal. The regulations previously made in 1897 have been rescinded, and under last year's Excise Act the Governor in Council has issued two notices, Nos. 128 and 130. The first deals with manufacture and storage. No distiller may methylate less than 270 gals. of spirit, of not less than 59° above proof, but spirit of 64° above proof or over may be methylated for use in the arts and manufactures in quantities of not less than 54 gals. The quantity to be methylated at any time must be a multiple of 9 gals., and the wood naphtha to be employed should be 60° above proof, and contain not less than 80 per cent. of methylic alcohol. We may note that in the United Kingdom the wood naphtha must contain between 72 and 80 per cent. of methylic alcohol and certain minimum quantities of other ingredients which give the deleterious character to the methylated spirit; the Natal authorities make no provision of this kind, but stringent regulations are made as to the examination of all materials employed and the supervision of the work of methylating. The Regulations provide that—

Imported methylated spirits mixed with any ingredient or substance of any description or kind whatsoever on being landed must be placed in an approved warehouse, and not be removed until a sample has been examined and certified by the Government chemist. The cost for conveying or examining samples and for marking packages is to be paid by the importer before the spirits are removed. Each package or vessel must be legibly marked in letters of not less than one inch in height, with the words "Methylated spirits" painted in oil colour. Crude methylic alcohol or imported methylated spirits must be contained in vessels not exceeding 100 gals. capacity.

The regulations as to sale of methylated spirit state that it is a mixture of 9 gals. of spirit of wine, not less strength than 59° above proof, and 1 gal. of wood naphtha. As already stated, spirit of not less than 64° above proof may be used for the arts and manufactures. The provisions as to the sale of methylated spirit by methylators and retailers are similar to those at home, but no quantity less than 2 gals. may be removed from licensed premises, and every vessel containing spirit must bear a printed label in legible letters stating the seller's name and description of contents. Licensed retailers are required to keep in stock a minimum or maximum quantity which is not specified in the regulations. The Excise has power to take samples not exceeding 1 pint on payment of the cost-price if demanded. These regulations indicate that the Natal restrictions on the sale of methylated spirit are intended to prevent its consumption by Kaffirs and depraved persons, whose purchasing-power does not amount to 2 gals. at a time.

RUSSIAN PHARMACY.

The celebration at St. Petersburg of the 200th anniversary of the opening of the first public pharmacies in Russia (see page 594) has called forth a number of historical notices on Russian pharmacy. It appears that the first foreign doctors who ventured into Russia about the end of the fifteenth century were both executed, but in spite of their untimely end a few doctors were practising in Russia in 1523. The Czar claimed their services almost exclusively for himself, and only allowed others to consult them as a special favour. During the reign of Ivan IV. the Terrible, Queen Elizabeth of England sent the English doctor, James Trengham, to Moscow, and he established the first court pharmacy Under Boris Godunoff and Michail Feodorowitsch medicine developed more and more, and in 1615 a few doctors were appointed to the Army. In 1620 a special institution, called the "Aptekarski Prikas," was founded, which performed many-sided functions. The doctors were subservient to it, and the pharmaceutical store was under its control. There were besides so-called alchemists, "who devoted themselves to the lock and clock making arts," and men were specially appointed to collect medicinal herbs. The second court pharmacy was opened in 1641. The appointments, plant, &c, of the court pharmacies at this time were very good. The chief pharmacy had a staff of forty men, and about 20,000kr. was paid out yearly—a large sum for that period. By this time Russians were admitted to the "Aptekarski Prikas," but they had to pass an examination. Their salary was, however, only 9r. yearly and 6 kopecks daily for board, whereas the foreign doctors received 700r. In 1692 Posnikow, the first Russian doctor, obtained the doctor's degree at Padua, and obtained permission on November 4, 1701, to practise in Russia. On November 22, 1701, Peter the Great granted the concession for the opening of eight independent pharmacies, and this is the occasion which was celebrated last month.

HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The example of Mr. John Austen, of Sheffield, in collecting details of the old druggists of his town is to be commended

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to the Presidents of other local associations. Mr. Austen has bought to bear on his task a rare archæological taste which it is not given to every chemist to possess, but this should not deter the historians of pharmacy from attempting to compile a record of local pharmaceutical progress. The work of Jacob Bell and Professor Redwood, who produced the very readable "Progress of Pharmacy," might be taken as a model, but for local historians the method adopted by the President of the Sheffield Society is inimitable.

LOMBARD STREET SIGNS.

The *Daily News* mentions that the firms in Lombard Street are to have a Coronation exhibition of signs that have been used at various times in that historic street. Amongst the signs we learn is one of the "Mermaid," the name under which one Edward Delves sold patent medicines. Who was Mr. Delves, we wonder? In more recent times one of that name was party to an important case under the Pharmacy Act bearing upon the sale of proprietary medicines. Is he a descendant? It is interesting to recall the fact that Robert Turlington, maker of balsam of life, was in business in Lombard Street early in the eighteenth century. His balsam was the subject of a patent granted in 1744. Perhaps he was Delves's successor, as there was no other patent-medicine dealer in Lombard Street at that time. The "Plough" was another Lombard Street sign, and gave the name to Plough Court—historic chiefly on account of the old-established business of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, which has its head-quarters there.

AUSTRIAN PATENT LAW.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, calls attention to the fact that by decrees of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce recently published and dated June 30 and October 10, 1900, fifteen patents of the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik were revoked on the ground that the patented articles were not manufactured in Austria, but imported from abroad. The patents referred to were for the production of artificial indigo, but the interest lies in the fact that the decrees give a clear idea of the "compulsory working" clause of the new Austrian patent law, The Austrian authorities laid it down that where a patent is being worked abroad, the holder must commence to work it on a manufacturing scale in Austria within a year, and that the public demand for the patented article has not to be considered. The decision will lead to the establishment of new trades and manufactures in the Austrian Empire, and a like result would, it is thought, result if the "compulsory licence" clause of the Patent Bill now before the House were replaced by some such provision as the following:—"A patent may be revoked by the Board of Trade if it is proved that the article patented in this country is made abroad and not in the United Kingdom."

CANCER-RESEARCH.

A draft scheme of organised research on cancer, formally adopted by the Royal College of Physicians on March 24, was approved by the Royal College of Surgeons on April 10. A fund is to be formed to promote investigations into all matters connected with cancer and malignant diseases by the establishment of laboratories, encouraging research, and assisting in the development of cancer-research departments. Should the discovery of the cause and nature of cancer be attained, and effective treatment be devised, the fund may be used for equipping hospitals for such treatment and for helping forward research in other diseases. Rules for the administration of the fund have been drawn up. The General Committee will have upon it representatives of the Local Government Board, the Colonial Office, the Royal Society, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland. It now remains for the money to be found wherewith to begin the work, and there seems every likelihood that it will be forthcoming. The Goldsmiths' Company have promised 5,000*l.*, and two other donors have offered the same amount. A feature of the scheme is the provision made for exchanging communications with workers in other countries, and in this way a friendly rivalry is sure to be promoted as to which country shall have the glory of solving the cancer-problem.

ZINC-OLEATE POWDER.

A complaint as to the zinc oleate of the Pharmacopœia is made by a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, as follows:—

> Oleate of zinc, especially in the shape of powder, is of great value for many skin-affections, such as trade-eczemas, but I have had almost to abandon prescribing it, as I find my patients are so frequently receiving from druggists wherever they go a coarse, rancid-smelling powder which is useless and sometimes injurious. The dispensers try to persuade me that the powder is good, but not fine enough, and that it should be applied as a dust through muslin. Several months ago I secured a very satisfactory powder prepared by a certain chemist, called the oleo-palmitate. For a while there were no complaints when I prescribed this preparation and sent my patients to one particular firm of chemists acting as agents for it; but to-day I have received a complaint and find it is due to this firm again giving my patients the ordinary oleate of zinc (B.P.) instead of the preparation which I had specially prescribed. Two months ago, in order to prove whether the objectionable smell and appearance of the British Pharmacopœia preparation was due to some chemical decomposition which might be common to the oleates, I made some experiments. Several samples were placed in different boxes and bottles, and some of the oleo-palmitate was placed in a chip box still containing a little of the ordinary rancid-smelling oleate to see if it would take on the same decomposition. An examination of the various samples gives to-day the following results: The oleo-palmitate in bottle, perfectly good; the same in box containing some of the British Pharmacopœia oleate, a shade yellow but otherwise unchanged; all the samples of this preparation were neutral, whereas all of the ordinary oleates, including a fresh sample from the shop as well as another supplied to a patient this week, were unfit for use.

The complaint of the bad-keeping qualities of certain kinds of zinc oleate is not new, but there is no difficulty in obtaining the finely powdered and well-keeping variety.

"The Art of Dispensing."

Subjoined is from a review of the sixth edition of this work which appears in the current issue of the *Practitioner*:—

> The exceedingly numerous additions, comprising about 200 pages, which have been made to the sixth edition of this work practically convert it into a new treatise. Although intended primarily for the dispensing chemist, it is for the prescriber a most valuable auxiliary to such books as Squire's "Companion" and Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia." Without the help afforded by a book of this kind we do not quite understand how one dare venture to prescribe many of the newer remedies in the newer forms of administration with any degree of certainty as to the result. It is true that the many-shotted blunderbuss prescription belongs to the past; but there is not a little reason to fear that the art of extemporaneous prescribing will soon belong to the past likewise. Unless the physician cultivates a close acquaintance with the materia medica, he will get into the habit of using a very restricted number of drugs or become the creature of the enterprising wholesale druggist. "The Art of Dispensing" provides a more than adequate amount of information concerning all the more recent forms of medication, and it is given in such a practical manner as to be eminently useful to those who prescribe as well as to those who dispense. Tablets, pastilles, capsules, bougies, pessaries, pastes, jellies, salve-mulls, and plaster-mulls are fully described, and the methods of manufacture explained. The idiosyncrasies, if we may use the word in this connection, of drugs are treated very fully; after perusing—say the paragraph on spirit of nitrous ether—no one would be in danger of falling into the many pitfalls besetting the prescriber of even this old-fashioned remedy. An excellent feature is the number of tables containing much information on solubilities, the interaction of organic chemicals, constitution and composition of morphine and quinine salts, etc. . . . Mr. MacEwan has produced a work which is quite indispensable to the pharmacist; it is also full of practical aids to the physician.

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Wayside Medicinal Plants.

By John R. Jackson.

In days gone by, when every country housewife not only grew in her own cottage-garden the plants required to furnish the medicine of the family, but also prepared her own decoctions and infusions, the country-people had more interest in, and knew more of, the value of native plants than is to be found in the rural districts at the present time, notwithstanding the advance of general knowledge. Indeed, the system of progressive education which has caused country-folk to flock to the towns to attain that instruction has displaced from their minds the more simple object-lessons which surround us, and lie at our very feet in the hedge-rows and open fields of our rural districts.

At this season of the year these thoughts are more impressed upon us, as all Nature is now showing signs of returning life after the torpor of winter, notwithstanding that many plants have persistently continued in flower since September. The smaller periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) has been



Lesser Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).

the most prominent example in this respect, the hedge-banks being studded with its bright flowers. It is surprising, as these wild plants make their appearance, to reflect how many of them have had a reputation in former days for some valuable medicinal property. The periwinkle (which is only considered a denizen in this country), though belonging to a dangerously poisonous family like the *Apocyneæ*, has long had a reputation as a medicinal plant, on account of its astringency and bitter taste—the former when dried, and the latter in a fresh state. On account of this astringency it was formerly much extolled for arresting hæmorrhage, either by introducing the bruised leaves into the nostrils for stopping bleeding of the nose, or by the administration of an aqueous decoction internally for hæmorrhoids and chronic diarrhœa. In much earlier times it was considered very efficacious as a gargle in inflammatory sore throats.

Lamium purpureum (the purple dead nettle) is another plant which is now in full flower in this neighbourhood. We are apt to pass over such a well-known and common plant as being of little or no interest. It has been used—probably on account of its heavy and disagreeable odour, especially when bruised, and its nauseous sub-astringent taste—in dysentery, pleurisy, scrofula, &c., being taken in the form of a decoction; besides which its external application has been recommended for reducing swellings, or to heal wounds, ulcers, burns, and scalds. In some parts of Northern Europe the young shoots are eaten as food in the form of greens.

A third plant which has lately been showing its modest white flowers from its shady habitation in the green hedge-banks is the wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), the parent of the plant which yields the luscious dessert-fruit of our



Purple Dead Nettle (*Lamium purpureum*).

gardens, which is not only valued for its delightful flavour, but has the advantage over most other fruits that it may be eaten freely without producing ill effects. The medicinal value of the strawberry is due to its mucilaginous, slightly acid, and saccharine nature, so that it can be used in the preparation of a cooling and aperient beverage. Strawberries have been recommended as a valuable food-product for gouty subjects. The roots are slightly styptic, and have a bitter taste when dry; the leaves have astringent properties, and both roots and leaves at one time had the reputation of being diuretic and deobstruent, and they were formerly employed in jaundice, diseases of the urinary passages, diarrhœa, and other affections; besides which the bruised herb was applied as a poultice to old ulcers.



Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

A widely known and much-esteemed plant which is already sufficiently abundant to make its presence known by its sweet smell is the violet (*Viola odorata*). In both the blue and white flowered forms the plants are equally plentiful in the Devon hedgerows. The well-known fragrance of the petals is lost in drying, and to the taste they are slightly bitter and mucilaginous. The leaves and roots are also mucilaginous, and the latter at one time had the reputation of possessing similar properties to ipecacuanha, and were further used as a purgative. A syrup prepared from the flowers has been recommended as a mild laxative for children. At the present time one of the chief uses of violet-flowers is for crystallising as a sweetmeat for dessert.

Lympstone, Devon.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7*s.* 6*d.*, by post 8*s.*, from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

According to Mr. Peach, of the Geological Survey, the "American invasion" is of ancient origin. He has been telling the Glasgow geologists that the fossils of the Cambrian strata of the North-Western Highlands "are markedly American in facies," from which he infers free migration of species along the shore-line of a continent that lay across what is now the North Atlantic Ocean from America to Arctic Europe.

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An Assistant's Experience.

Monte Carlo and the Riviera.

AS a Riviera resort Monte Carlo is known the world over by reason of its Casino, and it is hardly necessary to say that its position geographically is at the extreme south-east of France, in the tiny principality of Monaco, wedged in between Nice and Mentone, and in sight of the island of Corsica. Pharmacy here may be taken as typical of pharmacy generally along the littoral of the French Mediterranean.

The rise and development of the towns which now adorn the French and Italian Riviera has been one of the most striking facts of modern times. Hyères, near Toulon, was the first spot favoured by English visitors; then Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Mentone sprang into prominence. The fame of all these places as winter health-resorts spread with remarkable rapidity. Physicians advised their consumptive patients to shun the horrors of the northern winter and spend a few months in the life-giving sunshine on the golden coast. To-day, not merely invalids, but crowds of sybarites from all lands flock to the southern towns, which reap a rich harvest from their foreign guests, and as a consequence their needs are those which are most assiduously studied. The general tradesman originally could adapt his business to the wants of his customers without much difficulty. The Britisher cared little so long as he received what he wanted, and the shopkeeper was equally indifferent providing he made his 100 per cent. profit. But in the case of the pharmacist the matter was not so simple. The aristocrat afflicted, let us say, with the gout would leave a prescription for his favourite alkaline mixture with the French pharmacien. It might be an ordinary 8-oz. tablespoonful mixture; he would be startled to receive 2 oz. of a dark oily fluid in a wide-mouthed bottle, labelled "Usage externe," with, perhaps, a glaring skull and crossbones, just to remind him that man is but mortal, and that even gout is preferable to sudden death. Evidently such a state of things could not endure. The French chemist imported English drugs, and then began to employ English assistants, and to-day, in every business aspiring to the title of "Pharmacie anglaise," the staff is augmented by one or two Englishmen, and sometimes a German.

To one coming to the South for the first time the experience is akin to commencing the studies for the Minor, and the extent of one's ignorance seems appalling; but slowly the difficulties begin to disappear as the nomenclature becomes familiar, and soon the English assistant is as quick as his French colleague in finding the galenicals in daily use.

Almost any proprietary article can now be obtained. Showcases and stands are full of home-made patents and remedies. Here and there a bottle of unknown shape catches the eye, or, it may be, some quaint wording on a label; otherwise, the interior of an up-to-date "Pharmacie anglaise" has a homelike and familiar aspect. It is satisfactory to note that foreigners from all parts have the greatest trust in English pharmaceutical products. In many cases their faith is sadly misplaced, as many old-fashioned and useless quack medicines which have no sale at home have a ready sale here. There are many strange sights, and it is not the least amusing to find in the poorer parts of the town, unfrequented by visitors, small druggists floating the sign "English chemist" with the utmost audacity, and endeavouring to further the delusion by a display of a few ancient bottles of essence of rennet and a card of antiquated tooth-combs.

As the season lasts only from November to May, the profits of the year have to be made in those months, and the prices in the Riviera season are good. Dispensing-charges are slightly in excess of those in Bond Street and other good London houses. The cachet is much in evidence on the Continent, and bids fair to oust the nauseating mixture altogether from the realms of elegant pharmacy. All patents retail about double the list-prices: thus, 1*s.* 1½*d.* articles sell for 2f. 50c., and the 2*s.* 9*d.* size for 5f. 50c. The French coinage constitutes no difficulty after a few days' practice, the decimal system being in vogue, and everything reckoned in francs and centimes.

In the actual work of the pharmacy there is a sharp dividing line between the French and English departments. The English assistant works side by side with the French and German *employés*. His work at his own dispensing-counter differs widely from theirs, both in the substances used and the mode of preparation. French pharmacy has many strange characteristics; it is at once advanced and backward. Whilst the medical profession readily adopts all the synthetical preparations which are brought out, the people generally retain their faith in many of the older remedies, chiefly vegetable drugs. It thus happens that the French assistant during part of the day handles more rare chemicals than would be the case in most English pharmacies; at other times he may be employed in the preparation of some strangely unpharmaceutic compound, decoctions of herbs of no repute in England, infusions of lime-flowers, briar-leaves, marshmallow-root, &c. Wine is largely employed, and there is a syrup of almost everything. The stock is necessarily large, and it must be acknowledged that utensils are in most cases liberally provided. There is much to interest and many pleasures which are impossible to obtain in colder climates. To be able to rise at 7 A.M. and take a sea-bath before breakfast in the early days of January sounds rather like romance to the sojourner in the fog-bound isle.

The hours of labour in a season pharmacy are not excessive compared with those of the large cities. From 8 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. and 10 P.M. alternately, with one and a half hours for *déjeuner* in the morning, and the same in the evening for *dîner*, and alternate Sundays on duty, is the general order of things. Moreover, life is certainly much easier; one does not work at such enormously high pressure as the London or Parisian chemist. It is customary for an assistant to obtain a room in the vicinity and have his meals at a neighbouring restaurant or hotel. The food is generally excellent, and the savoury French dishes, with the plentiful supply of wine and fruit, will satisfy those with the most fastidious epicurean tastes.

The hours of leisure are pleasant; even the element of poetry creeps into the pharmacist's life when the day's toil is over, and he sits smoking his cigarette on the rose-covered verandah of a picturesque white villa on the shore of the blue Mediterranean, listening in the silver moonlight to the rich sonorous voices of strolling French and Italian musicians, who sing not of pill or potion! The Casino with its beautifully kept gardens is, of course, the centre of attraction to visitors of Monte Carlo, and the student of botany will find much to delight him, both in these gardens, and in those of La Mortola belonging to Sir Thomas Hanbury, which are situated about three and a half miles from Mentone on the road to Ventimille, and contain one of the finest floral collections in Europe.

The student of human nature will do well to enter the gilded salons of the Casino and watch the jewelled aristocrat rubbing shoulders with the ruined *roué* in the intense excitement of "rouge et noir" or "trente et quarante." It is as well, however, to leave what coin of the realm one possesses safely at home.

There are many places to visit on the free Sundays; Nice, the metropolis of the Riviera, is only fourteen miles distant—about three-quarters of an hour by train; and another hour's travelling brings fashionable Cannes in sight.

In the other direction, Roquebrune, Cap Martin, and Mentone are within a few miles, and are happy-hunting grounds for the pharmaceutic camerist, the brilliantly clear atmosphere, rich in actinic rays, being particularly suitable for photographic work. With a few dozen plates and a hand-camera he will be able to snap the glorious scenery on his rambles and take home some exquisite views, which will both charm his friends, and be a source of pleasure to himself in years to come in reminding him of happy hours and scented bowers.

To conclude. A season on the Riviera is good in every way for the young qualified chemist: besides enlarging his ideas and gaining some knowledge of the language, he gets an insight into continental pharmacy which, at a later date, he will be able to turn to profit and advantage in his own pharmacy wherever that may be established.

F. J. B. (133/11.)

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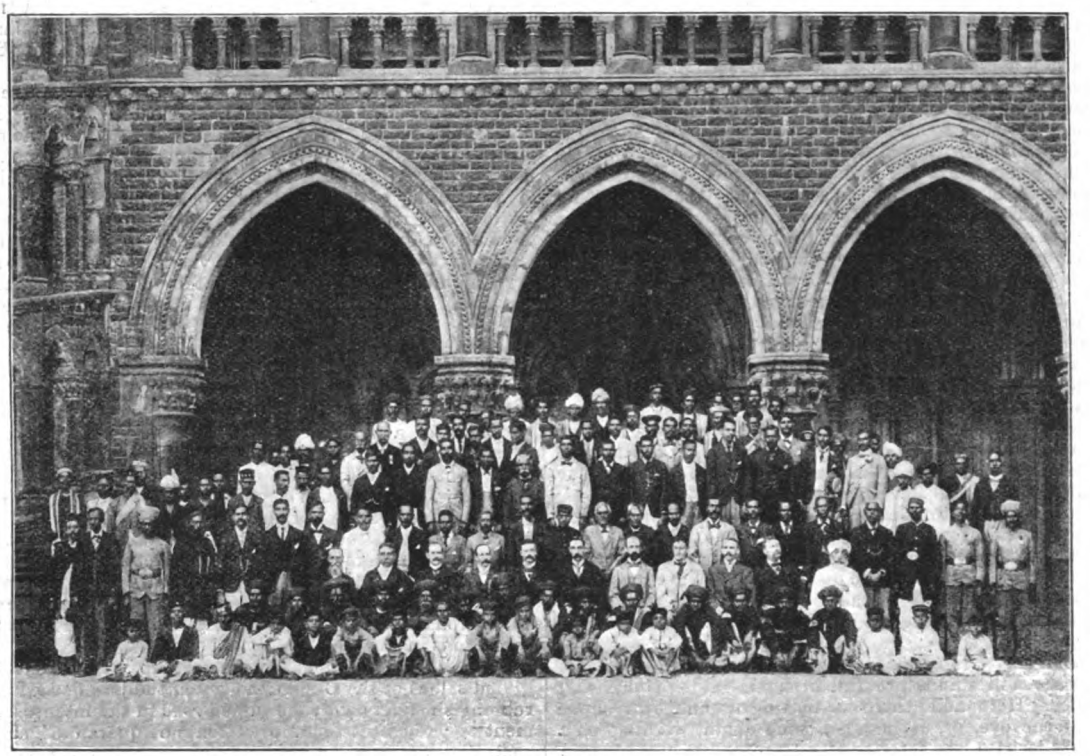
British Pharmacy in India.

The Second of a Series of Articles on the Anglo-Indian Drug-trade.

BOMBAY is the commercial gate to India, and probably for that reason business there is gigantic in proportions and small in profits. It would be the happy-hunting ground for the "cutter" with profitable extras, were it not that extras sooner or later become necessities in India, if they catch on at all.

Bombay is sometimes spoken of as the "urbs prima in India," and is certainly, owing to its natural position, and from the scenic point of view, well named. The shipping facilities of its splendid harbour are quite up to date, and the arrival of the mail-steamers on Friday or Saturday each week, with their proportion of tourist passengers, are sufficient to ensure that the business life of the city does not stagnate. The buildings in the city are as fine as anywhere in India, and as there are more well-to-do English in Bombay than in any other city of the Indian Empire pharmacy flourishes. The city is a good one for all that pertains to medicine, the humidity of the climate (Bombay is an island during a part of each day) being responsible for some of the prevailing *ennui*, so that tonics, fatteners, and vital restorers are ever in demand. The prevalence of plague of late has given an enormous impetus to the business in disinfectants, as the most phlegmatic resident cannot resist laying in a stock of disinfectants when a case of plague breaks out a few doors off. Disinfection by the public is fairly thoroughly done, and when it comes to official disinfection the quantity of mercuric chloride required is considerable. It should also be noted that, although homœopathic medicines are in great demand in some parts of India, the feature of Bombay medicine is distinctly allopathy.

Those who speak of Indian native drugs as fast going out of fashion speaks truly, but it is noteworthy that Anglo-Indian houses are not averse to keeping the best of them alive. This is particularly true of



The Staff of Messrs. Kemp & Co. (Limited).

Kemp & Co. (Limited) of Bombay.

This company was founded by a notable student of materia medica, Mr. David Skinner Kemp, who was one of the first apprentices in Scotland to become connected with the Pharmaceutical Society through the North British Branch. Mr. Kemp was then (1852) an apprentice with the late Mr. H. C. Baildon, and in 1855 he passed the Major examination. Shortly thereafter he went out to India, and in 1864 commenced business on his own account in Bombay. He took a keen interest in materia medica, and communicated many papers to the North British Branch, the most important, as events have shown, being one on Goa powder. This was in the year he commenced business. Goa powder had been used in India for about a dozen years before that. It was introduced into Goa, on the East Indian coast, by a Portuguese merchant, and the Portuguese colonists of Goa used it successfully in treating Indian ringworm, so that a trade in the article sprang up, which came largely into Mr. Kemp's hands. The origin of the powder was not known, but it was suspected that it came from Mozambique, and that it was made from orchella-weed. This is how the name "Goa powder" was applied to an article which really comes from Bahia, in Brazil; and the reason why the Portuguese merchant had it was that formerly the powder was largely exported from Brazil to Portugal, whence it was distributed to the various Portuguese colonies. To the Portuguese it was known as Po de Bahia, and in Brazil "it has from time immemorial been as much a household god as brimstone and treacle are to Englishmen." Mr. Kemp made it a commercial article, and sent home a pound or two to the North

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British Branch, where it is still to be seen—a dark mauve powder that excellently testifies to the effect of light on the brilliant gold colour that the fresh araroba has. The indigenous department has ever since the foundation continued to be a feature of the business.

The business that Mr. Kemp established is now sumptuously housed in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. When he first started he had as partners Messrs. D. C. Watcha and P. N. Powry, and the business was in 1882 converted into a limited company, Mr. Kemp remaining as manager until 1885, when he came home, and was succeeded in the management by Mr. J. Bristed, the son of a Margate pharmacist. Mr. Bristed held the position for four years. The present general manager (Mr. Alfred Pell) then took the helm.

The company's business is the largest of the kind in Bombay, and probably in India. Besides the palatial building in Elphinstone Circle, they have branches in Byculla, Cumballa Hill, and Esplanade Road. An idea of the staff that they employ may be gathered from the photograph which we reproduce. Mr. Pell is in the centre of the third row from the front, behind the tiny errand-boy. To his right sit Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. E. Bridgen, and Mr. R. A. Adams; and to his left Mr. T. de G. Derry, Mr. T. P. Liggins, and Mr. G. S. Drayton, who all hold responsible positions in the company's service. In common with another large Bombay business, Messrs. Kemp have a member of their staff as their agent and representative residing permanently in London. The firm have rather a reputation for "cutting" in the dispensing part of their business, the reason, it is said, being owing to the number of Parsees who are amongst the company's shareholders. In regard to the local feeling respecting this business, we cannot do better than quote from our correspondent's notes:—

"All departments are under home-qualified European supervision. Seated in Mr. Pell's cosy office, but for the artless punkah, it requires no effort to believe you are facing one of London's magnates, for staring at you from the wall behind the official chair are many telephones and speaking-tubes, and the incessant clicking of the 'Yost,' and 'Remington,' and 'Hammond' trickles into the room from the mysterious regions behind.

"In dispensing the firm hold a record second to none in India, the growth of this department necessitating the coming into being of a branch on Esplanade Road to relieve the pressure, the branch shortly afterwards being located in the premises of the late firm of Bolton & Co., general merchants, whose business Kemp & Co. purchased, and are continuing as general merchants, with dispensary attached.

"Local consumption is responsible for a very great demand for the firm's proprietary preparations, those tonics *par excellence* for enervating Bombay (Easton's syrup and Parrish's chemical food) having a very large sale. From a list of some four hundred proprietary preparations—several of them giving prominence to the attention the firm have devoted to indigenous products—the following may claim to be the most popular. Equatorial hair-douche, chemical food, Easton's syrup, dill-water, extract of chicken, Goa powder, and lime-juice and glycerin. The Equatorial hair-douche is quite the most pronounced European proprietary success locally.

"At the firm's extensive analytical and manufacturing laboratory in Armenian Lane one sees the latest and best in labour-saving machinery—vacuum-pans, disintegrators, juice-extracting machines, mortars with machine-driven pestles, mincing-machines for extracts of chicken, beef, and mutton, carbolic-powder machines, stills for the preparation of sweet spirit of nitre and sal volatile, and numbers of cunningly devised mills and machines, most of them of American manufacture.

"As with chemists' businesses all over India, Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s aërated-water department forms an important feature, the handling of syphons being a special departure which has proved a great success.

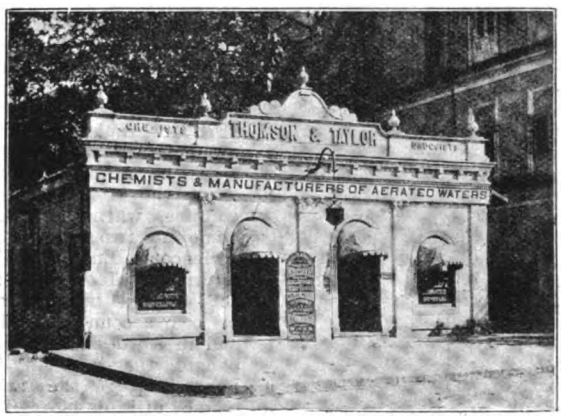
"The firm's drug-list enumerates some three thousand items, the catalogue also including surgical instruments, dental goods, electrical apparatus, radiographic apparatus, hospital and patients' requisites, microscopes, spectacles, medicine-chests, aërated waters, proprietary preparations, patent medicines, toilet and nursery requisites, foods and dietetic preparations, wines and spirits, chemical, physical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, bacteriological and photographic goods."

The last mail brings a note that Messrs. Kemp's Esplanade branch is being removed alongside the Apollo Hotel—an improved position from a business point of view.

Esplanade Road, a leading thoroughfare of Bombay, is one of the best positions for trade that could be imagined. It is "on the front," and during the season many a tourist and traveller drops into the premises of

THOMSON & TAYLOR

to have a prescription dispensed, or get something else that savours of home. It is exactly thirty years since the business was founded by Mr. George Thomson and Mr. W. C. Taylor, and at the outset they settled to do the best class dispensing and family business. In a short time they added branches at Kalbadavie and Mazagon. The headquarters establishment in Esplanade Road is an attractive building, of which we show exterior and interior views. The signs



35 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



INTERIOR OF THOMSON & TAYLOR'S PHARMACY.

proclaim the character of the business—those between the doors proclaiming that the firm are wholesale and retail chemists, importers of drugs and chemicals, infants' and invalids' foods, mineral waters, druggists' sundries, select toilet preparations, perfumery, and all kinds of brush ware.

The history of the business during its thirty years existence is one of steady progress, although in that time the management has changed hands on three occasions owing to deaths. Mr. Thomson died in 1878, and Mr. A. Taylor took over the business entirely, and carried it on with energy, until he died in 1880. A short time thereafter Mr. W. C. Taylor purchased the business, and carried it on until his death in 1891, the name and style of the firm being retained but the branches at Kalbadavie and Mazagon were disposed of. Mrs. W. C. Taylor continued the business for some time under the management of Mr. Charles Bradshaw Robinson, chemist and druggist, who in a short time acquired the

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business from her, and has conducted it ever since. The pharmacy is a splendidly appointed one, and has nothing about it of the store character. Owing to its position "on the front" it draws a great deal of business from visitors, and has always made a speciality of supplying travellers' medical outfits.

Pending the arrival of photographs from other houses in Bombay, we may take a trip north to Simla and Lahore, where

FRANK BLISS & Co.

carry on business as chemists and manufacturers of aërated waters. Mr. Frank Bliss, the proprietor of this business, is a Scotchman and a half-brother of Mr. Tom Bliss, the proprietor of Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., whose portrait was given in the first of these articles. Mr. Tom Bliss is one of the best known men in Indian pharmacy. To his firm in 1878 Mr. Frank Bliss went out as an assistant, and there he remained until about the middle of the eighties, when he came home for two years' experience in England. He returned to India and in 1894 started business on his own account in Simla, and in April of last year bought the business in Lahore, where the aristocracy of India moves for the winter months. The Lahore was business started some twenty years ago by Messrs. E. Gillon & Co. In the course of an interview with Mr. Bliss our correspondent gathered that he follows pharmaceutical affairs at home pretty closely. He said :—



MR. FRANK BLISS.

"During my time in India the drug-trade has been completely metamorphosed. Twenty years ago the trade in Northern India enjoyed complete immunity from competition, and the rupee of that period was a fatter rupee than is the coin of the present, while now the competition is exceedingly keen by reason of the native largely taking to the drugs of the West as a livelihood."

"What about the bazaar drug-dealers, Mr. Bliss?" queried our representative.

"On the whole I know of no reason why the Britisher cannot hold his own with the native."

"Have you found any change as regards the source of supplies?"

"Yes. One of the most characteristic changes between now and then is the large quantity of German drugs which find a ready sale in India. Some pharmaceutical products from Germany are of the cheap and nasty order, and it is to be deplored that they should have been allowed the footing they have obtained in the country. This, in my opinion, is due to supineness on the part of the English wholesale trade more than to pushfulness of the German."

"What about assistants?"

"It is difficult to get assistants these last few years to come to India. This I think a great pity, because to good men there is a large and hopeful field."

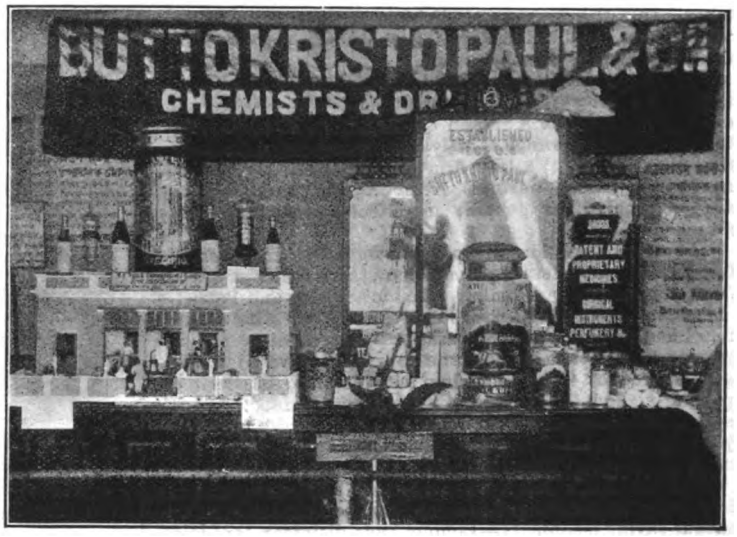
"What is this due to, do you think?"

"Well, I should say that the Society in Bloomsbury Square is not doing that amount of good which Providence has placed within its compass. The examinations which men have to pass under the present dispensation are unnecessarily severe on the technical side; while the side on which the main chance lies—the trade side—is left severely alone. The Society I think should strive to make tradesmen of those who pass under their portals, as well as chemists, and not leave it to chance whether they sink or swim in the struggle for life. Their policy appears to be essentially the one of "laissez faire," seeking nothing beyond the landing of bullion in the shape of entrance fees. My remedy would be transfusion of new blood at the Square, and a medicining to sleep of all the familiar prophets and duffers who now are held up as patterns for our imitation. It is notorious that the old time policy of the Society is what has caused the lack of youngsters entering the trade nowadays; but they do not appear to be conscious of it. If the *C. & D.* would take up this line and peg away at it steadily, they would be doing a great deal of good, not only to the individual, but to the trade generally, and we should hear much less about the increase of limited-company trading."

A Native Exhibit.

THIS is a photograph of the exhibit made by Messrs. Buttokristopaul & Co., native druggists, Calcutta, at the exhibition in Calcutta, for which we are indebted to Mr. Long, who is travelling for Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. in India. Messrs. Buttokristopaul & Co. are reputed to be the most extensive exporters of chemists' goods in the country, their trade being largely wholesale as well as retail. The exhibit consisted of their special products, which include Indian arrowroot, of which a growing plant was placed in front of the exhibit, Edward's tonic or anti-malarial specific, which occupies the left half of the photograph, the miniature house being a model of the firm's Ghooghoodanga garden, where the free distribution of Edward's anti-malarial specific and tonic takes place.

The photograph testifies to the remarkable enterprise exhibited by this firm of native merchants, who have world-wide dealings in things pharmaceutical.



WILL students ever be able to do "Marsh" without an explosion? A Brum. teacher thinks not. A lady had a narrow escape this week. The flask was blown to "smithereens," happily no one was hurt. Mr. Otto Hehner's suggestion of putting a plug of cotton wool in the exit tube for a distance of a few inches minimises all explosive risks.

A SLIP IN NOMENCLATURE.—Maid: "Cook's aunt has been took to the asylum, mum." Mistress: "I am sorry to hear that. What is the matter with her?" Maid: "She's gone mad, mum." Mistress: "Yes, but there are various kinds of madness." Maid: "Oh, yes; it is the religious mange, the doctor says." Mistress: "Did he not say mania?" Maid: "Perhaps he did, but I think it was mange."

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Australasian Examiners.

WE give on the following pages portraits of thirty-four of the Pharmaceutical Examiners of Australasia, which appeared in the February number of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. The shortened biographical notes are arranged alphabetically:—

Mr. C. R. Blackett, F.C.S., is the senior member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and has held the position of Examiner ever since its examinations have been instituted. Many years ago he entered the Victorian Parliament, and his connection with pharmacy has gradually become less direct. Mr. Blackett is Government Analyst of Victoria.

Mr. T. F. Brown, of New Norfolk, is a native of Tasmania. He was apprenticed to Mr. A. P. Miller, who then had the business at New Norfolk. Mr. Brown afterwards went to England, where he passed the Minor examination. After remaining in England a few years, Mr. Brown returned to Tasmania, and purchased Mr. Miller's business. He is Examiner in Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

Mr. Walter J. Clewer is the Examiner in Dispensing for the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania. Mr. Clewer served his apprenticeship in Hobart with the late Edward Ash, and was for some seven years with Mr. A. P. Miller. He afterwards managed the business of the late Henry Hinsby, which he carried on in conjunction with the widow for some years, afterwards purchasing it.

T. Storie Dixson, M.B., M.Ch., Edin., is a native of Sydney, and took the arts course at the Sydney University. At Edinburgh he took the science and medical courses, and subsequently studied at Dublin, Berlin, Vienna, and Strasburg. Dr. Dixson examines in materia medica for the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board.

Mr. R. P. Francis, proprietor of the wholesale drug business of Duerdin & Sainsbury, Melbourne, is the third son of the late Mr. George Bagget Francis, of the firm of Hearon, Squire & Francis, London. He was born in 1855 at the historic house of John Bell & Co., 338 Oxford Street, his father at that time being house-manager and head of the laboratory. After six years at the City of London School he was apprenticed to Mr. T. P. Gostling, Diss, Norfolk. Mr. Francis passed the Minor examination in 1876, and the Major in the following year. After Continental experience he entered the establishment of John Bell & Co., but in 1880 came out to Melbourne as assistant to his uncle, Mr. H. Francis, with whom he remained till 1897. In 1897 he took over the wholesale business of Duerdin & Sainsbury. Early in 1900 he was elected to the Pharmacy Board, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry Francis.

Professor W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., is examiner in botany to the N.S.W. Board. He was educated at the Edinburgh University, and became Curator of the Queensland Museum in 1880, a demonstrator of zoology and comparative anatomy and histology at the Sydney University in 1882, and has been Challis professor of biology at the same university since 1890.

Mr. A. J. Higgin, F.I.C., was born in Manchester in 1859, and received his education at Owens College, Manchester, where he studied for three years under Professor Sir Henry Roscoe, and at Zürich University. He is assistant-lecturer on chemistry at the University of Adelaide.

Mr. James Lacey served his apprenticeship in Birmingham and afterwards acted as assistant with Giles and Schacht, of Clifton. He passed the Minor in 1877, came to Australia in 1883, and ever since has been in business in Bourke Street, Melbourne. He was elected to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in 1898.

Professor Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S., obtained in 1867 a Royal Exhibition at the Royal College of Chemistry and Royal School of Mines at London. He had a brilliant career at the School of Mines and at Cambridge, in 1872 accepted the position of Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy to the University of Sydney, and in 1878 was elected member of the Senate. He has been closely connected with technical education in New South Wales for many years, and is examiner in chemistry to the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board.

Mr. T. S. Loney was born in the West of England, apprenticed in London, and was afterwards with Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court. He received his pharmaceutical education at Bloomsbury Square, and passed the Major examination in 1876. After further experience at Plough Court, and a couple of winter seasons in the Riviera, he came out to Sydney in 1882. He took no active part in pharmaceutical politics until after the passing of the New South Wales Pharmacy Act, when he was elected a member of the Pharmacy Board, and was one of those appointed to conduct the first examination held under that Act.

Mr. Michael Mason is a Gloucestershire man, who served his apprenticeship at Salisbury, England. He passed the Minor examination in 1873. He came out to Tasmania about fifteen years ago, and has been ever since attached to the firm of H. T. Gould & Co, of which he is a partner. Mr. Mason has been Auditor of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania for a number of years, and for the last two years one of the examiners.

Mr. A. J. Owen, of Geelong, was born at Bristol, England, on August 31, 1847. He was brought to Australia as an infant, and did not revisit England till 1878. He was apprenticed in 1862 to the late Hon. John Hood, father of Mr. Justice Hood, a man of considerable ability and force of character, and founder of the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co. After serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Owen went straight to the business at Malop Street, Geelong, of which in 1880 he became sole proprietor.

Professor E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., Examiner to the S.A. Pharmacy Board, is a son of Mr. Edward Rennie, Auditor-General of New South Wales. He was educated at Sydney, and in 1876 was appointed mathematical and science master in the Brisbane Grammar School. Afterwards he went to London and studied chemistry at the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, and in 1881 graduated D.Sc. at the London University.

Mr. W. Short was born at Auckland, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. Denby at the Thames, N.Z. After filling other positions in that colony, he came to Sydney in January, 1885, engaged as assistant to the late Mr. F. C. Turner, in Oxford Street, and was afterwards with Mr. W. Parker, of Balmain, as branch manager for a period of three years. He manages the laboratories of the Australian Drug Company, and was elected a member of the present Pharmacy Board three years ago.

Mr. Samuel S. Strutt was born in the county of Nottingham, England. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. R. Robinson, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and passed the Modified examination in 1869. In 1872 he came to Victoria, and has been connected with the Pharmacy Board since 1886.

Mr. F. Styant Browne is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and was one of the founders. He is the examiner in botany, and has done good work in that capacity. Mr. Browne is a Norwich man, and arrived in Sydney about 1882. He passed the English Minor in 1879.

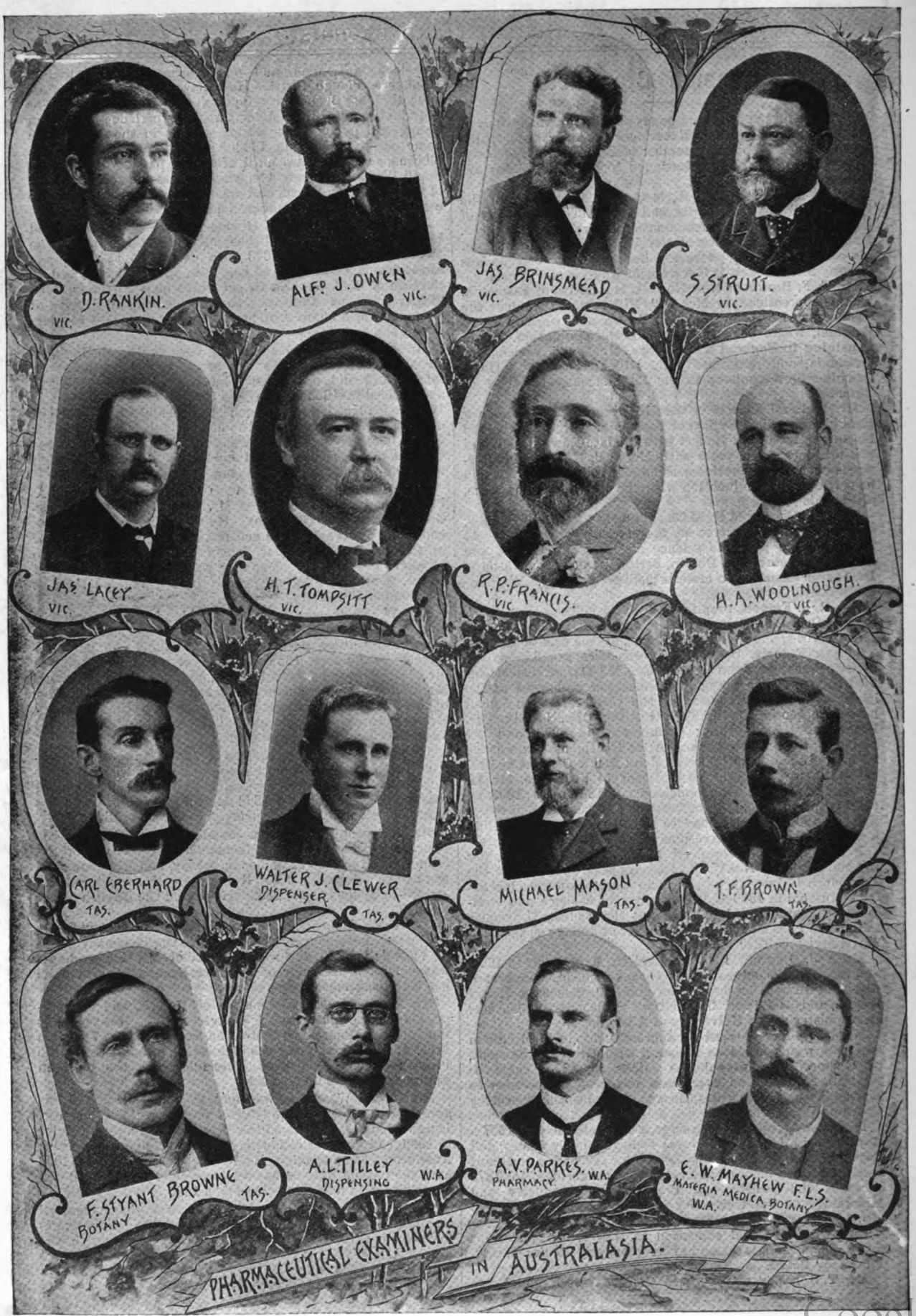
Mr. H. T. Tompsitt, of Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., wholesale druggists, of Melbourne, was elected to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in 1884, and on the death of Mr. George Lewis was appointed Treasurer of the Board, an office which he has held continuously ever since.

Mr. Jas. T. Weaver is a native of Hobart, and the proprietor of the business of Weaver & Co. He studied at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and passed the Victorian Final examination. He was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and has been an examiner since its foundation.

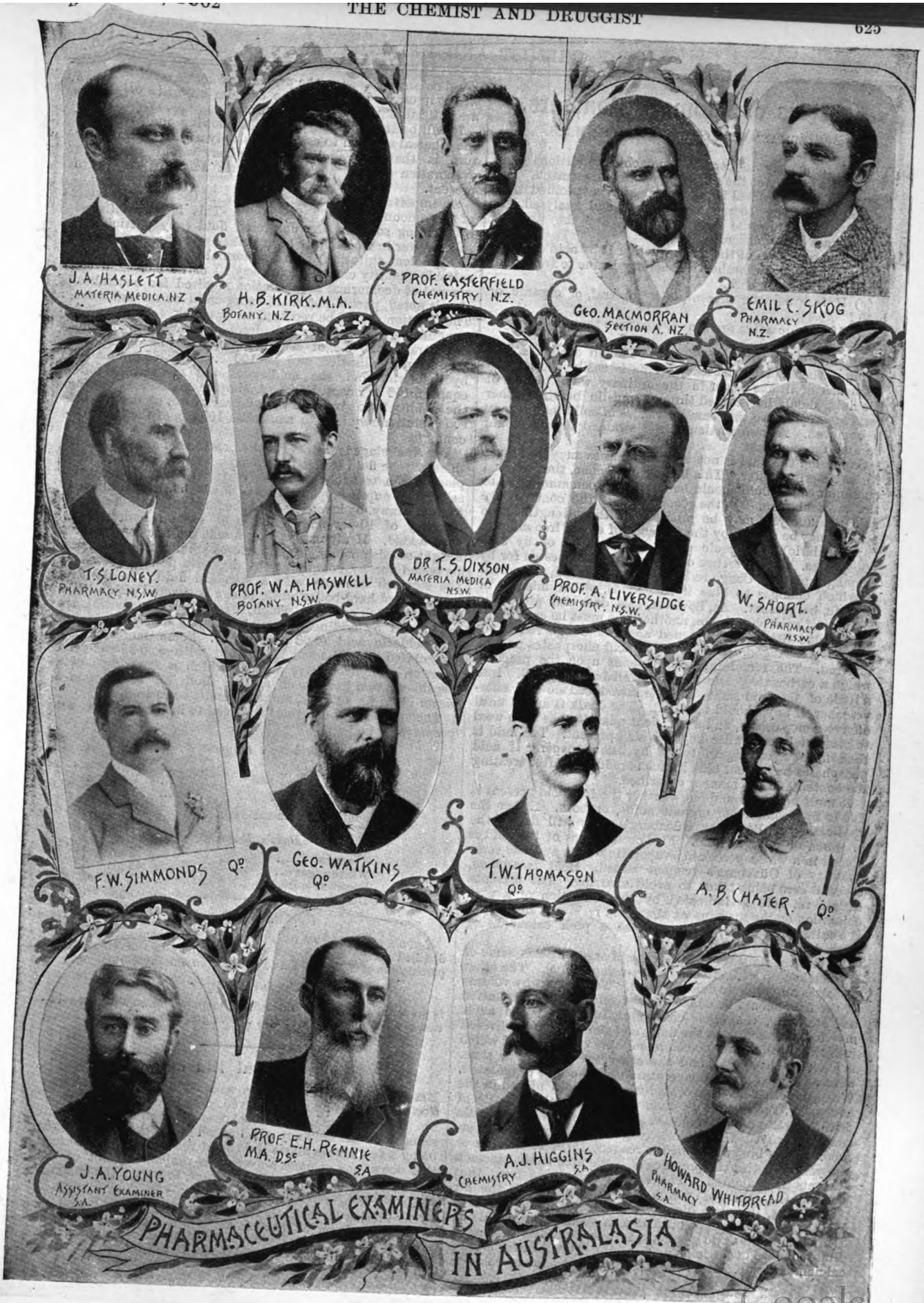
Mr. Howard Whitbread was born at Cheltenham, and was apprenticed to Mr. John Paget, pharmaceutical chemist, Loughborough. He passed the Minor in 1888 and the Major in 1890. In the year following Mr. Whitbread came to South Australia. From the first Qualifying examination in 1893 until the present date he has been associated with the Board as examiner, and as a member since 1896.

Mr. H. A. Woolnough received his first pharmaceutical training at Norwich, England, and passed the Minor examination in 1873. He then secured a position with the firm of A. S. Watson & Co., of Hongkong, and remained there until about 1888, when he came to Australia, and took a pharmacy in Swanston Street, Melbourne.

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Analysis of Stomach Contents.

By Hermann C. T. Gardner, F.C.S., M.P.S.

VERY frequently in certain stomachic conditions it is desirable to test the motor power of the stomach. For this purpose a test-meal is given, and after a specified time the contents of the stomach are removed and analysed. It is desired to know the following facts, and the stomach contents are tested accordingly:—

(*a*) The condition of the fluid, whether it be acid or not.

(*b*) If it be acid, whether the acidity is due to free acid, acid phosphates, or both.

(*c*) If free acid be present, is it mineral, or organic, or both?

(*d*) If organic acids are found, what are they?

(*e*) Are albumoses present, or pepsin?

The first thing then which has to be found out is the condition of the stomach contents. This is easily ascertained by means of litmus paper in the ordinary way. A part of the fluid should be strained through muslin before further tests are applied, so that small particles of solid matter may be removed. A fresh portion of the strained liquid should be used for each test.

Supposing the fluid is not acid, albumoses may be tested for as described later. This having been done, the non-acid character of the fluid should be noted and communicated to the medical man. On the other hand, if the contents are acid the analysis may be proceeded with at length. The acidity may be caused by the presence of either free mineral (hydrochloric), or organic acids in the fluid, or by acid phosphates. The presence of free acid is first tested for by dipping a piece of Congo red paper into the fluid, the colour of which changes to blue if free acids, either mineral or organic, be present. As, however, this does not prove the absence of acid phosphates, another test must be employed; but if blue litmus be reddened and the Congo red paper remains unchanged, the presence of acid phosphates may be inferred. The remaining test depends upon the property which a carbonate possesses of neutralising free acid. Into a little of the fluid some chalk is introduced slowly; effervescence, if any, should be noted. The chalk is added until effervescence ceases, and a sufficient quantity has been used to completely neutralise any free acid present. The fluid is then filtered and again tested by litmus paper. If acid phosphates be present blue litmus is reddened after treating the contents in the manner described.

It must now be found out whether the free acid present is due to hydrochloric or organic acids, or both. Either the application of Boas's or Günzburg's tests will detect the presence of mineral acid. Five or six drops of the fluid is placed in a white porcelain evaporating-dish, and the same quantity of Günzburg's reagent added. Heat is applied, especial care being taken to avoid charring. The presence of mineral acid is indicated by the formation of a pink coloration on the margins of the dried residue. Boas's test is similarly applied, but instead of a pink colour being formed, a purple colour appears.

To test the fluid for the presence of organic acids some of it is shaken up with ether in a separating-funnel. The ether dissolves any organic acids present. To one part by volume of the fluid should be added five of ether. After agitation and standing, the ether containing in solution the acids may be separated from the fluid, and should then be divided into two portions and placed in suitable vessels, one of which is placed in hot water, and the other set aside for a time, until at the ordinary temperature the ether has evaporated. When the ether has evaporated from the fluid placed in the hot water, the residue is dissolved in a small quantity of distilled water and the solution added drop by drop to a little freshly-prepared Uffelmann's reagent contained in a test-tube. If the blue colour of the reagent turns to a more or less yellowish tint the presence of lactic acid in the stomach contents is indicated. The residue remaining from that portion, the ether of which has evaporated at the air temperature, is also dissolved in water and carefully neutralised with sodium bicarbonate. This neutral fluid is then divided into two portions, to one is added extremely dilute solution of ferric chloride, to the other a little piece of calcium chloride. If on the addition of the ferric chloride a red coloration ensues, the presence of acetic acid is shown, whilst if on the surface of the calcium chloride oily drops are noticed, butyric acid is present.

It will be seen that the reason for allowing one portion of the ethereal solution to evaporate slowly at the air-temperature is that the application of heat would cause the evaporation also of acetic or butyric acids if they were present.

An important factor in the analysis is the determination of the amount of free acid present. This is accomplished by titrating some of the unfiltered fluid (any particles of solid matter in which have been broken up either in a mortar or by violent agitation) with decinormal soda solution. Any suitable quantity can be taken—say 10 or 20 c.c.—and the amount of decinormal soda solution required for neutralisation is noted, phenol-phthalein being used as an indicator. The titration should be repeated as a check. The result is sometimes given in terms of hydrochloric acid. Supposing in a titration 20 c.c. of contents take 8 c.c. of decinormal soda for neutralisation, and as 100 c.c. = 0·365 gramme of hydrochloric acid, the acidity of the stomach-contents equals 0·146 per cent. HCl. A simpler method of stating the acidity is to give it in the number of c.c. of decinormal soda solution required to neutralise 100 c.c. of the stomach-contents.

The final stage is to test for the presence of albumoses. In this case the fluid is first neutralised, then a little of it is placed in a test-tube previously rinsed with 10-per-cent. solution of cupric sulphate, excess of which has been allowed to drain away, by inverting the tube for a minute. An equal quantity of 10-per-cent. solution of sodium hydroxide is then added. If albumoses are present the solution assumes a light-reddish colour. If albumoses are absent pepsin may be tested for by comparing the digestive-power of some of the stomach contents with a standard fluid. To do this some grated hard-boiled white of egg is covered with a little of the stomach contents, which, if feebly acid or neutral, are acidulated by adding an equal quantity of a solution of hydrochloric acid (0·08 per cent.). Some more of the coagulated egg-albumen is covered with a 0·25-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid to which a few drops of a pepsin-solution have been added. Both are set aside in a warm place for an hour, and the results compared.

The special test-solutions referred to in the foregoing are prepared as under:—

Günzburg's Reagent.

Phloroglucin	2 grammes
Vanillin	1 gramme
Absolute alcohol	30 c.c.

It should be kept in the dark.

Boas's Reagent.

Resorcin	75 gr.
White sugar	45 gr.
Rectified spirit	1 fl. oz.
Distilled water	2½ fl. oz.

Uffelmann's Reagent.

Ten c.c. of 1-in-20 solution of phenol are mixed with 20 c.c. of distilled water, and (before use) a drop or two of tincture of perchloride of iron is added to produce an amethyst-blue.

Congo-red Paper

is prepared by steeping unsized white paper in an aqueous solution of Congo red of a strength of 0·01 gramme in 100 c.c.

An Optical Illusion.

Mr. J. Barclay, Birmingham, asks *Nature* for an explanation of an effect he has observed, produced by refraction of air. While looking at a bookcase through the heated air rising from the chimney of a lighted lamp, the line of sight being a few inches above the top of the chimney, he noticed that one of the volumes appeared to project in front of the row in which it stood. Mr. E. Edser, to whom the observation has been referred, writes in reply:—

The illusion is obviously due to the refraction of light by a cylindrical column of heated air, which acts as a divergent cylindrical lens. The refractive index of the air of the room may be taken, roughly, as equal to 1·0003. If the heated air rising

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from the chimney of the lamp has a temperature of 300° C., its refractive index would, roughly, be equal to 1·00015. At the interface between the cold and heated air, the effective refractive index would be equal to 0·99985. Assuming the lamp-chimney (and therefore the column of heated air) to have a diameter of 1 inch, then the focal length of the cylindrical lens would be 0.00015. The distance of the book from the lamp was about 8 feet, or (say) 100 inches. Seen through the column of heated air, the distance v of the book from the lamp is given by the equation $1/v - 1/100 = 0{\cdot}00015$, from which v is found to be 99 inches. The book thus appears about an inch in front of its true position; as observed by Mr. Barclay.

The Mortar.

Its Evolution.



I. THE STONE AGE.



II. THE BONE AGE.



III. THE BRONZE AGE.

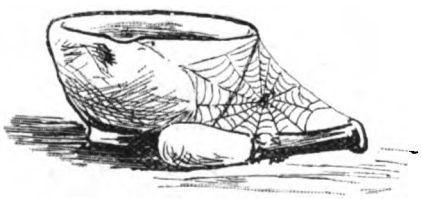


IV. THE WEDGWOOD AGE.

Its Reminiscences: with Sketches.

By William Smart.

I AM of the perfect size for a mortar, neither large nor small, but serviceable and convenient. I regard No. 1 with ridicule and No. 12 with contempt! The intermediary



"I AM SHELVED."

numbers, ascending and descending, gradually improve as they reach the only perfect size, No. 8.

I am number eight!

When I was young—thirty years ago—I was pure as marble, my pestle was perfect, I was full of life and energy,

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and eager for work. But, alas! my "clang, clang" will be heard no more; like the proverbial dog, I have had my day. My pestle, which has long caused me anxiety, has at length snapped, and I am shelved. My master and I have grown old together. We started business in a wee Fifeshire village thirty years ago, and have been partners ever since, and I flatter myself that during that time I, at least, have made some noise in the world.



"My Master and I have Grown Old Together."

Ofttimes, when there is no one near, my master regards me tenderly, and we dream of the past together. We are sad—for it is the privilege of the old to be sad and thoughtful—and stony though I be I would fain mingle my tears with his.

It is, however, with apprentices that I have come most into contact, and about whom I wish to speak. All sorts and conditions of them have put their arms around me—sometimes tenderly, sometimes otherwise—and I have watched the careers of all with interest. I remember well our first apprentice. He was a bright youth, bubbling over with life and happiness. He suited my humour well, for I, too, was young and vigorous in those days. He sang the good old songs to me as I helped him to mass pil. rhei co. or pills of that ilk. My cheerful "clang, clang" kept time to "Ben Bolt," "The Good Rhine Wine," or similar ditties.



"He Sang the Good Old Songs."

I was his confidant, too, for (when our master visited the village reading-room), did not he woo a sweet maiden over me? Then my "clang, clang," was soft and low. I had tact in such matters. His life-story is not an uncommon one. He went to Edinburgh, passed his "Minor" and "Major" with distinction, and then married the sweet maid. How happy I was! But, alas! not for long.



"He Wooed a Sweet Maid."

The young wife soon died, the bereaved husband gave way to drink, and anon came home to die.

What a wreck! Ah, me!

I have handled many of the studious, serious, and solemn species. They have invariably done well in after-life. I am proud of them, but I did not love them as I did the jolly lucky-go-merry fellow. My chief grievance was that they did not pay me sufficient attention. They invariably had a book before them as they used me, and naturally I felt slighted. But in spite of their neglect I always think of their careers with pride. One is a professor and many are doctors.

The type of apprentice I detested most of all was the careless one. I have known him use the wrong ingredients, though fortunately of a harmless nature. Instead of allowing



The Careless Apprentice.

me to mass the pills, he would endeavour to facilitate the process with his fingers, and, of course, ignominiously failed. I am glad to say few such have passed through my hands.

I do not wish to convey the impression that I was one-sided, and fit for pill-massing only. It was not so.

Nothing delighted me more than when my master's little children were perched by my side, and I became their playmate. They were all very fond of me, and many happy hours have we spent together. They are my sweetest memories.

Would that I could live them over again!

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Caspari, C. *Treatise on Pharmacy for Students.* New ed. 19*s.* net. (Hirschfeld.)

Crew, H., Tatnall, R. R. *A Laboratory Manual of Physics* 7⅞ × 5¼. Pp. 248. 5*s.* (Macmillan.)

Dye, F. *Lighting by Acetylene: Treatise for Practical Lighting Engineer.* 7⅞ × 5. Pp. 200. 6*s.* net. (Spon.)

Hughes, M. L. *Manual of Chiropody.* Ed. by William Dick. 3*d.* (Eyre & S.)

Phillips, H. J. *Engineering Chemistry: a Practical Treatise for Analytical Chemists, Engineers, &c.* 3rd ed. 7¾ × 5. Pp. 422 10*s.* 6*d.* net. (Lockwood.)

Sawyer, Sir Jas. *Contributions to Practical Medicine.* 3rd ed. 7¾ × 5¼. Pp. 209. (Cornish, Birmingham.)

Serviss, G. P. *Other Worlds: their Nature, Possibilities, and Habitability in Light of Latest Discoveries.* Charts, illus. 7⅞ × 5. Pp. 298. 6*s.* net. (Hirschfeld.)

Shenton, H. C. H. *Modern Treatment of Sewage.* Cr. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Whittaker.)

Vines, S. H. *Student's Text-book of Botany.* 483 illus. New ed. 8⅛ × 5½. Pp. 838. 15*s.* (Sonnenschein.)

Walker, N. *Introduction to Dermatology.* 5½ × 8½. Pp. 301. 2nd ed. 9*s.* 6*d.* net. (Wright & Co., Bristol.)

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Personalities.

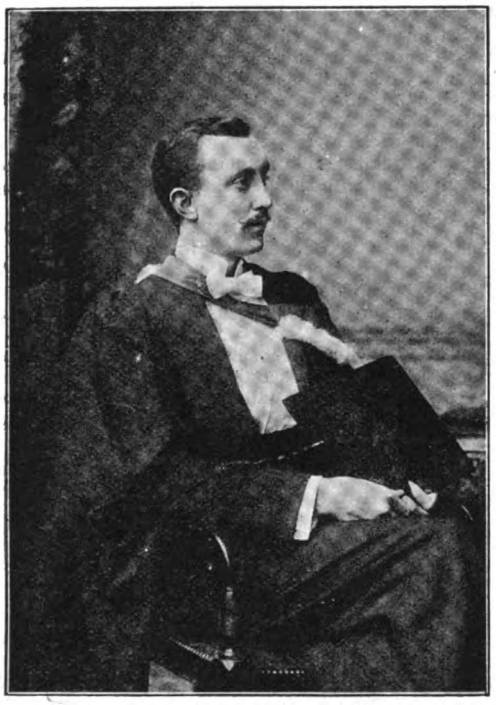
MR. JOHN CLAY, chemical-manufacturer, has been re-elected to the Hebden Bridge Urban District Council.

MR. WM. UNDERWOOD GRAY, chemist and druggist, Rothwell, has been elected a member of the Urban District Council.

MR. JAS. RICHARDSON DAVISON, chemist and druggist, Gosforth, has been elected a member of the Gosforth Urban District Council.

ALDERMAN FREDERICK MASON, chemist and druggist has resigned his seat on the Rotherham Town Council on account of ill-health.

AT the graduation ceremony in the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh University, last week, Dr. Bertram Prentice, son of Mr. John Prentice, chemist and druggist, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, received the degree of Doctor of Science. As a boy Dr. Prentice began the study of chemistry under Professor Perkins, F.R.S., at the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, and quickly showed exceptional ability. He was appointed Professor Perkins's private assistant, and, later, demonstrator in chemistry at the College. He had meanwhile matriculated at the Edinburgh University, and in April, 1893, graduated as Bachelor of Science. In the following year he was awarded the Baxter Research Fellowship, and went to Halle a. Saale, Germany, to work



DR. BERTRAM PRENTICE.

under Professor Volhard, where he stayed until 1895, when he proceeded to Munich to work with Professor von Baeyer, his research being on pulegon, the active principle of pennyroyal, which was communicated to the German Chemical Society. In June, 1895, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, "Summa cum Laude," from the University of Munich, his thesis being on "Some Derivatives of Dimethylacrylic Acid and Phenyldimethylpyrasolidone." It is interesting to note that his thesis for the Edinburgh doctorate was on the "Constitutions of Phenyldimethylpyrazolidone and Phenyl-Methyl-pyrazolidone"—that is, hydro-antipyrine derivatives. Dr. Prentice was appointed chief of the chemistry department of the Royal Technical Institute, Salford, in June, 1896, and still works there.

MR. RALPH CASSIE, chemist and druggist, 49 Newgate Street, has been re-elected senior churchwarden of Christ Church, Newgate Street.

MR. W. F. ELLIS, chemist and druggist, 4 Grand Parade, Green Lanes, Harringay, N., has been elected a member of the Tottenham Urban District Council.

DR. CHARLES FORSHAW, F.R.S.L., of Bradford, having sent a poem to Queen Alexandra, has received a reply from Copenhagen acknowledging its acceptance.

MR. JOHN HOLDING, chemist and dentist, Barnsbury, N., has been re-appointed vicar's churchwarden for St. Andrew's Church, Thornhill Square, N., for the seventh time.

MR. THOS. STEPHENSON, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, late general manager of Phillips & Co. (Limited), Bombay, has returned to this country, and may be addressed c/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MISS LUCY M. M. CUTHBERTSON has been appointed dispenser at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Hull, and will take up her duties there on April 21. Miss Cuthbertson, who holds the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society, received her early training at the Women's Hospital, Birmingham, the institution with which the late Mr. Lawson Tait was so long connected.

MR. W. H. CHAPLIN (of Messrs. W. H. Chaplin & Co., Limited, 10 Villiers Street, W.C.) is making a strong personal appeal on behalf of the Wine and Spirit Trades Benevolent Society. Mr. Chaplin is, this year, Chairman of the annual banquet to be held on May 3, and he has issued a circular letter commending the objects of the Society and asking for subscriptions. All those interested in the Society who are desirous of contributing should communicate either with Mr. Chaplin, or with the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cross, 27 Crutched Friars, E.C.

At the Counter.

OLD WOMAN (indignantly): "The last asafetiddy-pills ye gied me were fair stinking; I want fresh y'ns this time."

CHEMIST (solicitously): "Well, Mrs. McTurk, how are you this morning?" Mrs. McTurk (brokenly): Oh, Mr. Calomel, its a' ower wi' me; the professor says I ha'e gotten pandemonium o' the heart!" Adroit cross-questioning elicits the fact that she means "pericarditis."

NOT MYTHICAL.—The story of the Irishman who "writes for your address" is not so mythical as many people imagine it. Messrs. Kay Brothers, of Stockport, received the following communication some time ago:—

Dear Sir,—Answer this Back with your right address sincerely hoping it finds you. The Drugest are sold out with your Linseed Compound.

The letter bears neither the address nor the signature of the writer.

LICHFIELD LANGUAGE.—A Lichfield contribution is thus set forth:—

Sir you sent me word that you would supply me with some birdlime and good for the same as I could get it elce were that is 10*d.* pence a half pound and I have sent to you for to or three penyworth at atime lateley and you have sent me some that was very good and on Tuesday I sent to you for half a pound and you have sent me some stuff that wont half ole a Bird. I would not Beg it I knew you had got some of this stuff but it is no good and I have sent it you back if you have any of the other send me half the quantity and I shall be satisfied for it is worse then puting your hand in my Pocket and taking the money out.
it is ded robery.

The last paragraph strikes us as slighlty libellous.

THE following took place in one of the principal shops in a Midland city: Lady enters shop, and the manager (unqualified) goes to counter. Lady: "Have you ——'s hamatogen?" Manager: "Yes, madam." Lady: Can you tell me what the preparation is, what it is made from, and what it is used for?" Manager: "Oh, it is a preparation of logwood"; and when the lady wanted more information he got quite confused, so the lady went out without anything.

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Photographic Exhibition.

THE Third Photographic and Optical Trades Exhibition was opened on April 11 at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. There are several interesting developments in photography shown, the feature of the Exhibition being roll-films, film-cameras, and daylight-loading devices for cut films. An alphabetical arrangement has been adopted in the following short notes of the chief novelties.

DAVID ALLAN is showing a large variety of photographic metal-work, such as lamps and washers. There are several sizes of bichromate lamps, in which a glass cell of solution of potassium bichromate forms the front of the lamp, a groove being provided for an additional canary filter. Calcium tubes, with lever-off ends, requiring no elastic bands, are cheaper than the usual tubes for storing platinum-paper, and quite air-tight.

The ANGLO-AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY'S exhibit is devoted to opticians' goods, and consists of samples of the various kinds of trial cases and frames, and spectacles and eyeglasses. The "Perfection" revolving trial-frame is one of the best of its kind for taking the whole of the measurements of the face required for spectacles. The graduations are made on celluloid, and hence are very distinct.

J. ASHFORD shows many kinds of camera-stands, the newest being a very light one, called the featherweight "Giraffe." It extends to 56 inches, and closes into a space of 14¾ by 2⅝ by 1⅝. The "Newford" exposing-apparatus is an arrangement for exposing cut-films in the camera. It resembles a dark-slide, but has film-envelopes, so that changing can be done in daylight.

BAYER & CO. (LIMITED) have a stall opposite the entrance, where they show photographic chemicals. The chief new things are edinol developer, which is put up in powder, liquid, and cartridge form, acetone-sulphite (a salt designed to take the place of acetone and sodium sulphite), and the "Bayer" flash-light powder. The last-named is packed in tin boxes, with a partition down the middle to keep the component parts of the powder separate till required for use, so as to avoid fire-risk. The products of combustion are said to be given off as a "faint-blue wisp."

R. & J. BECK (LIMITED) exhibit "Frena" cameras and work done with the instruments. The "F.O.P. Frena" is a new size: it carries forty films or twelve plates (3¼ by 2⅝), and sells at a guinea; and would be worth introducing to photographic chemists.

T. P. BETHELL, whose "Crown" and "Monarch" cameras are known on account of their small price, shows a new quarter-plate magazine camera for six plates, which sells at 5*s*. The body of the camera is made of wood, and the arrangement for changing the plates is of the simplest. The "Regal" enlarger is a simple but efficient apparatus for enlarging from quarter and half plate negatives.

THE BROOKS-WATSON DAYLIGHT CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED) introduce a new system of daylight loading and unloading of flat films. The chief part of the apparatus —which, however, is not quite ready yet—is a kind of dark-slide, to be known as the "Rajar," by means of which the films in a packet can be alternately exposed. We shall refer to the system again when we have had an opportunity of examining the finished apparatus.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. make a show of tabloid products for photographic use. The developers and various baths in tabloid form are fairly well known to our readers. A demand has arisen for the potassium-ammonium-chromate tablets for sensitising carbon tissue owing to their exceptional convenience. A new showcard depicting a lady amateur using "Tabloid" chemicals was on view, and the ease of using that form of developer was being shown by practical demonstration.

The BUSCH CAMERA COMPANY are exhibiting the "Pockam" camera, a compact form of roll-film and plate camera to which a rising and sliding front is fixed. Other forms of cartridge-film apparatus shown are the "Cycam" and the "Pocket" cameras; these are all fitted with the Busch lenses made by the Rathenower Optische Industrie-Anstalt.

W. BUTCHER & SONS have, since we recently described the season's novelties, brought out the "Cameo" camera, a very small quarter-plate apparatus, which folds to go in the pocket. A little adapter has been introduced for using two "Nippers" side by side to obtain stereoscopic pictures, and a two-guinea quarter-plate outfit, fitted with a time and instantaneous shutter on a rapid rectilinear lens, is capital value. The "Pilot" chemicals are convenient packages of various developers for users of small cameras.

CLEMENT & GILMER have hand-cameras from 30*s*. a dozen up to 10*l*. 10*s*. each. The latter, a panoramic camera, is fitted with a Zeiss swing lens. French lenses in great variety are also shown.

COLUMBIA OPTICAL AND CAMERA COMPANY exhibit "Pecto" cameras of the American folding type. A recent introduction is the "Columbia" film, a substitute for glass plates or celluloid films, but at the same price as plates. One portion of the exhibit is devoted to ophthalmological goods, where trial-cases and eyeglass-frames are much in evidence.

HARRY W. COX (LIMITED) shows *x*-ray apparatus, a portable field-service outfit being in working during the exhibition.

GEORGE CULVER (LIMITED) have an optical exhibit designed to show the process of spectacle-lens making, as well as the finished goods. A test-case at 11*l*., or with unmounted lenses at half that price, is a favourite with chemist-opticians. The speciality of this firm in pince-nez is called the "Revluc," which, whilst smart in appearance, fits well to the nose without unnecessary pressure.

L. GAUMONT & CO.'S stall is devoted to cinematographic apparatus and Planchon films. The proper way to develop the films, we were told, is to do the whole length together, passing the film through the developer from end to end until development is finished. The black backing-paper is coated with insoluble gelatin on the side which comes in contact with the sensitive film, the idea being to protect the film from injury due to impure paper.

C. P. GOERZ shows the Goerz anastigmats and the "Anschütz" camera. An improved device has been introduced for altering the width of the slits of the focal-plane shutters used in the "Anschütz" folding camera, which it is claimed can be manipulated with the greatest of ease, and cannot get out of order.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS (LIMITED) show novelties in papers and cameras. "Glycia" paper is a glossy printing-out paper, which apparently takes a variety of tones. We noticed also a bromide-toning outfit by means of which red, brown, green, or blue tones can be imparted to bromide prints.

G. HOUGHTON & SON have several interesting novelties. The principal one is the "Dalo" camera, where a new daylight-loading system for flat films is introduced. This is an ingenious arrangement by which flat films are wrapped



with black paper on flat spools, and can be released one by one after exposure. Another method of daylight changing for films or plates is shown in the "Mackenzie-Wishart" daylight slide. This involves the use of light-proof buckram envelopes, and the slides can be adapted to any camera. A complete new series of roll-film cartridges has just been brought out under the name of the "Ensign." These are celluloid films coated with Austin Edwards' emulsion, and bear a good profit to the dealer. "Fotabs" are compressed tablets of photographic chemicals wrapped in waxed paper, and packed in metal cases. The series comprises developers, a combined toner and fixer, and a fixing-bath.

A. C. JACKSON shows the "Ilex" cameras in several qualities and a new metal shutter—the "Ilex"—adapted for fitting either to the back or front of the lens.

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JOHNSON & SONS exhibit large bowls of silver nitrate and gold chloride.

JOSEPH LEVI & Co. have several well-made cameras, the leading line being the "Klito." The "Packard" spotting-cakes are useful water-colour paints for spotting negatives or bromide prints. We saw also a specimen of a printing-frame, where the hinged back automatically opens when the back spring is released. This frame is shortly to be introduced.

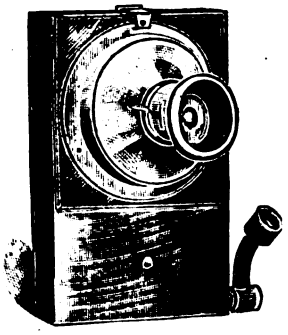
J. E. LOCKYER, whose photographic specialities are well known to our readers, has added some new developers. One, the universal metol-quinol developer, is packed in attractive red cartons, and sells at 1*s.*, whilst the trade terms allow the dealer agood profit. A new style of packing "hypo" was shown. The package contains a dozen 4-oz. cartons of that indispensable chemical. The convenience of the package will be appreciated by amateurs. Mr. Lockyer is also showing his improved enlarging and copying apparatus, which is well made and good value.

D. A. LOWTHINE devotes his exhibit chiefly to mounts and albums, but here is also shown a daylight loading plate-camera.

MARION & Co. (LIMITED) have introduced a new hand-camera called the "Imperial." It is of the folding type, and only made in 5 by 4 size. An easy-working circular-print trimmer is a timely introduction now that circular mounts are so fashionable. Plates, papers, and mounts are shown in great variety.

LAMBERT MATTHEWS has lanterns and gas-generators in several designs, and a useful article in the shape of the "Sweetheart" adhesive cloth for mounting photographs. The "Sweetheart" is a kind of adhesive plaster, and a hot iron is used for mounting the picture.

THE QUINCEY PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY show what they call a portable dark-box. It is an enclosed developing-dish fitted with a well, and has red-glazed window for watching development. A dark-room is not required with the "Quincey" apparatus. (See illustration.)



AUGUSTE ROMANET, who has recently opened showrooms in London, exhibits the "A. R. L." lenses and the "Bee" cameras. There is also a good line in telescopic tripods, and an ingenious folding opera-glass—"La Mignonne."

A. ROSENBERG & Co. show a portable oxygen-generator and the "Perfecto" steel tripod—a telescopic stand, the sliding portions being triangular and the head adjustable.

The ROTARY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED) make a special line of bromide-paper, and in the interest of bromide photography publish the *Bromide Monthly*. The "Rotograph" and "Rotoken" are the two brands of paper sold.

OTTO SCHOLZIG exhibits prints obtained with the "Otto" P.O.P., "Siennatype" P.O.P., collodion-papers, and Dr. Jacoby's platinum-papers, which are a credit to the papers, and show the class of work they are suited for.

SEABROOK BROTHERS show thirty different styles of "Wizard" cameras," as good a value as any being No. 25, a 5 by 4 folding camera with three slides, selling at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The orthoscope lens, working at *f.* 6, has only recently been introduced, and is credited with marvellous covering-power.

O. SICHEL & Co. have several special cameras, the chief being the "Premo" series. One of the latter for telephotography has a focal length of 26 inches in the 5 by 4 size. Studio cameras are also shown.

A. E. STALEY & Co. exhibit the Bausch & Lomb goods, including the "Volute," a new iris-di phragm shutter. This shutter gives exposures from $\frac{1}{150}$ second to 3 seconds, whilst the size of the diaphragm can be varied between wide limits

F. H. TAYLOR & SONS' stall is a pyramid of measures and bottles. The 1902 patent measure has the graduations in black, whilst the opposite side is sand-blasted so as to form a white background. Labelled bottles for developers are in various styles.

R. W. THOMAS & Co. (LIMITED) are making a feature of "twopenny tubes" of chemicals. The tubes of plate and paper developers, combined bath, bromide, metasulphite, and acid hypo, have distinctive colours, and they are sold separately or in sets. The "Bee" plates, being pushed just now, are the cheapest plates on the market.

The THORNTON-PICKARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) have a good exhibit of cameras and shutters. The "Automan" series is new. These cameras are so called because on pressing a button they are at once put into position for taking a photograph. A triple-extension "Ruby" camera has been introduced for telephotographic work, a special lens-support being used.

TYLER & ENGLAND BROTHERS (LIMITED) have a good show of mounts, the "Métropole" embossed circles and the "Dudley" panels being two fresh lines. The photographs sent into the Teb competition are exhibited at this stall. A good guinea line is the "Empire" hand-camera: the back is self-locking and the shutter is adjustable for six speeds.

W. WATSON & SONS show an improved hanging bichrome lamp for electric light, and also a printing-frame for printing a complete spool of negatives without cutting up the separate exposures. An optical section of this exhibit is devoted to telescopes and microscopes.

W. D. WELFORD makes a special show of cloud and border negatives and compact printing-sets.

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN exhibit Schering's photographic chemicals. Adurol, a quinol derivative but more easily soluble, has advantages which should make it a popular developer. It is put up in powder, solution, and cartridges.

O. ZIMMERMANN & Co., agents for the "Agfa" developers and goods, show the various kinds. The latest introduction is the "Isolar" non-halation plates. These have a soluble backing between the film and its support, the backing disappearing during development. The "Agfa" booklets are now ready for supply to dealers for distribution.

The Exhibition closes at 10 P.M. on April 19.

Things Worth Knowing.

THE ASPIDESTRA is a mine of wealth to the student of botany, and, as it is a hardy plant and very common, can be studied almost all the year round. Its flowers are most curious.

THE ASH OF THE FERN growing on the hillsides contains much potash, and is used by Welsh housewives for washing linen and putting a shine on pewters and brasses.

COST OF PROTECTING INVENTIONS.—To have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out sixty-four patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is 500*l.*

IN STEWING RHUBARB, if a drachm of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, be added to each pint of chopped-up stalks, the quantity of sugar necessary for sweetening will be considerably reduced, as the alkali neutralises the acidity.

TO MAKE STRONG GLUE.—An exceedingly strong glue, which will also resist the action of water, may be made by soaking ordinary glue in water until it is quite soft, and then dissolving it in linseed oil over a very slow fire until it is the thickness of jelly.

ARTICLES MADE OF INDIARUBBER, which have become hard and brittle, should be treated in the following way: Put the article to be treated in water to which has been added ammonia in the proportion of 2 parts of water to 1 part of ammonia, and leave it there till it becomes soft. The length of time will, of course, vary according to the condition of the article before treatment.

FOR BROKEN CHILBLAINS, Dr. Courtin, of Bordeaux, has found hydrogen-peroxide solution an excellent application. One part of the 10 vol. solution with 7 parts of warm water should be used to bathe the chilblains, keeping the feet in the bath for half an hour. A little borax should be added to neutralise the acidity of the solution.

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Old Sheffield Druggists.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms on April 16, the President (Mr. John Austen) read a paper with the above title.

Mr. Austen divided his subject into three periods: the first dealt with pharmacy before 1800; the second, from 1800 to the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society; and the third, from 1841 to the passing of the Pharmacy Act in 1868. Pharmacy and trade in drugs was in the seventeenth century mainly confined to physicians who had an apothecary attending them, and records furnish a few references. Among eighteenth-century physicians was Dr. James, who commenced practice in Sheffield in 1761—his famous antimonial powder still survives. Mr. Austen traced the evolution of the chemist and druggist from the assistants employed at the dispensaries set up by the physicians to counteract the monopoly of pharmacy which the apothecaries were obtaining. Some of the apothecaries, seeing their craft in danger, threw their lot in with the chemists and druggists, and then ensued the rivalry between the two classes which ended in the apothecaries being recognised as medical men and the chemists as pharmacists. The records of the eighteenth-century Sheffield druggists are scanty but interesting. John Kirby, in 1750, purchased a shop in the Hartshead, which afterwards became the office of the *Iris* newspaper. Kirby was probably succeeded in a short time by Dr. William Buchan, who is well known as the author of a popular work called "Domestic Medicine, or the Family Physician," of which 80,000 copies were sold during the author's lifetime. Buchan died in London in 1805, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. William Pearson began a prosperous business at 17 High Street in 1769, and died in 1794. He was succeeded by his executor, George Brown, who carried on the business until he failed in 1803. Brown seems to have come from a reckless family, and is said by Hunter, the historian, to have been "reduced to rags." Only three druggists are mentioned in the first Sheffield Directory (1774), the other two being Robert Wooffendall and Mrs. Ann Handley. Wooffendall opened his shop in 1770, but soon handed over his business to Ralph Hodgkinson, sen., who had been a peddling druggist, but built up a profitable business. He retired eventually to Eckington, and died in 1810. His son, of the same name, who succeeded him, became the chief druggist of the town, and Mr. Austen gave extracts from his recipe-book to show that he never adulterated his drugs. When Ralph Hodgkinson, jun., retired he was succeeded by Thomas Ramsay. Mrs. Handley carried on the business of her late husband, who came of an old Sheffield family. Mrs. Handley was succeeded by Benjamin Rose in 1798, who had a branch-business, and was prosperous. Another celebrated eighteenth-century druggist was Richard Sutcliffe, who had a shop in Church Street (1795–1809), and was noted for his skill in healing, his clever apprentices, and his dirty shop. Sutcliffe moved to South Moor Street in 1809, and Thomas Cooper took over the Church Street shop. In 1797 five additional drug-businesses are mentioned—Bagshaw & Wreaks, H. & R. Bowman, Cæsar Jones, James Rawson, and J. & W. Sanderson.

Second Period.

During the first ten years of the nineteenth century the following businesses were started in Sheffield: Benjamin Sykes, Waingate (1802); George Radley, Westbar (1803); W. Jervis, Westbar (1805); George Hawksworth, High Street (1805); and Joshua Gillatt, Market Place (1807).

Sykes died in 1804, and was succeeded by John Hinde. Radley removed his business to Westbar Green, and did a big paint trade. He was one of the first Sheffield druggists to use newspapers as advertising mediums. Green paint, then a novelty, was a special manufacture of Radley's. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by Chas. Elliott. Hawksworth served his apprenticeship in Wakefield, and was assistant to Robert Wreaks before he started in business for himself. He used to lend his six silver entrée-dishes and other silver plate to the cutlers' annual feast, from which it may be inferred that he was a man of means. He made a reputation for a "Buff mixture," containing rhubarb, magnesia, a little opium, and aromatics, which is still asked for in Sheffield as "Hawksworth's mixture." William Jervis, descended from the Dutch cutlers, was succeeded by his son George in 1811. Joshua Gillatt was probably apprenticed with Wreaks, and in his opening advertisement announced his intention of making up prescriptions with the "greatest care, accuracy, and neatness." Mr. Gillatt was closely identified with the Methodist movement, and is described as of a benevolent expression, with silvery-white hair and beard. He died suddenly in 1840, and his memorial tablet in Craven Street Chapel says "He was a friend to all, and death in him produced no terror—for he was also the friend of God."

The number of druggists in Sheffield continued to increase. In 1814 John Webster, who had been apprenticed to a relative—Henry Hodgkinson, of Stockport—started business in Fargate. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and turned out good apprentices. About the year 1815 large quantities of magnesia (then newly introduced) were sold for improving bread, the harvest of 1815 producing very poor corn; magnesia made the bread whiter and lighter. Mr. Webster retired in favour of a former apprentice—Benjamin Beek—



John Middleton Salisbury,
A Founder of the Pharmaceutical Society.



William Valentine Radley,
First Secretary (1841) of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.



Fred. Machon,
First President (1841) of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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and devoted himself to horticulture, medicinal plants being a speciality of his. He died in 1870. In 1816 John Lofthouse took over the business in Snig Hill founded by John Rawson. John Lofthouse came from Tadcaster, and was one of four druggist brothers; he gave up his Sheffield shops in 1825 to his brother Thomas, and went to Hull, where with another brother he founded the business now known as Lofthouse & Saltmer. Six other druggists at this time were Josiah Blackwell, who afterwards carried on chemical-works, William Bower, who opened in the shop lately occupied by Mr. W. H. Dyson, William Harrison, T. Sewell, William Hoyland, and Thomas Ramsay (who succeeded Ralph Hodgkinson). Ramsay largely advertised summer drinks in 1820 and 1821. T. F. James followed Mr. Ramsay in 1823. John Wand, who began business at 67 Moorfields in 1820, was a medical botanist as well as a druggist; he was followed by John Moss, who almost made his fortune by the sale of a cholera-pill in 1832. Mr. R. T. Taylor, who took the business of Wm. Bower, of Westbar Green, in 1820, came from Doncaster. He gained considerable reputation with his aërated waters—Mr. Soyer, of the Reform Club, speaking of him as manufacturing "the perfection of soda-water." Mr. Taylor was a founder of the Pharmaceutical Society. Williamson's business at 10 High



OLLIVE SIMS (of Stockport).

Street successively passed into the hands of Richard Harrison (1820) and Mr. Margetts, when the business was moved.

The business owned by a member of the Association, Mr. Geo. Owen, has been in his family for upwards of eighty years. Geo. Owen, the grandfather of the present Mr. Owen, commenced business at 7 Broad Street Park, in 1822. He was born at Barlow, and was apprenticed to Hawksworth, in the High Street, and appears to have been fond of outdoor occupations and sports, music, and singing. In 1826 Owen took the shop in Westbar Green from Mr. R. T. Taylor (Dyson's old shop), and the *Iris* for July 18, 1827, records the destruction of the premises by fire—overheating linseed oil was the cause. Geo. Owen died in 1837, at the early age of 39, and his widow manifested remarkable skill and energy in continuing the business. Mrs. Owen continued to direct affairs till 1852, when her two sons took over the proprietorship.

In 1825 there were twenty-five chemists and druggists in business; among those not mentioned before being Robert Roper, who invented Roper's Royal Bath plasters and Roper's pills, which had an extensive sale at one time. On his death the business passed to his son, and then to Liversedge & Son, who confined themselves chiefly to the manufacture of Jem Cook's horse-powders and the gunpowder-trade. The business is now carried on as Robert Roper, Sons & Co. Robert Hudson came from Rotherham to Sheffield in 1824, and obtained a reputation as a "cow-doctor." He died in 1861, and his nephew succeeded to the business, which Mr. Graham now carries on. After speaking of Charles Elliott (Radley's successor) and A. Rowbotham, Mr. Austen recalled John Wilkinson, who was a surgeon and chemist, and whose business on his death was continued by his widow. Mrs. Wilkinson was the inventor of a white magnesia mixture known as "Wilkinson's mixture," the profits of which paid the rent. Mrs. Wilkinson's two sons succeeded her, and the business was removed to 30 South Street Moor. Between the years 1830 and 1833 there commenced business in Sheffield John Middleton Salisbury (a founder of the Society), Fred Machon (who, Gillatt said, was the best apprentice he ever had), and Henry Crawshaw (whose hobby was gardening). One of Mr. Crawshaw's apprentices, George Bailey Cocking, survives, and is 79 years old. Mr. Henry Harrison, who commenced business in 1835, was a founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, and removed in 1862 to the shop now in the occupation of Mr. Eardley. Mr. John Hill started business in 1838, and for many years had the reputation of being the first chemist in the town. He was noted for his care in dispensing. Mr. J. H. Appleton bought the shop of Henry Chambers in 1839, and claimed descent from the Appletons of Appleton-on-Wisk, and on his mother's side from the Meynells, who came over with the Conqueror. Mr. Appleton was proud of his ancestry, and used to tell a story of the invasion of England by the Scottish forces under the Young Pretender, when the pewter plate of an ancestor was melted into bullets. He died in 1880, and was followed by his son. The business which is now carried on by Mr. Newsholme, and which he acquired in 1877 from Mr. William Valentine Radley, was the business which Mr. Joshua Gillatt carried on till his death in 1840. Mr. Radley was a founder of the Society and a councillor in 1872 and 1880. He cultivated a prescribing business.

THE THIRD PERIOD.

Mr. Austen dealt with the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, and gave the names of the ten members and three associates who joined in 1841. These formed a local branch and circulated the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *Lancet* among themselves. Mr. Austen next gave some interesting accounts of what the drug business was like in those days—it was eminently practical—and referred to several other druggists of those days, among them Henry Horncastle, John Smith, Thomas Austen, Robert Fisher, T. W. Maxfield, Savory & Merryweather (now Mr. Squire's shop), Mr. J. B. Wheen (father of the present Mr. Wheen), and Mrs. Harriett Lester (now Mr. Hewitt's).

The chemists' shops started between 1841 and 1868 included Abel Bywater, an authority on the Sheffield dialect, who received in 1859 a visit from Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who got him to translate the Song of Solomon into the Sheffield dialect. He died in 1873. John Gartside Elliott, or "Little Elliott" as he was called, began business in Gibraltar Street in 1844. He was the youngest son of Ebenezer Elliott, the poet and corn-law rhymester, who in a letter thus described his druggist son: "John the weakling, kind-hearted, intelligent, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and almost blind—druggisting in Sheffield in a sort of chimney called a shop. He is engaged almost without a moment's pause from 7 in the morning until 10 at night in dealing out halfpennyworths of drugs. Yet I think he is as likely to thrive as most of his neighbours." Mr. Elliott was, to say the least, eccentric, which gave him a wonderful reputation amongst the poorer classes. He died in 1888, having lived in retirement for two years. Joseph Leslie, who took William Shaw's business in Trippet Lane in 1843, came from Aberdeen. On leaving home his mother gave him this piece of advice: "Remember the poor, and always give a big pennyworth." He gave a quantity of medicine away, one mixture—"Leslie's Diet Drink"—being a great favourite. People came for the drink with jugs and bottles, and were invited to get as much as they liked for nothing. John Edward Herbert Jennings, another well-known Sheffield druggist, had a reputation for making excellent French polish. Joseph Cecil, who opened a business at 62 Westbar, was grandson of a saddler, who inherited the Rotherams' estate, and became Lord of the Manor of Dronfield. Joseph Cecil was well known to Sheffielders on account of his command of strong and impressive language. Samuel Elliott, otherwise "Rops" was almost as eccentric as "Little Elliott," but not so successful. The business carried on by

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the late Mr. J. T. Miller was commenced in partnership with his brother in 1847. Mr. J. T. Miller was first engaged in the medical profession, but an attack of brain fever altered the course of his life, and he started in business in Gibraltar Street. Mr. Miller was passionately fond of analysis, and did a lot of work on the Pharmacopœia tests for drugs. Many of his researches were communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society's evening meetings. Miller's test for methylated spirit, in which bichromate of potash is used, is well known. Mr. Miller on one occasion (1876) expressed himself of the opinion that chemists should not foster the ignorant prejudices of customers by selling such impure articles as milk of sulphur.

Mr. George Bailey Cocking, who commenced business in Barker's Pool in 1848 and retired from business some twenty-five years ago, is the oldest chemist and druggist in Sheffield. He was apprenticed with Mr. Hy. Crawshaw, of Moorfields, in 1839, and has still very vivid recollections of those early days. Perhaps the most unpleasant work he had to do in his apprentice days was the powdering of Spanish fly, which was done in the cellar, and in spite of the thick handkerchief wound around his mouth and nostrils, he usually came out with blistered lips. In those days a great deal of the infants' mixture called "Dias Cordial" was made and sold by Sheffield chemists. This was composed of tincture of opium, aromatics, and black treacle, and Mr. Crawshaw had the reputation of making the best in the town, and Mr. Cocking says that during his apprenticeship he made hogsheads of it.

Mr. E. P. Hornby, the last President of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, was a Sheffielder by adoption. In 1854 he purchased the old-established shop of Mr. Hawksworth in High Street. Mr. Hornby was born at Tuxford, where his father was the country doctor. He was 27 when he came to Sheffield, and remained for some eighteen years. Besides carrying on a very lucrative retail business he launched into the manufacture of acids and chemicals, and established the Sheffield Chemical-works, which were carried on for many years under the name of Hornby, Fairburn & Co., of Attercliffe, Sheffield. In 1873 he removed to Stockport, and purchased the old business at Lower Hillgate, founded by Ollive Sims in 1786, which was undoubtedly one of the finest in the country. It was here that Luke Howard, the founder of the far-famed Stratford House, received his early pharmaceutical training. Howard was Ollive Sims's first apprentice. The present senior of the Stratford firm well remembers Mr. Luke Howard talking about his experiences during that period of his education, and in a letter I received from him some days ago he adds: "It seems to have been a specimen of that excellent system of apprenticeship now unfortunately extinct." Ollive Sims was an elder in the Society of Friends, and was much valued by all who knew him. He had superior intellectual attainments, and was a scientist and a botanist. He died in 1836, aged 77 years. Mr. Samuel Kay, of Kay Brothers (Limited), managed the shop in Wm. Shaw's time, and after the death of Mr. Hornby in 1879, Messrs. Kay Brothers purchased the business and merged it into their own, but subsequently they turned it over to an old apprentice (Mr. Arnfield).

Mr. Austen concluded his paper with a short outline of the careers of Mr. J. T. Dobb, who is still living, and the late Mr. Joseph Watts, and with a sketch of the final struggle between the two Societies—the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The value of the lecture was enhanced by a series of druggists' portraits, the illustrations given in this article being typical of an interesting collection.

A New Formulary.

THE Society of Pharmacy of Antwerp has drawn up a Formulary with a view to promoting uniformity in medicines for which there is no official standard. The following are selected from the Formulary recently published in the *Journal de Pharmacie*:—

Simple Ointment.

Anhydrous lanoline	Equal parts.
White vaseline	

Iodised Collodion.

Iodoform in powder	1 oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	½ oz.
Ether	½ oz.
Collodion	8 oz.

Mix the iodoform with the mixture of alcohol and ether, and add the collodion. Should be prepared extemporaneously.

Hiera Picra Electuary.

Powdered saffron	1 oz.
Powdered cinnamon	1 oz.
Oil of mace	½ oz.
Powdered aloes	18 oz.
Honey	80 oz.

Mix.

Cod-liver Oil Emulsion.

Irish moss	1 oz.
Distilled water	50 oz.

Boil gently for half an hour, replacing the water that evaporates. Strain without pressure, so as to obtain 45 oz. of liquid. Separately mix—

Powdered tragacanth	3 dr.
Cod-liver oil	50 oz.
Oil of cinnamon	½ oz.
Essential oil of almonds	½ oz.

Add to the decoction of Irish moss with—

Glycerin	5 oz.

Shake thoroughly to form an emulsion.

Camphorated Chamomile Oil.

Infused oil of chamomile	9 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

[The infused oil of chamomile is prepared by digesting 1 oz. of chamomile-flowers with 10 oz. of olive oil on a water-bath for two hours, straining, pressing, and filtering.]

Solution of Aluminium Acetate

(Burrow's Solution).

1.	Crystallised lead acetate	10 oz.
	Distilled water	30 oz.
2.	Aluminium sulphate (or potash alum 6½ oz.)	6 oz.
	Sodium sulphate	1 oz.
	Distilled water	50 oz.

Make each solution with heat, and when cold pour the lead solution into the aluminium solution and shake. Let the solution deposit during one or two days, and filter.

Lassar's Ointment.

(For Chilblains.)

Carbolic acid	½ oz.
Acetate-of-lead ointment	10 oz.
Lanoline	10 oz.
Olive oil	6½ oz.

Belladonna Mercurial Ointment.

Mercurial ointment	17 oz.
Extract of belladonna	2 oz.
Water	1 oz.

Dissolve the extract in the water, and mix with the mercurial ointment.

Syrup of Heroine.

Heroine hydrochloride	0·5 part
Distilled water	9·5 parts
Simple syrup	990 parts

Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate.

Pure calcium carbonate	9 parts
Lactic acid (75-per-cent.)	22 parts
Phosphoric acid (10-per-cent.), sp. gr. 1·057	88 parts
Water	a sufficiency

Dissolve the calcium carbonate in the lactic acid, diluted with 108 parts of water, by heat; allow to cool, and add the phosphoric acid, shake, and add water to make 370 parts. Dissolve in the solution in the cold—

Sugar	623 parts

and add—

Oil of citron	7 parts

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Fictional Pharmacy.

An Eighteenth-century Skit.

SOME time ago Mr. E. S. Vertue, chemist, Ipswich, sent us a volume of the *Aberdeen Mayazine* for 1797, which contains, amongst many other interesting things, a burlesque on the collegiate examination of the day. The *jeu d'esprit* is entitled "Modern Learning Exemplified," and is attributed to Dr. Porson, a well-known Cambridge professor. A set of questions are arranged in the usual style, a salt-box being the subject under discussion. The metaphysics, logic, natural philosophy, and anatomy of the salt-box having been separately gone into, the student is taken on to

SURGERY AND THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

Professor: Mention a few of the disorders to which a salt-box is liable.

Student: A cracked and leaky fundamental; gaping of the joints in the lateral; luxation of the hinges; and an accession and concretion of filth and foulness external and internal.

Professor: Very well. How would you treat these disorders? Begin with the first?

Student: I would caulk the leaky fundamental with pledgets of tow, which I would secure in the fissure by a strip of linen or paper pasted over. For the starting lateral points I would administer powerful astringents, such as the gluten cornuosa, and would bind the parts together by triple bandages, until the joints should knit.

Professor: Would you not assist with chalybeates?

Student: I would attack the disease with prepared iron, in doses proportioned to the strength of the parts.

Professor: How would you manage the luxation of the hinge?

Student: I would first examine whether it was occasioned by the starting of the points which annex the processes to the superlateral or its antagonist; or by the loss of the fulcrum, or by an absolute fracture of the futures. In the first case I would secure the process by a screw; in the second, I would bring the futures together, and introduce the fulcrum; and, in the last, I would entirely remove the fractured hinge, and supply its place, *pro tempore*, with one of leather.

Professor: Very well, sir; very well. Now for your treatment in case of accumulated foulnesses, external and internal. But first tell me how this foulness is contracted?

Student: Externally, by the greasy hands of the cook; and, internally, by the solutions and adhesion of the saline particles.

Professor: Very true; and now for the cure.

Student: I would first evacuate the abominable vessel, through the *primæ viæ*. I would then exhibit detergents and diluents, such as the saponaceous preparation, with plenty of aqua fontana.

Professor: Would not *aqua cælestis* answer better?

Student: Yes; plenty of *aqua cælestis* with the marine-sand. I would also apply the friction-brush with a brisk and strong hand until the excrementitious concrete should be totally dissolved and removed.

Professor: Very proper. What next?

Student: I would use the cold bath by means of a common pump. I would then apply lintel-absorbents; and, finally, exsiccate the body by exposition, either in the sun or before the culinary or kitchen fire.

Professor: In what situation would you leave the superlateral valve during the exsiccating operation?

Student: I would leave it open to the extent, in order that the rarefied humidities might escape from the abominable cavities or sinusses.

The student having shown an apt and intimate knowledge of this section he is next taken in

CHYMISTRY.

Professor: You have mentioned the saponaceous preparation. How is that procured?

Student: By the action of a vegetable alkaline salt upon a pinguidinous or unctuous substance.

Professor: What is salt?

Student: It is a substance sui generis, pungent to the taste, of an antiseptic quality, and is produced by chrystalization, or the evaporation of the fluid in which it is suspended.

Professor: How many kinds of salt occur in a salt-box?

Student: Two; coarse and fine.

Professor: You have said that the saponaceous preparation is procured by the action of an alkaline salt upon pinguidinous or unctuous substance. Describe the process.

Student: If a great quantity of strong lye be procured by passing water through the wood-ashes, and if a very large body of a pinguidinous habit should be immersed in this lye and exposed to a considerable heat, the action of the lye, or rather of the salts with which it abounds, upon the pinguidinous body would cause the mixture to coadjulate into soap.

Notice was given at this instant that dinner was on the table. The examination was concluded, and the parties separated; the examiners rejoicing in the anticipation of a feast, and the examined happy in finding the fiery trial over.

Modern Fables.

Mr. GEORGE ADE, of New York, is the author of a collection of humorous "Fables" which have recently been published. They are fables in slang, descriptive of present-day life in the United States, and are almost as clever and as entertaining as the dialect dialogues of his compatriot "Mr. Dooley." The following, which depicts the daily trials of the American pharmacist, is illustrative of the style:—

THE FABLE OF
THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC COMFORT
AND
THE MAN IN CHARGE.

The Druggist stood in his Place of Business surrounded by Capsules, Hot Water Bags, Perfumes, and Fluid Extracts. A Man came in and said he wanted to look at the Directory. Then he asked if "Murphy" was spelled with an "f." He looked at the Hair Brushes, whistled a few bars of the "Spring Song" and went out.

A Small Boy entered and wanted to trade two empty bottles for a Piece of Licorice Root. The Deal fell through, because the Bottles had a Name blown in the Glass.

A woman came in and said she was waiting for a Friend. She had the Druggist bring her a Glass of Plain Water. She said she could not drink Soda Water because the Gas got up her Nose.

Another Woman came in for a Stamp. She did not have any Change with her, but was going to come in and hand him the Two Cents. some time; that is, if he was Small enough to remember it.

The next who came in was a Man with hardly any Chin. He wanted a Free Sample of Liver Pills and an Almanac telling the Date of the Battle of New Orleans, when the Sun rises and sets, and why the Chicken crossed the Road.

After him there came a Man who was in a Hurry, and wanted to use the 'Phone. He was vexed when he learned that Skinner & Skinner did not have any Number. He asked the Druggist why it was. The Druggist said he was sorry, and would See to it before the Man came in again.

Soon after two little Girls came on a Run and helped themselves to Picture Cards. They left the Door open, and a Boy in Overalls stepped in to ask if he could hang a Lithograph in the Window. The Druggist went back into the Laboratory and got a large stone Pestle. He was just ready to beat the Life out of the Cash Register when an Elderly Gentleman came in with a Prescription.

The Druggist Stayed the Blow and chirked up quite a bit. "This is where I catch even on the Day," he said.

It was no Morage. He had to and he did.

MORAL: *Don't Blame the Druggist.*

Another equally amusing sketch, "The Fable of Woman's True Friend and the Hopeful Antique," has a kind of pharmaceutical application. It is the tale of a Beauty Doctor who got her living "by selling Freckle Food and a Preparation for getting rid of Moles, called Moline. Her Hot Speciality was to Calcimine the Has-beens and feed them a little Ginger and send them into the Arena looking like Vassar Girls." All went well until the "Hopeful Antique" arrived. Her appearance was so hopeless that the hitherto-undaunted Beauty Doctor succumbed, and her reputation was only saved by the tact of a resourceful Private Secretary.

DR. G. B. FERGUSON contributes a paper to the *British Medical Journal* giving the excellent results which have followed from the subcutaneous injection of quinine for chronic malarial fever in preference to administering the drug by the mouth. The salt used is the acid hydrobromate of quinine, which is soluble in 6 parts of water, and 3 gr. dissolved in 20 minims of water is injected at a time. Six injections on alternate days are usually required in a serious case, the sites for the operation being the skin of the upper arm, the thighs, skin of the abdomen, or at the top of the chest, or between the sapulæ.

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C. & D. Postcard Competitions.

Foreign and Colonial Section.

IN the lands beyond the seas our DIARY competitions still retain their favour. With each succeeding year we discover unsuspected friends hidden in remote parts of the earth, but where nevertheless THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST pursues its imperialising influence and cheers the brother pharmacist who has wandered far from the homeland. And as men do not wander to Peru, Argentina, Japan, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Russia, India, or over the Continent, merely for fun, but to obtain wisdom and wealth, so we find that the advertisement pages of our hardy annuals are not the most neglected part of that periodical. The competition-results, which increase in volume year by year, prove that the efforts of our advertisers are not only closely scanned, but that they are shrewdly criticised. This year, singularly enough, our foreign and colonial friends have come practically to the same conclusions regarding the questions put to them as our home subscribers. The story of Pears' soap, by a large majority, is voted the most interesting in the DIARY, while the pages and price-lists of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are said to be the most helpful. The best illustrated design by a considerable majority is voted to be that of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell on page 8, although many favoured the pictures in Messrs. Pears' collection, and not a few were enamoured of the Stella Polare device on page 231. Messrs. Cadbury, C. P. Goerz, G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), and many others, had admirers in this section. As at home, so abroad do the widely-advertised Beecham's pills seem to be the best-selling speciality, but Pears' soap, Daisy powders, B. W. & Co.'s preparations, Eno's fruit-salt, and various others have a fair following. The fifth, and perhaps the most interesting, question had, however, a different answer. Scott's emulsion, according to the greatest number of our foreign friends, is the article not advertised in the DIARY that ought to be. Bovril, the home favourite, comes next. The following ought also to be advertised:—

Seigel's syrup
Stearns's headache-powders
Steedman's powders
Williams' pink pills
Kodaks
Artificial-limb makers
Hicks' thermometers
Swan fountain pen
Horlick's malted milk
Koko
St. Jacobs oil
Angier's emulsion
Erasmic soap
Elliman's embrocation
Ilford photographics
Allcock's porous plasters
Benbow's dog-medicines
Cuticura preparations
Guttapercha
Lancaster hand-cameras
P.A.T.A.
Carter's pills

One gentleman in Upper India would like to see advertised "some preparation for the cure of hydrocele"; another in Burma would like to see the familiar list of "Books to buy published by the *C. & D.*"; yet another, in Rosario this time, wants a "good *hair*-preparation for chemists' *own* use," while a flatterer in New South Wales tersely says "Nil." The most coveted proprietary is Beecham's pills. Only one of all the competitors,

MR. A. E. HUSTLER, UNLEY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

managed to give the six correct answers, and to him we have therefore sent one and a half guineas.

Six others guessed five correctly, and we have given them 5*s.* each. They are the following:—

Mr. G. S. Houghton, c/o Mr. N. O. Ruffel, Kimberley, Griqualand West.
Mr. J. S Dodds, Akaroa, Canterbury, N.Z.
Mr. C. R. Kiver, Christchurch, N.Z.
Mr. J. D. Johnston, The Square Pharmacy, Launceston, Tasmania.
Mr. T. H. Kirkby, 177 Lambton Quay, Wellington, N.Z.
Mr. G. Barron, Waihi, Auckland, N.Z.

SHOP-HINTS.

We have appended a few of the more useful shop-hints. The first is, perhaps, the best, but it is too obvious to all good pharmacists:—

The most valuable shop-hint I can give to chemists is subscribe to the *C. & D.*, and read it.—JOHN KENDERDINE (Sale Street, Auckland, N.Z.).

It is a good plan to go round one's shelves periodically and pick out dead lines, putting them in suitable showplaces to keep them both before the buyer and seller, thereby often working off stock that might lie by for years.—H. E. CREASE (Karangabake, N.Z.).

QUICK DISPENSING!—With bismuth subnit. cum pulv. acaciæ mixtures, half fill bottle with menstruum, dry mouth and neck of bottle. Place bismuth and acacia on piece of paper and shoot direct into bottle. They will be as efficiently mixed with a slight shake as if rubbed down in a mortar.—AUGUSTUS STREDWICK (Kyneton, Victoria, Australia).

Put up in an elegant, attractive, and tasty style, as many of your own specialities and preparations as you can, as indicated in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," thereby ensuring an increase in your business returns.—CHARLES R. J. GLOVER (165 Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia).

"We give you what you ask for."—ROBERT W. BORTHWICK (89 Yokohama, Japan).

Obtain a licence to sell stamps and put them in an attractive envelope; it brings custom. Have a post-box handy.—C. R. KIVER (Christchurch, New Zealand).

[Mr. Kiver attaches a neat envelope to demonstrate what he means. It is about the size of a large powder-envelope, and bears his name and address, "Prescriptions for any doctor carefully dispensed," a picture in colours of a post-box, and the times of clearance.]

Don't change your assistants unless you wish to be a slave yourself.—G. E. GIBBARD, 287 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

In this climate suppositories, &c., should contain a fifth of wax in basis, and be dispensed with lycopodium in the tin or bottle.—G. S. HOUGHTON, Kimberley, Griqualand West.

VERSES.

We have room for only three poets:—

Should chemists sigh at adverse fate,
Or burdened be with hours of toil,
What nectar will invigorate?
A luscious draught of castor oil!

—JAMES D. JOHNSTON, The Square Pharmacy, Launceston, Tasmania.

I like to read of Evans and Savars,
And I hardly think you'll say I am to blame,
Since their "sundries" fill my cases and their "chemicals" my jars,
And I conjure with their trade-mark and their name.
So I'm glad to see them figure large on page five-ninety-three
Of the up-to-date new DIARY of the good old *C. & D.*!
—H. J. MACMILLAN, The English Pharmacy, Rosario, Argentina.

Here are sachets "Marshall"ed in bright array,
And "Oil of the Night" that is made by "Day,"
And Tabloids "Wellcome"d in every land,
And trade-mark "Bull's Head" not made by Brand,
And Parrish's not manufactured by Squire:
Everything you may or may not require.
—J. A. MIERS, The Pharmacy, Mussoorie, India, N.W.P.

AWARDS.

Mr. Kiver's "hint" appears to us to be the most useful and Mr. Miers's verse is the most comprehensive. We have divided the guinea between these gentlemen.

Home Section.

MORE SHOP-HINTS.

FIRE-PREVENTION.—Many fires have originated during the manufacture of furniture-cream. It can be made with perfect safety by dissolving the wax and soap together in aq. by heat, and adding as hot as possible to the cold turps, and agitating until quite cool.—J. H. PAYNE (Thrapston).

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BE POLITE AND OBLIGING, civil without servility or haughtiness, never promising what is impossible, but fulfilling promises accurately and punctually, candid to all, and endeavouring by your whole conduct and ability to show yourself something more than a shopman—a chemist and a gentleman.—(ACETUM).

When we have "the year's progress" of a firm, and an "index price-list" of the products of that firm, with many hints for using those products, all given in rather less than thirty pages, such an advertisement shows a mind which "Burroughs" to the very foundation of the principles of advertising, and is, in every sense, truly "Wellcome."—A. MARSLAND (Ashton-under-Lyne).

SHOP HINTS.—Buy fair, sell fair, and take care of the profits. A place for everything and everything in its place. Never be idle, there is always something wants doing; if nothing turns up, turn something up. Business men attend only to business in business hours. Be civil and obliging to all; it costs nothing and is worth much. Let the business of others alone (drug-stores included), and attend to your own.—NORMAN W. HUNT (Chesterfield).

If the retail chemist will follow the example of the most successful firms who advertise in the DIARY, and who depend upon genuine merit and originality alone, and, while attracting the attention of the public and trade by all legitimate means, will abjure all imitations, substitutions, and everything underhand, and will do his duty by perfecting himself in the professional side of his calling, I'll wager he will have no time or inclination to think about "store competition," but will, like Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., obtain a well-deserved success.—P. T. TUGWELL (Brighton).

The prize-winners in this competition will be announced in an early issue.

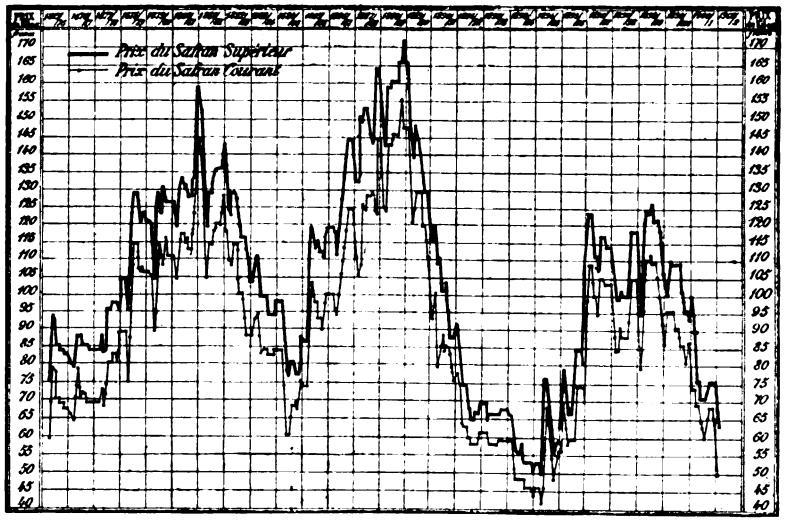
Who was the Doctor?

ON page 1021 of our last volume we printed a paragraph from the *Times* of December 26, 1801, regarding an eminent physician of that time who got a hint from a lady patient to stop his visits, the hint being the dropping of a guinea from the five-guinea fee. We offered half-a-guinea to anyone who would tell us who the eminent physician was. The half-guinea goes to Mr. T. J. Wilkes, chemist and druggist, Swanage, who correctly says it was Dr. John Abernethy, the father of many famous medical stories. John Abernethy was born in London in 1760, and died at Enfield in 1831. In 1787 he was appointed assistant surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, shortly afterwards, lecturer on surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. In 1814 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons. He was an F.R.S., and was remarkable for a rough and irritable manner when speaking to his patients. Withal he was a good man. We received from another subscriber the name of Doctor Jebb as the author of the above anecdote, but cannot find any connection between that doctor and the anecdote in any of the reference works we have consulted.

THE great Abernethy knew how to preserve his dignity, says Mr. Andrew Lang. He put up for a professorship in Edinburgh, and had to canvass a bailie who was a grocer, who had *une attitude digne*. "You have come young sir, in this creesis of your career, to ask for my vote for the Chair of Toxicockology?" "No, sir," said A. "I have come to ask for a pennyworth of your figs. Put them up, and look smart about it."

French Saffron.

THIS diagram shows the variation in values of Gatinais (French) saffron from 1875 to the present time. It will be seen that the highest point reached was in 1888–89, when the price in France was over 170f. per kilo., equivalent to 71*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The crop that year was barely 1,000 kilos., but the Spanish crop was a good average one. In 1894 saffron was at its lowest point, French being worth about 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb., in which year new Spanish was selling in London at from 19*s.* upwards, about the lowest point recorded. The firm who issue this diagram (Messrs. L. Thiercelin & Charrier) publish a useful circular in regard to the adulteration of saffron and its detection, from which we quote the following:—



1. Genuine saffron mixed with vegetable filaments tinted in red. This adulteration is very easy to detect. Moisten the ball of your thumb, place a pure saffron stigma upon it, and press the stigma firmly on a sheet of white paper. Genuine saffron will tint the paper yellow, while foreign vegetable filaments will colour it red or not at all, according to the manner in which they are dyed. Another test: Put about ½ gramme of saffron into nitric acid diluted with 50 per cent. of water. Pure saffron will not change colour while in the liquid for five minutes, but any foreign matter that may have been added to the saffron will become bleached.

2. Genuine saffron adulterated with molasses, emery-powder, or sulphate of baryta. Put a little of the suspected saffron into a glass of water. If, after having remained in the water for five minutes, the latter remains clear and has assumed a beautiful golden-yellow tint, the saffron is pure; but should the latter become dirty-yellow and cloudy, or a sediment be formed, it is safe to assume that the saffron is adulterated.

3. Saffron adulterated with honey or glucose has a sweetish taste and remains glued to the fingers when pressed.

4. Saffron adulterated with glycerin when pressed between two sheets of tissue-paper, such as is used in copying-books, leaves a greasy patch on the paper.

5. Powdered saffron adulterated with red-wood powder put into liquid ammonia assumes a claret colour; pure saffron gives a beautiful golden-yellow tint.

6. Powdered saffron adulterated with curcuma dyes petroleum-spirit yellow; pure saffron does not colour it at all.

Ash.—Pure saffron, according to the locality where it is grown, yields from 4½ per cent. to 7 per cent. of ash; saffron adulterated with molasses may contain only 1½ per cent.; and saffron treated with salts of potash and soda may yield as much as 25 per cent. of ash.

APT JUXTAPOSITION.—The following items appeared together in a recent issue of a Belfast newspaper:—

A young Irishman was killed by a fall down a hoist in Glasgow yesterday. He fell seven storeys.

COAGULINE.—Transparent cement for broken articles.

The cutting was sent by a Belfast chemist to Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, who in turn transmitted it to us.

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Consular Counsel.

China.

On several occasions we have called the attention of exporters to China and the East to the necessity of making a more close study of the requirements and peculiar artistic taste of the masses and their desire for very cheap goods. We now learn from a report by the American Consul at Niuchwang that the Japanese are imitating a vast number of foreign goods and putting a cheaper quality on the market, they being especially shrewd in imitation of brands. The Consul writes, of course, from the American point of view, but what he says about advertising is interesting. For instance, as regards condensed milk, the Chinese have the idea that milk revives the youthful powers, and that it has special virtue as winter food for old people. Pictures and characters illustrating this idea, as well as the value of it for baby-food, would, he thinks, increase the sale. One of the causes of success by Germany is the attention given to the desires and wants of the Chinese in regard to small lines of goods, and the ornamentation of goods and packages. The number of Germans in China who are establishing themselves in China is increasing very fast. From an extended list of imported articles which are now being used by the Chinese we take the following as being of interest to the drug-trade:—

Description	Where made	Condition of Market
Acid, sulphuric ...	Japan	Sales increasing
„ nitric and hydrochloric	„	„
Borax	England	„
Brushes, tooth, best quality	„	„
Brushes, tooth, common	Japan	Sales great
Cameras	England	Sales limited
Chemicals, various ...	Germany and England	Sales fair
Dry plates, photographic	England	„
Drugs, various	„	Sales limited
Dyes, aniline	Germany	Very great
Ginseng	America	Sales increasing
„	Japan	Sales limited
„	Korea	Sales increasing
Milk, condensed ...	America	„
Morphine	England	„
Patent medicines ...	England and America	Sales fair
Perfumery, various ...	England, Germany, and America	Sales increasing
Perfumery-bottles with rubber-ball	Germany and France	Sales limited
Perfume, white rose (in small bottles)	Japan and France	Sales increasing
Quinine sulphate ...	England and America	„
Rose-soap, various sizes	France, Germany, and Japan	„
Soaps, toilet	France and Germany	„
„ cuticura ...	America	Sales limited
„ bars, yellow ...	England, Germany, and America	Sales increasing
„ honey (square pieces) in box of 100 pieces	England	„
„ Pears' (square pieces)	„	„
„ toilet Français	France	Sales limited
Tooth-powder in small tins of various sizes or glass bottles	Japan, France, England, and America	Sales increasing
Tooth-paste	„	Sales greater than powder

Chili.

British trade is holding its own in Chili, says Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, and promises to do so in the future. The figures relating to the imports of drugs, chemicals, &c., during 1900 do not, however, confirm this statement. Indeed, they prove that we are a bad second in the race, and that Germany is supreme:—

—	Total Import	British Share	German Share
	Pesos *	Pesos *	Pesos *
Cod-liver oil	36,033	2,290	23,411
Sulphuric acid ...	156,969	1,721	152,000
Turpentine	91,000	1,181	—
Red pepper	121,000	19,000	41,000
Sulphur	135,000	2,000	72,000
Borax	29,000	2,600	24,700
Capsules for bottles...	179,800	4,400	113,200
Drugs	1,971,700	329,700	1,011,600
Scented soap	63,500	16,200	22,600
Perfumery	242,400	25,600	51,000
Pepper	67,700	17,700	39,200

* 1 peso = 1s. 6d.

Turkey.

Difficulties accompanying the introduction into the interior of Turkey of foreign pharmaceutical preparations render it desirable to call attention to the regulations regarding this class of imports, says the American Consul at Harput. In an imperial order issued some time since concerning the sanitary examination of imports into the Empire, it is stated that the entrance of pharmaceutical specialities of unknown composition, or not meeting the requirements of the French Codex, is forbidden. An exception, however, is made in the case of such specialities of these two categories as have been approved by an "official academy" (*académie officielle*)—*i.e.* a chartered medical society. In order to secure the entrance of an article of this nature, the importer is required to secure an authorisation from the Imperial Medical College at Constantinople. The latter requires that the demand for such authorisation should be accompanied by a certificate from the "academy," endorsing the article in question, and either a sample of the article or its formula, where there is a departure from the requirements of the French Codex. All the documents in the case should be certified by the Ottoman Consul in the country of origin. Experience thus far has shown that the great majority of the documents presented in such cases are either so vague or so improperly certified that the desired permission cannot be granted. In most cases, a lengthy correspondence has been without result. In order to avoid future delays and difficulties of this character the Turkish medical officials urge strongly that great care should be taken to secure proper Ottoman consular certification for all papers submitted in connection with such importations. Further, they call attention to the requirement that all formulas should be written either in French or in Turkish, and quantities and proportions should be stated with the utmost clearness. In general the formulas and labels should be of such a character that they can be easily understood by official examiners possessing a very limited scientific knowledge and practically no familiarity with commercial terms. It is constantly to be borne in mind that Turkish officials look with exaggerated suspicion upon anything containing poisonous or explosive constituents. The extreme difficulty of securing potash chlorate for use as a throat gargle is an example in point.

Vanadium stimulates the gastric mucosa, increases the appetite, and thus improves the general condition of the patient. The drug has been found of especial service in cases of tuberculosis, chlorosis, neurasthenia, and occasionally in cancer of the stomach. Various combinations of vanadic acid have been tried. Strychnine vanadate—prepared by mixing sodium vanadate and strychnine sulphate—has been employed with satisfactory results in tuberculosis, neurasthenia, and atonic dyspepsia. Vanadates of caffeine and of quinine and a phospho-vanadic acid have also been prepared and used. The authors believe that they are justified in claiming an important place for vanadate of sodium among the stimulants of appetite and nutrition.—*B. M. J. Epitome.*

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 17.

THE heavy drug-auctions held to-day have certainly given a better tone to business this week, and a fair quantity of goods changed hands. Cardamoms sold at easier rates again, and decorticated seeds were lower. Sumatra and Siam benzoin were in good demand at steady prices, and buchu-leaves sold firmly. Both Rio and Cartagena ipecacuanha were a shade easier; kino was pressed for sale, and brought lower prices. Rhubarb was quiet; sarsaparilla and senna unchanged. Zanzibar and Jamaica beeswax were dearer.

Apart from the drug-auctions, the principal change "outside" is a reduction in codeine. Quinine is quiet and easier inclined. Morphine is in fair demand. Cod-liver oil is unchanged. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Oil, linseed	Menthol	Ipecacuanha	Cardamoms
Senna pods		Phenacetin	and decort. seed
Shellac		Soda nitrate	Codeine and salts
Wax, bees'—			Senna (Alex.) siftings
Jamaica			
Zanzibar			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 3 to 9, inclusive:—Acid tartaric, 48, (@ Bari) 40; argol (@ Naples), 49; belladonna, 11 bls.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50; camphor (@ Hamburg) 125 tubs 695 cs., (@ Kobe) 59; Calabar-beans, 6; cardamoms, 46; cascara sagrada, 1,007; castor oil (Ital.) 45, (Belg.) 122, (Fr.) 293 cks.; cinchona (@ Amsterdam) 220, (@ Ceylon) 39; citrate of lime (@ Syracuse) 22, (@ Messina) 49; coca-beans (Ceylon), 3; cochineal, 55; cod-liver oil (Nor.) 127, (from Hamburg) 50; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles) 13, (@ Barcelona) 10, (@ Bordeaux) 86; essential oils (@ Messina), 52; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 174; gamboge (@ Singapore), 3; ginger (Jap.) 300 sks. 667 bgs., (@ W.C. Africa) 701 bgs.; guinea-grains, 12; gum tragacanth, 50; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia), 448; gum arabic (@ Aden), 69; honey (Calif.) 300 cs., (Jamaica) 138 pkgs.; ipecacuanha (@ Singapore), 9; kino (@ Cochin), 5; lime-juice (W.I.), 4 hds.; nux vomica (@ Cochin) 10, (@ Tellicherry) 210; lime, citrate (@ Messina), 54; orange-peel (@ Marseilles), 12; opium (@ New York) 25, (@ Genoa) 10; orris (Ital.), 35; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg) 102, (@ Japan) 85; pot. chlor. (@ Sweden), 50; pot. pruss., 28; quinine (@ Amst.), 10; sandalwood (E.I.), 289; senna (Tiny.) 42, (Alex.) 51; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 150; tamarinds (E.I.) 10, (@ Barbados) 62 brls. 26½ brls.; turmeric (E.I.), 10; vanilla, 2 cs.; wine-lees (@ Barcelona) 576, (@ Palermo) 405, (@ Messina) 299.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 10 to 15, inclusive:—Acid, boric (Ital.), 56; acid, lactic (@ Hamburg), 10; acid, tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 7, (@ Rotterdam) 24, (@ Amsterdam) 10; aloes (@ Bombay), 150; argol (@ Naples), 51; arrowroot (St. V.), 1,353; "balsams" (@ Hamburg), 5 cs.; calumba (@ Hamburg), 79; castor oil (Belg.) 28, (Ital.) 60 cs.; caraway-seed, 170; castor oil (@ Hamburg) 3 cs., (@ Rotterdam) 25; chamomiles, 5; chloral hydrate, 2; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 21; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 30; cod-liver oil (@ Norway), 353; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam) 8, (@ Bordeaux) 44; drugs (@ Panama) 4, (@ Leghorn) 26, (@ Marseilles) 20; essential oils (@ Messina) 388, (@ New York) 51, (@ Palermo) 25; ginger (@ W.C. Africa) 2,060, (@ Jamaica) 468; gum arabic (E.I.), 99 cs.; gum olibanum, 414 cs.; honey (@ New York) 109, (Aust.) 32 cs., (@ Jamaica) 39; lemon-juice (@ Catania), 25 pps.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica) 14 cks., (@ Dominica) 29, (@ Halifax) 75; lime oil, 9; myrrh (@ Hamburg), 25; orange-peel (@ Batoum), 7; opium (@ Smyrna) 84, (@ Constantinople) 21, (@ Genoa) 50; pimento, 103; rose oil (E.I.), 18; sandalwood (E.I.), 677; sulphur (@ Catania) 728 brls. 180 cks. 2,752 bgs., (@ Girgenti) 300 tons; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 107; tartar (@ Naples) 44, (@ Messina) 18; turmeric (E.I.), 422; wax, bees' (@ New York), 46; wax, Carnauba (@ Ceara), 420; wine-lees (@ Messina), 483.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market remains without substantial change from recent reports. The volume of business passing, however, is somewhat heavier, and this applies both as regards home requirements and exports. Deliveries against existing contracts are being taken out fairly well. Values show little fluctuation.

Alkali-produce.—Ammonia alkali in strong demand, and same shows no sign of diminishing. Caustic soda and bleaching powder are both in increased request. Soda crystals, too, are moving more freely. Saltcake, chlorates, and prussiates quiet.

Magnesium-salts continue to move well, and are firm at unchanged figures. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsom), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags, free on rails; carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

Zinc-salts are moving somewhat more briskly. Zinc sulphate, crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton; zinc chloride, solution, 100° TW, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

Barium-products.—There is little new to be reported in this branch, the late firm tone steadily continuing owing to the main raw material, the mineral carbonate of barytes (Witherite) being still scarce. For the small parcel offering prices vary in accordance with strength and package. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, in steady request, at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton in ordinary casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton in bags. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton in usual casks; nitrate of baryta very firm and higher in value, with continued advancing tendency, 16*l.* 15*s.* to 18*l.* per ton for crystals in casks free on rails, and 17*l.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton for powdered. Mineral sulphate of barytes moving steadily, but without change in value, 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton for ground according to quality, package, and quantity. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals, 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton in usual 6–7 cwt. casks. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton in strong casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 16.

Castor Oil.—The *Historian* with about 1,600 cases good seconds Calcutta has arrived, but the value remains steady at 2 13/16*d.* on the quay, and 3*d.* per lb. in store. First-pressure French is still obtainable at 2¼*d.* to 2 5/16*d.* per lb., but transactions are limited. 2⅜*d.* is still quoted for second-pressure French, but this price would be shaded.

Calabar beans.—Six bags at auction realised 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.

Grains of Paradise.—The sale is reported of 13 bags at 57*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Holders on the spot are quoting 60*s.* for the remaining stocks.

Beeswax.—Further sales of Chilian mixed yellow to grey are reported at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Five blocks of Sierra Leone at auction found buyers at 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in store.

Gum Arabic.—Although the market for Soudan sorts is said to be somewhat idle the sale is reported of 40 serons hard amber descriptions at 32*s.* per cwt.; 45*s.* to 50*s.* is asked for fine soft.

Turps.—The upward movement indicated last week is fully maintained, and 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is asked for spot parcels.

Canary-seed.—Although the market is quiet there is no quotable change in the value, and good bright Turkish remains at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Quillaia bark.—Further transactions are recorded at 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* per ton. The article is in a very strong position.

African Ginger.—The recent arrivals of new crop have all been cleared and an advance has been established, 35*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. now being asked for good sound root on the spot.

Sulphate of Copper is still firmly held at 19*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 15.

Our drug-market is quiet and shows very little business.

Agar-agar continues firm at 315m. on the spot, and 295m. per 100 kilos. for forward.

Camphor.—Refined is unchanged, refiners quoting 435m. per 100 kilos., and second-hands 5m. to 10m. per 100 kilos. less.

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Coca-leaves are firmer, and 260m. per 100 kilos. is now asked.
Condurango is quieter, with sellers at 120m. per 100 kilos.
Ergot is scarce, and 335m. to 340m. per 100 kilos. asked.
Menthol, on the spot, is scarce at 29m. per kilo., and forward 28½m.
Cumin-seed is firmer at 51m. per 100 kilos.
Kola is also firmer at 45m. per 100 kilos.
Japan Wax is unchanged, and firm at 70m. per 100 kilos.
Senega is unchanged at 510m. per 100 kilos.
Sugar-of-Milk is quoted 80m. per 100 kilos.
Quinine is firm at 43m. per kilo.
Wormseed is tending firmer; 87½m. per 100 kilos. is asked for prime green.
Jaborandi-leaves scarce, and little offered.
Castor Oil shows more demand; first-pressing, in barrels, is quoted 54m., spot.
Cod-liver Oil continues very firm, non-congealing oil of old crop being held at 105m., and new crop at 110m. per barrel.

Cablegrams.

Hamburg, April 20:—Antimony is firmer. Condurango-bark is quiet, and for cevadilla-seed 92m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

* * * *

Smyrna, April 17:—The sales for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 50 cases, at from 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The United States has purchased the bulk.

* * * *

Bergen, April 16, 7 40 p.m.:—The market here is firm, at 105*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. Fishing has not yet commenced at Finmarken. The catch of cod up to date amounts to 29,975,000, against 27,412 000 at the same time last year. This has yielded 15,543 barrels, against 25,903 barrels in 1901.

* * * *

New York, April 17:—Market here is quiet. The following articles have an easier tendency: Opium is now quoted $2 90 per lb., jalap 10c. per lb., peppermint oil $1.65, citronella oil 19c., and cassia oil 63c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is higher at $28 per barrel. Buchu-leaves are active at 20c. for round. Cape aloes is firmer at 6½c. per lb., and Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower, $1 20 per lb. being quoted.

London Markets.

Acid, Citric, is unchanged at 1*s.* 0¼*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.

Acid, Oxalic, is quoted 2½*d.* to 2⅝*d.* per lb. net delivered.

Arrowroot.—The West India Committee in their circular dated April 15 state that the majority of St. Vincent growers signed an agreement on February 27 last to hold all arrow-root from March 20 at 2*d.* per lb., as a minimum price, irrespective of quality, the agreement to remain in force until November 23. This places the market in a somewhat anomalous position, and it is feared that buyers will now pick out all the best marks at 2*d* leaving "good manufacturing" root alone. If this is so it will tell hardly on some shippers later on. Fine St. Vincents in tins sold in auction at 3½*d.* to 3⅝*d.* per lb., but good in barrels was bought in at 2¼*d.* per lb.

Borax is quiet at the combination price of 13*s.* per cwt. for crystals and 14*s.* for powder. *Boric acid* is 22*s.* and 24*s.* respectively. In second hands there are sellers at quite 6*d.* under these prices.

Cinchona.—At auction on Tuesday the supplies were on a larger scale than usual, the total amounting to 4,236 packages, of which more than half was sold publicly. There was a fairly good demand, especially for rich barks, and the average unit obtained was 1⅝*d.*, against 1 $\frac{5}{10}$*d.* at the last Amsterdam sale. The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.		Packages sold.
East Indian cinchona	1,805	of which	1,324
South American cinchona (principally Calisaya) ...	1,271	„	1,153
Java cinchona	884	„	108
Ceylon cinchona	276	„	178
	4,236		2,763

The following table shows the quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	122,106
Agents for the Brunswick factory	92,789
Agents for the American factories	78,287
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories	71,735
Messrs. Howards & Sons	36,461
Agents for the Imperial factory	28,000
Druggists, &c.	39,839
Total quantity sold	469,217
Bought in or withdrawn	399,314
Total quantity offered	868,531

The prices obtained were as follows:—

South American.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair to good quill, 6¾*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb.; broken quill at 7⅜*d.* to 8⅜*d.*; flat at 1*s.* 4*d.* Pitaya, 2*d.* to 3⅛*d.* soft Colombian, 2⅛*d.*; and Cuprea, 2*d.* to 2⅜*d.* per lb.

Java.—Ledgeriana stem chips, 4*d.* to 1*s.* Succirubra, broken quill, 5*d.* to 5¾*d.*; branch, 3½*d.* to 6⅛*d.*; and root, 3¾*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb.

Ceylon.—Ledgeriana, good chips, 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 3½*d.* to 4¾*d.*; branch, 3⅝*d.* to 4¾*d.*; and root, 3½*d.* to 4*d.* Officinalis stem chips, 2⅜*d.* to 2⅝*d.*; good renewed, 7⅛*d.*

East Indian.—Ledgeriana chips, 7*d.* to 8*d*; branch, 3½*d.* to 5⅜*d.*; and root, 4⅜*d.* to 8½*d.*; red-stem chips and shavings, 3*d.* to 4⅜*d.*; renewed ditto, 3⅛*d.* to 3½*d.*; and root, 3*d.* Officinalis, good to fine chips and shavings, 5*d.* to 8½*d.*; ordinary to fair, 2⅜*d.* to 4½*d.*; renewed ditto, 3½*d.* to 8½*d.*; root, 4⅜*d.* to 8*d.*; and branch at 2½*d.* to 4⅜*d.* per lb.

The shipments from Java for the first half of the month were 470 000 Amsterdam lbs., against 455.000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 275,000 in 1900 In the drug-auction 40 serons sound Huanoco quill realised 6½*d.* to 6⅝*d.* per lb., and slightly damaged 5½*d.* Thirty-two serons from Paita sold at 1*s.* Fourteen serons Loxa quill sold at from 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

Codeine has been reduced 10*d.* per oz., makers now quoting 11*s.* 3*d* for the alkaloid in quantity to 11*s.* 8*d.* for small wholesale lots. Salts have been reduced proportionately.

Galls.—Chinese are quoted 49*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for May-June shipment.

Gambier.—For good cubes 36*s.* per cwt., spot, has been paid.

Menthol.—According to cable advice, the market in Japan is firmer, Kobayashi brand having advanced 6*d.* per lb., now 13*s.* 3*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The market here remains weak, and in auction to-day 4 cases Nippon brand sold without reserve at from 12*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Morphine is in fair demand. makers quoting 4*s.* per oz. for contract quantities of hydrochloride powder.

Oil, Castor.—Calcutta seconds are quoted 2⅞*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

Oil, Citronella, is quiet at 10½*d.* to 10¾*d.* per lb. in cases.

Opium — Our Constantinople correspondent writes on April 12 that there has been a little more doing during the past week, and 3 cases "druggists'" and 10 cases "Malatia's" have changed hands at the parities of 7*s* 6*d.* and 9*s.* 2*d.* per lb., respectively. The weather is quite seasonable, and crop prospects continue as bright as ever. Our Smyrna correspondent writes on April 12 that the opium market is rather quiet, the sales amounting to 22 cases for England and the Continent. The crop-prospects continue good, but it must be borne in mind that there is still a lot of risk to run before the new opium is harvested. Meantime the favourable prospects, and the preference shown to the Persian drug on the London markets, have had the effect of further reducing prices another 2*d.* per lb. all round on this market, and if the Americans do not respond to present figures for another week or two, it is possible that we may see lower rates. We quote to-day 7*s.* 2*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d* for manufacturing descriptions as to quality, and for selected soft elastic paste opium, 7*s.* 10*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Oil, Cod-liver.—The market both in Norway and London

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is unaltered this week, prices ranging from 108*s.* to 112*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, c.i.f., according to quality, and mostly subject to confirmation. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 12 that there is no alteration in the cod-liver oil market. The Lofoten fishing is about closing, and there are no reports from Finmarken as yet. Best Lofoten non-congealing oil is now quoted 105*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen amount to 2,955 barrels, against 3,060 barrels at the same time last year.

Under date of April 5, Mr. Joh. Rye Holmboe, of Tromsoe, reports that the prices asked by first-hand producers for crude oil are considerably higher than the quotations which are daily refused by foreign buyers. It seems as if the latter do not yet realise the actual state of affairs. The catch of cod and the production of oil up to April 5 for all districts is as follows :—

—	Millions (cod)	1,000 hectl. (oil)
1902	about 24·5	16
1901	22·8	26·6
1900	17·1	21·9
1899	21·2	25·2
1898	22·8	17·6
1897	37·5	25·5
1896	27·3	12

It may be of interest to note also the aggregate production of cod-liver oil during the preceding ten years in 1,000 hect. crude oil :—

1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
22·3	33·9	24·1	19·5	23·7
1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
33·8	26·4	33·6	32·8	34·3

The production up to April 5 averages 70 per cent. of the whole year's total.

In auction 111 cases Japanese oil, of rather strong flavour, partly sold at 30*s.* per cwt, and a further 20 cases had been sold privately.

Phenacetin.—In regard to the paragraph inserted under this heading last week, it now appears that the Bayer Company lay claim to certain trade-mark rights in the use of the word "phenacetin," which other makers of the product (in order to avoid trouble) have agreed to recognise. It is understood that the name of "phenacetin" will only be used on packages in conjunction with the statement that it is sold with the licence of the trade-marks holders. A circular has been issued this week quoting from 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for 10-cwt. lots on contract, to 4*s.* 9*d.* for small wholesale quantities of crystals and powder. Bayer's make is unchanged at 7*s.* 6*d.*

Quinine has been very quiet in second-hands, with an easier tendency, there being sellers of May delivery at 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz., and August at 1*s.* 2¼*d.*

Soda Nitrate is easier at 10*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. for ordinary and 10*s.* 4½*d.* for refined, on the spot.

Spices have been very quiet this week, and transactions small without much change in values. At auction on Wednesday only a few lots of Cochin *Ginger* were offered; "O" cut sold at 50*s.* to 50*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but the remainder was bought in, washed rough at 40*s.* per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at 36*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for dull lean. Penang *Cloves* were bought in at 7*d.* per lb. for fair; and Zanzibar at 3⅞*d.* for dark, and 3⅞*d.* for fair. June-August delivery is quoted 3 15/16*d.* Good long red Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 33*s.* per cwt. Some Zanzibar were offered, but only the sea damaged portion sold. *Pimento* quiet, small dark shelly sold at 2⅞*d.* to 3*d.*, fair quality being bought in at 3¼*d.* per lb. *Mace* was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for middling red Penang. *Nutmegs* were ½*d.* per lb. lower for West India. Broken *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 30*s.* per cwt. *Pepper* quiet and unchanged; Penang block was bought in at 5⅛*d.* to 5⅜*d.* per lb., and Singapore at 5¾*d.* June-August shipment is offering at 5⅞*d.* per lb. Siam white was bought in at 9¾*d.*, and Penang at 9½*d.* per lb.

Sulphonal is very quiet, Bayer's make offering at 5*s.* per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

At the sales of new and old drugs to-day the following goods were offered and sold :—

	Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed	42	0
Albumen	34	0
Aloes—		
Cape	21	0
Curaçao	43	17
East Indian	7	7*
Socotrine	117	15
Ambergris	7	0
Ammoniacum	4	0
Angelica	2	0
Aniseed (Russ.)	31	11
star	10	0
Annatto-seed	46	36
Antimony	100	10
Areca	31	10
Argol (Cape)	58	31
Asafetida	174	6
Balsam copaiba	27	2
tolu	12	6
Peru	2	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	15	15
Siam	40	14
Sumatra	271	110
Buchu	33	25
Calumba	239	119
Camphor (Jap. Ref.)	24	0
Canella alba	26	0
Cannabis indica	60	20
Cantharides (Chin.)	10	0
Cardamoms	627	375
Cascara sagrada	150	0
Cascarilla	67	2
Cassia fistula	1	0
Chiretta	10	0
Cinchona	93	86
Civet	11	0
Coca-leaves	19	6
Cocculus indicus	44	0
Colocynth	16	0
Condurango	27	0
Coriander-seed	16	0
Cowhage	2	0
Croton-seed	49	19
Cubebs	98	0
Cumin-seed	75	0
Cuttle-fish bone	83	41
Cutch	16	0
Dandelion-root	24	0
Dill-seed	79	0
Divi-divi	146	146
Dragons-blood	37	5
Elemi	26	1
Ergot	14	6*
Fennel-seed	7	7
Galangal	64	64
Galls	54	0
Gamboge	12	5
Gelatin	40	0
Glue	2	0
Guaiacum	4	0
Gum acacia	112	5
Hellebore - powder	10	0
Honey—		
Australian	45	45
Californian	140	0
Honolulu	25	0
Jamaica	335	194
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	42	34
Johore	9	0
Rio	75	15
Irish Moss	2	0
Jaborandi	1	0
Kamala	3	0
Kino	46	19
Kola	25	20
Lemon-juice	3	0
Lime-juice	40	25
Liquorice-root	20	0
Loofahs	3	3
Menthol	12	4
Musk (pod)	5	0
seed	3	0
skins	1	0
Myrrh	46	1
Nutmeg-paste	1	0
Nux vomica	392	2
Oil—		
aniseed (star)	10	0
bay	6	0
cajuput	86	66
cassia	70	49
castor	145	1
cedar-wood	11	0
chaulmoogra	3	0
cinnamon	11	0
citronella	9	0
clove	5	0
cod-liver (Jap.)	112	30
croton	1	0
eucalyptus	113	0
geranium (Bour.)	2	0
lemon	10	0
lemongrass	31	0
lime (W.I.)	22	7
margosa	5	0
orange	1	0
patchouli	5	0
peppermint	46	31
rose (E.I.)	39	9
ylang-ylang	1	0
Orange-peel	89	2
Orris (Flor.)	19	0
Otto of rose	3	0
Patchouli	12	0
Puree	5	0
Rhatany	10	0
Rhubarb	75	8
Saffron	3	0
Sandalwood	33	0
Sarsaparilla	92	92
Senna—		
Alexandrian	72	8
Mecca	22	22
Tinnevelly	389	174
Soy	167	97
Squills	44	6
Strophanthus	7	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	90	2
(W.I.)	5	5
Tonka-beans	5	0
Tragacanth	20	1
Turmeric	120	0
Valerian	32	0
Vermilion	1	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	1	1
Benguela	7	7
Cape	8	8
East Indian	76	25
Italian	7	0
Jamaica	33	14
Madagascar	25	0
Morocco	7	3
Spanish	25	0
Zanzibar	119	95
Wax (Japanese)	260	200

* Sold privately.

Aloes.—Socotrine sold at unchanged rates, 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being paid for softish in kegs; 25 cases ditto were taken out at 75*s.* A parcel of 17 boxes Curaçao sold at 28*s.* for good pale livery, 22*s.* for dull and darker ditto, and 24*s.* for black capey. No Cape offered.

Aniseed.—Eleven bags Russian sold at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. gross for net.

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Annatto-seed.—Two bags dull St. Vincent seed sold at 1¼*d.*; and 12 bags Madras at 1½*d.* per lb.

Antimony.—Japanese crude partly sold at 14*l.* per ton.

Areca.—Small to bold slightly wormy seed sold at 19*s* per cwt.

Argol.—Dusty grey Cape brought 45*s.* per cwt.; and powder 37*s.* 6*d.* From another catalogue 14 bags dusty grey Cape also sold at 45*s.* per cwt.

Balsam Copaiba.—For pale to cloudy Maranham 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. was asked. Two cases of palish opaque balsam from Hamburg sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Balsam Tolu.—Good hard reddish balsam in small tins sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Benzoin was in good demand at from 7*l.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for good fair Sumatra seconds, 6*l.* 15*s.* for fair, and 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary seconds. Good glassy Palembang in tins sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* Siam was also in better demand; for small to bold pale loose almonds 26*l.* was wanted; grain siftings in block sold at 6*l.* 5*s.*, and for darkish brown block 62*s.* 6*d* was paid. Two cases of small partly blocky almonds sold at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*, and blocky pickings brought 4*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Buchu sold at firm rates, 8*d.* per lb. being paid for a string of good green round leaf; and 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* for slightly stalky and yellowish. From another catalogue 5 bales of fair, also rather stalky, sold at 8*d.*

Calumba.—Small to bold dull natural sorts sold at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per cwt, and fair brown at 10*s* 6*d.* to 11*s.*

Cannabis Indica.—For good tops 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. was paid, at which figure sales privately are reported. Seventeen robbins of siftings were taken out, and from another catalogue 10 robbins of tops had been sold privately, with 2*s.* 6*d.* asked for siftings.

Cardamoms were about 2*d.* per lb. lower, selling at the following prices:—Ceylon-Mysores: extra bold pale smooth, 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; fine bold pale, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; bold medium pale, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; medium to bold pale, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; small to medium pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; small palish, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; bold splits, 2*s.* 2*d*; medium ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.*; small splits, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; seed, 1*s.* to 1*s* 6*d.* per lb.; Ceylon-Malabar, small to medium lean brownish, 1*s.* 4*d.*

Cascarilla.—For small and broken greenish quill 65*s.* was wanted; and for thin stringy 45*s.* was paid.

Coca leaves.—Fair green Ceylon sold at 9½*d.* to 11*d.*; ordinary to middling at 6½*d.* to 8½*d.*; and slightly damaged 4½*d.* per lb.

Croton-seed.—Fair, partly dark mixed sold at 25*s.* per cwt. Good bright were taken out without mention of price.

Cuttlefish-bone.—A parcel of 41 mats from Bombay brought 2¾*d.* per lb.

Divi-divi sold at from 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and sea-damaged 7*l.* 15*s.*

Dragon's Blood.—Two cases of fair lump of mixed quality sold at 10*l.*, and 3 cases of Zanzibar drop realised 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Elemi.—Good pale Manila gum was bought in at 95*s.* per cwt.; and 1 case of fair, rather dirty, sold at 85*s.*

Ergot.—Six bags Russian has been sold privately, and the remaining 8 bags, partly mixed with ergot of wheat, were bought in at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Fennel-seed.—For rather stalky Bombay seed 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was paid.

Galangal sold "without reserve," at from 22*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt.

Gamboge.—For 1 case of good rough pipe, partly blocky and mostly fine orange fracture, 14*l.* 5*s.* was paid, and 7*l.* for dull ricey Saigon pipe. Pickings were bought in at 15*l.*

Guaiacum.—Fair bright glassy block was held at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Honey.—Jamaica was in good demand at steady prices, nice pale liquid amber in barrels selling at 18*s.* to 19*s.* per cwt., dark and mixed in cases at 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* Good pale extracted honey brought 19*s.* 6*d.*, and nice set white was taken out at 25*s.*; 45 cases Australian sold at 13*s.* per cwt. for yellowish semi-liquid.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio sold at slightly easier prices, from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* being paid for fair to good. For a string of 9 bags cultivated Johore root, native-picked and well annulated, a bid of 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is to be submitted. Of Cartagena forced sales were made without reserve, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 1*d.* being paid for fair annulated, and 3*s.* 10*s.* for sea-damaged.

Kino was plentifully offered, and to induce business lower prices were accepted. Three cases of fair black Cochin grain sold "without reserve, if pay charges," at from 6¾*d.* to 7¼*d.* per lb. African kino was bought in at 9*d.* From another catalogue 16 cases Cochin sold, "without reserve," at from 5¾*d.* to 6¼*d.* per lb.

Kola.—Twenty bags small West Indian sold at 1½*d.* per lb.

Lime-juice.—Twenty-five packages unworked West Indian sold at from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal.

Myrrh.—Fair Aden sorts were taken out at 75*s.* per cwt., and for a case of pale siftings 70*s.* was paid; 14 packages of *Bdellium*, catalogued as myrrh, brought 18*s.*

Nux Vomica.—Fair Calcutta seed (390 packets) was held at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Oil, Cassia.—A parcel of 49 cases salvage cargo, *ex Asturia*, sold without reserve at from 2*s* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for 72-per-cent. cinnamic aldehyde. The above prices were net, no draft, and taken "with all faults."

Oil, Cajuput.—A parcel of 63 cases sold without reserve, on account of the underwriters, at from 1*s* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per bottle, net, no draft, and with all faults.

Oil, Lime.—West Indian distilled was in fair request at from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s* 6*d.* per lb., and 3*s.* 3*d.* for hand-pressed.

Oil, Peppermint.—Nineteen cases Japanese dementholised oil sold without reserve at 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb., and for 5 cases Kobayashi brand 4*s.* was paid. Oil, containing 40-per-cent. menthol, was held at 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Oil, Rose (East Indian).—For "settlings" in bottles 2*d.* per oz. was paid.

Rhubarb.—Slow of sale in auction, although there is a fair business privately. The following were the sales:—Six cases of small to bold flat High-dried, with pale pinky fracture, 8½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. One case of medium to bold round Canton, with three-quarter pinky fracture and one-quarter grey and dark, 1*s.* 10*d.*; and one case of medium to bold orange-coated flat Shensi, with fine pinky fracture, 3*s.* 7*d.* per lb. For small to bold round native high-dried, with about three-quarter pinky and grey fracture, 5¼*d.* was the limit, a bid of 5*d.* being refused.

Sarsaparilla.—Grey Jamaica sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, according to quality, 31 bales Lima sold at 11½*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*, and a further 10 bales at 1*s.* 2*d.* for good, and red native Jamaica at 8*d.* per lb., subject.

Senna.—The bulk of Tinnevelly leaf offered was again low, from ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. being paid for it. Pods were dearer, from 1¾*d.* to 2¼*d.* being paid. Fair Alexandrian leaf was held at 5½*d.* per lb; pods (3 bales) sold at 7*d.*; and siftings at 2*d.* per lb. Twenty-two bales stalky Mecca leaf sold at ¼*d.* per lb. without reserve.

Soy.—Ninety-seven packages soy containing stone jars of various sizes sold in bond at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per case, and 7 barrels sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal., all "without reserve" for account of the underwriters.

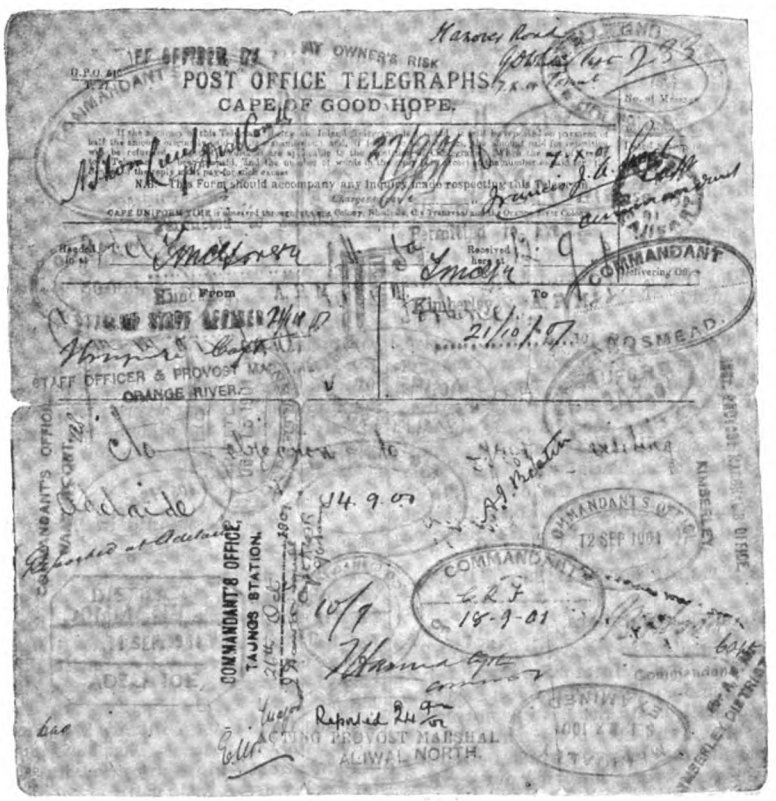
Wax, Bees'.—Good Jamaica sold at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Zanzibar was dearer, and everything was sold at from 6*l* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Twenty-five cases East Indian sold at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and 7 cases Benguela at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Three bags Morocco sold at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*, and 1 bag Australian at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Wax, Japanese.—Two hundred cases sold "without reserve" on underwriter's account at from 25*s.* to 27*s.* per cwt. without draft discount and with all faults. For sound wax 35*s.* is the spot price. Twenty cases dullish square sold at 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. subject.

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Travelling in the Cape.

THE difficulties which commercial travellers have to surmount in Cape Colony just now are very well illustrated by the annexed photographic reproduction of a pass, for which we are indebted to Mr. G. A. Wilson, of Messrs. C. E. Gardiner & Co., wholesale chemists, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, who was home recently and gave us a call to explain the intricacies of this curious document. It was granted to Mr. William Fortune, who represents the firm, and who started in September of last year on a seven-weeks' journey from Port Elizabeth. Each step in the journey had to be franked, as it were, by the military authorities. Mr. Fortune had permission to go on to Grahamstown and Fort Beaufort, and when in the latter town wanted to go on to Adelaide. He accordingly telegraphed to headquarters for the necessary permission, and received in reply the telegram as here shown saying "No objection to your visiting Adelaide." With this telegram, and the braid Scotch tongue in his head, Mr. Fortune managed in succession to get the military commandants to pass him on to the next place that he wanted to visit, and he thus went in succession from Adelaide to Bedford, Cookhouse, Somerset East, Cradock, Naauwpoort, Hanover, Kimberley, Taungs, Vryburg, then returned to Kimberley, and went on to Steynsburg, Aliwal North, Burghersdorp, and thence to Port Elizabeth. In each of these places Mr. Fortune persuaded the commandants to stamp the telegram, and a close examination of the document shows the sequence of the journey. One stamp indicates that he was medically examined, having touched a town in which there was plague. The document is almost unique, and Mr. Fortune has refused an offer of ten guineas for it.



Mr. Fortune is a Portsoy man, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Davidson & Kay, Aberdeen. After that he went to Edinburgh and studied under Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S., Royal Dispensary, passing the Minor in 1895. He went out to Port Elizabeth three and a half years ago, and is now well known to chemists generally in Cape Colony.

Mr. G. A. Wilson is the manager of Messrs. Gardiner & Co.'s wholesale warehouse. He is an Aberdonian, but his experience has been entirely in the wholesale—first with Messrs. Davidson & Sim, of Aberdeen, and then with Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, in whose warehouse he was for some years before going out to the Cape. Mr. Wilson spoke confidently about the future of the wholesale trade in South Africa, and he reported very good business while the war was at its height and since, owing to the difficulty that retailers had in getting goods from this side. His firm carried a big stock, and were naturally able to meet a good demand. The experience gained warrants them in extending considerably. They are now engaged in adding to the wholesale store an annexe three storeys high and 75 feet long.

It may be appropriate to mention under this heading a letter which we have recently received from a subscriber in Mossel Bay, bringing to our notice a "typically British method of doing business." It is a letter from a traveller for a London firm inviting him to take a journey to Cape Town, some hundreds of miles, in order to inspect his samples. Our subscriber was starting in business, and there was a chance of the traveller booking a good line. We do not suppose there are many travellers who ask their customers to do the travelling, and those who think that South African chemists are willing to relieve them on that score may take it that they are sometimes as coy as a maiden of sweet seventeen.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

CINNAMON IN INFLUENZA.

DR. J. CARNE ROSS (Withington, Manchester) writes to the *British Medical Journal* to call attention, during the present epidemic of influenza, to the good results he has obtained during the last eleven years from the employment of cinnamon. He originally used a decoction of cinnamon, or the drug in compressed tablets; he now finds that the oil of cinnamon, which is more easily obtainable, is more effectual than the decoction, and that it may be used with effect even though the disease has shown itself for over twenty-four hours. He prescribes 5 minims of the oil of Ceylon cinnamon in a tablespoonful of water every hour till five doses have been taken, after that the same dose every two hours till the temperature becomes normal, when the dose should be taken four times a day for three days. The patient is required to stay strictly within doors for twenty-four hours after the temperature has fallen.

NERVOUS-HEADACHE PILLS.

Zinci phosphidi	...	...	gr. iij.
Ext. nucis vomicæ	...	...	gr. x.
Confec. rosæ	...	...	q.s.

M. et divide in pil. xxx.

One after meals.

CRURIN IN GONORRHŒA

CRURIN, a rhodonate of chinoline and bismuth with the formula $(C_9H_7NHSCN)_2Bi(SCN)_3$ is proposed as a non-irritating astringent injection in gonorrhœa by Jacobi. The injection is prepared by rubbing up 1 gr. of crurin with 5 gr. each of water and glycerin. Water is then added slowly to make 200 gr. The fluid which results is turbid, and has a precipitate. A quantity of 8 to 10 c.c. of the supernatant liquid is injected two or three times a day. Jacobi considers that crurin possesses some advantages over protargol.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

English Assistants in Paris.

Sir,—Referring to the letters of "Quite Enough" and "Senior" in the *C. & D.* for March 29 and April 5, I should like to give the result of my own experience of pharmacy in Paris. I have lived here a good many years, and attained to such a position that my permanent residence in this capital is likely. This is probably due as much to a favourable opportunity as to any special capacity on my part, as my conviction is that, other conditions being equal, an Englishman is better off in his own country than abroad for permanent residence—I mean for the men who have to earn their living. In Paris the arrangements and sleeping accommodation in the smaller pharmacies often leave much to be desired, and the different mode of living is frequently distasteful to the new arrival. But I should like to lay some stress on the value and importance, in my opinion, for all young men—be they pharmacists or mere laymen—of spending at least a year abroad if they possibly can. Such an experience, which enables them to study foreign methods and ways, cannot fail to be of value to an intelligent man of an observant turn of mind. I know that good English assistants are not easily obtained for Paris, consequently the better firms here are disposed to pay fairly high salaries, this question being, after all, one of supply and demand. I understand that men go more readily as assistants for the season to the South of France or to Italy, partly because they engage themselves for a few months only out of England, and partly because tempted by the climatic conditions. But as an Englishman in Paris who would from many points of view prefer to reside on the other side of the Channel, I should be much interested to know to what extent chemists in England who have had foreign experience consider the time passed abroad as well spent.

Paris, April 9. A Tale of Two Cities. (116/5.)

Volunteer Compounders.

Sir,—"Pharmaceutical Chemist," in your issue of March 29, has taken such a different standpoint from mine that it is not probable our views will coincide. He begins by saying that if I had acted on his advice I would not have been treated as I was. Might I say that I did not, unfortunately, have the pleasure of reading the former letter to which he refers? It is obvious now that we were wrong in giving our services to the War Office without first being assured that our profession would be properly recognised; but "Pharmaceutical Chemist's" solution of the problem does not seem feasible. The idea of one man, or any number of men, writing to the War Office asking for particular ranks is ridiculous, and one can imagine the look of amazement on the face of the official who has the duty of attending to such correspondence. The War Office requires to be approached officially to have any degree of success, but there does not seem to exist any suitable organisation among us, and our interests suffer accordingly. The fact of one man more or less refusing to volunteer because his particular request was not granted will not affect the final issue to any extent. Civilian help will probably be required even after hostilities cease, and our duty is to see whether something cannot be done so that, as chemists, we shall be recognised by the War Office when our professional services are required.

Yours faithfully,

Late Compounder R.A.M.C. (91/41.)

The Bradford Trouble.

Sir,—To cast oil on the troubled waters of the Bradford Association was the good intention of Mr. Waddington when he quoted from a private letter of mine which, to put it mildly, I had not expected to see mentioned in cold print. As the liberty was taken with an excellent motive, I should have allowed it to pass, but for your editorial interpolation in the report of the Bradford meeting. I have no recollection of using the word "garbled," but in writing a hurried letter which I supposed was strictly *entre nous* it is possible for an unhappy expression to crop up. I have always found the trade papers very fair and considerate, and for my own part I am greatly obliged to them; but in this case I feared the necessary condensation had weakened the emphasis I placed on my allusion to Mr. Waddington's letter, not as a personal matter, but as an example of a type. In my anxiety to consider the feelings of a respected friend I have been made to appear as if I had a personal complaint against the Press, which is not the case. Viewed in the light of the report of the Dewsbury meeting on March 10, the frothy ebullition of pathetic indignation on the part of some members of the Bradford Association seems quite inconsequential. On the Federation scheme I expressed the opinion that the attitude of the Bradford Association and the advocacy of one of its members were an example of glaring inconsistency. To my mind it still seems so, and I might just as well be annoyed with the Bradford members because their opinion differs from mine. The only other remark I made about Bradford was that I regarded is as a progressive association. This is serious, and I cannot imagine what I was thinking about to make such a statement. Should I have said that I regarded Bradford as an unprogressive association? These were the only remarks I made directly affecting Bradford. I am not responsible for what others said, neither is it my fault if Bradford assimilated the strictures applied elsewhere. It would be a disciplinary mental exercise to reverse the positions of Bradford and Dewsbury in relation to the proposed West Riding Federation. That the attitude of Bradford was erroneous is a matter of opinion, but the charge of loss of temper is amusing as a bad guess. I have no feeling of resentment, and never had, because I have always been convinced that there was something in the background. It was a very nice dinner. But Bradford has simply mistaken the piffle of post-prandial persiflage for the pathos of a Dewsbury axe to grind.

Batley, April 15. R. Broadhead.

Assistants in South Africa.

Sir,—Correspondence on this subject must of necessity spread itself over a great length of time, owing to the distance between Cannon Street and South Africa, and letters crop up in the *C. & D.* columns at intervals of two to three months or so. In the issue just to hand, December 28, 1901, I read the letter sent by "Satisfied." Heaven be praised, there is one assistant in this land of dust and khaki in that happy state! Truly his lines are cast in pleasant places, and methinks King William's Town must be the blissful spot from which he writes. That he is not long out from home is very apparent—his salary proclaims that at once; and when he has learned a little more of what experience teaches in matters South African, he will realise that King William's Town is not South Africa, and the whole has many varied parts. The letters of "Ulysses" and "Ixia" (*C. & D.*, September 14), are more to the point. They evidently have not found life such a bed of roses as "Satisfied," and what they say is a true statement of facts as they find them. The "cut-throat contract-prices for dispensing" referred to by "Ixia" are no fiction, as "Satisfied" seems to think, but prevail is most colonial towns of any size in which there are public institutions, hospitals, benefit societies, &c. Prices for ordinary dispensing vary very much in different parts of S. Africa, but on the whole are good and pay well. This is a country for "profitable extras," and side-lines pay even better than the legitimate druggist's stock. The assistant from a West-end up-to-date pharmacy can find no fault with the few drug-stores in Adderley Street when he lands in Cape Town, for plate-glass, polished floors, and flashing gold-labelled bottles *à la mode* are greatly in evidence. It is when he travels up country that his ideals get a bit shaken, but it is too late to turn back, and after a while he is quite used to things as they are and an occasional grumble relieves him. With regard to the "agreement" system, "Ixia" is quite right in stating that the signing of such at home is not

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binding out here. Anomalous as it may appear (and even the Editor questioned it) it is nevertheless a fact, and cases have occurred where several assistants to my knowledge have broken it either for better or for worse; but it is really a question of honour and not of law, and individual cases must be judged on their own merits. The idea, I take it, in writing these letters to the *C. & D.* is to warn fellow-assistants at home from venturing to this country without due consideration of its pros and cons. That there is a great future before South Africa there is no doubt, and chemists of course come in with the rest and take their chances. Qualified men can always get good berths, and the present scarcity of assistants is as great as in England. Salary, the all-important item, is a variable quantity. What is wealth to "Satisfied" in the Eastern Province is hand-to-mouth for those farther West and North, the scale rising from East to West and Northwards. Reference to a map will be q.s. to the intending emigrant, but if he knows as much about bricklaying as he does about dispensing let him choose the former, for it will pay him better, such is the market value of our "professional" services; 15*l.* per month with room is an average amount, and when colonial experience has been gained 20*l.* to 30*l.* is given where the man is worth it. From a scenic point of view the coastal assistant scores, and there is usually more "life" to be had at the ports, but we cannot all stay where we land and somebody must do the trekking. To sum up the letters which have been written so far, the experiences given tend rather to deter than to encourage the home man to come out. Very few who do come regret the venture, notwithstanding "life's little worries," and just now there are many vacancies ready to be filled. We do not expect to be assistants all our lives, and the aspect of things will appear changed from the point of view of a boss. Meanwhile the earth revolves in its axis at the same old rate, and the *C. & D.* coming to hand each week helps us to keep up with it. GRIQUA. (152/57.)

From the Southern Seas.

A Pharmacist, whose business is in one of the Pacific Islands not far from the Equator, writes under date December 16, 1901:—"I read nearly every word of the *C. & D.* as the numbers arrive, and am quite *au courant* with such burning questions as 'The Improper Motion,' the 'Scarcity of Apprentices,' and so on. I wonder whether Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. James Reid, Mr. James Paterson, and other of your politicians know how eagerly their doings are watched and their writings read in this, and no doubt in other remote and lonely spots on our astonishing planet. Some of us exiles, I expect, take more interest in what your pages have to reveal of the happenings among the craft in the dear homeland than do many of the readers who are actually in the very midst of the turmoil. No less pleasing is the apparently unshakeable serenity and dignity of the editorial attitude even when opportunity seems to serve for acrimonious and 'smart' writing."

The Budget.

Mr. Vincent Wood, Victoria House, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E., writes regretting that in the interests of the British manufacturers the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not suggested a small tax on manufactured goods brought into this country from abroad. Mr. Wood hopes that chemists and druggists will bring pressure to bear on candidates at the next general election, and in the meantime only buy British-made goods.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

194/56. *Simplex.*—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS DIARY, page 285, for all particulars regarding the registration of a trade-mark.

194/50. *Veloderm.*—You are wrong. Refer to the lists of poisons in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 269 and page 270.

194/63. *Medcalf.*—Refer to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 288. It is exceedingly unwise to apply for patents for medicinal compounds.

125/11. *S.M.*—The DIARY puts the present law correctly, but in your quotation of the companies paragraph you use "never" for "must," which quite alters the sense.

194/66. *Medical.*—If you compare your labels with those you mention, you will find the difference. Toilet-preparations only pay duty if recommended for curing ailments.

196/20. *Alpha.*—You are labouring under the impression that "Vaseline" was removed from the trade-marks register before the appeal case. That was not so. It is the property of the Chesebrough Company, and can only be used to designate petroleum-jelly sold by them. Up to the present we have heard of no appeal to the House of Lords. Probably the firm who wish you to take their own manufacture under the name of "Vaseline," and who are prepared to take the full responsibility (which should be in proper legal form), can also give you information on the point. In any case you will be the scapegoat until the Court of Appeal decision has been reversed.

196/49. *Plate Glass.*—We cannot add to the information given in reply to "Windows," *C & D.*, March 22, page 476.

197/20. *J. N.*—The premises in which your girls are employed in packing 1*d.* lines are a workshop within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Write to the inspector for your district stating (1) the name of the workshop; (2) where situate; (3) address for service of letters; (4) nature of work; (5) nature and amount of power, if any; and (6) name of the person or firm carrying on the workshop. This must be done within one month after the premises are first used by the girls as a workshop. Penalty for contravention, 5*l.*

198/42. *W. F. G.*—Dentists who were in practice before the passing of the Dentists Act cannot now be registered. You may practise dentistry, and will not be interfered with so long as you do not call yourself a dentist.

203/16. *Rad. Rhei.*—Your essence of Jamaica ginger and liquid extract of cascara labels involve liability. Submit 3 and 4 to Somerset House. They are on the border-line.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

198/53. *Expert.*—For the present condition of the Australian Commonwealth tariff see the last issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.* The tariff is in force subject to alterations.

188/59. *M. O. S.*—(1) We think the word will be registrable. Venture 5*s.* upon it by doing as directed in our DIARY under "Trade-marks Registration." (2) "Magnetic" being a descriptive word is not registrable. (3) Sulphate of copper is not a hair-dye of any power. You may try the B.P. solution, say, on sheep's wool, and dilute to the tint you require.

196/38. *C. H. C. F.*—There is as yet no prohibition under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act as to the use of aniline colours in food.

183/34. *C. J. E.*—(1) Influenza and Cold Mixture:—

Potass. citrat.	...	...	...	℥iij.
Liq. amm. acet.	...	...	...	℥iss.
Tr. aconiti	...	...	...	♏xxiv.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	...	℥iij.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	℥j.
Aq. camphor. ad	...	...	...	℥vj.

℥ss. omni sec. vel tertia hora ex aqua.

(2) The formula for Pulv. Antim. Co. is in the B.P. under the name pulvis antimonialis. The latter was the name under which the powder was introduced in the P.L. 1788, but in the P.L. 1836 and 1851 it was called pulv. antim. co., but again

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changed to pulvis antimonialis in the B.P. 1864. (3) The semi-fluid Boot-creams have a basis of gelatin (8 oz.), Iceland moss (1 oz.), water (½ gal.). This is coloured black or brown as desired with aniline dyes.

198/68. *H. F & Co.*—In the official classification of goods for which a Trade-mark can be registered "goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes" appear in Class 40.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

200/41. Where can McGill's orange-blossom be obtained?

204/19. Makers of marking-ink in bulk for supplying to laundries.

203/60. Makers of lead syphons for drawing off sulphuric acid from carboys.

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Tuesday, April 22.

Bradford Chemists' Association. Annual dinner

Wednesday, April 23.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Park Hotel, Cardiff, at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch). Evening meeting at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30. Proceedings: "The Turpentine-test for Glacial Acetic Acid," by Thomas Dunlop; "The Titration of Boric Acid and Borax," by Thomas S. Barrie; "Some Methods of Dispensing," by William S. Glass; additions to library and museum.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Opto-Technics," by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson.

Thursday, April 24.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. C. Hymans on "Glass."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Annual meeting and dinner.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Presidential address by Mr. C. Hyatt-Woolf.

Friday, April 25.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. Mackenzie Davidson on "*X*-rays and Localisation."

The Autobiography of a Mineral-water Bottle.

[At the dinner of the Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade protection Society (Limited), on April 3, the President, Mr. Mark Beaufoy, said he hoped the time would come when some one would write the autobiography of a mineral-water bottle.]

THE gentle Spring had donned its verdure green,
The bursting crocuses with gaudy sheen
Had fringed earth's mantle with a yellow glare,
And bird-like songs of gladness filled the air.
The sturdy glass-blower carolled to the sun
As home he hied him when his work was done,
For on that day, some years ago—p'r'aps three—
In making bottles he had fashioned—me.
The furnace fire which warmed me into life
With British fuel glowed, and ne'er a fife
Or flute or piccolo was daintier blown
Than I, a Britisher by blood and bone.
Not Teuton craft, nor handwork of the Gaul,
Nor deft Bohemian could me subject call;
Erect I stood, symmetrical and strong,
A Barnsley bottle, simple I, and young;
A proud "ball-stopper," not a plebeian "cork,"
Evolved with skill amid the wilds of York.
Full soon my way into the world I fought,
Pursued by Idris and by Camwal sought,
Till, coyly hid and feeling sad and lone,
The lynx-eyed Beaufoy marked me for his own,
With liquid fed me, till I nearly burst
With effervescence destined for the thirst
Of belted Earl whose parching throat did flee
For comfort to the soothing S. and B.

But soon it happened; 'neath the sainted roof
Of him who 'ministers the grave reproof
To bold Unorthodoxy (and who cheers
The hearts of worshippers, who many years
Have heard the same old sermon) next I find
Myself established, and reception kind
Awaited me, until such time as he
Who thirsted most from dry theology
Bethought him how his dryness might assuage
And gain new strength the wordy war to wage:
"Verily, good Thomas, I do much desire
Slight larynx liquidation, for a fire
Seems burning fiercely in my tender throat,
So bring me that which quenches, for I'd quote
A few more lines my good friend to confound."
The servitor from cellar underground
Bore me, betimes, with lip on the up-curl
To soothe the Bishop as I'd soothed the Earl.

The peaceful silence of th' ecclesiast's home
Anon is left, for 'tis my fate to roam,
And back once more my emptiness to fill
A man, with wire-cased head, against my will
Begripes my inwards with strong ginger-ale.
I gasp! I burn! but live to tell the tale
Of my vicissitudes. Sad the descent
From homes ancestral, wealth and beauty blent
In those who first did fondle me. The balm
Of dainty white and dimpled rotund palm
Of parched but pondrous bishop did subside
Th' ebullient passions of my inward pride.
But now, alas! my joy is dashed awhile,
For in a cheerless dismal domicile,
Where one of Erin's sons with spouse and spawn
Herd all together from the dark till dawn,
Do I adorn the grimy mantelshelf,
And watch the navvy fling his hard-earned pelf
To eager helpmate; damming verbal gust
What time adown his throat I wash the dust.

At length we reach the final scene of all;
For, once beheaded and bereft of ball,
By sportive scions of Hibernian brood,
Cast forth, discarded, with much language rude,
I play the target for a tattered band
In vulgar backyard. Henceforth every hand
Is raised against me, and the half-bricks fly
Till prone in pieces agonised I lie.
Then form maternal swooping frights the crew,
Which scatters swiftly and is lost to view;
While she with ancient broom mops my remains
Into th' adjacent dustbin 'spite my pains.
With other refuse soon I find myself
On open dust-heap, mixed with broken delf,
And crystal vases humbled in their pride
(Whom men once treasured, though they now deride
Our shattered greatness). Then away we 're borne
The garden walls of villas to adorn
In stiff Suburbia. Thus our remnants feed
The passionless utilitarian's need.
Our pointed presence warns the area thief
Who'd steal the pudding or remove the beef;
While bold burglarious persons full of wants
Leave oft with us a portion of their pants.
And here I rest, and here I will remain,
Until re-incarnation comes again.

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TRANSATLANTIC BUSINESS.

THE Publisher desires to inform manufacturers and wholesalers that the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for May 31 will be specially circulated to transatlantic buyers. Canada, the United States, and the West Indies will be thus covered, and, as export business in chemicals, medicines, and similar products with these countries is on the increase, the circulation of May 31 will be a good chance for improving the business of those who advertise in it.

Books to Buy.

For all about prescriptions: "The Art of Dispensing." 5*s.* 6*d.* by post 5*s.* 10*d.*

For compounding specialities: "Pharmaceutical Formulas." 7*s.* 6*d.*; by post 7*s.* 10*d.*

For apprentices: "Preliminary Examination Guide." 2*s.* 6*d.* by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

For treatment of horses, cows, &c.: "Veterinary Counter-practice." 3*s.* 6*d.*; by post 3*s.* 9*d.*

For testing stock: Proctor's "Pharmaceutical Testing." 2*s.* 6*d.* by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

From the Offices of the *C. & D.*

Summary.

FURTHER particulars of the Cancer Committee are given on p. 669.

GOOD HINTS on tablet-making by Mr. Sivewright are epitomised on p. 657.

THE PURE-BEER BILL has been defeated again, thanks to the scientific M.P.s (p. 675).

STUDENTS' VIEWS of the curriculum are expressed by a contributor in a note on p. 664.

THE names of those who have passed the Minor and Major this month are given on p. 661.

AN important High Court decision in regard to companies as persons is dealt with on p. 668.

THE CAIRO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION is endeavouring to get shorter hours (p. 654).

BY THE WILL of the late Mrs. Sarah Southall several pharmaceutical families benefit (p. 677).

A SHOP in Newcastle-on-Tyne which has been a chemist's for 168 years, is about to be demolished (p. 650).

ARE WE DECADENT? is the question asked and answered *à propos* of the end of another winter session (p. 666).

THE FRENCH CHEMIST who has been in prison for a quarter of century as the murderer of his wife has been pardoned (p. 655).

ADULTERATION OF SHELLAC with common resin is shown by Mr. E. J. Parry to be best detected by iodine-absorption (p. 670).

THE CHEQUE-TAX is likely to be modified. There is much opposition to it (p. 677), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is climbing down (p 675).

POINTS IN TRADE LAW regarding assistants breaking engagements, their agreements, and about the bending of customers' coins are reported (p. 671).

AN UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT to the executors of a Bradford chemist has been fined under the Pharmacy Act for selling Kay's essence of linseed (p. 671).

MR. JAMES REID does not think Boots (Limited) will succeed in Scotland. He gives reasons why, and urges Scotch chemists to unite and cut proprietaries (p. 677).

EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA still commands attention, Mr. Fraser McDiarmid being the last to comment upon the official process, and advising acid extraction (p. 657).

A DOCTOR who died in the East-end last week said he had got strychnine from a chemist in mistake for morphine. A Coroner's jury is inquiring into the matter (p 652).

THE STUDENTS' CORNER ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT is concluded with the analysis reported in this issue. The winners are "Jegow" and "Algol," but four others get prizes (p. 648).

CARDIFF CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS had the advantage last week of hearing their medical officer of health on the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It is difficult, he says, to sample drugs (p. 658).

THE TURPENTINE TERRITORY of the United States is shifting owing to devastation of the old forests. Particulars of this, of the trade of last year, and the efforts to improve the industry are given on p. 667.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMN contains notes respecting Messrs. George Murdoch (Glasgow), Maxey (Wisbech), Leeming (Montreal), and the Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, U.S.A. (p. 676).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION offers profitable amusement to our subscribers and their assistants. We shall give three money prizes to those who send us postcards with particulars as specified in a note on p. 668.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is intensely dull this week, and there are few changes of importance. Cannabis indica and Japanese wax are higher, buchu-leaves and shellac are firmer, and jalap and crude camphor are lower. Quinine is active, and morphine is in steady demand (p. 680).

A BIRMINGHAM CHEMIST who sold Lily headache-powders with the figure of a red cross upon them has been convicted, under the Merchandise-marks Act, at the instance of the maker of "Red Cross Powders." The defendant has appealed. We print photographs of the labels with our report on p. 672.

MR. WEARY, President of the Plymouth Chemists' Association objects to our selection of Mr. C. J. Park as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council who may give place to Mr. Campkin. He calls upon West of England chemists to support Mr. Park. Facts respecting the work of all the retiring candidates are appended to the letter (p. 678).

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 29, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 10. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

Reports.

The powder distributed to students on March 26 contained 6 parts of antimonious oxychloride, 3 parts of sodium hydrogen tartrate, and 1 part of lithium carbonate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Sb	42·0
Na	3·7
Li	1·9
Cl	12·4
$C_4H_4O_6$	23·3
CO_3	8·1
O	5·6
H	0·2
H_2O	2·8
	100·0

The powder contained, however, as impurities, small quantities of lead, aluminium, iron, and calcium.

Samples of the powder were distributed to 72 students, and 23 reports were sent in for examination.

All our correspondents were successful in detecting antimony. The failures in detecting the other constituents of the powder were:—(*a*) Metallic radicals: Sodium, 4; lithium 12. (*b*) Acid radicals: Hydrochloric, 8; tartaric, 6; carbonic, 4. Besides the eight students who missed the hydrochloric radical altogether, ten reported it as a trace only.

This exercise has proved a decidedly difficult one in the hands of most of our correspondents, as may be inferred from the generally low scores in the list. The chief difficulty was one of a rather unfamiliar kind, and consisted in the fact that the antimonious oxychloride only yielded the ordinary reactions of chlorides in a distinct manner when something more than the ordinary mode of experimenting was resorted to. Boiling the powder with sodium carbonate and water for a short time did not decompose the oxychloride to any considerable extent, and hence the solution obtained, when tested for chloride, gave only slight indications with silver nitrate and nitric acid. Cold or slightly heated sulphuric acid was also practically without effect upon the oxychloride. Of the small number of students who succeeded in obtaining well-marked indications of the presence of chloride in quantity, some fused with sodium carbonate and detected soluble chloride in the fused mass; others treated the powder with dilute nitric acid and tested the filtered solution with silver nitrate; while others, again, heated strongly with concentrated sulphuric acid and detected the hydrochloric-acid gas evolved, or heated with concentrated sulphuric acid and black manganese oxide and observed the evolution of chlorine. One of the quickest and best methods for obtaining evidence of the probable presence of chloride in considerable quantity consisted in heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid until brisk effervescence (partly due to the decomposition of the tartrate) took place, and then holding in the upper part of the test-tube a glass rod moistened with a mixture of silver nitrate and dilute nitric acid. The liquid on the rod became markedly opalescent in a few seconds. The presence of the nitric acid along with the silver nitrate is necessary in order to prevent the formation of silver sulphite by the sulphurous anhydride produced from the sulphuric acid by the action of the tartrate. Silver nitrate used in this way is a test which may often be employed with advantage in the preliminary examination of complex mixtures.

Another cause of difficulty and error was the presence in the sodium-carbonate extract (to be used for the detection of acid radicals) of some dissolved antimonite, which gave reactions that were attributed in some instances to altogether different things.

Testing for the citric radical in the known presence of the tartaric radical is liable to uncertainty. Calcium tartrate is not completely precipitated on adding excess of calcium chloride to a neutral solution of a tartrate, even after prolonged standing in the cold; and the clear filtrate from such quantity of the precipitate as has been formed usually yields a further precipitate of calcium tartrate when warmed—a reaction which is often incorrectly attributed to calcium citrate. A thoroughly distinctive qualitative test for citrate in presence of tartrate is still wanted.

We would refer those students who failed to recognise as carbonic anhydride the gas which was evolved by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid upon the powder, to the method described in the *C. & D.* of December 28, 1901, page 1016, for dealing with traces of this gas. The quantity of carbonate in the present exercise was something more than a trace, however.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

H. M. Winton, c/o Mr. Massey, chemist, Kelso.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

Joseph Matthews, c/o Mr. Marton, Abbey Corner, Kelso.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

H. M. Winton (1st prize) ...	93	Alex. T. Hope	80
Joseph Matthews (2nd prize)	92	Flora McDonald	79
J. H. Williams	82	Conor	78
Westminster	82	Algol	76
		Edinburgum	74

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F. R. M. M.	73	N. E. S. C.	57
Jegow	70	H. Johnson...	56
Tanglewood	68	H. Willson	55
Glacialine	65	Talc	53
Aloes	64	Thurifer	53
Cribden	64	F. W. Caton	50
Rellim	62	Tungsten	47

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Memoranda, suggested by this month's reports:—

1. Do not proceed to examine the sodium-carbonate extract for acid radicals until you have ascertained that a portion of it, after acidulation with dilute hydrochloric acid, does not yield any precipitate on the addition of hydrogen sulphide. Should it yield a precipitate, the whole of the sodium-carbonate extract must be treated in the same way with hydrogen sulphide and the precipitated sulphides removed before testing for acid radicals.

2. The fact that excess of hydrochloric acid produces a yellowish precipitate when added to the ammonium-carbonate solution in which the arsenic-group sulphides have been digested is not a proof of the presence of arsenic. The precipitate so obtained must be further subjected to confirmatory tests.

3. Flame-coloration tests must be very cautiously interpreted when sodium and lithium are both present. A number of students mistook the lithium coloration as seen through blue glass for that of potassium.

H. M. WINTON.—The tests you applied scarcely proved the absence of magnesium, since the fact that the sodium-phosphate precipitate gave the crimson flame-coloration due to lithium did not preclude the possible presence of magnesium also in the precipitate.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.—The small quantity of the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate which remained undissolved by sodium hydroxide (and of which your analysis did not reveal the nature) consisted of lead sulphide. When it was dissolved in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, the solution evaporated to a few drops only, and potassium iodide added, a distinct yellow precipitate of lead iodide was obtained. You did not prove magnesium to be certainly absent.

WESTMINSTER.—We are at a loss to understand your failure to find chloride in the mass obtained by fusing the original powder with sodium carbonate. The same test gave a well-marked positive result in our hands. Carnot's test for potassium, on the other hand, gave us no positive result. Read also the reply immediately preceding.

CONOR.—The precipitate you obtained on adding chloroplatinic acid and alcohol to test for potassium was almost certainly due to ammonium salts which had not been completely decomposed by ignition. Special care must be taken to ensure that the ammonium salts, which adhere to the upper part of the porcelain basin in which the ignition is carried out are sufficiently heated to effect complete decomposition.

ALGOL.—On strongly heating the original powder with sulphuric acid, and then holding a rod dipped in solution of silver nitrate in the gases evolved, you should have obtained in the liquid upon the rod a white precipitate which would not entirely dissolve in nitric acid. This was the readiest means of proving the presence of a halogen. The reactions you attributed to the presence of arsenic were really due to antimony.

EDINBURGUM.—We have not been able to confirm the presence of all the metallic radicals of which you found traces. On the other hand, more than traces of sodium and of the carbonic radical were present. The reactions which led you to conclude that strontium and potassium were present were probably due to lithium. Barium-group metals should be confirmed by the flame-tests.

TANGLEWOOD.—It would appear from your report that in order to test for arsenite you passed hydrogen sulphide through a solution obtained by boiling the original powder with solution of sodium carbonate. The solution so obtained certainly contained some antimonite, so that the formation of a yellow or orange precipitate did not prove arsenite to be present. We could not obtain the other reactions for arsenic which you mention.

CRIBDEN.—You should have stated how you obtained a solution of the original powder. If you dissolved it in hydrochloric acid, it was superfluous to add hydrochloric acid to the solution as a test for silver, &c. If you did not dissolve it in hydrochloric acid, then the solvent employed should have been named. You do not give any proof of the presence of arsenic.

RELLIM.—The powder did not contain barium sulphate, and no white residue was left after boiling it for some time with dilute hydrochloric acid. The sulphuric radical which you detected was probably due to sulphate present in the sodium carbonate which you used.

H. JOHNSON.—You found the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate entirely soluble in sodium hydroxide, but you do not describe any examination of the solution you obtained, and you simply assume that it consisted of antimonious sulphide only. The possible presence of other metallic radicals besides antimony should have been tested for.

THURIFER.—More useful indications would have been obtained by heating the original powder in a dry hard-glass tube than by heating it on the point of a penknife. Had you employed the former mode of treatment, you could not have failed to observe the very distinct blackening which the action of heat produced. You omitted to give the necessary summary of the constituents you detected.

F. W. CATON.—See last sentence of reply to "Rellim."

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

AT the beginning of the winter session we offered a *first prize* of books, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, and a certificate to the competitor obtaining the highest aggregate of marks in the six analyses for the months November, 1901, to April, 1902, and a *proxime accessit* prize of books, value 1*l.* 1*s.*, and a certificate to the competitor obtaining the second highest aggregate of marks in the six analyses. The competition attracted much attention both from new and from former correspondents, and some excellent work was sent in from month to month.

The first place in the tournament has been gained by "Jegow" (Mr. John G. Murdoch, c/o Wilkinson & Simpson, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne), with an aggregate of 551, made up, with remarkable steadiness, of 96, 99, 96, 94, 96, and 70, and to him the first prize is accordingly awarded.

The second place and prize are taken by "Algol" (Miss Annie M. Barr, 57 Kempoch Street, Gourock), with an aggregate of 527, made up, also with praiseworthy steadiness, of 92, 98, 94, 93, 74, and 76.

There is a tie for the third place, two competitors having 518 marks each, as follows:—

"Tungsten" (Mr. H. Longstaff, 223 Saltwell Road, Bensham, Gatehead-on-Tyne), 86, 96, 97, 93, 99, and 47; and

"Edinburgum" (Mr. Joseph Tait, 21 Oxford Street, Edinburgh), 89, 96, 86, 76, 97, and 74.

To both we shall send certificates, and any two of the books published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST mentioned later. The first and second prize takers will kindly inform us what books they desire.

In December we further intimated two prizes of books to be awarded to the competitors who obtained the greatest proportional advance in the aggregate for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth competitions over their aggregate for the first and second competitions.

The awards of these prizes for progress fall to "Glacialine" (Mr. C. R. Wilkins, 40 Church Lane, Hornsey, London, N.), whose two aggregates are 121 and 321; and to "Westminster" (Mr. A. H. Edgar, 100 Harrington Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.), whose two aggregates are 150 and 340. The highest figures reached by "Glacialine," and by "Westminster" were 94 and 95 respectively, while their lowest numbers in any monthly competition were 54 and 60 respectively. To each of these competitors we shall send copies of "The Art of Dispensing," Procter's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing" and "Practical Methods of Urine Analysis."

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The City branch of the Imperial Institute has removed from Cannon Street to larger premises at 49 Eastcheap, E.C.

At Derby, on April 22, a man named Mather was remanded on a charge of stealing four oil-barrels, value 18*s.*, belonging to Messrs. Blunt & Evans, chemists, of Market Place, Derby.

At Derby on April 17, John S. Booth, described as a traveller for a large London firm of manufacturing chemists, was fined 3*l.* 6*s.* for travelling on the Midland Railway without a ticket.

In consequence of the great success that has attended the Colonial Exhibition at the Royal Exchange, the Gresham Committee have consented to its remaining open until Saturday, May 3.

At Portsmouth Police Court on April 21, a man named Brewin had to pay 15*s.* 6*d.* costs for keeping a dog which had attacked and bitten Councillor F. G. Foster, chemist and druggist, Landport.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. Hy. Eccles, chemist and druggist, 17 West Square and 9 Westborough, Scarborough, are requested to send them to Messrs. Turnbull & Son, solicitors, Scarborough, forthwith.

A well-known drapery house in the East of London is that of J. R. Roberts' Stores (Limited). The directors have just reported that the grocery branch, including drugs, has been discontinued, and the stock, with certain plant and utensils, disposed of. This resulted in a loss of 1,864*l.*

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry is to be held at Liverpool on July 9, 10, and 11. At the request of Dr. T. Lewis Bailey, the Corporation have granted members of the Society permission to inspect the electric-generating stations which are under the control of the City Council.

The Arsenic Revival.

The Royal Commission on arsenical poisoning held a sitting at the Westminster Palace Hotel on April 17, when evidence was given by Dr. Woodyatt (medical officer at Halifax Infirmary), Mr. Thomson (analytical chemist of Manchester), and Mr. Fairley (public analyst of Leeds).

Mr. M. D. Penny, analyst to the Holderness Agricultural Club, in his annual report says that last October, whilst a party of gentlemen were out shooting in Holderness, they came across several dead birds, which had not been shot. One, a fine young partridge in splendid condition, was sent for analysis. It turned out to have been poisoned by arsenic. The poison was traced to the wheat in the bird's crop, and as the birds were nearly all found in a newly sown wheat-field, it is surmised that the arsenical dressing with which the wheat had been treated had been applied too freely or very carelessly.

L.C.C. Items.

It was reported by the Main Drainage Committee that the chemist had laid before them his fourth report on the experimental bacterial treatment of sewage, and the Council agreed that the report should be printed.

On the recommendation of the Building Act Committee, consent was given to Messrs. Kemball, Bishop & Co., chemical-manufacturers, of Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, for the re-erection of a building, used as offices and a lodge, on the south side of the lane.

An Old Drug-shop.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, chemist, 17 Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has absorbed the business of Messrs. Taylor Gibson & Co., chemists and druggists, 30 Bigg Market. The old-fashioned shop of the latter firm, with its bow windows and small panes, has been carried on for 168 years by successive generations of the same family or their heirs, and is to be closed in a few days. When the premises were opened in 1734 the business carried on was that of "Retail Dispensing Druggists; Oil, Spice, and Cattle-Medicine Merchants," and as such it has continued up to the present time. A Taylor Gibson appears to have been a member of the firm 100 years



30 Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ago, although the style of the firm in the earliest copy of Ward's first "Directory" is Gibson & Moor, the "Taylor" being a Christian name and not a surname. Until quite recently Mr. E. Smith, East Parade, Newcastle, had been connected with Taylor Gibson & Co. for half a century. He has now disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Joseph Roberts, who, as already stated, will merge the same in his own business and premises immediately opposite. The old premises—as far as the freehold is concerned—have been bought for business purposes, and it is probable that the venerable bow windows, after resisting innovations for a century and a half, will soon disappear.

Mr. White's Report.

The report of the Derbyshire county analyst (Mr. John White) for the year 1901 states that the number of samples submitted to him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during the year was 1,032, of which 82 were adulterated and 35 more of inferior quality. Of 62 samples of drugs 5 were adulterated. The percentage of adulterated articles, calculated upon the total number analysed, was last year 7·9, against 7·2 in 1900, 7·5 in 1899, 6·2 in 1898, 6·8 in 1897, 7·3 in 1896, 8·3 in 1895, 14·3 in 1894. "This shows," continues Mr. White, "that a slight increase in the percentage of adulterations has occurred in the county during the past year, and also that the actual number of adulterated articles was higher than in any previous year. This increase, however, is happily not due to any outbreak of wilful or fraudulent adulteration, but is mainly caused by the discovery of arsenic in a number of samples of compressed yeast in the early months of the year. The amounts present varied from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. of yeast. Used in the ordinary proportion for making bread, the worst of these samples would introduce approximately one part of arsenic per forty million (40,000,000) parts of bread: this may be regarded as an entirely negligible proportion. Adulteration in the county is by no means unduly prevalent, the percentage of adulteration being still well below the figure for England and Wales." Mr. White, in conclusion, says "it is time that, in the interest of infants and invalids, the indiscriminate dosing of milk with borax or boric acid was stopped.

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'Mid Soap and Perfume.

On April 17 a large number of the members of the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society visited the works of the Crown Perfumery Company, at Sidney Road, Homerton. They were received by Mr. Hathaway (the Secretary), Messrs. Wilkinson and Mawdesley, and other heads of the travelling and manufacturing staffs, and were shown the different stages in the process of the manufacture of soaps and perfumery, from the crude material to the finished product. The boiling and milling of the soaps were fully explained, several members recognising their own orders in course of execution. The methods employed in perfuming and medicating soaps were shown, and the stamping, finishing, wrapping, and boxing of the finished cakes were exhibited in full detail. A special interest was displayed in the preparation of the chemist's "own-name" soap, surprise being expressed at the evidence of such good value for the small cost In the perfumery departments the well equipped laboratories, where testing and blending are carried out by trained chemists, excited keen regard. The box-making machinery and the admirable packing arrangements were appreciatively inspected, and Mr. Pickering and Mr. Cullwick (the President and Treasurer respectively) expressed the thanks of the visitors to the representatives of the Company for their patient and instructive courtesy.

Midland Notes

The project to rebuild the technical school at Walsall has been deferred in view of the probable change of rule in the educational machinery.

Rumour hath it that a dissolution of partnership will shortly be announced in a well-known Midland firm of manufacturing chemists and druggists.

Lewis's (Limited), of Bull Street, Birmingham, have a large display of enemas, medicine-requisites, and surgical appliances, all at very cheap rates in their windows.

Young pharmaceutical botanists should take a trip to Burnt Green and walk in the direction of Hopwood, where they will be charmed by the great variety of botanical specimens of immediate and rare interest.

Diphtheria is assuming alarming proportions in Birmingham, and the principal schools refuse the return of pupils who have suffered from diphtheria unless they have a certificate stating that a bacteriological examination shows that they are absolutely free from the disease.

The Birmingham Consultative Institute, over which Mr. Arthur Chamberlain and the General Medical Council waged a wordy warfare, is apparently dead. At least, the professional chambers formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine at the Institute in Newhall Street are advertised to be let.

Mr. A. Southall (of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Limited, Birmingham) and Mrs. Southall are taking a holiday in Italy for the benefit of their health. In the absence of both Mr. Southall and Mr. Thomas Barclay the large ship is being steered by the junior directors.

Mr. Sidney Fisher, formerly chemist, Six Ways, Aston, now dentist of same district, and many years Chairman of Aston Local Board, has resigned his seat on the Birmingham Drainage Board as one of the Aston representatives, owing to increasing demands of the work upon his time. The Chairman remarked that the Board would be sorry to lose Mr. Fisher, who had been a diligent member.

A council-meeting of the local Association was held on April 17, when arrangements were made for the annual meeting and dinner. A Federation Circular was under discussion, but what transpired has not become known. It is highly probable that such a matter will be deferred until the new Council is elected. Mr. John Barclay retires from the Presidency, and it is understood that either Mr. Gerrard or Mr. Brunt will be elected in his stead.

A well-known local pharmacist suggests a good method of bringing out the social qualities of chemists and druggists. He reminds us that just now the plum-blossom in the Vale of Evesham is at its full and suggests a trip on Wednesday afternoon, and tea and boating on the river with, perhaps, Mr. Sadler and his co-pharmacists at Evesham acting as guides. It is an open secret that herb-growing is much fostered in this district, and business could be combined with pleasure.

Fire.

On April 17 a fire broke out at the works of the Paget Prize Dry Plate Company, in Callow Lane, Watford. Only a few barrels of chemicals were saved, and damage estimated at about 20,000*l.* was done.

Cricket.

Boot's Cricket Club, Sheffield, *v.* Albert Cricket Club, Sheffield.—This match was played at Wadsley on April 17, resulting in a very easy win for the Boot's team by seven wickets.

Contracts.

Mr. Egbert Neville, pharmaceutical chemist, West Street, Fareham, has been appointed chemist to the Fareham Urban District Council.

At a meeting of the London County Council on April 22, the tender of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of Charlotte Street, E.C., was accepted for the supply of drugs, &c., to the Farmfield Inebriate Reformatory.

The Orsett Board of Guardians on April 17 considered a communication from the Local Government Board, advising that in future the Guardians should provide expensive drugs and medicines instead of the medical officers. One member said that such a change would make a great difference in the salaries of the medical officers, and before coming to any decision in the matter the Guardians decided to seek further information from the superior Board.

At a meeting of the Barking Urban District Council on April 15, the General Purposes Committee recommended that the tender of Messrs. S. Cooper (Limited), Whitechapel, should be accepted for the supply of drugs to the hospital. Mr. Hambleton proposed that the recommendation should be deleted, and that the tender of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of 40 Charlotte Street, E.C., which was originally recommended for acceptance, should be accepted. He pointed out that Messrs. Hewlett & Son agreed to allow 40 per cent. off list-prices, whereas Cooper (Limited) only offered 2½ per cent. Mr. Smith said 30*l.* a year was as much as the public health department spent on drugs. He believed that the last monthly cheque amounted to about 25*s.*, and he thought they ought to give that amount to a local chemist, and not go so far as Whitechapel. After further discussion, the committee's recommendation was carried.

A Matter of Principle.

At a meeting of the Holborn Borough Council on April 23, the Public Health Committee recommended, in reference to the failure of a prosecution against a chemist for the sale of methylated soap-liniment (see *C. & D.*, April 5, page 536), that the course adopted by the Town Clerk (Mr. H. C. Jones) in applying to the Magistrate to state a case be approved, and that he be authorised to take the necessary steps with a view of securing the decision of the Divisional Court of the King's Bench upon the subject. Professor W. R. Smith, J.P., who moved the adoption of the recommendation of the committee, said that there was a great principle involved in this case. Alderman G. P. Willoughby thought it would not be wise to add to their expenditure in a matter about which the ratepayers cared nothing. There was no duty cast upon them to further fight the case. Councillor E. Angel considered that a great responsibility was thrown on the Council in the case. A prescription, he said, might be a matter of life or death to a patient, and it was their duty, in the interests of their constituents, to see that the prescriptions ordered by medical men were properly compounded. Councillor the Rev. E. Canney said they would be throwing away their money by fighting the case. If it were a question of the compounding of a medicine it would be a different thing, but it was only a matter of a little salve. (Laughter.) Councillor J. S. Turner observed that it was a question which affected the whole of the empire. The decision of the Magistrate had been quoted as a precedent in every police court in London. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

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Vaccination Officers' Fees.

At the weekly meeting of the City of London Guardians on Tuesday, the following reply from the Assistant-Secretary of the Local Government Board was read:—

In reply to your letter, I am to state that a factory or other similar place at which a person is employed, but does not reside, cannot be regarded as the person's home within the meaning of the Vaccination Order, 1898, and a public vaccinator would not be entitled to the ordinary domiciliary fee in respect of any vaccination or revaccination properly performed by him at such an establishment on such an employé. At the same time, the Board have, upon the application of the Guardians of some other Unions, sanctioned, in order to avoid difficulty at audit, an arrangement for the payment, in the cases to which you refer, of a fee to the public vaccinator equal to that provided in his contract for vaccinations or revaccinations at a place other than the person's home.

The Committee recommended that application should be made to the Board to sanction a special fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* per case, and this was agreed to.

Marking-ink Internally.

At a meeting of the Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Redditch Infectious Hospital Committee on April 15, it was stated that one of the nursing staff at the Hill Top Hospital had administered marking-ink in place of beef-juice to two of the inmates, who, however, recovered from the effects produced. It transpired that the marking-ink had been put into an empty meat-juice bottle by one of the nurses, the bottle afterwards having been placed in a cupboard by another nurse. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

An Unusual Death.

At the Fulham Coroner's Court, on April 21, an inquest was held on the body of John William Craske (49), a waiter at the house of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. On April 19 Craske complained to William James Hobbs, the Pharmaceutical Society's messenger, that he felt queer, and he was given some quinine and some sweet oil was put in his ear to relieve the pain at the back of his head. Afterwards no fewer than six doctors saw him, but were unable to diagnose his malady, and as he became delirious he was removed to the lunatic ward at the Fulham Infirmary, where he died in delirium. Dr. Parsons, who had made an autopsy, said death was due to cerebro-spinal meningitis, which was exceedingly hard to diagnose.

A Surgeon's Death.

On April 18, at an inquest held at Woolwich on the body of Dr. Ingledew, a surgeon, who practised at Plumstead, it was stated that deceased had suffered from some affection of the legs, and the son of deceased said he believed his father took morphia daily. He used to dissolve it in water, and took various doses in an ordinary drinking-glass. On the day of his death he heard his father call to him from the dining-room. He appeared to be ill and died shortly afterwards. The evidence of Patrick Kavanagh, assistant to Mr. A. Goldthorpe, chemist, 70 Herbert Road, Plumstead, was to the effect that an order for ʒj. of morph. hydrochlor. was presented to him from Dr. Ingledew. The manager said Dr. Ingledew was in the habit of getting morphia, so witness gave the messenger the requisite quantity in a packet. He was not a qualified chemist, but the manager was. In answer to the Coroner he said he was well acquainted with the appearance of morphia and strychnine, and in reply to a juror said he would not have served it if he had not been satisfied that it was for Dr. Ingledew. Cross-examined by Mr. F. W. Beck (who watched the case on behalf of Mr. Goldthorpe), he said there was one poison-cupboard in the shop in which all poisons were kept. The bottle morph. hydrochlor. produced (a wide-mouthed quinine-tinted bottle) was the one from which he served the messenger. He had not taken anything out of the strychnine-bottle, which was also produced (a dark blue fluted bottle). They were kept on separate shelves. The sale was not entered in the poisons-book, because it was regarded as a wholesale transaction. The manager saw the order and the lad, and it was on his instruction that he was served. An insurance agent named George Thomas, who had known Dr. Ingledew for a long time, said to his knowledge the doctor had taken morphia, sometimes daily, for over two years, in doses varying from 10 to 20 grains. He used to dissolve a drachm of morphia in 12 ounces of water. On the day of the death he saw the doctor sitting in his arm-chair with one hand on his chest. The doctor said, "That man has sent me strychnine." The bottle which usually contained the solution of morphia was close by, and there appeared to be a dose out of it. Witness did not see the doctor make up what was in the bottle, nor did he see him take a dose. He ran to Mr. Goldthorpe's for some more morphia. He emptied out what was in the bottle into a basin, and used the bottle for dissolving the morphia he had fetched. Dr. Fuller was then present, and under his instructions he decanted what he had poured into the basin into another bottle, which Dr. Fuller took charge of. Dr. Fuller said there was nothing in deceased's appearance to indicate the cause of death, and the *post-mortem* examination disclosed no evidence of strychnine. The heart was very weak, and if deceased had been under the impression that he had taken strychnine instead of morphia the shock might have caused his death. The inquiry was adjourned in order that an analysis of the viscera and the contents of the basin might be made.

Marigold for Pneumonia.

At an inquest held at Wakefield on April 21, on the body of Emily Frances Haigh (22), daughter of Edmund Haigh, medical herbalist, Westgate Common, Wakefield, it was stated that deceased had contracted a chill, and her father ordered her a foot-bath, and gave her "a wineglassful of marigold-tea" three or four times a day. She got worse, and died before a doctor could be called in. Dr. Wood gave it as his opinion that death had occurred primarily through disease of the heart, and secondly through pneumonia. He could not say the girl's life could have been saved though he had been called in earlier. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report eight fatalities from poisoning are recorded, six being caused by scheduled poisons. These include strychnine (in the shape of vermin-killer), chlorodyne, carbolic acid (two), laudanum, and oxalic acid. The unscheduled poisons were salts of lemon (taken by a Bristol woman), and *Arum maculatum*, the flowers of which a Bardfield labourer's child ate with fatal results. Two young women have attempted to commit suicide by laudanum and carbolic acid respectively.—At the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, last week, a man named Smith called to have a wound on his hand dressed. By some means he secured possession of several bottles of poison, and while the nurse's back was turned he drank a large quantity of the contents, expiring in a short time.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. Faussett Maxwell, L.P.S.I., late of Messrs. Graham & Co.'s State Pharmacy, Dublin, has started business on his own account at Dalkey.

An Explanation.

At the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians on April 17, an explanation was made as to the large number of extras obtained from the local chemist. Dr. Darling said he never obtained any goods except on a regular contract, and one of the Guardians spoke to the same effect.

From Limited to Unlimited.

Mr. J. J. Cole, having been successful at the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has voluntarily wound up the limited company which he formed some two years ago. This seems rather a victory for individual management *versus* company pharmacy.

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Examiner Resigning.

Mr. Forbes Watson, who has acted as examiner in chemistry at the Licence examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for the past four years, intends relinquishing the position after the next examination, which will be held in July. Mr. Watson, who is analytical chemist to Messrs. Guinness & Co. (Limited), requires his whole time for the duties of that position.

Begun Well.

At the recent examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Mr. J. B. Kelly (third son of Mr. P. Kelly, Member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), secured a prize of 2*l.* 2*s.*, and silver medal in practical anatomy, and third prize in descriptive anatomy in the First Professional course. Mr. Kelly is only 18 years of age, but has evidently started on the right path, and has many additional honours at his command.

Unqualified Dispensers.

The *Freeman's Journal* of April 17 called attention to the proceedings of the last Council-meeting which appeared in the *C. & D.*, April 12, in which the important matter of unqualified dispensers was considered. Reference was particularly directed to the action of the South Dublin Guardians in marking the circular sent by the Society as read, and it is remarked that it is the bounden duty of every Hospital Board and of every Poor-law Board to see that the L.G.B. regulations—which have been made, not in the interest of individuals, but for the preservation of the lives of patients and paupers—are strictly carried out; and that the action of the Pharmaceutical Society in the matter is perfectly right and proper and entitled to support from every influential quarter.

The New Ulster Medical Institute.

The foundation-stone of an institute in connection with the Ulster Medical Society was laid by Professor Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S., on April 12. The site for the building has been leased from the governors of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and, when erected, the new institute will be fitted up in the most complete manner. It is expected that the building, which will cost about 6,500*l.*, and is given by Professor Whitla, M.D., will be ready this year.

A National Question.

In reference to the recent letter of Messrs. Leslie, Dublin, to the Dungarvan Guardians, taking exception to the Board advertising for English medicine tenders—on the assumption that there was a "ring" among the Irish houses (and which has already appeared in the *C. & D.*)—a further letter has been received by the Guardians from Messrs. Leslie. It is as follows:—

> We note the Guardians consider the tone of our letter uncalled for. We certainly do not see how this can be when they are trying to obtain goods from England. We very much doubt whether any English firm would take the bother of tendering, or, if so, if they would offer better terms than the first-class Irish manufacturers. At any rate, we are under no compliment to the Dungarvan Board of Guardians. Whenever we have obtained the contract our tender has been the lowest, and we have supplied them strictly according to the terms of our bond. We only expect to get the contract if we are lower than our competitors; or if we are the same figure as a rival, we consider we have a sort of claim for preference, being the old contractors, and there being no complaints against us.

Mr. Walsh: I would like to know whether there was ever any complaint against this firm for supplying medicine not up to the mark? The Assistant Clerk: Yes; at the time of the late Guardians. Mr. Power: I would also ask the Clerk to ascertain from Messrs. Leslie how much of the raw material they get from England. We should not be expected to pay more money for Irish goods than for English. It would demoralise Irish manufacturers if they were sure of being paid more for their goods here at home than could be obtained by English firms for the same article. The tenders were then considered. Messrs. Leslie's tender was 12½ per cent. off, Mr. Houghton (Cork) 4 per cent., and an English firm tendered at 10 per cent. off. Mr. Power proposed that the Cork firm (a local one) get the contract. Mr. Lynch seconded the motion. Mr. Hayes: If you do not take Leslie's, you should give it to the English firm that allows 10 per cent. Messrs. Leslie's contract, however, being the lowest, was eventually accepted.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Good Investment.

Mr. A. Gall, chemist and druggist, has purchased the valuable property at Nos. 2 and 4 Broad Street and 1 High Street, one of the best sites in Frazerburgh.

A Traveller's Death.

Mr Peter French, described as a traveller for a firm of Glasgow chemists, died suddenly in the Maxwell Arms Hotel, Dalbeattie, on April 11. Death was due to failure of the heart's action.

Chemical Industry.

The annual business meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on April 15 in the Windsor Hotel, Edinburgh, Dr. Wm. Frew (Vice-Chairman) presiding. The report submitted by the Hon. Secretary (Dr. Thomas Gray, Glasgow) showed that the membership had increased to 314. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. T. L. Patterson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. J. Playfair; Members of Committee, Messrs. T. Ewan, W. Frew, J. Hendrick, J. Hope, H. Ingle, and W. G. Johnston; Hon Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Gray.

Business Changes.

Mr. G. Robertson, 4 Dowanhill Place, Partick, is about to open a branch in Whiteinch.

Mr. D. A. B. Leadbetter, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. A. N. Bowman, Lochgelly, Fife.

Mr. Thomas McMaster, chemist and druggist, 322 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, is starting a branch in the rising suburb of Scotstoun.

Inman's Stores (Limited) of Edinburgh, &c., have leased a large shop in Whyte House Mansions, Kirkcaldy, where they intend to open a general drug and dispensing business in a few weeks.

The partnership of the firm of Wallace & Watson, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, has been dissolved, and Mr. D. Watson will, in the meantime, confine his attention to his Langside shop.

Messrs. F. Spite & Co., Victoria Road, Glasgow, whose drug-business there has hitherto been carried on as a department of the general store, are now giving up the latter, but will continue to occupy part of the premises, which is being fitted up as a first-class chemist's shop.

Personal.

Last week, at the conclusion of a series of lectures on sick-nursing and hygiene by Mrs. Peebles (wife of Mr. T. S. Peebles, chemist and druggist), at the Lochee Y.W.C.A., the talented lecturer was presented with a fine engraving of Queen Victoria, and her daughter, Miss Greta Peebles, with a gold brooch for playing the *rôle* of "patient."

Glasgow Notes.

A number of chemists who had their shops fitted up with electric light at the beginning of last winter find it to be a qualified success. It is expensive, and its lack of warmth keeps the windows dim.

In one district in Glasgow the small size of a much-boomed patent pill, with a leguminous name, is sold at a profit of a farthing, and other patents and proprietaries at proportionately starvation prices.

The Southern Medical Society is again on the trail. It has appointed a deputation to make strong representations to the Governors of the Victoria Infirmary respecting the abuse of the out-patient department in that institution.

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Edinburgh District Chemists' Golf Club.

This club held their spring holiday competition at North Berwick on April 21, with the following results:—Captain's prize and Gibson handicap medal (after playing off tie), Mr. W. W. Ainslie, 99, scratch; (2) Mr. Duncan McLaren, 109 less 10 = 99; (3) Mr. James Stott, 103, scratch.

A Chemical Company's Affairs.

Messrs. Fraser & Fergusson, chartered accountants, Glasgow, have issued a circular regarding the affairs of Messrs. William Barr & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Bellshill. It is stated therein that, at a meeting of creditors with claims amounting to 10*l.* or over, a committee, consisting of Mr. William Wellings (of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool), Mr. Allan Clark (of Messrs. J. Pattison & Co., Glasgow), Mr. A. E. MacDonald (of Messrs. W. H. Alexander & Co., Glasgow), and Mr. J. McAndrew Waddell (Glasgow), was appointed to inquire into the position of the business and ascertain if a cash composition of 10*s.* per pound could be arranged, the meeting expressing the opinion that such an offer should be accepted. The committee, in recommending the acceptance of the offer to the creditors, points out that, while the state of affairs shows a dividend of 14*s.* 6*d.* per pound, it is likely that, on a forced realisation, a very much smaller dividend would be paid. The business is being continued for the present under Mr. Fergusson's supervision. The statement of affairs shows the liabilities to include secured debts, 4,850*l.*; preferable debts, 200*l*; and unsecured debts, 4,299*l.* The total assets (less preferable debts) amount to 6,767*l.*

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

A circular has been issued on behalf of a committee by Messrs. J. W. Sutherland (convener), C. T. Cockburn, and J. Anderson Russell (interim Secretary), calling a meeting at the Atheræum, St. George's Place Entrance, Room 17, on Thursday, May 1, at 8.30 P.M. The object of the meeting is to discuss a draft constitution and rules, which have been drawn up by the committee, the ulterior purpose being to secure and maintain advanced and uniform prices for patent medicines and proprietary articles. The sympathy and support of the leading firms in Glasgow (grocers included) have been obtained, but grocers are not to be included in the Association. The draft constitution shows that the business of the Association is proposed to be conducted by an executive of thirteen members, including Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the annual subscription will be 5*s.*

Holiday-money.

Three boys were each ordered to receive six stripes with the birch rod by the presiding Magistrates at Edinburgh Police Court, on April 23, for a theft of 3*l.* One of them, named Ford, was employed as a message-boy at the Dalry Road branch of the Scottish Drug Depôt (Limited). He was sent to the bank every morning with the previous day's drawings, and he had communicated this fact to his companions in trouble. Monday last was the spring holiday, and on Friday night the boys arranged that they should take a trip to Aberdeen with the money which Ford should be sent to bank on Saturday morning. They carried out their plan, and were arrested when they returned to Edinburgh.

South African News.

The East London and Eastern Province Agency for Quibell's dips and disinfectants, hitherto held by Mr. James Coutts, has been transferred to Messrs. Dyer & Dyer.

Apothecaries Exempt.—A Bill has been gazetted for introduction into the Natal Parliament, creating a burgher defence-force for the colony. Certain exemptions are made, these including apothecaries.

In Mourning.—Our Cape Town correspondent says that flags were half-masted in that city in the morning of March 27, and remained so till after the funeral of Mr. Rhodes. Mourning was generally displayed on the *personnel* of the drug-trade. The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony placed a wreath on the coffin bearing the words "Supreme Regret."

Joy and Gloom in Kimberley.—Our Kimberley correspondent writes that Mr. W. Gasson, of the Belgravia pharmacy, has secured the contract for the supply of drugs to the Kimberley Mine and De Beers Mine Compounds. The contract is for two years, and expires in March, 1904. Business in the Diamondopolis continues brisk, and the outlook is very reassuring. The news of the death of Mr. Rhodes came, although not altogether unexpected, as a great shock to the drug-trade and populace alike. Flags everywhere were flown at half-mast.

Adjusting the Drug-prices.—The Prices Adjustment Committee (Cape Town) called a special meeting for March 26, but the attendance was small, doubtless owing to the fact of the news of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's death having just been published. There were present Mr. A. J. Rivett (of Lennon, Limited), Mr. D. K. Petersen (of P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Mr. Geo. Darroll (of Cleghorn's pharmacy), Mr. Fred. Varley (of R. G. Darroll & Co.), and Messrs. J. Sloan and G. A. Deans. The question of printing and issuing the new list of prices was agreed to, 12*l* being voted for that purpose. Copies are to be distributed to all principals, who will be asked at the same time to send along any suggestions and remarks that they may feel disposed to make, within a fortnight after receipt thereof. It is understood that a further general meeting will then take place.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A Fire broke out in a branch of Merck's factory, at Darmstadt, on Monday, April 21. The latest information is to the effect that the fire was restricted to one large store, and the damages will not exceed 10,000m. (500*l*)

An Appeal is made in the *Times of India* on behalf of Dr. Thomas Blaney, who lies in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, with a fractured thigh, and is unable to pay for the necessary nursing and treatment. Dr. Blaney was chairman of Messrs. Kemp & Co. (Limited), Bombay, and is a well-known resident, having been connected with the Municipal Council for over twenty-five years. In the years of his prosperity Dr. Blaney attended hundreds of poor Parsees free of cost. Mr. Pell, the general manager of Kemp's, placed the facts before the public, and a generous subscription has resulted.

Analyst's Report.—The report of Major Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, shows that the number of analyses last year was in excess of any previous year. The largest number of analyses come under the head of medico-legal cases, and it appears that cases of suspected poisoning in the Presidency exceeded two hundred in three out of the last five years. Arsenic holds the field as the favourite poison; a decrease is noticeable under opium; while "other alkaloids" showed a sudden increase to ten from one or two cases in previous years. Arsenic is also the poison most frequently used on cattle, which is followed in frequency by the use of the seeds of yellow oleander. During the year an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps was given instruction in radiography, and a large number of radiographs were taken in the various hospitals of Bombay.

Cairo Chemists' Assistants' Association.—The second general meeting of this Association was held in the first week of this month. The large attendance was representative of the principal pharmacies of the city. The President (Mr. N. Georgiadis), in an excellent speech, said the hours of duty in pharmacy are becoming more exaggeratedly and unnecessarily long, and considering the exhausting nature of the pharmacist's work of hand and brain, the many and various calls upon his knowledge and experience, and his position as a sort of counsellor and guardian of the public health, it is becoming an urgent necessity to seek a means of curtailing the number of hours (sixteen or seventeen out of the twenty-four at present being the day's "slavery"). These are admitted on all hands to be excessive, and consider-

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ably longer than those obtaining in any city of Europe, or even the world. He exhorted the members to closer union for their mutual welfare, and set forth clearly the aims and object of the newly formed Association. They propose to attempt to induce the chief proprietors to agree unanimously on an earlier hour for closing, and, if possible, to secure rest on the Sabbath day. A discussion followed, and a committee was appointed to form a deputation to interview the principal chemists, and obtain their consent, if possible, to the closing of pharmacies not later than 10 P.M., instead of 11 P.M. and even midnight, leaving an assistant on the premises to answer the night-bell.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A Sacred Photograph.—An announcement of an unusual nature was made last Monday afternoon at the weekly meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences by Dr. Yves Delage, professor of Zoology at the Sorbonne. According to him, what amount to photograph negatives of the body of Christ have been discovered, these negatives being the reddish-coloured stains found on the Holy Shroud kept in the Treasure Chamber at Turin Cathedral. This sacred relic, the authenticity of which is generally recognised, belongs to the Royal Family of the Savoy dynasty, but the secret of the stains on the Shroud have only been recently revealed. It was Dr. Paul Vignon, a professor at the Paris Sorbonne, who first discovered the analogy of the stains to the negative of a photograph, and when reproduced by photography a picture of the body of Christ was obtained of a startlingly realistic nature. The hands are crossed over the body, and the imprints of the nails are plainly visible; but their marks are on the wrists, and not on the palms of the hands as is usually supposed. The wound made by the spear in Christ's side is plainly seen, as well as the marks of the scourging on His back. The lacerations caused by the crown of thorns are visible, and also drops of coagulated blood. Commandant Colson, a well-known professor of physics at Paris, assisted in the scientific demonstration of this remarkable discovery. He showed that various chemical substances—as, for example, ammoniacal-vapours—can project a photographic negative on a screen in darkness. By reference to various very ancient texts, it was shown that the Holy Shroud had imbibed a mixture of oil and aloes. Experiments were made in connection with these substances, but without any result of importance until M. Armand Gautier, professor of biological chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine here, drew attention to the fact that the body of a man covered with blood and sweat, who has died in the sunlight after undergoing torture or severe pain, would give off strong alkaline vapours. Further experiments, bearing this in mind, led to the photographs being successfully obtained. A series of combinations of circumstances or chemical processes was necessary for obtaining this curious result, and Dr. Delage said last Monday that these coloured stains, which have always been thought to be bloodstains, are really themselves photographic negatives of the dead body of Christ. Were it not that the question of these interesting photographs has been brought forward under such serious scientific auspices, one might be inclined to treat the announcement with a certain amount of scepticism; but the fact that a distinguished member of the Paris Academy of Sciences has taken the matter up ought to be sufficient guarantee for enabling us to accept his remarkable demonstration with credence. Photographs showing both the negative and positive of the imprints on the Holy Shroud are now being exhibited at the office of the Paris *Figaro*, and I was able to inspect them last Wednesday. The face is, all things considered, very distinct, and does not in any way destroy the preconceived idea one has of the Christ's features.

Danval, the Convict-pharmacist, Pardoned.—On Thursday afternoon of last week M. Loubet, the President of the Republic, signed the pardon of the pharmacien Danval, who, as I have already mentioned, was condemned twenty-four years ago on the charge of having poisoned his wife with arsenic. As a result of the conference in favour of Danval, referred to last week, the President was petitioned to grant an audience to the delegates who had accepted the mission of approaching him, with a view to laying before him the scientific reasons for supposing that the ex-pharmacist is innocent of the crime which he has expiated. The delegates were informed that the President would receive them when he had personally studied the documents connected with the case. This formality having been gone through, an audience was granted at the Elysée Palace on Thursday, at 5 P.M. The delegates were headed by M. Trarieux, President of the League of the Rights of Man, and included several prominent scientific men who had taken an interest in the case, including Professor Cornil, Dr. Chatin, and Professor Béhal, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, also several office-bearers of the Syndicate of French Pharmacists and of the Association of Pharmacy Students, as well as members of the staff of *Le Journal*, which newspaper has taken a leading part in the movement in favour of Danval. The President of the Republic received these gentlemen with marked cordiality, and they found him a ready listener. The principal documents of the case were on his desk, and, after explaining that he had studied them with care, he proceeded to sign the decree that had been already prepared, adding, "The pardon; here it is!" M Loubet, who is himself a distinguished lawyer, chatted for some time with some of the delegates, and when they left he shook hands with each one He specially complimented M. Jacques Dhur, the reporter of *Le Journal*, who interviewed Danval at the convict settlement at New Caledonia, and started the campaign for obtaining a pardon. The news was at once telegraphed to Danval, and the following reply has been received from him:—"Bourail, April 19, 9.55 A.M. Thank you all for pardon. Hope to obtain revision for honour's sake.—Danval." This seems to imply that he is not yet quite satisfied, and that he hopes to get a full revision of the sentence. *Le Journal* has been reproducing in its pages the report of the sensational trial in question of twenty-four years ago, and there is a good deal of detail in the evidence and cross-examinations which do not by any means redound to Danval's credit. In fact the story of his former private life in many details is scarcely pleasant reading, and it was undoubtedly these facts that weighed heavily with the Judges in passing sentence, but as to the technical fact as to whether he poisoned his wife or not with arsenic, French scientific opinion is to-day practically unanimous in agreeing that there was a miscarriage of justice in condemning him. Most of the leading expert chemists, doctors, and pharmacists, have been interviewed on the subject, and they are apparently of one opinion. Amongst them I can cite such names as M. Berthelot, Professor Moissan, and M. Riche, Director of the Paris Mint and President for the current year of the Academy of Medicine. As a document of interest, I reproduce the petition for pardon recently received from Danval by the French Minister of Justice. It is dated from New Caledonia and reads:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The undersigned, Gilbert Louis Pierre Marie Mordefroy Danval, born on January 25, 1845, at Gannat, Allier, formerly pharmacist at Paris, transported to New Caledonia, under the No. 10676, and arrived February 11, 1879, per s.s. *Navarin*, has the honour to humbly solicit pardon for the life sentence to which he was condemned on May 10, 1878, by the Paris Court of Assizes, on the charge of poisoning Mathilde Jarry, his wife. Although the facts which led to his being condemned appeared to be materially against him, he swears to his innocency, and lays claim to good conduct and zeal in his work, in which he has set a good example since he is in New Caledonia. After having been employed for two years as assistant pharmacist at Bourail without receiving the slightest reproach, he received a concession in 1884 and since then has devoted himself to the culture of land, and although a stranger to agricultural work, he has earned a living for himself and family, with the aid of one employé, who has worked with him for seventeen years. Having married again, he has brought up a family of three children, a daughter now 16 years of age, and two sons, one 15, and the other 11 years old It is above all inspired by his paternal love and in the agony in which he is plunged by the uncertainty for his children's future that Danval desires to see this petition favourably received. What an affront for them! What misery for him to leave them in dying the souvenir of such a sentence without mercy! And the child is formed from examples! I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed.) Louis Danval."

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Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

A very thinly attended meeting was held at Burlington House on Thursday, April 17, at 8 o'clock, when the chair was taken by Professor Tilden, in the absence of the President. After the reading of the minutes dealing with the last three meetings, Dr. Divers communicated a paper by Dr. P. C. Rây on

Mercurammonium Salts of Nitrous Acid.

Dr. Divers, who has accomplished a great deal of work on inorganic sulphamido- and nitro-compounds, is a chemist with a grievance against teachers and text-books. The latter still persist in ignoring the influence exerted by nitrous acid when metals such as copper, mercury, and silver are dissolved in nitric acid, or, as Dr. Divers would have us say, "nitric acid containing a trace of nitrous acid." Fortunately, however, for students of chemistry, most teachers are interested in teaching the broad principles of the science rather than in manufacturing animated encyclopædias of chemical information. After describing his own views on this matter at some length, Dr. Divers proceeded to give the gist of Dr. Rây's paper, which described a series of double nitrites of the hypothetical mercurammonium, NHg''_2H_2, which may be regarded as the basic radical of white precipitate and similar substances. Various reactions of these salts, and especially their behaviour with hydrochloric and hydrobromic acids, were studied, with the result that the author thinks he is justified in regarding them as mercurammonium salts, rather than double salts of mercury and ammonium.

The next paper was by Dr. Crossley on

Isopropyl Dihydro-resorcins.

Four of these substances have been prepared by condensing an appropriate ketone with malonic ester in the usual way. When they are heated with barium hydroxide two of them suffer fission of the benzene nucleus, whilst the others are unattacked. This difference in behaviour appears to depend upon the position of the isopropyl group. It is also interesting to find that the four types examined exist generally in the keto-enol modifications instead of the usual di-keto form.

Dr. Hewitt and Mr. J. H. Tervet then submitted a paper on

Oxonium Salts of Fluorane and its Derivatives.

Dr. Hewitt some time ago put forward the theory that such substances as quinine, fluorescein, and other fluorescent bodies possess a chemical structure continually varying between two forms, and that the energy-changes thus produced result in the degradation of invisible to visible radiations. Whatever may be urged against the theory on physical grounds, a considerable body of facts has been collected in its favour on the chemical side, and the present paper added still more. The authors have succeeded in preparing from the colourless, non-fluorescent substance fluorane compounds with the mineral acids which are, as Dr. Hewitt had predicted, fluorescent and coloured. These salts are also interesting as exhibiting further examples of the tetravalency of oxygen in pyrone compounds.

As none of the authors of the remaining papers on the list were present, Dr. Tilden was about to propose that they be taken as read, when Dr. Morgan stepped into the breach with a contribution on the "Comparative Reactivities of Substituted Diamines" which gave an account of the action of methyl haloids on phenylene diamine and its homologues. The remaining papers, which were chiefly of an agricultural character and had brought together a number of agricultural chemists, were then taken as read, and the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, April 30.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The meeting of the above Association, held at 73 Newman Street, W., on April 17, presided over by Mr. F. W. Peck (President) was devoted to an exhibition of objects connected with pharmacy and short papers.

Mr. C. T. Gardner, of the London Hospital, gave an explanation of a flask, designed by himself, for the preparation and sterilisation of gelatin injections, which was described in *C. & D.*, September 7, 1901, page 442

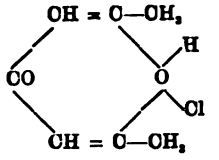
Mr. Hymans exhibited a powerful microscope and several slides of petrological subjects.

Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough produced some half-dozen bottles of a mixture of potassium bicarbonate and sodium salicylate in solution of varying degrees of blackness, and also one perfectly clear which had been prepared some three weeks since with distilled water saturated with carbonic-acid gas. He also exhibited some beautifully mounted specimens of "Plant Misfortunes," as he termed them; principally leaves attacked by various fungi.

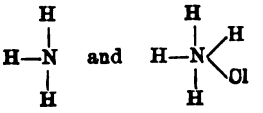
Mr. W. Garsed gave a "lecturette" on

The Hydrochloride of Dimethylpyrone.

Oxygen, said Mr. Garsed, is generally regarded as being divalent, but dimethylpyrone having the formula—

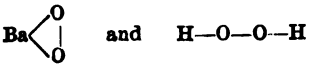


—seemed to point to its being quadrivalent. All are familiar, he proceeded, with nitrogenous bodies, such as the alkaloids which have basic properties. It is assumed, in explanation, that the nitrogen in the salts, which is trivalent in the bases themselves, becomes pentavalent. On this hypothesis ammonium and ammonium chloride would be described as follows:—



Dimethylpyrone, however, is peculiar because, although it contains no nitrogen, it has basic properties, and forms stable salts such as hydrochloride and oxalate. The only apparent explanation of this property in dimethylpyrone is that in the salts the oxygen—divalent in the substance itself—becomes tetravalent.

Barium and hydrogen peroxides are generally described—



—but the existence of the substance under discussion, and the unstable nature of barium and hydrogen peroxides would show that the more probable formulæ are—



Mr. Snow described a case containing various crystals made during his apprenticeship some thirty years ago, and also some glycerin obtained in making emplastrum plumbi.

Mr. Tweedy showed some specimens of salt and a stuffed specimen of the Queensland platypus. He also exhibited an emulsifier, specimens of thyroid and suprarenal glands, dissected and undissected (lent by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), and jars, pots, and bottles, labelled at a cost of about 1½*d.*, for paint, gold, and varnish. Mr. Howie had also sent his prize photo of the summit of Ben Nevis.

Mr. Peck had a collection of micro-organisms of various diseases.

Mr. Franklin contributed a note on

An Old Pharmacopœia,

the second edition of Pharmacopœia Bateana, including the Arcana Goddardiana, published by Mr. James Shipton, a London apothecary. The formulæ given were the prescriptions of Dr. George Bate, a celebrated physician who flourished in the reign of Charles II. The book makes extensive use of the old alchemical symbols, and Mr. Franklin gave a running commentary of the contents.

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Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 16, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair. The first communication was by Mr. FRASER MCDIARMID on

FLUID EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Mr. McDiarmid said of the fluid extracts introduced into the 1898 B P the fluid extract of nux vomica is the least satisfactory. The evolution of the present formula for the extract was as follows: In the 1867 B.P. the powder was boiled with successive quantities of rectified spirit till exhausted, and the liquors evaporated to a soft extract without standardisation. Experiments were made by Dunstan and Short with a view to improving the menstruum and securing a uniform preparation from the alkaloidal point of view. Rectified spirit extracts a large portion of the fatty oil of the seeds, and therefore a menstruum consisting of 4 parts rectified spirit and 1 part water was suggested and finally adopted in the 1885 B.P., whilst the extract was standardised to 15 per cent. of total alkaloids. According to Cripps, this solvent "dissolves the alkaloids very perfectly, but extracts scarcely any oil." Unfortunately, as dispensers well know, that is a figure of speech. The 1898 B.P. orders a solvent rather less alcoholic—70 per-cent. alcohol; *i.e.*, about 3½ of rectified spirit to 1 of water—with a similar result. A large proportion of the fatty oil in the seeds is present in the fluid extract, and consequently in the solid extract. Yet "Pharmacopedia" continues the legend about the non-solvent effect of the weaker menstruum. The whole matter has been thoroughly investigated by Greenish and Smith in the Research Laboratory, and suggestions made whereby the oil might be filtered out in the process, and Mr. McDiarmid has found that a liquid extract made as suggested by Greenish and Smith is greatly superior to one obtained by the official method, but the process is troublesome. Would it not be better to use a menstruum which would not dissolve the oil at all? A weaker alcohol, or, as suggested by Lucas for the solid extract some years ago, a mixture of acetic acid and water, might be adopted. Mr. McDiarmid then considered the different results which would be obtained from seeds containing widely different proportions of alkaloids. Supposing the finest Ceylon seeds were used, which contain as much as 5·3 per cent. of total alkaloids, and where the strychnine might be as 3 to 1 of brucine, then from 1 lb. of seeds one might obtain as much as 40 or 42 fl. oz. of standard liquid extract, whereas in another case only 11 oz. of standard extract was obtained. What, then, becomes of our boasted uniformity? The adoption of some process which will exclude the oil of nux vomica from the extract would conduce to ease as well as accuracy in the estimation process. Bird has worked out a method by which the oil is got rid of in the first part of the estimation, which is eminently satisfactory. Yet it is questionable if two operators, dealing with the same extract, would get approximately the same results. The separation of strychnine is not, in practice, the easy matter which one might infer from the pharmacopœial directions. Various modifications have been suggested, such as the employment of 5 instead of 10 c.c., the use of a measured quantity of wash-water in washing the strychnine ferrocyanide, the use of wash-water at fixed temperature; and yet, however carefully done, the strychnine residue always seems to turn red with nitric acid. Umney says the strychnine result is rather above the actual amount present; another writer says that a definite quantity is lost with each 10 c.c. of wash-water, and would add this to the amount really found; so that the ordinary pharmacist feels justified in saying that much remains to be done to furnish a formula for liquid extract of nux vomica which will produce a uniform preparation by whomsoever made.

Mr. SIVEWRIGHT said he had observed a very considerable variation in the colour of tincture of nux vomica made from different fluid extracts.

Mr. ROWLAND said it had been suggested that some makers use colouring-matter so as to ensure their fluid extract being always of the same colour.

Mr. HILL said some years ago Mr. Day showed that a very good and definite tincture of nux vomica could be made direct from the seeds by percolation. It could also be made quite definitely by estimating the seeds and percolating till exhausted. With regard to the suggestion to employ acetic acid, in the January number of Squibb's *Ephemeris*, the employment of a 10-per-cent. acetic-acid menstruum in the preparation of fluid extracts was recommended. Referring to the U.S.P. acetic fluid extract of nux vomica, it was stated that after standing a year it was still clear, and that the formula gave a reliable extract because of the solvent power of the acetic acid.

Mr. DUNCAN said it was very doubtful if the introduction of these standardised fluid extracts marked a real advance in pharmacy. He did not think they would ever be satisfied till they abandoned them altogether and employed strychnine itself or strychnine and brucine. He would like to ask if Mr. McDiarmid had had any trouble with the deposit, sometimes considerable, in fluid extract of ipecacuanha. He found it contained considerable quantities of lime and also alkaloid. It seemed as if it might be caused by using weaker alcohol for the second and third percolations.

Mr. CURRIE confirmed the experience that a fluid extract or tincture made in summer became hazy, and a layer of oil separated, in winter.

Mr. ROWLAND said the addition of 2 per cent. of acetic acid was most valuable in extracting kola-seeds.

Mr. MCDIARMID, in reply, said the colour of the extract varied with different seeds. One sample of seed might yield 40 oz. and another only 11 oz. from 1 lb. of seeds, and, therefore, there would be a difference in colour. He had observed in the case of belladonna extract that if heat was used the extract was darkened in colour, and probably it was the same with all extracts. He had examined the deposit in fluid extract of ipecacuanha and found alkaloid present.

The next communication was by Mr. ARCHIBALD CURRIE, on

THE SOLVENT ACTION OF SODIUM SALICYLATE.

Mr. Currie said he recently had a prescription for compound tincture of cinchona in an aqueous solution of sodium salicylate. On dissolving the sodium salicylate in the water and adding the compound tincture of cinchona last, the heavy flocculent precipitate produced gives a most unsightly mixture. By dissolving the sodium salicylate in about twice its weight of water adding the tincture to this strong solution, and then making up to the prescribed quantity by adding the remainder of the water, a mixture is obtained almost free from any precipitate. Mr. Currie was led by this to investigate the solvent action of sodium salicylate in the case of other tinctures containing substances of a resinous nature, and he found that, in almost every case where no fixed or volatile oil is present, sodium salicylate renders them soluble in water. Sodium salicylate renders the tinctures of catechu, arnica, myrrh, and digitalis, and fluid extract of cascara sagrada, miscible clear with water; but myrrh requires a very large proportion of sodium salicylate to bring it into solution, and even then is not quite clear, owing, perhaps, to the volatile oil.

The next communication was by Mr. JAMES SIVEWRIGHT on

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Mr. Sivewright's paper consisted of a few directions which might be of use at the dispensing-counter. He considered that machines with a steady compressing action are better than those with a stamping action. The Freck machine was shown and spoken of as simple in construction and easily worked. The dies and all polished parts of the machine must be kept absolutely free from rust and brightly polished, or success is impossible. They should be coated with vaseline when not in use. The drug to be compressed must be in a granular, perfectly uniform powder. If this is not carefully attended to, the powder will not run readily from the funnel into the die, nor will the tablets be of the same size. There are some powders in this form which require no preparation, such as salol, potassium bromide, ammonium chloride, and granular pepsin, but the majority of powders and mixtures require to be granulated and to have some addition made before they can be compressed. Speaking generally, insoluble substances are granulated by the addition of sugar and water, and soluble substances by the addition of gum and water. About 10 per cent. of sugar or gum is a

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suitable addition, very soluble or deliquescent substances requiring more gum than the less soluble. The powder is then sifted and dried. A No. 20 sieve gives suitable granules. A powder which has been granulated by the addition of sugar is much more liable to adhere to the die and punches than one prepared with gum acacia. Mr. Sivewright prefers gum, taking care not to compress too hard, and at the same time mixing with the powder about 10 per cent of powdered arrowroot, which causes the tablet to disintegrate. All insoluble substances should have a little arrowroot added. Water is sometimes objectionable in damping the powder—as, for example, when powdered rhubarb is mixed with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia. In such cases rectified spirit is used. The principal trouble in preparing tablets is caused by the powder adhering to the die. This is remedied by spreading out the granulated powder on a sheet of paper and dusting it over with talc, about 3 or 4 gr. being sufficient for 1 oz of powder. With some powders this is not sufficient, and an oil is necessary. This is applied by means of a spray. Thirty grains of vaseline or vaseline oil is dissolved in ether and a small quantity sprayed over the powder, which is dried before compression. Sometimes both oil and talc are used. When the tablets have to be dissolved talc and oil are inadmissible as lubricants, and powdered boric acid is used. Effervescent tablets are best made by granulating with acacia and preparing the granules in two separate portions—the sodium bicarbonate with any alkaline constituents in one lot, and the tartaric acid with any acid constituents in the other. The two sets of granules are thoroughly dried and mixed just before compressing, boric acid being used as a lubricant if necessary. A mixture of 3 parts sugar of milk and 1 part of cocoa gives a very useful basis for active drugs, such as cocaine and podophyllin. The mixture gives a very nice granular powder which never adheres to the dies.

Mr Duncan said it was not improbable that the solvent action of sodium salicylate was due to the fact that, salicylic acid being a weak acid, the resins combined with the sodium to form a resinate with liberation of salicylic acid, which was retained in solution by the alcohol present. With regard to compressed tablets, he observed that it was by volume, and not by weight, that they were adjusted; and he would like to ask if their accuracy could be relied upon. He had had experience of cocaine tablets where different tablets produced very markedly different results. He had recently seen a prescription for boric-acid tablets, directing three to be crushed and dissolved in water. In such cases it would surely be as well to have ordered powders.

Mr. Hill said Mr. Currie's mixture emphasised the importance of paying attention to the method of mixing in dispensing. The point about sodium salicylate was worth working out. He believed the salt had a solvent action on various substances, and he was not inclined to think there was any decomposition such as Mr. Duncan suggested. In the case of myrrh it might give a formula for an elegant antiseptic mouth-wash. One of the chief disadvantages of the tablet method of medication was that it tended to throw the dispensing of medicines into the hands of the large manufacturers, and reduce the retail pharmacist to a mere distributor. Mr. Sivewright had shown that the ordinary pharmacist could easily turn out all his own tablets if he only liked to try.

Mr. McDiarmid asked if the machine always compressed the same quantity into a tablet of equal size or would one operator produce one size and another a different size?

Mr. Sivewright, in reply, said there was an appliance for regulating the pressure so as to ensure the same size tablet. In practice, however, he never used it, as one very soon acquired the habit of operating so as to give practical uniformity.

Mr. Sivewright afterwards gave a demonstration of the use of the Freck machine by preparing some salol tablets.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs. McDiarmid, Currie, and Sivewright.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The last sessional meeting of this Association was held at the Queen's Café, in St. Mary Street, on April 18, under the presidency of Mr. A. Barrington Sparrow, when Dr. Williams, Medical Officer of Health to the Glamorgan County Council, delivered an address on

The Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

He said adulteration was a very ancient practice, and was probably resorted to in a very crude way soon after people commenced to barter goods. They found in ancient times the most frequent references to the adulteration of wine, but Pliny mentioned that bakers were also addicted to the adulteration of bread with what he termed soft sweet white wheat, which he (the lecturer) supposed was sulphate of lime. Heavy penalties were imposed on adulterators in the last century, but only with regard to articles which were specially taxed, and in reference to which adulteration meant a loss to the State. In 1724 there was a penalty of 100*l.* imposed upon whoever mixed burnt beans and vegetable matter with coffee, which did not pay any Excise duties. The first real step taken to protect the public against adulteration was in 1850, when the editor of the *Lancet* instituted inquiries into the matter, and pilloried the dealers in adulterated articles. In 1855 a Select Committee of Parliament was appointed to investigate the practice, and on the report of that Committee the first Adulteration Act of 1860 was passed for the appointment of analysts. In 1872 another Act was passed empowering inspectors of nuisances to purchase samples for analysis. A further Select Committee was appointed in 1874, and, as the result of their labours, the Act of 1875 was passed. Then followed the Act of 1879, the Margarine Act of 1887, and the amended Act of 1899. It was under Section 6 of the 1875 Act that the authorities in Glamorgan had taken all their proceedings, so that the onus of proof that the article analysed was not injurious to health fell upon the defendants. Dr. Williams then went into a very full exposition of the powers conferred by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He said the officials of the Glamorgan County Council found it very difficult to know what samples to buy for analysis, especially when it came to drugs. At first adulteration was so exceedingly prevalent that one could scarcely take a sample of anything without finding adulteration, but that was not the case now, although he believed that a large amount of margarine was still sold as butter. He did not think that the inspectors took as many samples of drugs as they ought to do. That was a very wide branch, and bristled with difficulties, but he thought that much good could be done by sampling goods of definite composition. Of course no one purchased such things as Williams's pink pills, castor-oil pills, and life and death elixir; but with regard to properly regulated drugs the case was different, for it had been held that when a person purchased a drug for which there was a standard in the British Pharmacopœia, it ought to be composed of certain definite constituents. In Glamorgan they took principally for analysis almond oil, olive oil, camphorated oil, milk of sulphur, precipitated chalk, fluid magnesia, liquorice powder, tincture of iodine, and zinc and mercury ointments. He once went into a shop in North Wales for some camphorated oil, and they gave him bicycle-oil. (Laughter.) Prescriptions were very difficult to deal with. He did not remember any inspector taking one, but it could be done. Medical remedies made up according to special prescriptions might be purchased for analysis, but in those cases they had to obtain three portions of the prescription. If the analysis showed any variation from the prescription, proceedings could be taken, even though the purchaser got more of any particular drug than he demanded. Drugs not contained in the British Pharmacopœia—such as glycerin and lime-juice, oatmeal-soap, and proprietary medicines—they did not take for analysis. The lecturer quoted statistics showing how adulteration of articles of food had been very largely diminished in the district.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Williams for his address, observed that chemists as a rule were too honest to impose upon the public, though he had no doubt that in different parts of the district acts of adulteration did occur. In some establishments they kept a bottle of sweet nitre specially for the inspector, but he supposed the inspector could, if he liked, demand a sample from a stock-bottle. A careless dispenser, he took it, might be called an adulterator.

Mr. J. Ferrier seconded the motion. He said it was impossible to keep spirit of nitre of the proper strength, and,

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in his opinion, there ought to be no standard for that preparation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on April 17 at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, when Mr. H. C. BRIERLEY delivered a lecture on

THE *X* RAYS,

which took the form of an account of the discovery of the *x* rays in 1896 by Röntgen, and an explanation of the phenomena involved. Mention was made of the uses of radiography to the surgeon, and a radiograph was taken in sight of the audience.

Songs were afterwards contributed by Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Brierley, Mr. W. S. Thompson, and the President.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on Friday, April 18, to consider

THE EARLY-CLOSING QUESTION,

which was adjourned from the previous meeting, the President (Mr. W. D. Mayger) in the chair.

The PRESIDENT was in favour of closing at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoons, which is early-closing day in Northampton, but said his own way was not so clear as other members' because he had a sub-post-office for telegraphs connected with his business. After some discussion, all the master-chemists present promised to close at 2 o'clock on Thursdays and at 8 o'clock other nights, Saturdays excepted, and the President consented to wait upon absentees and ascertain their views. It was also agreed to advertise in the Northampton papers the names of all the firms who would close early, and it was agreed that the early closing should commence on May 1. The President promised the Association that the telegraphic business should not stand in the way of his closing his chemist's business at the time agreed upon even if he had to erect a partition in the shop.

Mr. ARNETT also spoke with gratitude of the action of Mr. Dennis, Mr. F. C. Ashford, and Mr. Ingle, who were undoubtedly making sacrifices in order to fall in with the other members of the Association.

Mr. E. C. ASHFORD suggested that the Association hold a picnic or holiday in the summer. The idea was cordially taken up, and Mr. FLINTON HARRIS said that if the Association went up to London he would be delighted to arrange a river picnic from Richmond, and entertain them there.

Society of Arts.

PROFESSOR SILVANUS P. THOMPSON read a paper before the Society on April 23 on

OPTO-TECHNICS.

He began by estimating that there were no fewer than 15,000 to 20,000 persons engaged in the optical industries in the London district alone, using optical in its most inclusive sense. The number of simple opticians or of opticians who combine the trade with other business, such as pharmacy, he gave as at least 10,000 within the United Kingdom. All these required for the proper conduct of their business (*a*) mathematical knowledge and practice in calculating; (*b*) knowledge of the general physical properties of light, refraction, dispersion, reflection, &c; (*c*) practice in using, and comprehension of the principles of, such optical measuring-instruments as the spectometer and the spherometer, also the focometer and other instruments; and (*d*) nowledge as to the optical properties of glass of different kinds, and of a few other substances used in optical work—quartz, fluorspar, Canada balsam, water, cedar-wood oil, &c., acquired by observation with measuring-instruments. The optical manufacturer needs further and more specialised instruction. This brought Professor Thompson to the point of his paper, which was that at present there does not exist any institution where the necessary instruction can be obtained; and he suggested the creation of a special technical college—an opto-technical institute—devoted to the interests of optical science He spoke of the uselessness of the present South Kensington classes on sound, light, and heat to opticians, the attendance at which has decreased in the elementary stage from 5,162 in 1892 to 949 in 1901. The classes are not of practical value, and the examination-curse warps and blights them. Reference was made to the excellent classes in optics at the Northampton Institute, which is a step to the realisation of the lecturer's idea of monotechnic in preference to polytechnic schools. Opticians have begun to organise themselves by the institution of examinations by the British Optical Society and the Spectacle-makers' Company, and the foundation of the Optical Society. In four years the Spectacle-makers' Company has granted 364 diplomas, and given a stimulus which has been of great benefit to the trade. It is therefore a favourable time for the creation of an Opto-technical Institute, Professor Thompson sketching the outline of the three-years' course he suggests.

In the discussion which took place the CHAIRMAN (Dr. Glazebrook), Professor CAREY FOSTER, Mr. DALLMEYER, General WATERHOUSE, Mr C. BECK, Mr. LOVIBOND, Professor HERSCHEL, and Mr. BRIDGES LEE took part, all agreeing with what Professor THOMPSON had said; and the last-named, in replying, said the London County Council had the necessary money for the creation of the Institute in the unexpended balance of the technical education grant, which amounts to something like 20,000*l.* a year.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Association was held at the Victoria Hotel on Wednesday evening, April 23, the President (Mr. Geo. S. Woolley) in the chair. In the

ANNUAL REPORT,

which detailed the work of the session, reference was made to the deaths of Mr. Siebold and Mr. Martindale.

The Treasurer's accounts were submitted, and showed a balance in hand of over 14*l.*

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said the work of the year had been very satisfactory. The papers had been of considerable merit and usefulness to those who attended. The attendances, however, had not been so good as he could have wished, and on one occasion the paper had to be abandoned because there was not an audience worthy of the occasion. He wished something could be done in that city and neighbourhood to make the Association better supported. He referred to the slight legislative efforts of the year, and spoke in graceful terms regarding Mr Siebold and Mr. Martindale, as well as Mr. Fawcitt. He also touched upon the question of pharmacy degrees and the position of Owens College on that matter, stating that a deputation from the Association is to wait on the authorities of the College in regard to it.

Mr. KIRKBY seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. G. S. Woolley was re-elected President of the Association; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Kemp and W. Kirkby; Hon. Treasurer, A. J. Pidd; Hon. Secretary, J. C. Kidd; other members of Council: J. Wild, W. Lane, J. Westmacott, J. Taylor, J. Woodruff Walton, E. Yates, J. Grier, and D. Lewis; Auditor, J. Blyton.

Mr. RYMER YOUNG, commenting upon the apathy of pharmacists in attending the meetings of the Association, said such apathy was almost universal at almost any scientific meeting, and it was increasing. Even in Lancashire they could not find another member anxious to join the Pharmaceutical Council. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN submitted a letter received from Mr. C. E. Pickering, anxious to secure a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council.

CHEQUE TAX.

The CHAIRMAN commented upon the proposed increase on cheques (see his letter, page 677), and a resolution protesting against this increased 1*d.* on cheques was carried unani-

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mously, a copy to be sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The following members were appointed a deputation to attend the Pharmaceutical Conference at Dundee: Messrs. Pidd, Johnstone, Kidd, Philips, Kemp, Grier, and Kirkby.

Mr. J. C. KIDD then read a paper on "Methods of Sight-testing," illustrated by chalk diagrams and various lenses.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society.

A SUB COMMITTEE of the Society and the Belfast Grocers' Association met on April 16 in the Board Room, Royal Avenue, to consider the matter of

THE PRICES OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Mr. JOHN WATSON presided, and briefly stated the object of the meeting which was to devise some plan whereby an adequate profit might be secured to all traders on the proprietary articles now so largely handled. The manufacturers had repeatedly stated that if the retailers could only come to a proper understanding on the subject there would be no trouble in getting a fair margin of profit This was a question that affected grocers as well as druggists, and for that reason both had joined issue. It would be a matter for the traders to consider, if better profits could not be obtained, whether those lines which did not bear a fair profit should be discouraged and eliminated from their trade-lists entirely.

Mr. J. D. CARSE (druggist) stated the matter was engaging the attention of associations across the water. He found that, out of thirty-four reports of meetings, twenty had dealt with this subject. He considered a list should be made of those articles cut in price, and a resolution fixing the price passed on the matter.

Mr. J J. MCKER (grocer) thought traders were very foolish in the way they displayed showcards and helped to push the sale of many of the non-profit-bearing lines mentioned. He hoped that the steps now being taken would result in good.

Mr JACOB WALSH (druggist) stated the public often made mistakes and told untruths with the object of getting an article cheaper. He believed that the fixing of minimum prices by the makers was the best and simplest way out of the difficulty.

After further discussion Mr. W. J. GIBSON (druggist) proposed, and Mr. J. J. MCKER (grocer) seconded—

That, as many proprietary articles handled in common by chemists, druggists, and grocers yield, owing to excessive cutting, a totally inadequate margin of profit, it is agreed that this sub-committee, representing these sections of the trade, respectfully urge upon the manufacturers of articles (as per list) to fix a minimum wholesale and retail price to admit of a fair and reasonable profit from handling the goods, and to arrange for the protection of the price so fixed.

It was decided that the sub-committee should meet again soon and compare lists, and, when ready, forward these to the trade Press, the makers of the articles selected, and the Proprietary Articles Association. Three members of each section were appointed, together with the Secretaries, Messrs. J. M. Breach (Grocers' Section) and W. J. Rankin (Chemists' Section).

Business Changes.

MR. REGINALD COLE, chemist and druggist, of Congleton, has opened a new business at Biddulph, Staffordshire.

MESSRS. BUXTON & GRANT, chemists, have opened a high-class pharmacy at 176 Whiteladies Road, Redland, Bristol.

MESSRS. G. W. KENNY & CO. (LIMITED), dispensing and family chemists, have opened a pharmacy at High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh.

THE premises lately occupied by Messrs. Eugène Rimmel (Limited), 96 Strand, W.C., are being pulled down for Strand improvements. The business is shortly to be reopened at Hotel Cecil Buildings, Strand.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

EVENING MEETING.

THE last evening meeting of the session took place at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 23, Mr. Peter Boa in the chair.

The first paper was on

THE TITRATION OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX,

Mr. THOS. S. BARRIE said the quantitative estimation of boric acid was until 1894 very laborious by Gooch's process, but in that year R. T. Thomson published his new process. The present contribution was intended chiefly to direct attention to the process and suggest a test for inclusion in the monographs upon the acid and borax in the next Pharmacopœia. In purely aqueous solution boric acid was neutral to methyl-orange and acid to phenolphthalein. On attempting to neutralise the acid in presence of the latter indicator with normal solution of sodium hydroxide, about a fourth part only of the theoretical amount of alkali required had been added when the solution began to show a red tinge, which deepened very slowly, and the end-reaction was indefinite. In the presence of glycerin, however—and the more glycerin the better—the end-reaction was very sharp. This action was probably due to the production of a less hydrated acid (metaboric) capable of forming a neutral salt under the conditions of experiment. On diluting this solution with much water it became slowly alkaline, due to the resolution of the metaborate formed into borax and sodium hydroxide. Mr. Barrie referred to the suggestions of various authors as to the proper quantity of glycerin which should be present before and after the testing was complete, and said his own experiments indicated that about 40 per cent. in the liquid at the end of the titration was best. In practice he dissolved about 1 gramme of the acid in 50 c.c. of water, added 50 grammes of pure glycerin and a few drops of phenolphthalein solution, and ran in the alkali in sufficient quantity (about 16 c.c.). It was important that the solution of sodium hydroxide should be free from carbonate, as small quantities of carbon dioxide spoiled the end-reaction. The following was suggested as a Pharmacopœia monograph for boric acid:—

One gramme of the acid dissolved in 50 c.c. of warm distilled water should require, after the addition of 50 grammes of glycerin and a few drops of phenolphthalein solution, 16·25 c.c. of volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide for neutralisation.

Many processes had been suggested for the estimation of borax, but Mr. Barrie thought an improved pharmacopœial test was to be found in the determination of the boric acid that the borax yields on neutralisation with semi-normal sulphuric acid. That idea was crystallised in the following, which he suggested should replace the corresponding part in the official monograph:—

One gramme of borax dissolved in 40 c.c. of distilled water should require for exact neutralisation (indicator, methyl orange) 10·55 c.c. of semi-normal sulphuric acid, and, after boiling, an addition of 50 grammes of glycerin should now require 10·55 c.c. of normal sodium-hydroxide solution to exactly neutralise (indicator, phenolphthalein).

Mr. DUNCAN agreed with Mr. Barrie in the experience he had had with Thomson's process of estimating borax. He had always found the methyl-orange process of the present Pharmacopœia come out too low. Although the process was a capital one he was not very keen about getting it introduced into the B.P. He thought they had quite enough processes in the B.P. already.

Mr. MCDIARMID asked Mr. Barrie if he used two indicators—methyl orange and phenol phthalein?

Mr. BARRIE said he did.

Mr HILL pointed out that Mr. Barrie had mentioned that in practice he used rather more than 40 per cent. of glycerin in the finished titration. He thought the figures he gave, as far as he could count, came just a little under that. He believed Thomson's process was now universally adopted by

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analysts, and he thought it was highly probable that it might be introduced.

Mr. BARRIE, in the course of his reply, held that his figures were correct. Practical men did it all by weight.

Mr. HILL suspected that the others meant volume.

Mr. J. R. HILL read a paper by Mr. Thomas Dunlop on

THE TURPENTINE TEST FOR GLACIAL ACETIC ACID.

He said that subsequent to the publication, in August, 1899, of Mr. Alcock's suggested application of the converse of the B.P. test for oil of turpentine as a test for the strength of glacial acetic acid, he submitted to that test the stocks he received, but always with negative results, even although they responded to the sp. gr. and total acidity tests. This was in part confirmed by Mr. Duncan's paper of March, 1901, directing attention to the varying solubility of oil of turpentine in glacial acetic acid. In May of last year, however, a supply of glacial acetic acid which he received at first gave a negative result, but subsequently responded to the test. He, however, observed that separation had taken place on account of change of temperature, for on holding the test-tube in the closed hand for a few seconds and then shaking, solution was restored. But the solution was only temporary, for on the temperature again falling, opalescence was soon followed by separation. The temperature at separation was 18° C., at solution 22° C., whilst at 20° C. the liquid was bluish-white. Before 21° C. was reached, the acid could be seen separating from the point of the thermometer. His experience of the test since June had been that acids of full strength responded to it irrespective of temperature and pressure when it was used in the proportion of three volumes to five volumes of acid. As indicating the sensitiveness of the test, he stated that the addition of one drop (less than 1 per cent.) of water to a solution containing 100 minims of glacial acetic acid and 60 minims rectified oil of turpentine produced an immediate and complete separation, that at a temperature of 27° C. the mixture was quite milky, and that it took four volumes of this diluted acid to make a clear solution with one volume of rectified oil of turpentine. His observations on the influences of temperature and pressure on the test convinced him that the test was so unreliable that it should not be introduced into the Pharmacopœia as suggested, and where it already existed it ought to be deleted.

Mr. DUNCAN said his experience agreed with Mr. Dunlop's that the suggested test for acetic acid was of no use. The Pharmacopœia allowed the use of turpentine from various species of pines, and variations in sp. gr., odour, and boiling-point were also permitted, and with all these variations it was natural to expect variation in the solubility. Turpentine also, unlike many essential oils, became more soluble with age both in acetic acid and in alcohol. He pointed out that the Pharmacopœia defined glacial acetic acid as 99 per cent., the titration test indicated 98·9 per cent, and the boiling-point 99·2 per cent. Until the Pharmacopœia put some limit on glacial acetic acid and oil of turpentine it was needless to think of using one as a test for the other.

MR. MCDIARMID said he found that his stock of oil of turpentine dissolved quite readily in an equal volume of glacial acetic acid at 15° C.; a sample of Russian oil of turpentine with a tarry odour was also readily soluble. He (the speaker) could always get a clear solution, and he thought Squire was correct in saying that oil of turpentine was soluble in all proportions in glacial acetic acid. His acid on titration indicated 98·5 per cent.

Mr. LYON thought there was some confusion, and that more study was required to clear it up. His experience was similar to Mr. McDiarmid's.

Mr. MABEN thought Mr. Duncan had brought out a most interesting point about oil of turpentine increasing in solubility with age.

Mr. HILL pointed out that while the experience of chemists differed there seemed to be general agreement with Mr. Dunlop's opinion that this test should not be introduced into the Pharmacopœia. Mr. Dunlop had mentioned that one sample which dissolved began immediately to separate, and could not be dissolved again. On shaking it might be that those observers who found the oil of turpentine readily soluble would, if they had waited a little longer, have found the separation begin.

The next paper—by Mr. William Glass, on

SOME METHODS OF DISPENSING

was read by Mr. J. R. HILL in the author's absence. He said that in prescriptions for mixtures difficulties frequently occurred, and it was feared that the practice of chemists in solving them was not uniform. Nor did chemists indicate as a rule on the prescription how they solved the difficulty. The consequent variation in practice tended to produce in the public mind a suspicion that prescriptions were not always "accurately dispensed." Mr. Glass then proceeded to cite examples. In a prescription like the following—

Quininæ hydrobrom.	...	...	gr.	xxiv.
Aquæ	...	...	℥	viij.

M.

—the quinine salt might be dissolved by one chemist, and suspended and a "shake" label merely put on by another. Mixtures containing salts were usually, and ought to be, strained, but in cases where that could not conveniently be done without separating the part of the salt undissolved, if the salt was dissolved by means of hot water, precipitation took place in the form of crystals. In such cases the proper method was to dissolve by means of heat. If that did not alter the composition of the salt, strain, cool, and rub the separated crystals finely in a porcelain or glass mortar. Mixtures containing bismuth subnitrate without any suspending agent might be dispensed in various ways according to the opinion of the dispenser. The following might at least reasonably be adopted: (*a*) "Shake" simply, (*b*) mucilage of tragacanth, (*c*) mucilage of acacia, (*d*) glycerin. The first was hardly permissible unless the bismuth subnitrate was of a light, bulky nature, as was the case with some brands. The others would make little difference in the appearance of the mixture, only in the case of glycerin a sweetish taste would be detected. In the following—

Tr. digitalis
Sig.: ℿx. t.i.d.

—two methods of writing the directions might lead to different results. "Ten drops" might be a very reasonable interpretation of the physician's instructions, but the dose might vary according to the method of dropping and the size of the lip of the bottle, not to speak of exceeding the dose. "Ten minims measured in a glass measure" might very allowably be written on the label, and the patient supplied with a suitable measure, thus ensuring accuracy. With regard to powder-prescriptions, a note as to the fineness of the powder used might seem needless, but such dispensing-notes would sometimes establish confidence and prevent misunderstanding. Mixing by knife in small quantities where the ingredients were in fine powder might be preferable, but the mortar in most cases gave the best and quickest results. In a prescription like the following—

Pulv. rhei ...	...	...	℥	iss.
P. sodii phosph.	...	...	℥	ss.
P. sodii bicarb.	...	...	℥	iiss.

M.

—the sodium phosphate might be slightly dried and in powder, and in other cases "exsiccat." might be used. In the dispensing of pills the excipient used might be noted, as well as the means taken to finish it—whether with pill-finisher, French chalk, liquorice, or cassia-powder, sugar-coated, silvered, or varnished. He also mentioned the various methods of preparing ointments—by means of palette-knife on a porcelain slab, or in a mortar if the powders were not sufficiently fine. The material on which plasters were spread—whether on adhesive plaster, sheepskin, chamois, calico, or muslin—should also be noted. The want of some standard pharmacopœial material afforded at least freedom to use whatever might be most convenient. In regard to the spreading of blisters, it was easy to make an elegant emplastrum cantharidis, but the emplastrum cantharidis, B.P., was hardly ever satisfactory. The use of powdered flies or liquor epispasticus was a necessary addition. As to dosage, in preparing a dozen suppositories it was necessary to use materials for one or two more. In preparing pills and powders provision was not made for loss, and the consequence was that the patient never got the full strength of the medicine as ordered. In small quantities of potent drugs the loss was greater.

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Mr. Henry said he was not much in agreement with him. He disapproved of dispensing potassium-chlorate mixtures with hot water. Although Mr. Glass sought uniformity, he gave four methods of dispensing bismuth mixtures without indicating a preference for any of them. There would be considerable difference between such a mixture dispensed with mucilage and with glycerin. They should not add to a doctor's prescription, and if no suspending agent was prescribed it should be dispensed with water. It was difficult to know how to deal with drops, as it depended on whether the medical man meant drops or minims. In one case, in which a doctor prescribed bromoform in drops, the desired effect was not obtained, and on the difference between drops and minims being explained to him he understood the reason.

Mr. Lyon expressed his disagreement with Mr. Glass in using dried sodium phosphate in dispensing, and also with Mr. Henry when he objected to the addition of a suspender to certain mixtures. He thought it was quite proper where it enabled them to make a pre entable mixture and did not affect the action of the medicine. He disapproved of the addition of powdered cantharides to fly-blister. He found, however, that emplastrum cantharidis B.P. was very variable, and could scarcely be got twice alike.

Mr. McEwan thought some of Mr. Glass's critics had misunderstood his purpose in contributing this paper, which was to point out different methods of dispensing and to suggest an agreement. He was surprised that tragacanth should be suggested as a suspender for bismuth.

Mr. Barrie thought they should always assume that medical men understood what they were about when prescribing.

Mr. Thompson gave it as his experience that mercurials in an ointment did not affect a steel spatula. In the absence of moisture or acid, flexible-steel spatulas coated with vulcanite answered well instead of a bone spatula.

Mr Hill said his idea of Mr. Glass's object was to point out that the chemist in dispensing a prescription should note on the prescription the particular method he had adopted, and the excipient or suspending agent employed. By that means uniformity would be attained.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that many dispensing difficulties arose from unnecessary interference with the prescription. With regard to minims, he related an instance where a graduated measure was returned as inaccurate, the patient dropped ten drops into the measure, and found it did not correspond with ten minims. He advocated the use of crystallised phosphate of sodium as an ingredient in a powder, and said his experience was that the B.P. cantharides plaster was satisfactory. It should not be used too soon after being made, and improved by keeping. He disapproved of making seven suppositories when only six were required, and he was in the habit of mixing powders on highly glazed paper.

Mr. Hill next communicated a paper on

COPPER IN NUX VOMICA.

He reverted to the subject because of a note he communicated at an evening meeting two years ago having been traversed by Mr. David Hooper, of Calcutta. Mr. Hooper had in the interval stated that he had examined some nux-vomica fruits from Mysore. He "ignited two of the largest, and examined the ash particularly for copper. There was no trace It is very evident that copper is not a natural constituent of strychnos-fruits." Mr. Hill said that since reading the original paper he had received communications from quite a number of pharmacists, stating that they had got the same greenish-blue mixture with a tincture of nux vomica in which they did not find copper, and also that they had examined nux-vomica seeds, which gave no indication of copper. In several of these cases he had been able to show that the small trace of copper had been missed in the way he himself nearly missed it at first. Mr. Hill proceeded to state the results of experiments he had made with nux-vomica seeds, which he had just received from Mr. Alexander Meldrum, of Calcutta, grown in the Botanic Gardens there. Two full-sized seeds were incinerated, and the ash treated with boiling dilute sulphuric acid and filtered. The clear filtrate was divided into two portions. To one was added about half an inch of the finest freshly polished iron wire. A similar piece of wire was placed for comparison in a smaller quantity of dilute sulphuric acid. In about two hours the wire in the solution of ash had a perfectly distinct coating of copper. After ten hours the coating was quite unmistakable and easily recognisable even by an untrained observer After twenty-four hours the iron wire in the dilute sulphuric acid was entirely dissolved, but the coppered wire, being insoluble in dilute sulphuric, remained unchanged. To the other portion of the filtrate ammonia was cautiously added. A distinct blue tint was seen by two trained observers when the ammonia reached excess, but the blue tint speedily became imperceptible. It might quite readily have escaped notice altogether. That was quite in accordance with his previous experience. It was also confirmed by Vedrodi. An iron bunsen was used for incineration. He proposed continuing the investigation, but meantime there seemed conclusive evidence that some nux-vomica seeds did naturally contain copper, that the original statement of Meissner to this effect was accurate, and that the dictum of Mr. Hooper at least requires qualification.

The authors of the various papers received the cordial thanks of the meeting, and, this being the closing meeting of the session, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Boa, on the motion of Mr. Henry, for the kindly and genial way in which he had presided over the meetings during the winter.

COUNCIL PRIZES EXAMINATION.

Friday, April 18, 1902.

Botany [Four Questions].

(1) Explain how the starchy endosperm of a seed is rendered soluble for transmission into the embryo. (2) Describe fully the structure of an isobilateral foliage-leaf. What modifications would you expect to find in the leaves of moorland plants and in those of evergreens? (3) Give an account of the life-history of two of the following fungi: *Pythium*, *Penicillium*, *Claviceps* (ergot), *Erysiphe* (mildew). (4) Explain the morphology of the various fruits characteristic of the sub-orders of *Rosaceæ*. (5) Compare the structure of a mature ovule of an angiosperm with that of a gymnosperm. Describe fully the process of fertilisation found in the angiosperms.

Materia Medica.

(1) What are the active principles of ipecacuanha, and in what proportion do they exist in the drug? Give a process of assay. (2) Describe the jaborandi-leaflets of commerce. Give the botanical and geographical sources of the plant yielding jaborandi folia. Name the active principles, and give a method of extracting the most important one Mention any of the adulterants with which you may be familiar, and show the characters by which they may be distinguished from genuine jaborandi. (3) What are the characters of a good sample of opium? (4) How would you detect (*a*) Cotton-seed oil in olive oil? (*b*) Hard paraffin in beeswax? (*c*) Colophonium in balsam of Peru? (*d*) Turpentine in oil of lemon?

Chemistry.

1. Give an account of the preparation and properties of the following substances:—Orthophosphoric acid, iodic acid, chlorine peroxide, sulphur monochloride.

2. What is the chemical character of clay, glass, blast furnace slag? Explain the chemical action which takes place when manganous sulphate is mixed with borax and the mixture fused on a platinum wire in an oxidising and in a reducing flame.

3. Explain by chemical equations the following analytical reactions:—(*a*) The solution of arsenious sulphide in ammonium sulphite, (*b*) the prevention of the precipitation of magnesium by ammonia when ammonium chloride is present, (*c*) the production of a precipitate and its solution in excess of the reagent when ammonia is added to a solution of copper sulphate, (*d*) the oxidation of a ferrous salt by nitric acid.

4. Explain the origin and meaning of Avogadro's hypothesis, and give an example of its application to a chemical problem.

5. Give an account of the preparation of lactic acid and of its synthesis. What are the chief reactions which lactic acid undergoes? How is the existence of the different lactic acids accounted for?

6. State briefly the experimental facts on which Kekulé's (hexagonal) formula for benzene is based.

EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON, APRIL, 1902.

The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has furnished us with the following list of persons

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who have satisfied the Examiners at the recent Major and Minor examinations held in London:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Candidates examined	42
„ failed	22
„ passed	20

Barritt, Percy, Streatham
Bennett, Reginald R., London
Cocking, Thomas T., London
Girling, William R., London
Hanbury, Frederick C., London
Hill, Arthur C, Manchester
Hills, James Stuart, London
Hole, William W., London
Hooper, Elsie S., London
Hunt, George P. A., London
Jones, John W., Dartford
Male, Charles Edgar, London
Neathercoat, Ernest T., London
Paterson, A. G. C., Scarborough
Phillips, Horace Stock, Wigan
Reavley, Robert, London
Robinson, R. A., jun., London
Smith, John B., Rusholme
Walker, George T., Birmingham
Young, William T., Leicester

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Candidates examined	315
„ failed	225
„ passed	90

Ashworth, A. E., Blackburn
Baker, Charles B., Nuneaton
Barker, Sidney F., Cambridge
Barrett, Walter Ernest, Leeds
Barritt, Edward C., Dalston
Brook, William B., Hereford
Bunnell, Albert E., Heywood
Campbell, George, Penrith
Carter, Arthur, Tamworth
Chesworth, C. P., Market Drayton
Colebrook, D., Shooter's Hill
Collitt, W. S., Northallerton
Davies, Henry C., Croydon
Delve, William H., Manchester
Edgar, A. H., South Norwood
Evans, John W., Rhuddlan
Falding, Walter B., Wakefield
Fletcher, Edward N., Halifax
Foster, James, Ellesmere
Fry, Albert, Taunton
Gaze, J. E., Bury St. Edmunds
Glaholm, W., Hebburn-on-Tyne
Goodwin, F. J., Stafford
Goodyer, William, Weston
Gower, Percival T., Tonbridge
Graves, Herbert H., Alford
Hall, Henry, Cardiff
Haselgrave, E. E., Wakefield
Henchley, E., Portsmouth
Hickson, John Alfred, Malton
Hinchco, J. H., Stoke-on-Trent
Holden, Benjamin, Blackburn
Holding, Walter E., Audley
Holmes, Oscar D., Sheffield
Holt, William, Blackburn
Horniblow, Kate N., Charlbury
Hough, Bernard G., Sale
Hoyles, George Edward, Hull
Hurn, William Henry, Norwich
Jensen, H. R., New Brighton
Johnson, H. T., Pateley Bridge
Jones, Albert T., Cardiff
Kenway, Bertha Anne, Clifton
Leicester, Charles, Oldham
Lowe, Frances W., Bristol
Lyall, David W., Montrose
Mackay, Charles, Bradford
Marris, George W., Grimsby
Mathews, F. C., Cirencester
Millar, Benjamin, Darlington
Mortimer, Henry, Batley
Nash, Alfred Wilkenson, Deal
Northey, John Henry, Alford
Nowell, A. H., Birmingham
Oliver, Seth H., Holsworthy
Osborne, Harold E. C., London
Owens, James Alfred, Kington
Paley, F. G., Aberystwith
Parson, Sydney J., Cambridge
Porter, George B., Driffield
Rees, Samuel T., Carmarthen
Reynolds, Benn R., Narbeth
Roberts, Arthur J., Falmouth
Rodhouse, Lewis, Leicester
Senior, Herbert Clare, York
Sewell, A. E., Peterborough
Slight, Harold, Nottingham
Slomau, Courtenay, Torquay
Smith, Philip S., Market Rasen
Spicer, William S., Dorchester
Spruce, Charles F., Llandudno
Spurin, Stanley B., Plymouth
Starmer, G. F., Tunbridge Wells
Sumption, W. C., Blackwood
Sykes, Archibald, Oulton
Talbot, John, Blackpool
Taylor, Walter P., Wellington
Todd, John, Cockermouth
Tracy, Charles H., Dorking
Trott, Edward Henry, Bolton
Twidale, Herbert, Newark
Waugh, Herbert L., Halifax
Williams, Arthur, Hayle
Willis, Francis E, London
Wilman, Francis A., Bradford
Wilson, William D., London
Wreathall, Robert D., Hull
Yates, Francis H., Blackpool
Yates, Henry Henley, Swinton
Yeomans, F. A., Warrington

THE demand for perfumery is rapidly increasing, says the American Consul at Suatow, and the article commands rather high prices. The two kinds of perfumery most in evidence are the French perfumes of Ed. Pinaud and the American perfumes of Colgate. Nearly all of this perfumery is in small bottles, up to 4 oz, a bottle containing 2 oz selling for $1 50.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland Mr. G. J. Johnston read a paper on a case of swallowing of a metallic denture successfully treated by the internal administration of cotton wool. The denture seemed to be situated in the pyloric end of the stomach and sandwiches containing a thin layer of cotton wool in each were administered. A week after admission an aperient in the shape of ʒij. pulv. glycyrrh. co. was administered, and the denture was passed in the fæces rolled up in cotton wool.

Examination Experiences.

THE following are selections from the experiences of candidates at the recent Minor examination:—

My first subject was practical chemistry. "Find the percentage of iodine in a strong solution by means of $\frac{n}{10}$ thio." As the iodine was stated to be strong, I diluted it and used it to titrate the thio. The results of two independent determinations came out very closely, one being 3·999 per cent. and the other 4·002 per cent. The salt to analyse was ferri sulph. and pot. nit., but I had no time for confirmatory tests. In dispensing I had a cannabis-indica mixture, which, thanks to the "Art of Dispensing," gave no trouble. Pills containing ferri sulph., ext. aloes, and extracts were soon disposed of, although the silvering did not turn out very brilliant. A percentage solution and 150 grammes of ung. hydrarg. nit. completed this subject. The examiner wished me to make the ointment in a mortar, and seemed quite disappointed when I asked for a jar. A day or two afterwards I presented myself for the oral examination. I had first to go to Mr. Harold E. Matthews for "scripe." He gave me a long English prescription to translate into full Latin, two or three autograph ones also into full Latin, a percentage calculation, and a lot of doses. My next subject was pharmacy, with Mr. Edmund White. His first question was, "Have you ever made any of the extracts of the B.P.?" I replied that I had not. He then asked me if I had made any of the tinctures, to which I replied I had made most of them. He took me through the tinctures, asking reasons for methods of manufacture, doses, and strengths. Professor Thomson next took me in chemistry, asking me about acetylene, benzene, and most of the laws of chemistry in the Minor syllabus. It was altogether a very pleasant quarter of an hour. Mr. Marsden next examined me in materia medica. The specimens I was asked to recognise included kino, Tampico and Vera Cruz jalap, strophanthus-seeds, lupulin, kamala, squill, pareira, cane sugar, milk sugar, areca, black pepper, &c. Mr. Holmes took me in botany. A stem of a gymnosperm T.S. was the first thing shown. Was I quite sure it was not a root? A rhizome, branch with phylloclades and a compound leaf came next. He then showed me a daffodil and a hyacinth. Did they belong to the same natural order? Why not? Branch of a labiate in flower, and the inflorescence of a composite, completed the list. After a few more questions on absorption, assimilation, transpiration, and respiration, I was told to go and sit down. Soon after I was seated I was called up and told I had passed a very creditable examination.

LONDONER. (22/4.)

I commenced with dispensing; the paper read as follows:—

Make 200 c.c. syrup. ferri iodi. Send in a tared flask.

Potass. iodi	ʒss.
Tr. guaiaci ammon.	ʒiv.
Tr. cinchonæ	ʒiv.
Mucilag.	q.s. (ʒvj. used)
Aq. ad	ʒvj.

M. Ft. mist.

Sig.: ½ bis die.

Hyd. perchlor. ... ... gr. j.

Ft. pil. xxx. Varnish.

Sig.: 1 ter in die.

Suppos. acid. tannic. vj.

1 every night.

Send a blister, 4 × 2.

Practical chemistry followed, with the estimation of the strength of a solution of H_2SO_4 by means of $\frac{n}{1}$ NaOH solution, and a salt, which proved to be a mixture of bismuth oxychloride and strontium carbonate. On attending for the oral examination a few days after, I was called for prescription-reading first, and then to chemistry, which was commenced with an assurance that the first day's work had been very satisfactory, followed by a discussion of the oxides of chromium, chromates, bichromates, oxidation and reduction aldehydes, alcohols, phenols, and nitro-compounds. Then came a few questions on the balance, and that was over. I was next sent to botany, and commenced with a flower to refer to its natural order (*Rosaceæ*). I then gave the distinguishing features of the order, and was shown a piece of wood and asked to describe the annual rings and wood-vessels, and another piece with scattered bundles (a monocotyledon). I then described a few slides, and recognised a piece of fresh fennel, which concluded the botany examination. The next subject was materia medica, and I started by being asked to pick out the English aconite, and, after discussing this, kousso, hyoscyamus, jaborandi, and the opiums, also simarubra bark were given a little attention. Lastly, I was sent to pharmacy, and I went into the preparation of tr. opii, tr. camph. co., and vin. ferri, concluding with ol. ricini and the distinction between fixed and volatile oils; and then came at last the congratulation by the President. L. R.

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Pharmaceutical Education.

The Views of the Students.

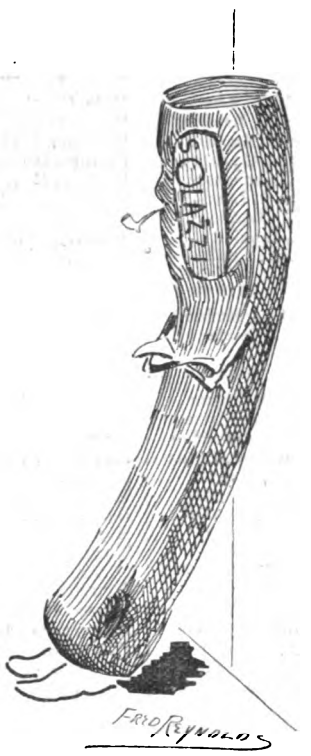
At the present time, when the question of the future of pharmaceutical education and examination is apparently fast approaching a crisis, it may be permitted to a student, who has had good opportunities of knowing the feelings of the pharmacists of the future on this subject, to put into words briefly the opinions of those most nearly concerned with the suggested changes. The subject resolves itself into three main divisions—viz., the Scottish university degree, the division of the Minor, and the compulsory curriculum.

English students do not concern themselves greatly with Scottish degrees, and never will; many, of course, would not take advantage even of an English degree in pharmacy; but this much is certain—that if the University of London, which has already recognised Professor Greenish as a teacher of pharmaceutics, were to allow that subject to be taken, with chemistry and botany, in the Final examination for the ordinary B.Sc. degree, a large number of Major men would assuredly be induced to proceed to such a degree. This is an end for which the Council of the Society and Professor Greenish will doubtless work; and if the example of the Scottish University be likely to weigh with the London senate at South Kensington, English students will on that account, as well as on other grounds, heartily welcome the adoption of Mr. Tocher's suggestions.

To the Vice-President's dictum—that division of the Minor is not wanted by students—strong exception must be taken. The writer is in a position to state that this is a "consummation devoutly wished for," not only, though no doubt partly, because of the feeling that the examination would be easier to pass if divided, but it is almost universally held among students, as among the majority, surely, of their seniors, that a divided Minor would be at once fairer to the candidates and safer for the public interest. Writing as one who went through the ordeal less than a year ago, the writer can positively say that the sudden change from chemistry to pharmacy, and from pharmacy to botany, and from botany, perhaps, to prescriptions in the examination-room is itself very trying to the candidate, and is often fatally disturbing to the naturally nervous man. The argument that students would come up better prepared if they had fewer subjects to tackle at a time has already received sanction in the highest quarters, and need not here be entered into; suffice it to say that the truth of the argument is quite patent to students themselves.

With regard to the third and greatest educational problem—that of the "compulsory curriculum"—there is among students the greatest diversity of opinion. Even at the "Square" school, where students do voluntarily undergo a nine months' course of study for the Minor, it appears that by no means all are in favour of making such a course compulsory. At the other colleges it is even less desired; but so long as men continue, as is not infrequently the case, to "fluke through" the Minor after three months' work or less, so long will others try to do likewise, and will resent the enforcement of a further period during which money has to be spent, and not earned. If it be permitted to one of the youngest members of the Society to suggest a remedy, it is this: By some alteration of system (which should not be impossible to the body of experienced men who constitute the Examining Board) eliminate the present element of luck from the examination, so that the badly trained will be rejected as surely as that the well-trained man will be successful. Then, and then only, will the average student accept with composure the enforcement of a curriculum, and it will be just and equitable to enforce it. In spite of the statement by Mr. Allen at the Council last week, it is a fact, well known to lecturers at the schools, and emphasised lately by Mr. Grier, of Manchester, that under the existing system the Minor does not effectually separate the sheep from the goats. The question of fees and educational expenses need not be touched upon; but as things are, pharmaceutical students cannot be expected to be capitalists; and it is considered that the expense attending a curriculum would be no more than the average expense in which students are at present involved.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



So Lazy!

(*A Study in Pronunciation.*)

From the sunny Spanish shore
(Think I've heard that said before),
Where you many a swarthy lass and lad see
Gazing each in other's eyes,
'Neath the blue and brilliant skies
Of my far-off home in mythical Sol-azzi;

Come I, glistening bright and black,
Keen to fill the chemist's lack
Of an adjuvant; and soon adorned and gauzy,
In the counter-case I'm laid,
And triumphantly displayed,
With an ornate ticket labelled "Prime Solazzi."

But the enervating clime,
Where I flourished in my prime
(And of which my recollection is but hazy),
Left it's imprint on my frame,
And Solazzi is my name,
For my nature is so lazy, O Solazzi!

A Medical Congress is to be held in Cairo from December 19 to 23, 1903.

Detecting Human Blood-stains.—A new use for rabbits has recently been discovered by a couple of Parisian medical men, who have given the results of their experiments to the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The serum of human blood, it seems, if injected into the veins of a rabbit is death to the rabbit; but if given in small at first but gradually increasing doses, the rabbit becomes immune to the poison. The serum of a rabbit so treated will then, when brought into contact with human blood, give under the microscope a characteristic precipitate which will enable the expert to recognise whether a blood stain is composed of human blood or not. Hitherto there has always been considerable difficulty in deciding as to whether blood-stains are, or are not, composed of human blood, for though the difference between the corpuscles of birds and mammals could be accurately determined, it has been impossible to distinguish between the globules of a man and those of a dog or a rabbit, a question of importance frequently arising in criminal cases.—*Truth.*

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Pharmacy of the British Empire

(including for the present purpose Paris and the Riviera) was marvellously illustrated in the last *C. & D.* What a vast field for our industry lies before us! I know how inferior we British chemists and druggists are to the continental pharmaciens and apothekers, but we can nevertheless show these gentlemen something in the way of running businesses. Witness those illustrations of Bombay pharmacies, and many others in India and the colonies that have been published from time to time. Assistants, I note, are discussing whether they are paid as much as they deserve when they go abroad. Of course they are not: very few of us are properly appreciated. But they get the market-price, and they get what is better than cash—experience and education. Apparently they are wanted in most parts. "It is difficult to get assistants to come to India"; "good assistants are not easily obtained for Paris"; "qualified men can always get good berths" in South Africa. These are quotations from last week's articles. But all those countries want good men; and the difficulty is for a young man to know if he is a good man or a duffer. In the latter case, he is not wanted in British pharmacies abroad. So, too, if he makes a friend of the bottle: he had better go to the bad at home. But why the intelligent, temperate, and qualified young chemist, with no particular home-ties, should miss the chance of seeing the world which so cordially invites him I do not understand.

A Wider Basis of Taxation,

a phrase which, I fancy, Sir R Giffen has made familiar to us, is apparently the policy which has attracted Sir Michael. It is wonderful how phrases rule the world. Free-traders themselves carried on their great struggle and won their victory by the aid of half-a-dozen phrases. This one, suggestive of the soundness and substantiality of the pyramid style of architecture, attracts support as soon as it is uttered. But probably the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, who is financially sound at heart, has discovered by this time that in seeking to spread wider the basis of taxation, he is actually only building pyramids the wrong end upwards.

Last Year,

after he had imposed the sugar-tax, Sir Michael learned to his astonishment that a lot of things imported contain sugar, and that all these would have to pay. Then he had to cram up enough information about the polariscope and the saccharometer to beat off his questioners in the House of Commons, the Customs officers meanwhile widening out the pyramid from the apex of the sugar-duty which the Legislature had agreed to. We have had a similar experience this year. "Flour and grain" were what the Chancellor proposed to tax, and when a day or two later he was asked if that expression included arrowroot, and macaroni, and rice, and a lot of other things, he made it manifest that such a development of his tax came as a surprise to him. But the Customs were ready the next morning with their list.

Protective Duties

of any kind are bound to expand in that way. Agriculture has got its toe in this year. The sugar-refiners, I notice, are discontented because the sugar-tax was not increased. Sir Howard Vincent sees in these taxes the promise and potency of the protection of British hardware. When that is attained chemical-manufacturers will have good cause to complain if they have to pay more for their pots and pans, and their own products are left uncared for; and so on in ever-widening circles A poor way of helping British industry in its contest with the world. In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for August, 1842, a list of the duties chargeable on drugs, according to a revised and simplified tariff, appears. It occupies seven pages, and even then includes such comprehensive lines as "drugs not enumerated, 2*s.* per cwt.," "oils not enumerated," and so forth. The wholesale druggists' club of that day did its best to resist sacrilegious interference with this precious tariff. Let modern wholesalers try to realise what such a condition of things would mean to their modern businesses. To specify only one inconvenience, it may be mentioned that it was a common occurrence to pitch damaged or low-quality drugs into the sea rather than land them, because it was certain that they would not sell for the cost of the duty.

There may be a Suspicion

of a free-trade bias in the preceding paragraphs. Perhaps I may counteract this by advising reference to a clever, but, in my opinion, a fallacious, presentation of the other side in the essay entitled "How English Trade is Crippled," published last week by the Vinolia Company (advts., page 91).

Grocers should be Grateful

to their trade organ. The Editor of the *Grocer*, commenting on the Budget, congratulates himself, with the natural pride of a man who has served his generation, on his foresight. "The warning we gave the retail trade to be prepared for all eventualities has been proved fully justified," he says. It has; but I should like to ask how a tip of that comprehensive character could have possibly failed?

Mr. Austen,

in his very interesting sketch of "Old Sheffield Druggists," refers to dias cordial, which, in the earlier half of the last century, he tells us was made and sold in large quantities by the chemists of Sheffield. I presume it was so known, and perhaps labelled; but I have never seen the syllables of dia-scordium so divided before. A young pharmacist who talks glibly of phenylacetamide tells me he never heard of diascordium. And yet in pharmaceutical history it was not a bad second to theriacum. Of course, originally it was a preparation of the scordion or water germander. I am not sure how or when it drifted into an opiate. My own ancient recollection of it is that we prepared it extemporaneously when it was asked for by adding 1 drop of essence of peppermint to ½ oz. of syrup of poppies for a penny. The Sheffield chemists seem to have made it more scientifically. I suppose it has been elbowed out of pharmacy by Mr. Steedman and Mrs. Winslow.

A Word of Sympathy

with the Editor of this journal may perhaps be admitted into this page. He has suffered a heavy affliction by the loss of a beloved daughter, a young lady of singular promise, just as she was crossing the line which separates girlhood from womanhood. At the most famous of girls' colleges in London she had for several years literally swept the board of first prizes and scholarships, and last June matriculated with honours at London University. Only a word like this is permissible here; but there are few who will not appreciate how much this little paragraph covers.

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Are we Decadent?

The famous French critic, M. Henri Taine, hardly exaggerated when, in his "Notes on England," he described this country as the breeding-ground *par excellence* of sects, factions, and societies. And there is an element of truth

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overlain by the caricature of his statement that the Englishman who is big with an idea or grievance hastens to deliver it as a letter to the *Times*, or embodies it in a new society; indeed, of the making of societies there is no end, and the obscurest and feeblest of them pretends to enjoy exuberant health and prestige, forgetful of the fact that the journalistic and official reports of the transactions of all public movements are apt to be meretricious, especially if the reporter is also an officer of the Society. A report sometimes does less than justice to a meeting, and it never adequately reproduces the life and colour of the original. In many cases, however, the record charitably embellishes the facts, so that in general there may be as little resemblance between the narrative and the reality as between the flowing periods of a *Times* version of a Parliamentarian's speech in the House and the staccato and ungrammatical sentences of the "orator." These general observations have a particular application to the Pharmaceutical Associations of every description which are just bringing the winter session to a close with the time-honoured ceremonies of drum-beating, trumpet-blowing, and marching and countermarching of stage-armies. As far as appearances go every Association is more sound and successful than ever, and there are more of them in connection with the drug-trade than ever there have been before; yet it is an open secret that for the past decade or so it has not only become more and more difficult to form new associations, but also that it actually requires great and continuous exertion to prevent the hitherto stable old organisations from falling to pieces. In view of the greater number of Associations, and, to us, the most evident fact that reports of their meetings occupy six times the space that was given to such matters ten years ago, it appears ridiculous to say that matters are worse than they were. Yet they are. In most parts of the country, and in the largest centres particularly, there is the same dismal complaint of lessening membership and revenue, meagre meetings even for important and urgent purposes, and a paralysing apathy towards all questions of pharmaceutical science, politics, and economics. According to accounts untainted by illusions of memory, the average pharmacist of the present day does not compare favourably in this respect, in spite of his educational superiority, with his predecessor of twenty or thirty years ago, who took an active and intelligent part in the public affairs of his craft, and was an occasional and often effective contributor to its technology. At that time in all the populous centres there were powerful and vigilant local associations under whose *ægis* uniform prices and collective action for the vindication of trade interests were ensured. Now these Associations are mostly dead, moribund, or in a state of suspended animation which 'twere flattery to call "masterly inactivity." How can we account for the decadence? In the first place it is obvious that the causes are general, and not special to pharmacy, although the present condition of the latter is an instance of the prevailing process. There has been a marked decline in the intellectual life of the nation for some decades past, as shown by the growing passion for the frivolous and the base in politics, literature, and art, and the individual craving for morbid excitement in the form of so-called "sport." Notwithstanding the influence of compulsory education the skilled artisan of to-day is a less virile, capable, and cultured type than the handicraftsman of the early decades of the nineteenth century who figured in the great political and social reform movements of that period. We seem to have identified a *causa vera* of this degenerative change, in the observation of the fact that, whereas the old handicraftsman—*e.g.*, the hand-loom weaver—was master of his machine and art, his successor at the power-loom is a mere detail in the mechanism of the industry, often with little more intelligence and initiative than the loom which he tends. There can be no question that the first effect of the division and sub-division of labour, and the displacement of manual work by machinery, is to emasculate individuality by starving the mental and moral nature. In the sphere of pharmacy the influence of this factor can be clearly traced. No one regrets the relief from the drudgery of pill, plaster, and galenical making in the back-shop; yet the drudgery had its compensations, and was often a liberal education in the exercise of patience, industry, and self-reliance. The misfortune is that the pendulum has now swung as far on the other side, and the sub-division of labour is nearing the point at which it threatens to extinguish the individuality of the pharmacist by sinking it in that of the mere distributor of commodities—a condition that would inevitably tend to deprive him of all incentive to independent thought and action. In this connection the latter-day tendency towards the consolidation of business undertakings into "syndicates" and "combines" has also had a pernicious influence. The employé of the big concern is liable to demoralisation from two sources. First, he is the victim of excessive sub-division of labour; and, secondly, his concourse with a large body of fellow-employés is apt to be unsettling, rather than inspiring, and to give him a bias towards social or convivial pleasures to the detriment of his intellectual interests. The increasing pressure of modern business life is another potent factor. The general experience seems to be that it is harder to make a decent living in business than formerly, although in respect of hours and work we seem to be in no worse a plight than our predecessors. The human being, as an energy-transforming machine, is only capable of doing a definite amount of work, and, if the energy is consumed in muscular effort, in prolonged attention to detail, in strenuous and harassing devotion to business, or is dissipated in idle amusement, it is not available for public-spirited action for the common good, or for pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

If we have interpreted the facts truly, the conclusion of the whole matter seems to be not that human nature is decaying, for that is an incredible supposition, but rather that we are passing through a transition stage, in which economic change and industrial expansion have proceeded so rapidly as to displace and strain the intellectual energies and interests of the individual. If the immediate prospects of readjustment and recuperation are not brilliant, we still have a reasonable faith that ultimately the resources of civilisation will restore the balance, and that with an unavoidable recasting of their programmes, and devolution of their work into local and general, chemists' associations will flourish again in actuality rather than in printed reports.

The Turpentine Industry.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL at Charleston throws some light on the condition of the oil-of-turpentine industry in the United States in a report just issued by the British Foreign Office. It is well known that the old process of collecting crude turpentine by "boxing" the tree is very wasteful and destructive, for it has devastated many forests in certain Southern States, and thousands of acres of old turpentine lands have been thrown away for want of a more enlightened method of collection. This has led to a transition of the business to Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, now the principal centres of the industry. Professor Charles H. Herty, of Georgia State University has experimented with the view of ascertaining if there is not a better method of collection

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and distillation, and it is hoped that the U.S. Government will co-operate by devising rules for the protection and preservation of the pine-forests, or even establish an experimental turpentine-farm for the purpose of gathering information and utilising to the best advantage all pine-products. It appears from the report that the trade in turpentine oil and allied products in 1901 was not so advantageous to farmers and dealers as might have been expected from the high range of prices. Indeed, the opinion among the naval store factors was "that the trade would have been in a much better condition generally had the high price of 54c. per gal. for turpentine never been seen." They believe that an average price enabling the operators to reap fair profits would have prevented the over-production which had such a prejudicial effect on the trade everywhere. As it was, many dealers lost their heads and an enormous crop was produced, resulting in a demoralised condition of the market. A new development in the business last year was the organisation of the National Tank and Storage Company of Savannah, which has built large tanks for holding oil of turpentine at the railway termini, the idea being that shippers will take advantage of storing their supplies in them, and thus wait the market if necessary, while the company gives warehouse receipts upon which owners may obtain advances from the banks.

For some time past there has been an upward movement in the turpentine-market, which appears to have been engineered by some of the large traders in Savannah. Very high prices—namely, 52c. to 53c.—have been quoted from that port, but 45c. to 47c. appears to have been the highest figure paid, and at present there are many buyers both in London and New York who are afraid to trust the market at this level, especially as the season has just opened. Advices to hand this week report a drop in the market to the extent of 8c. per gal. This is tantamount to a confession of failure on the part of operators to sustain the "bull" movement. The situation, however, cannot be described as "weak," as there is expected to be a 10-per-cent. shortage in the new season's crop, and heavy rains in the turpentine country have prevented extensive work. It is also stated that operators intend to curtail production in the interest of higher prices, but that statement must be accepted with reserve, as there is no combination or syndicate among the operators to control the output. Many of the best holdings have lately been acquired by some of the large and influential holders, who in turn lease them to the operators. In Florida recently considerable lands have been acquired by Savannah factors, who intend to work them when their Georgia holdings decline.

The receipts at Savannah from April 1 (the beginning of the season) to December 31, 1901, were 300,348 barrels of turpentine oil and 958 327 barrels of resin, and the exports during the same period were 274,225 barrels of turpentine oil and 778,105 barrels of resin. Of the exports, 198 992 barrels of turpentine oil and 363,611 barrels of resin were shipped to foreign countries, and the rest to American ports and interior places by railway.

Last year witnessed a decided improvement in the system of transportation of turpentine oil to foreign countries. Formerly it was principally carried by sailing vessels, but now tramp steamers have secured the bulk of the carrying business, which means quick deliveries and low freights.

Companies as Persons.

The Divisional Court has refused to allow limited companies to escape the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Some months ago the Richmond Magistrates overruled an objection taken to a summons against Messrs. Pearks in connection with their milk-blended butter, to the effect that the word "person" in the Acts does not include a limited company. About the same time the Southampton Bench upheld that contention, and dismissed a summons against a limited company in regard to a sale of milk, on the ground that corporations are outside the Act. Both decisions were appealed against, and by a singular coincidence they came before the High Court on Wednesday of this week. The main authority relied upon by counsel for Messrs. Pearks was the case that decided the company-pharmacy question—the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited). The decision in that case was freely discussed by the three Judges and counsel on both sides, but it did not appear to have any very direct bearing on the decision in these cases. The interpretation Act, 1891, enacted that where in any Act creating an offence punishable on indictment or summarily, the word "person" is used, it must be held to include a corporation, unless the contrary intention appears. The companies in these cases said the contrary intention did appear in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The "person" of the Pharmacy Act, they said, is an individual who can pass examinations, and companies are not that sort of person. The "person" of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is an individual capable of being sent to gaol for a second offence. Under Section 3 companies cannot pass examinations, and are consequently outside the Pharmacy Act; companies cannot be sent to gaol, and are therefore outside the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is, roughly put, one of their main arguments. It is a defence under one of the sections for the "person" charged to prove he had no guilty knowledge of the act complained of. Companies, counsel contended, could not have knowledge, guilty or otherwise; therefore the Legislature could not have meant to include them in the word "person." Then came the argument so fatal in the Pharmacy Act case. The act complained of is the physical act of a servant of the company, and though the company may not be amenable, the offence can be reached by a summons against the servant, and if there be a conviction, the companies would, of course, be the people who would pay, said counsel. It is significant that the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Channell attached very great importance to the point raised. Though it was well argued in the first of the cases, they postponed their decision until they had heard the other case later in the day, in order that everything that could be said on either side should be before them, and they subsequently delivered judgments on the point. Mr. Justice Channell put the matter very clearly. Criminal offences requiring "mens rea" cannot be committed by corporations. Section 6. of the S. F & D. Act prohibits absolutely a certain act being committed. No one must sell to the prejudice of the purchaser an article different from that demanded—he must not do it innocently even. To do so is a *quasi*-criminal offence of such a character that a company can commit it. By the hand of their servants they can sell, and as an individual master is under the Act expressly liable for the acts of his servants, a company ought to be, and is, equally liable. The Lord Chief Justice expressed his satisfaction at being able to come to that decision, for, he said, if they had been compelled to otherwise decide, grave difficulties would have been placed in the way of administering the Act. It would often, he said, be extremely difficult to bring the offence home to the actual offender. Most people will share his Lordship's satisfaction. If the London and Provincial Supply Association case was being heard to-day, instead o

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thirty years ago, it is not improbable that a different decision would be arrived at; and if ever a company-case under the Pharmacy Act arises which can be differentiated from the old case, the Society might do worse than spread a little milk-blended butter on it, and try the Courts again.

COUNCIL ELECTION COMPETITION.

There is so little interest this year in the election of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that we almost hesitate to start a vote by our subscribers and their employés or members of their families on the event. However, it may give them some amusement (and the guinea which we set aside as a prize) to arrange the surnames of the ten candidates in the order that they will appear on the poll. The candidates are as follows:—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge	*J. W. T. Morrison, Tring*
M. Carteighe, London	*C. E. Pickering, London*
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London	C. J. Park, Plymouth
J. F. Harrington, London	A. Southall, Birmingham
J. Harrison, Sunderland	J. R. Young, Warrington

Those whose names are in italics are not at present on the Council, the rest are. Postcards should be received not later than Monday, May 19. They should be marked with a large A on the top at the back.

HALF-A-GUINEA

will also be awarded to a reader of the *C. & D.* who sends us before May 13 the best reasons on a postcard for rejecting any three of the ten candidates. Also half-a-guinea for the best reasons why any of the three new candidates should be supported. The reasons against postcard should be marked B, and reasons for C.

TESTIMONIALS TO ASSISTANTS.

A subscriber calls our attention to a correspondence he has had with an applicant for a situation as junior assistant, and with his recent employer. The young man, who wrote in the style of a boy of 10 or 12, was really 18 years of age, and had been a little over two years at the business with a pharmaceutical chemist, whose letter in reply to our subscriber gave the lad a rather flattering character. This seemed so inconsistent with the lad's illiterate letter that our subscriber asked why so desirable a young man had left the Ph.C.'s employment, whereupon he was informed that the lad had been taking things out of the shop without his employer's knowledge. We feel that although the testimonial was given out of pure good-heartedness this sort of thing is a distinct injustice to the trade at large, and we hope this note may be the means of furthering more straightforward dealing between chemist and chemist with regard to recent employés.

"BIRMINGHAM CHEMISTS, BEWARE."

Our occupation is threatened: the *Birmingham Daily Post* has discovered that Inland Revenue officers are on the war-path, and paying particular attention to Birmingham chemists just now. So our contemporary prints a little article under the above heading. There is nothing in it which has not often been told in these pages, but it may be of interest to show how the matter strikes a stranger to the subject:—

> It is the practice (says the *B.D.P.*) of a large number of chemists to prepare and vend specifics of their own manufacture, and, consciously or unconsciously, some of them are avoiding the Government impost on such wares. That many of them sin in ignorance is not at all improbable, considering the difficulty which occasionally arises in the determination whether the medicine-stamp is requisite or not. Even the authorities, it would seem, are not without their doubts at times, for there are instances recorded in which Somerset House has on occasion held a liability to attach to labels which had been previously passed as outside the scope of the Act and *vice versâ*. Broadly speaking, the chemist may be said to incur responsibility for the duty when he retails medicine in respect of which he claims a proprietary right or any secret or art of preparation, when the sale of the article takes place under the authority of letters patent, or when any recommendation in its favour is held out to the public to induce them to purchase. Of these regulations perhaps the last-mentioned is that which most frequently lands the seller in trouble. . . . Chemists are occasionally caught napping through the display of a seductive showcard in their window, relating to some particular remedy which they are offering to the ailing world. The Inland Revenue is empowered to exact a penalty without recourse to a court of law, and as a rule the offender expiates his sin of omission in this way. He pays his guinea, or whatever the sum may be, and thereby discharges his debt to the law. Otherwise police-court proceedings invariably ensue. So far as can be gathered, prosecutions of the kind in question have been few in number in Birmingham during recent years, though in this respect the city, it is said, has far from an immaculate past.

This last touch is so delightfully satirical that we expect the Midland Chemists' Association to rise up and defend its purity.

CANCER-RESEARCH.

The investigation of cancer has been discussed by a medical contributor of the *Times* during the past week, and indications are given of the difficulties by which the work is surrounded. The resemblance between sarcoma and carcinoma renders it necessary that both diseases be studied, and the affinities of cancer with other diseases, such as tumours and tuberculosis, will have to be gone into. Then, again, there is the theory of the constitutional origin of cancer, and the geographical distribution of the disease to consider. Charts and statistics seem to show that cancer is in some way related to the soil, and that it prefers clay and alluvial deposits to gravel and elevated land. There is evidence also, which cannot be discarded altogether, that the disease occurs more frequently in certain villages or groups of houses, and it has been supposed that the water-supply may be in some way concerned with this strange visitation. The doctrines that emphasise the influence of environment must be checked by such facts that the disease may appear as the result of an injury, and that it has many affinities with diseases that have nothing to do with environment. In the majority of cases cancer shows no power of retrocession or natural cure, nor has it been altered by medical treatment, but occasionally it is recorded that the disease has at last tended, at least for a time, to get well of itself. Such cases may be brought into line with researches in immunity and immunisation. There is also some evidence that certain forms of the disease may be influenced by the action of organs in parts of the body remote from the disease. After discussing the doctrine of the external origin of the disease as one which may be taken as a working theory for the present, two things are emphasised—first that secret remedies, quack medicines, and the like "cures" for the disease are at best entirely useless, and often seriously harmful, and that to prescribe for the cure of cancer stuff like Mattei's fluids and Radam's microbe-killer is to practise on human credulity; next, that, if only all cases of the disease were at once subjected to operation in the very first stage, a considerable number of them would be absolutely and permanently cured. It is the freedom from pain and apparent insignificance of the disease at first that cause the delay till it is too late for surgery to be successful once and for ever.

NOT RETALIATION, ONLY—

The recent decision prohibiting the import of preserved meats and foodstuffs containing boric acid into Germany has aroused the ire of the country of canned goods. It is now announced that the investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department at Washington have proved that a large percentage of the beers, 88·9 per cent. of the canned meats, sausages, &c., and about 20 per cent. of the fruits now imported from Germany into the United States are preserved with boric acid. And so America proposes to apply the *tu quoque* principle to Germany—"not through any spirit of retaliation," it is carefully explained, "but simply

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as a protection to the American manufacturer and exporter." But America, as usual, will go one better. For Professor Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, has reported that the paint used in decorating toys imported from Germany contains, in many instances, a harmful amount of lead. Some of the German toys even bear arsenical paint, another authority says; and the drugs exported from Germany are not as pure as they pretend to be. Steps are to be taken to have these things rectified, and lively times may be looked for. The plan proposed is to apply to importations from foreign countries the law made by the respective Governments to control the purity of the food-products for internal consumption. There is a certain element of fairness in this proposal, for, as Professor Wiley points out, the laws of Germany and certain other foreign Governments (England and France included) allow the exportation of borated food-products, while providing stringent regulations prohibiting their use in the country of origin. But how the plan will work remains to be seen.

"MINOR" PARAGRAPHS.

Brief notices in local newspapers regarding some of those who have passed the Minor examination are exceptionally frequent this month. The most striking one is the following:—

The First Lady Chemist in England.

The Pharmaceutical Society have granted a certificate of registration as a chemist to Miss Horniblow, an assistant to Mr. G. C. Rowe, chemist, of Braintree. Miss Horniblow, who is only twenty-one years of age, passed successfully through all the examinations, and thus becomes "the first lady chemist in England," we are told; but lady dispensers are surely no novelty? We do not quite know what "the first lady chemist" means, but there are several Majors in the ranks of the fair, and we fancy this is simply a case of the "last" being "first."

The Adulteration of Shellac.

By E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

As the analysis of shellac is at the present moment attracting some attention, and users of the article are beginning to realise that adulterated shellac is the rule rather than the exception, there are several points to which it may not be amiss to call attention. Since writing the note which appeared in this journal (October 26, 1901, page 689), I have examined a large number of samples of shellac, the majority of which were clearly adulterated, and a small number of them were certainly pure. When a sample was obtained of undoubted purity, I have taken the opportunity of making from it samples by adding definite amounts of common resin, so that, except for the small alteration in percentage composition that takes place during melting, I had a series of samples of known composition. The utility of agreement on a standard method of determining the amount of adulterating resin in the case of a body of somewhat variable composition need hardly be insisted upon; but as I have seen certificates by analysts of repute in which results varying by over 5 per cent. were recorded for absolutely identical samples, the exact method of calculation should be agreed upon.

There can be no doubt that many of the statements recorded in various works are quite useless as a guide to the analyst. The solubilities given by Dieterich in his "Analyse der Harze," and to which he appears to attach importance, are, for analytical purposes, in my experience useless. In dealing with a mixture of resins which have been melted together, if one is practically insoluble in a given solvent, the powdered resin is protected to a very great extent from the action of the solvent even when a considerable amount of a soluble resin is present. The protective action depends to a great extent on the fineness of the powder, but I am convinced that no solubility determinations yield anything like quantitative results. Nor can the constants quoted be relied upon, as many of the samples dealt with are unmistakably adulterated. For example, in that useful little work by Lewkowitsch which has recently appeared ("Laboratory Companion"), one sample only of shellac is quoted, but from the figures given it was clearly adulterated.

My own experiments point to the determination of the iodine-absorption value as by far the most reliable of all methods for ascertaining the amount of common resin present. So long as the conditions of the determination are kept constant very concordant results can be obtained. No pure sample that I have examined has given figures anything like so high as those so often quoted, and with experimental mixtures the results are more concordant than those obtained by the determination of the acid and ester numbers. Of adulterated samples which I have met with during the last few months, many contained from 20 to 35 per cent. of resin and some over 40 per cent.

Trade Notes.

Mr Max Philipon, 3 Savage Gardens, E.C., has been appointed agent in this country for the New York Quinine and Chemical Works (Limited).

Mr. R J. Reuter, of 6 Well Street, Jewin Street, E.C., agent for Mülhens' No. 4,711 Eau de Cologne, informs us that his new post-office telephone number is 4711—a curious coincidence.

Pink Tops are getting to be quite familiar in the household. They are the most recent form in which phenalgin is put up, and Mr. E. J. Reid, 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Avenue, E.C., is the agent for the manufacturers. For headache, and other nervine disorders this is a convenient form of prescribing the remedy.

"Day's Diary" is the name which Mr. John T. Day 40 Finsbury Square, E.C., gives to a penny "diary for the week," which he has just "presented to the world." It gives on the left-hand page the coming events of the day, and there is space on the right-hand page for that day's engagements. To Londoners it will be useful, and those visiting London should certainly have a copy of it, for it gives them lists of arrangements for churches, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, excursions, races, dinners and balls, golf, cricket, and lots of other things that are useful to know.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 16, 1902.)

"Brigade"; for coffee-essence. By A. H. Bolton, 5 and 6 Price's Lane, Dublin. 241,741.

"Chrysomel"; for food substances. By P. Bellingham Smith & Co., 23 Rood Lane, E.C. 244,770.

"Lutrine"; for a detergent. By J. Maddocks, 29 Canal Road, Bradford. 243,410.

"Mountain Glory" and device of fairies picking flowers (the essential particular); for a perfume. By James Walker, 19 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats, N.B. 241,526.

"Embo"; for cleansing polishes and creams. By W. & H. Miers (Limited), Phœnix Leather-works, Meanwood Road, Leeds. 244,608.

"Air Tabloids" are being advertised in Paris They are tablets of sodium peroxide or potassium peroxide, so compressed that when put in water they give off oxygen and absorb carbonic-acid gas.

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Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Terminating an Engagement.—At Chesterfield County Court recently, Judge Smyly, K.C., gave judgment in a case in which a grocer claimed 2*l.* damages from a former employé for leaving his employment without notice. Defendant admitted that he left without notice, but he had offered to forfeit a week's wages, which plaintiff would not accept. Judge Smyly said the domestic servant, and the master of the domestic servant, had, by custom, a right to end a contract by payment of wages in lieu of notice; but that was only by custom. There had been many cases tested, and in each the question was raised as to whether the workman was a domestic servant or not, because if he was not the custom did not apply. He thought that, unless some custom was proved, a shopman had no right, by merely forfeiting a week's wages, to leave his work. There was certainly in that case no evidence of such custom. He therefore found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

Assistants' Agreements.—A drapery firm in Bradford had in their employ a Miss Vimpany, who in April, 1895, agreed that she would not within five years after the determination of the agreement with them carry on business on her own account as draper or milliner, or enter the employ of any other person or persons in any such business within a radius of ten miles of the Bradford Town Hall. In March, 1901, she left, and commenced business at Calvert's Buildings, Commercial Street, Leeds. Her old employers objected, and a few days later a company was incorporated under the name of Madame Vimpany (Limited), at Calvert's Buildings. Before Mr. Justice Farwell, in the High Court on April 18, the employers claimed an interim injunction to restrain Miss Vimpany from infringing her agreement; but the Judge would not agree to this, thinking it better that the motion should stand till the trial, as an interim injunction might seriously injure the defendant's business.

Testing Coins.—In one of the London police courts last week, the wife of a butcher had to refund to a customer 2*s.* in respect to good coins which she had bent. Mr. Button, the victim, said that on Monday, April 7, he bought some meat at the shop and tendered a sixpence in payment. Defendant said the coin was bad, and bent it. He offered another sixpence, and this was also bent and declared to be bad. He then tendered a shilling, which defendant bent, and observed it was the worst coin of the lot. He had received the coins from the London and County Bank two days before. Having marked them, he took them to the bank and a cashier tested and weighed them. They were declared to be perfectly correct. The Magistrate (Mr. Chapman) stated that by the Act, if anyone suspects a coin, he is entitled to bend it. If he bends it and it turns out to be a good coin, he has got to pay for the true value, and take the bent coin for what it is worth. He directed defendant to pay the prosecutor 2*s.* and receive the bent coins in exchange, also to pay 10*s.* costs.

Pharmacy Act (1868).

An Ex-army Compounder Fined.

At the Bradford County Court on Tuesday, April 22, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society sought to recover a 5*l.* penalty, under Section 15 of the Act, from Wm. Adams Cole, who is employed by the trustees of the late Thomas Clarkson, carrying on business at Tyrrel Street, Bradford. Mr H. M. Dawson (Messrs. Beldon & Ackroyd) appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. Neumann was for the defendant; and Mr. Hines watched the case on behalf of the trustees of Clarkson.

Mr Dawson said the action was brought to recover penalties from the defendant for selling poison, he being an unqualified person.

Mr. Neumann, to shorten the case, admitted that defendant was not registered, and that the article sold was a poison. The defence was that he did not sell the poison. Entries of all the sales made in the shop were recorded on sheets of paper, and it was shown that on the day in question the article referred to was entered by an assistant, and therefore it was the assistant who had sold it, and not Cole.

Arthur Foulds, private inquiry agent, in the employ of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed that on Saturday afternoon, January 18, he purchased from the defendant in Clarkson's shop a bottle of Kay's essence of linseed. There was nobody else in the shop at the time. In cross-examination, witness said there was no possibility of his being mistaken, and Cole had not been pointed out to him that day in the court. Cole was easily recognisable, because he was a man so entirely different in appearance from the ordinary shop-assistant.

Mr. Neumann said the defendant's statement was that he did not sell the essence, and did not even know until he received the summons that they had had any of it in the shop. The entry of the sale was in the handwriting of Mr. Oddy, an assistant.

His Honour: Do you say that Mr. Oddy sold the essence?

Mr. Neumann: I say Mr. Cole did not sell it. The fact that this man has got up in the box and sworn positively that Mr. Cole sold it quite clears Mr. Oddy. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. A. Cole gave evidence in support of his solicitor's statement, and in cross-examination said he was employed as a compounder of medicines. He went to the shop twelve months ago, believing himself to be a qualified man, and there was no other qualified man on the premises. The qualification which he thought was sufficient was one conferred on him by the War Office. He passed an examination in 1860 and naturally thought he was qualified, but unfortunately he was not registered. He was under the impression that he was qualified to take charge of a chemist's shop and sell all things that a chemist could sell. He had not kept a chemist's shop before he was employed by the trustees in 1874.

His Honour: If you were called away for some reason after you had made the sale, I suppose you might say to Mr. Oddy, "Just enter so and so," and he would then put it down that you had sold it?

The Defendant: It is possible that I might do so, but I did not sell that article. I do not remember it, and it is an article that one would remember. And I never remember seeing this gentleman in the shop.

His Honour: But you cannot remember every article you have sold.

The Defendant: I remember not selling that.

Arthur Oddy, being examined, said: I could not distinctly say that I sold that poison, but it is down in my handwriting, so I suppose I must have sold it.

His Honour: But you would put down sometimes things which Mr. Cole had sold?

The Witness: Yes.

His Honour: Yes, it is obvious that that would be so. Do you say, Mr. Neumann, that the private-inquiry agent is committing wilful perjury?

Mr. Neumann: I am entitled to say that there is the word of two men against that of one, and that he may be mistaken.

His Honour: It is the impression of two men against the oath of one who is trained to this matter, went there for the express purpose, and comes and says he has no doubt at all. I never place much reliance upon either myself or somebody else in regard to a matter to which their attention was not attracted at the time. How could he be mistaken about two men who are so entirely different in appearance?

Mr. Neumann: I can only suggest that he has seen the two in the shop and is confusing them. In cases of this kind two people should go into the shop.

Mr. Dawson: You had better amend the Pharmacy Act then.

His Honour: In the fact that you admit that this article was sold in the shop at the time alleged you have the strongest confirmation of the story of the plaintiffs' witness.

Mr. Neumann: But I am rebutting it with what is also strong evidence.

His Honour: The evidence of two men who come here and say, "We don't remember," is the weakest kind of evidence.

Mr. Neumann went on to argue that the conflict of testimony left a doubt, and that in such cases where there was a doubt the defendant ought to have the benefit of it. The Pharmaceutical Society might have strengthened their case by having two men in at the purchasing.

His Honour said he did not know that it was a matter against Mr. Cole's character, for he believed that he was qualified, and he could not say that the trustees or anybody else were to blame; but the offence had been committed, and there would have to be judgment for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Neumann asked if his Honour would add a recommendation to his judgment.

His Honour said no doubt there would be some representative of the Pharmaceutical Society present, and they would

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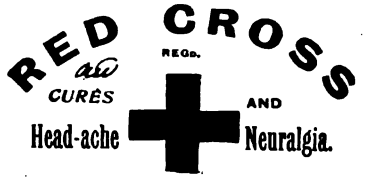
know what was right and wrong in reference to the consequences of the judgment. He had not a sufficient understanding of the circumstances to enable him to express an opinion which was of any value. He must give the judgment, and leave the Pharmaceutical Society to enforce it in the way which they thought fit.

Merchandise-marks Act.

Red Cross Powders.

At Birmingham Police Court on April 17, H. G. H. Jennings, chemist, Hockley Street, Birmingham, summoned Frederick Gibson, chemist, Gooch Street, under this Act for unlawfully applying a false trade description—a red cross—to headache and neuralgia powders. The prosecutor, it transpired, obtained in 1900 copyright for an envelope on which the dominant characteristic and trade-mark was a red cross. His powders were sold in this, and they had become known all over the country, said counsel, as "Red Cross Powders." The defendants also sold headache-powders which up to the beginning of the present year were known as "Lily" powders, from the design on the envelopes. But he had recently stuck a red cross on the envelopes, and sold the powders as "Red Cross" powders, with the result that the prosecutor's sales had been materially affected. The Act, counsel submitted, was passed with a view to stopping frauds of that description. For the defence, it was urged that the red cross was a well-known emblem with chemists, and the "Lily" powders having been adopted by other firms, the defendant used the red cross to distinguish those of his manufacture from colourable imitations. In the witness-box the defendant admitted that when he began to use the red cross he knew of the existence of "Red Cross" powders, but he did not know they were made by Jennings. The Magistrate found the defendant guilty of applying the mark, and fined him 10*l.* and 5*l* 5*s.* costs. Notice of appeal was given, and the destruction of the labels was delayed pending the result.

We append reduced facsimiles of the two packets. The first shows the plaintiff's, the wording being printed on



the powder wrapper. The second is defendant's powder envelope:—



Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

At Wootton Bassett Police Court on April 18, Frank Kempster, of Purton, was charged with selling sweet spirit of nitre which, according to the analysis of Dr. Bernard Dyer, contained only 0·25 per cent. of ethyl nitrite The inspector said that the full price—6*d.* per oz.—was charged. A fine of 20*s.* was imposed, with 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.

At Brandon Police Court on April 14, Mr. William Hildyard, chemist and druggist, Thetford and Brandon, was charged with having sold 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre which the analyst (Mr. F. Sutton, of Norwich) certified to consist of ethyl nitrite 0·25 per cent., alcohol and legitimate water 32·00 per cent., water 17·75 per cent. The sample thus contained only one-seventh of the minimum proportion of ethyl nitrite required by the B.P. Mr. A. E Day, in defence, raised an objection to the analyst's certificate as being too vague, as the separate proportions of alcohol and legitimate water should have been stated. He called Mr. Hildyard, who stated that he had sent the constituent parts to his manager at Brandon (Mr. Thomas Silk) to make up, and they were at full strength. It was impossible to keep sweet spirit of nitre for retail up to sample strength, as every time the stopper was removed considerable evaporation occurred. Analysts agreed that the minimum stated by the British Pharmacopœia was too high. The Bench said they could not but find that the sample was deficient in strength, but at the same time they absolved Mr. Hildyard of any personal responsibility and fined him the mitigated penalty of 10*s.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* costs. Inspector Reeve stated that he took at the same time a sample of cream of tartar, which the analyst found perfectly genuine.

High Court Cases.

Tiemann's Ionone Patent (8,736 of 1893).

In the Court of Appeal on April 18, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stirling, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy, an appeal stood on the list in respect to the dismissal by Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy (*C. & D.*, August 5, 1899. page 258) of a petition for the revocation of a patent granted to Johann Carl W. F. Tiemann, of Berlin, for the manufacture of ionone. When the appeal was called on in its turn, no counsel appeared for either the appellants or the respondents, and the Court ordered the appeal to be struck out.

Incandescent Mantles

The case of the Welsbach Incandescent Company *v.* United Chemical-works and another came before the King's Bench Division on April 21, Mr. Justice Ridley sitting without a jury. Mr. Bucknill appeared for the plaintiff company, and said the parties had agreed upon terms—viz., that the action should be stayed, the defendants admitting the validity of the plaintiffs' patent, and taking a licence upon agreed terms; each party to pay their own costs. Mr. McNeill, for the defendants, assenting, an order was made accordingly.

A Sporting Transaction.

In the Dublin Nisi Prius Court on April 19, before Mr. Justice Wright, a case was mentioned in which Mr. Isidore Bradlaw, chemist, Grafton Street, Dublin, sued one John Casey to recover damages arising out of a sporting transaction. Mr. Moriarty, counsel for the defendant, said his Lordship and the jury would not be troubled with the case. Prior to the assault the parties were good friends, and they hoped to be so in the future. The defendant regretted what had taken place, and had consented to pay the plaintiff's costs. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., who represented the plaintiff, said that his client had instituted the proceedings to merely vindicate himself. The matter would be ended by making a consent a rule of Court.

Bovril (Limited) *v.* Humphrey.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, April 18, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him a motion by the plaintiff company for an injunction to restrain the defendants, booksellers, of Paternoster Row, from publishing any advertisement or placard containing a statement that bovril is made of any substance other than beef. The learned counsel stated that the defendant appeared in person, and consented to treat the motion as the trial of the action, submit to a perpetual injunction in terms of the notice of motion, and pay the plaintiffs' taxed costs of the action. He also, in addition, consented to allow an apology, which he had signed, to be inserted at his own expense (such expense not to exceed 10*l.*) in such newspapers as the plaintiffs should desire; and on that the plaintiffs waived all claim to damages.

The defendant (who was present in court) said that he left himself in the hands of his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Buckley: Do you consent to an order in the terms mentioned?

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Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Justice Buckley said he thought it would be a hardship upon the defendant to allow the apology to be advertised indefinitely, even at the plaintiffs' own expense, and limited such advertisements to a period of one month.

Stamp Act, 1812.

"DELIGHTFULLY SOOTHING"—APPEAL.

IN the King's Bench Division on April 23, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Channell, Sir Edward Carson, K.C., applied for a rule nisi for a mandamus directed to the Brentford Magistrates, calling upon them to show cause why they should not state a case in the matter of an information laid against Mr. Sanguinetti for selling "Pure gum pastilles: Influenza. Delightfully soothing," &c, unstamped. Sir Edward explained that the Magistrates dismissed the information, and were asked to state a case. They first replied that the application was frivolous, and subsequently they said they would state a case if informant would enter a condition that in any event the Inland Revenue would pay the costs. Counsel contended that the justices had no right to make such a condition. Their Lordships granted the rule.

County Court Cases.

DEBT ACTIONS.

IN the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, April 22, Judge Woodfall had before him the case of Corbyn, Stacey & Co. *v.* Teeson, in which the plaintiffs sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt due to them from the defendant, a retail druggist, carrying on business at 49 Parliament Row, Old Hall Street, Hanley. It was stated by the plaintiffs that the defendant was the proprietor of the business in question, and employed two assistants. The defendant, however, sent an affidavit to the Court, in which he swore that the business belonged to his wife, and that the profits were only about 25*s.* a week. He absolutely denied that they kept two assistants, and said they did not keep so much as a shopboy. His Honour made an order for payment by instalments of 1*l.* a month, subject to committal for ten days in default, and remarked that the defendant had held himself out to the plaintiffs as the proprietor of the business.

IN the same Court on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Woodfall had before him the case of Fryer *v.* May, in which the plaintiff, a dealer in fancy goods, sought for the committal of the defendant, a chemist carrying on business at Upper Norwood, for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of goods supplied in the way of trade. The defendant appeared, and said his shop at Norwood was a total failure, and was now closed, therefore he could not afford to pay. His Honour made an order for payment by instalments of 1*l.* a month, subject to committal in default.

A LABORATORY-TAP THAT DID DAMAGE.

IN the City of London Court on Tuesday, April 22, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the London Oil-storage Company (Limited), 23 Leadenhall Street, E.C., sought to recover 10*l* 1*s.* 6*d* from Mr. John T. Norman, F.C.S., analytical chemist, of the same address, for damage done to their premises through the negligence of the defendant or his servants. Mr. James H. Welfare stated on behalf of plaintiffs that defendant's office was on the floor above their's, and in November, 1901, damage was done to the plaintiffs' premises through water coming down from the floor above. Their papers and general office-utensils were deluged, and the coat and hat of one of their clerks were quite spoiled. They had had to make good the damage, and they now sought to make the defendant responsible. The evidence of Frank Smith, night porter to the landlords, and of his wife, showed that the leakage was due to a tap having been left full on. Sidney Wood, day porter, thought the water had been left on all night for some chemical test, and the tube fastened to the tap had fallen off. Simpson, the housekeeper, said that since the accident a stop-cock had been provided which would shut off the water from defendant's premises.

Mr. D. J. Arthur, defendant's solicitor, said his client could only be held liable for the results of his own or his servant's acts or those of his agents. At 11 o'clock the previous night everything was all right. The defendant and his servants had left the office some hours before then, and they would not have any access to the defendant's laboratory. Both the plaintiffs and defendant left the keys of their offices in charge of the housekeeper.

Mr. Welfare said the defendant carried on his business of a chemist entirely at his own risk. It was not an ordinary and natural use of premises to have taps and cisterns in their rooms which were intended for offices.

Judge Rentoul said there were numerous difficulties in the way of the plaintiffs recovering. One of the attendants might have gone into the defendant's premises and turned the tap on. A man who brought a dangerous thing on his premises, and who did not take extraordinary care, was no doubt responsible for it; but in the present case the matter was different. Every night the defendant gave his key to the housekeeper, who might by chance have left the tap on.

After some conversation between Bench and Bar, Mr. Arthur said he hoped the Court had not assumed that a chemical laboratory is an "unnatural employment."

Judge Rentoul said that was exactly what he had to look into. It was not a usual thing to have an office used as a laboratory, but it was frequently done. That he knew.

Mr. Arthur said there were sixty chemists with laboratories who were carrying on business in the City of London.

Judge Rentoul said that was very probable, but that was a very small number. It was quite clear that the owners of mill-dams carried them on at their own peril, and that they were liable for any damage which was occasioned, whether there was negligence or not.

Mr. Arthur added that the plaintiffs must contend, in order to recover, that the defendants' liability was the same as if he had been in charge of a wild beast.

Mr. Welfare: I say that a laboratory is a wild beast for these purposes. (Laughter.)

Judge Rentoul said he would take time to consider his decision, and judgment was reserved accordingly.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN LEACH the Elder, Crawley, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE statutory meeting of creditors was held at Brighton on April 18, and the debtor having no offer was adjudged bankrupt, and the Official Receiver is the trustee under an order made for summary administration. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barclay & Sons (Limited), London ...	48	15	7
Benjamin, A., London	10	3	10
Browning & Co., London	16	5	1
Camwal (Limited), Mitcham	23	13	2
Davy, Hill & Co., London...	185	17	5
Holmes, Lear & Co., Littlehampton ...	12	8	5
Leach, J. P., Crawley	527	14	2
Marshall, —, Crawley	373	14	10
Potter, J., Crawley...	104	0	0
Schweppe & Co. (Limited), London ...	11	1	9
Silverlock, H., London	10	3	1
Partly Secured.			
London Counties Banking Company, Crawley	450	0	0
Preferential.			
Leach, J. P., Crawley	35	14	0

Re S. TURNEY, Milcote Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (lately carrying on business at Church Street, Bilston), Druggist and Drysalter.—The Official Receiver of the Wolverhampton Bankruptcy Court, as trustee under this failure, reports that he has completed the realisation of the estate, and the proceeds, after paying costs, will allow of the payment of a first and final dividend of 3*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

ON Sunday morning, while writing in his study, died, at the Priory near Derby, to which he had lately removed, Dr. Darwin, without the least previous indisposition This gentleman justly held a high rank in the literary world, by his writings of the Botanic Garden, Zoonomia, Phytologis, &c —The *Times*, Thursday, April 22, 1802. [This was Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin, of Evolution fame.]

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Deeds of Arrangement.

Ainsworth, Charles Henry, trading as Johnson & Co., 37 Beeston Road and 231 York Street, and residing at 57 Rydall Place, all Leeds, chemist. Trustee, James B. Lapish, 7 Greek Street, Leeds, chartered accountant. Dated April 10; filed, April 15. Secured creditors, 25*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 394*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 331*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds ...	45	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds	16	0	0
Johnson, William, Leeds	290	0	0
Raimes & Co., York	18	0	0

Wilkinson, John Henry Varley, The Cross, Nailsworth, chemist and mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., chartered accountant. Dated, April 14; filed, April 18. Preferential creditors, 16*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 2,037*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Estimated net assets, 382*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Abott, T. H., Nailsworth	195	0	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London... ...	22	0	0
Benjamin, J. & E., & Co., Nailsworth ...	41	0	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London ...	46	0	0
Foggett, William, Thirsk...	22	0	0
Hearon, Squire & Co., London	155	0	0
Idris & Co., London	14	0	0
Kilner Brothers, London	20	0	0
King, J., Nailsworth	26	0	0
Maw, Son & Sons, London	16	0	0
Meggeson & Co, London...	19	0	0
Tyler, Hayward & Co., London	41	0	0
Underwood, Mrs.	78	0	0
Wilkinson, E., Huddersfield	572	0	0
York Glass Company, York	15	0	0
Bankers' claims	564	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Blackwell, J., Hayes, J., and **Spilsbury, J.,** under the style of Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury, Birmingham, wholesale chemists and druggists.

Howells, W., and **Jayne, F. J.,** under the style of Howells & Jayne, Talgarth, medical practitioners.

Hunt, R., and **Burnett, E. M.,** under the style of Hunt & Burnett, Blackburn, physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs.

McIntyre, Francis Gibb, and **Muir, Dr. James Steel** (trading as the Possilpark Apothecaries Company), 249 Saracen Street, Possilpark, Glasgow, chemists and druggists. Debts by J. S. Muir, who continues.—*Scottish Law Court Record.*

New Companies & Company News.

J. C. Cording & Co. (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Mrs. Ann Wilson at 19 Piccadilly, and 35 St. James' Street, London, and elsewhere, as "J. C. Cording & Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in rubber goods, &c. Mrs. A. Wilson is governing director, and may retain office so long as she holds 5,000 shares. She has nominated as directors to act with her G. Sharman and H. Riley. Qualification of subsequent governing directors, 3,000*l.*; of ordinary directors, 500*l.* No remuneration for Mrs. A. Wilson. Remuneration of other directors as fixed by agreement. Registered office, 19 Piccadilly, W.

E. P. Guest (Limited).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, dealers in photographic materials, vendors of patent and veterinary medicines, oil and colourmen, &c. The first subscribers are: Mrs. J. Guest, High Street, Brentwood; E. G. Martin, High Street, Brentwood, chemist; Miss L. M. Baddeley, 30 Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.; J. W. Baddeley, 19 Moor Lane, E.C., wholesale stationer; M. Baddeley, 19 Moor Lane, E.C., wholesale stationer; W. Baddeley, 19 Moor Lane, E.C., wholesale stationer; and Miss E. M. Baddeley, 30 Dunsmure Road, N. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, High Street, Brentwood, Essex.

G. W. Kenney & Co. (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, druggists, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines, proprietary articles, surgical, photographic, scientific, optical, and other instruments, appliances, and materials, &c., and to employ qualified persons to act on the Company's behalf as pharmaceutical and analytical chemists, advising chemists, dentists, opticians, &c. The first subscribers are: G. W. Kenney, High Street, Moreton in-Marsh, chemist; F. W. Crisp, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh; Mrs. M. M. Crisp, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh; Mrs. E. M. Kenney, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh; C. N. Cook, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh, grocer; J. Davis, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh, grocer; and F. F. Elliott, Station Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, surveyor. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

Evans, Gadd & Co. (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (34,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and manufacturing chemists, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, and dealers in ammunition and gunpowder carried on by Evans, Gadd & Co., at 97, 98, 99, and 100 Fore Street, Exeter, and at 23 and 24 Redcliffe Street, Bristol, to adopt an agreement with Henry Gadd and William J. Wippell, and to carry on the business of wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists and druggists, analytical and consulting chemists, vendors of patent medicines and druggists' sundries, oil and colour merchants, chemical manufacturers, distillers, perfumers, soap makers, tobacconists, mineral-water manufacturers, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, stationers, printers, lithographers, photographic-printers, photo-lithographers, advertising and general agents, paper-manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in explosives and ammunition, &c. The first subscribers are: H. Gadd, 31 St. David's Hill, Exeter, J.P., manufacturing chemist, W. J. Wippell, 5 Powderham Crescent, Exeter, manufacturing chemist; H. W. Gadd, 42 Union Road, Exeter, manufacturing chemist, H. E. Boorne, 49 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol, pharmaceutical chemist; H. H. Wippell, Ivy Bank, Exeter, manufacturer of church furniture; S. C Gadd, 31 St. David's Hill, Exeter, manufacturing chemist; and Mrs. A. Gadd, 31 St. David's Hill, Exeter. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than six. The first are H. Gadd, J.P., M.P.S., W. J. Wippell, H. W. Gadd, M.P.S., F.C.S., and H. E. Boorne, Ph.C., F.C.S. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration of ordinary directors as fixed by the company. The four first-named are managing directors, and may hold office until 1913. Remuneration of managing directors as fixed by agreement.

[This conversion is made, we understand, for family reasons.—Ed.]

Salt Union (Limited).—In the Chancery of Lancaster, sitting at Manchester on Monday, Vice-Chancellor Hall granted an application for a reduction of the capital of the Salt Union (Limited) from 3,000,000*l.* to 1,400,000*l.* The Vice-Chancellor directed that the word "reduced" should be added to the name of the union for a month.

Borax Consolidated (Limited).—The directors announce that the half-yearly coupon No. 6 of the preference share warrants to bearer will be paid on and after May 1 at the offices, 77 and 78 Gracechurch Street, E.C., or in France by the Banque Privée and Messrs. Jacquier, Falcoux et Cie., at Lyons. The directors have also decided to pay an interim dividend of 5*s.* on each ordinary share for the quarter ended December 31, 1901, being at the rate of 10 per cent.

Singleton & Cole (Limited). — At the annual meeting of shareholders in Birmingham on April 22, the Chairman (Mr. H. C. Clarke) moved the adoption of the report, which showed that, notwithstanding the general upset in the trade, there was a disposable balance of 10,785*l.*, and proposed a dividend of 7 per cent. for the second half of the year, making 6 per cent. for the year. The balance-sheet, the Chairman remarked, was the best presented since the reconstruction of the company. It was impossible to prophesy, he said what effect the action of the great rivals in the tobacco trade would have upon their business, but so far they had nothing to complain of. They had, many strings to their bow, and considered they were in a far better position than many other tobacco manufacturers. The report was adopted.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7*s.* 6*d.*, by post 8*s.*, from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Cheque-duty.

In a discussion on the Budget resolution in the House of Commons on Monday evening, the members spoke more about the proposed cheque-duty than the income-tax, which was the question before the house. In the course of his reply Sir M. Hicks-Beach said:—

I am astonished at the importance that is attached to this. I perhaps did not realise it—(cheers)—and I have already undertaken not only to inquire into the matter, but to see what I can do to remedy the objections that have been made to this increased duty. I understand that the position is this. It is thought that the duty should not be unduly heavy on traders and those who use small cheques in the way of business. If it were so, of course it would work in one of two ways. It would either induce them to draw fewer cheques than they have done, which would not be to my advantage, because it would reduce my revenue, or it would be an exceptionally heavy burden upon them as compared with the taxation which they ought to bear. I feel that that is a fair argument and one which I must endeavour to meet with regard to the tax. Then there is another matter. It is argued by bankers, and, I think, reasonably, that it would be quite intolerable as a matter of business to have more than one stamp—(hear, hear)—so that smaller cheques would have a different stamp from those which were of a higher value. I have to endeavour to meet both these objections to the tax. I have a scheme under my consideration which I hope may do it, but it is not yet in such a perfect shape that I am able to mention it to the Committee; but I think I see my way to maintain the tax and to meet both those objections. (Laughter.)

The hostility to the duty inside and outside the House is such that it scarcely required Sir Michael's assurance to know that as originally proposed the duty will not go.

Water-standard for Butter.

Replying to Sir E. Strachey on Monday afternoon, the President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury) stated that regulations will at once be issued under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, declaring that the presence of more than 16 per cent. of water in any sample of butter shall raise a presumption that the butter is not genuine. The regulations will come into force on May 15.

Microbes in the Commons.

It appears that the recent tests of the air in the House of Commons showed a very good result as regards the amount of carbonic acid, which was only 5·2 volumes in 10,000—very little in excess of the quantity usually met with in the air of cities, and far less than is generally present in places of assembly. The bacteriological test revealed an undue number of micro-organisms, but none of them were found to be disease-producing. The full reports by Dr. Thorpe, the principal of the Government laboratory, will be laid before the Select Committee on the Ventilation of the House, the appointment of which I mentioned last week, and the First Commissioner of Works proposes that further experiments shall be made in order to discover the cause of the presence of so many microbes, with the view to taking suitable measures of improvement. It is probable that the same scientific test will be applied to the atmosphere of other public buildings.

Dr. Farquharson is to ask the First Commissioner of Works, in connection with this matter, whether he will apply the same scientific test to the atmosphere of other public buildings, such as the Central Criminal Court and the British Museum Library.

"So-called Temperance Drinks."

The other day the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked to state to what extent, if any, during the last three years so-called temperance drinks have been charged with duty as containing over 2 per cent. of proof spirit. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that there is no law which enables the Board of Inland Revenue to charge duty upon these drinks if they are found to contain more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit, but during the last three years proceedings have been instituted in 136 cases in which a penalty had been incurred by the sale of such drinks without licence.

Foreign Competing Goods.

Within the past few weeks twenty-two petitions, signed by 197,175 persons, have been presented asking for the imposition of a Customs revenue-duty on foreign competing goods. No doubt the idea of the petitioners was to influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer in framing his Budget, and in this connection it is amusing to find that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was called upon by some of his constituents in Bristol to present one of the petitions himself. He must have chuckled. The Bristol signatures numbered 9,825. Mr. Chamberlain presented one from 48,200 persons in Birmingham, Mr. Gerald Balfour from 6,637 persons in Leeds, Mr. David MacIver from 23,360 persons in Liverpool, and Mr. James Lowther from 11,083 persons in Cardiff. The other petitions came from Battersea, Burnley, Swansea, Middlesborough, Sheffield, Leicester, Barrow-in-Furness, Kidderminster, Fulham, Hanley, Bradford, Nottingham, Huddersfield, Islington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, and Coventry.

Patent Law Amendment.

The Government's Bill to amend the patent law was down for second reading on Monday, but it had to be postponed. Should the opportunity for debate ever arise this Session, which is doubtful now, Mr. Joseph Lawrence will move a resolution to the effect that no Bill dealing with the subject will be satisfactory which does not provide for the removal of the advantages which foreign inventors and manufacturers possess over British inventors and manufacturers by reason of the inequalities between the patent laws of Great Britain and those of the leading continental nations.

A Budget Question.

Mr. Warr raised a new point in connection with the Budget on Monday. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the intention of the flour-tax resolution is to include under the word "flour" such articles as sago-flour, mandioca-flour, dextrin, and tapioca-flour, all of which articles are unfit for human food, and are used exclusively in the manufacture of fine goods for sizing-purposes and for the purpose of commercial gum-making. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in answering, stated that the articles specified are liable to duty under the Budget resolutions. He was not aware, however, that sago and tapioca flour, for example, are unfit for human food.

Monopoly Sale of Opium.

Mr. Caine, who asked the Secretary for India on Monday whether the Government of Burmah has, in taking over the monopoly sale of opium for that province, made arrangements for the retail sale of cooked opium, specially prepared for smoking-purposes, was informed that some modifications in the regulations for the licensed sale of opium in Burmah have been recently introduced, "but I have no information," Lord George Hamilton added, "of any such arrangement as the hon. member refers to."

Indian and Mauritius Sugar.

In view of the announcement that a grant-in-aid will be given from Imperial funds to the West Indian sugar colonies, Mr. Greene asked the Secretary for India the other day whether it is intended to assist Indian native and Mauritius sugar-growers by the imposition of import-duties against the Austrian and German cartels until the bounties are abolished in accordance with the terms of the Brussels Sugar Convention. Lord George Hamilton's answer was that there are countervailing duties on sugar in operation in India against the bounty or cartel system of foreign countries, and if these duties are proved to be insufficient it is in the power of the Government of India to raise them.

The Pure-beer Debate.

The debate on the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to the manufacture and sale of beer, on Wednesday, developed some points of interest to chemists. In the Bill of last year no substitutes of any kind for malt were allowed, but on this occasion there is a clause running: "It shall not be lawful in brewing or preparing beer for sale to use a less quantity of barley malt than 85 per cent. of the total saccharin-yielding materials employed, the quantity of

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materials other than barley malt being calculated according to their respective equivalents in malt as fixed for the time being for the purposes of the charge of duty on beer." All substitutes for hops are, however, prohibited, as was the case in last year's Bill. Dr. Farquharson strongly protested against the latter prohibition. Such substitutes as quassia are not, in his opinion, deleterious, and it would be oppressive to stop their use. Colonel Brookfield retorted with the remark that the majority of brewers state that they do not use these subetitutes, and all the promoters desired to do was to make the practice law. The great speech of the day, however, was made by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, who favoured the House with an eloquent account of the evolution of brewing as an industrial science. He described the Bill as an attempt to render criminal the processes by which certainly one-third, and probably one-half, of the beer now made in England is manufactured, and to prevent science from having its natural reward. The sugars obtained from starch which were stigmatised as substitutes are practically identical with sugar of malt, for they are all produced from starch, and these so-called substitutes are, in fact, the result of true scientific steps taken to make beer better and cheaper. He went on to argue that it is not the function of Parliament to step in and stop the natural development of a great industry. It was suggested by a subsequent speaker that the Opposition to the Bill was inspired by the manufacturers of substitutes and the brewers who used them, but, apparently with the object of refuting the statement, the member who spoke next was Sir Michael Foster, who stoutly objected to the Bill. He said it was a standard for materials in beer, not a standard for beer, and he submitted that if saccharin ingredients were restricted to 15 per cent. it would be impossible to brew good light beer from English barley. Another speaker, who may be mentioned in a line was Mr. Chaplin, who replied to Mr. Moulton's argument in regard to the use of substitutes. He contended that the sugar of these substitutes is produced by the use of acids, and it is through these acids that the country had had all the trouble over arsenical poisoning. Eventually the Bill was rejected by 212 votes to 140, and the advocates of "pure beer" went home dejected.

Personalities.

Mr. G. J. Gostling, J.P., C.C., of Stowmarket, has been again unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Urban District Council.

Mr. J. C. Arnfield, pharmaceutical chemist, Stockport, has been elected a Vice-President of the Stockport Tradesmen's Association.

It is not often that a man passes the Minor examination on his birthday, but this happy coincidence of events was experienced by Mr. George Marris, of Grimsby, at Galen Place last week.

Amongst the pictures in the Royal Drawing Society's Exhibition is one by Master Stainer, son of Mr. J. W. Stainer, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Folkestone. The young artist is in his sixth year.

Mr. Marmaduke Richards, manager of Messrs. Maynard & Co. (Limited), Singapore, expects to arrive in England about May 1 for a six months' holiday. Letters to him may be addressed c/o Messrs. A. Durant & Co., 32 Gresham Street, E.C.

Mr. Julian Horrell, pharmaceutical chemist, whose re-election to the Broadstairs Urban District Council we noted in our issue of April 12 (page 579), has been unanimously elected Chairman of that body, by virtue of which office he becomes a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Henry Peet, J.P., chemist and druggist, was recently returned at the head of the poll for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, and at the first meeting of the Liverpool Select Vestry he was unanimously elected Chairman for the year. Mr. Peet has been a member of the Select Vestry for seventeen years.

Mr. C. E. Fox, the pharmaceutical Mayor of Bethnal Green, received the Princess of Wales on Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of her visit to the church of St. James the Less. The Princess, who was attended by Lady Eva Dugdale and the Hon. Alexander Hood, graciously shook hands with the Mayor, who presented an illuminated address in a carved West India satinwood casket, a specimen of local workmanship, and with the Mayoress, Mrs. Fox, who presented a splendid bouquet.

Marriages.

Alderton—Parker.—At St. Peter's, Mowbray, Cape Colony, by special licence on March 26, W. B. Alderton, of Messrs. A. S. Smith & Co., chemists, Johannesburg, to Maude Grace, only daughter of the late Mr. George Gwyn Parker of Manor Lodge, Teddington, England, and of Mrs. Parker, Leigh, Kent.

Barker—Lloyd.—On April 16, at St. Matthew's Parish Church, Buckley, by the Rev. W. P. de Winton Kitcat, assisted by the Rev. J. George (vicar of Bistre), Mr. R. Barker, junr., chemist and druggist, Buckley (third son of Mr. R. Barker, chemist, Mold), to Mary, younger daughter of Mrs. Lloyd, Sandycroft Farm, Buckley.

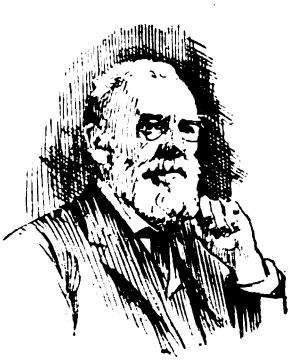
Hunt—Andrews.—On April 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, by the Rev. C. B. Crowe, vicar, Henry Lionel Hunt, chemist and druggist, Reading, to Clara, second daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Andrews, of Lewisham, and niece of Mr. J. V. Rawle, Ironbridge.

Walsh—Doogan.—On April 16, at St. Patrick's Church, Glen, Maghera, co. Derry, Mr. John Walsh, M.P.S.I., eldest son of Mr. Louis Walsh, Maghera, to Tillie, third daughter of the late Mr. M. Doogan, Draperstown, co. Derry.

Deaths.

Falkner.—On April 11, at Oxford, Mr. Richard Falkner, chemist and druggist, formerly of Banbury. Aged 75.

Leeming.—Mr. Thomas Leeming, senior partner of Messrs. Leeming, Miles & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, died at Lakehurst, N.J., on March 31. Aged 65. Mr. Leeming was born in Burnley, Lancashire, and in 1840 he went with his parents to Montreal, where his father, Joseph Leeming, and his uncle established the commission house of Joseph & John Leeming. Mr. Leeming's boyhood was spent at Kemptville, a frontier settlement in the Ottawa region, and on his father's death he continued the Canadian business. With him gradually grew the development of the concern, and in 1883 he went to New York to assume charge of the present house of Thos. Leeming & Co. Mr. Leeming was a man of keen business enterprise, had travelled extensively, and his genial and charitable nature brought him many friends. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.



Madden.—On April 14, Dr. Thomas More Madden, Merrion Square, Dublin, at his residence in co. Wicklow. Dr. Madden was physician to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, and examiner in midwifery in the Royal College of Surgeons. He was the author of books on climate and gynæcology and contributed an interesting account of ancient Irish medicine to the *Medical Magazine* in 1899. Dr. Madden was 64 years of age.

Maxey.—On April 15, at his residence, 2 Union Place, The Crescent, Wisbech, Mr. John Thomas Maxey, chemist and druggist. Aged 45. Mr. Maxey, who died suddenly from cerebral hæmorrhage, succeeded to the business of his father. He leaves a widow and five children.

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MERRIAM.—At Charles City, Ia., on March 26, Mr Andrew B. Merriam, Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of America. Aged 76. Mr. Merriam was born in Salem, N.Y., and served his apprenticeship to the drug-business with Mr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. In 1848 he went to Cincinnati, where he ultimately established the business of A. B Merriam & Co. While in business in that city the Western Wholesale Drug Association was formed, with Mr. Merriam as Secretary. This was finally merged into the National Association, and Mr. Merriam has been continuously Secretary since 1876, with the exception of the years 1879 and 1880.

MURDOCH.—At Stirling, on April 21, Mr. George Murdoch, chemist and druggist, of the old-established firm Murdoch Brothers, chemists and druggists, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Aged 80. Mr. Murdoch was an unobtrusive but representative pharmacist of the old school. He had travelled daily between Stirling (where he resided) and Glasgow since 1851. In the late fifties his firm was innocently involved in the Madeline Smith *cause célèbre*, though the circumstance that the arsenic which caused L'Angelier's death was supplied to Miss Smith by one of Murdoch Brothers' assistants, the recently deceased Mr. James Dickie, of Crosshill. There were no scheduled poisons in those days, but it was proved at the trial that the sale had been made with all reasonable precautions. Miss Smith was known to Mr. Dickie, and she explained that the arsenic was for poisoning rats in her father's house at the coast. Mr. John Murdoch, of Sussex House, Leadenhall Street, E.C., drug and chemical export agent, is a son of the deceased gentleman.

PECHMANN.—Dr. Hans von Pechmann, Professor of Chemistry at the Tübingen University, was on April 19 found dead in his private room at the chemical laboratory of which he was principal. He had been suffering from a nervous complaint for some time, and appears to have committed suicide by taking poison.

ROBINSON.—On April 17, at Zurich Villa, Pendleton, Manchester, Margaret, wife of Alderman Benjamin Robinson, J.P., chemist and druggist (of Messrs. B. Robinson & Co., Limited).

STANDRING.—At Manchester, on March 31, Mr. John Standring, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

Recent Wills.

BUTLER.—The will of the late Mr. John Livesey Butler, drysalter and druggist, of 64 Harehills Avenue and Hirst's Yard, Briggate, Leeds, has been proved at 2,946*l.* gross, and 996*l.* net personalty.

HILLS.—The will of Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills, surgeon, of 7 St. Peter's Terrace, Cambridge, has been proved at the Peterborough District Registry by his executors, Mrs. Catherine Isabella Hills, widow, and Mr. Walter Hills, 225 Oxford Street, London, W., brother. The gross estate is valued at 13,353*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the net personalty 12,638*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

SOUTHALL.—The late Mrs. Sarah Southall, of Edgbaston, who died on January 11, in her 101st year, left personal estate of the net value of 35,262*l.* By her will, dated July 7, 1892 (with three codicils), she appointed as executors her daughter Margaret, wife of Mr. William Henry Evans, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan; her son-in-law, Mr. William Ransom, of Hitchin; her nephew, Mr. John Tertius Southall, of Parkfield, Ross, J.P.; and her grandsons, Mr. Francis Ransom, of Hitchin, and Mr. Thomas Southall Dymond, of Chelmsford, chemical agricultural lecturer. To the three last-named the testatrix bequeathed 300*l.*, to her grandson George Cecil Dymond 100*l.*, to her other grandsons and to her great grandson Paul Englehart 100*l.* each, to Joseph Henry and John William and Edmund Shorthouse 300*l.*, to her daughter Mrs. Evans 250*l.*, to her daughter Isabel 100*l.* and such furniture as she may choose to the value of 100*l.* She bequeathed the remainder of her household effects to her said two daughters, and left 4,000*l.* and one-fourth of her residuary estate in trust for the son and two daughters of her daughter the late Mrs. Anna Mary Ransom, and 4,000*l.* and one-fourth of her residuary estate in trust for the children of her daughter Ellen Dymond, and 4,000*l.* and one-fourth of her residuary estate in trust for her daughter Mrs. Evans and her children, and 5,000*l.* and the remaining one-fourth of her residuary estate in trust for her daughter Isabel.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Cheque-duty.

SIR,—I am rather surprised to find from your leader, in your issue of last week, on the new taxes that you seem inclined to support the Chancellor in his imposition of an extra penny on cheques. As a corrective, I venture to send you a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, which will show you what the Manchester merchants think of the new tax. If the proposal be carried out, and I earnestly hope it never will, it will prove a constant source of annoyance and a great obstacle in the way of the transaction of business.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester, April 22. GEO. S. WOOLLEY.

Resolution passed by the Board of the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester, at a special meeting, held April 21, 1902.

That this meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, which comprises over six thousand business men and firms in Manchester and a large surrounding neighbourhood, is of opinion that the proposed additional tax of a penny on cheques is impolitic—on the grounds that it will discourage the use of cheques in small businesses; will discourage the useful and increasing practice of keeping banking accounts by small traders; and will be a retrograde step, leading in a considerable measure to a return to the practice of cash payments, which must tend to the hoarding of coin with its temptations, dangers, and disadvantages: that these discouragements to the use of cheques will be found to be so considerable in their result that the yield of the tax will be much smaller than expected; the Board therefore ventures to hope that the suggested tax will be abandoned.

[*Note by the Editor.*—A resolution in similar terms was passed by a meeting of London bankers and merchants held on the same day, and the very general opposition to the tax is practically certain to secure modification of it. See note on page 675].

Mr. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, has addressed the following letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SIR,—I am requested by the committee of the above association to respectfully call your attention to their views upon the proposed increase in the stamp-duty upon cheques. The association consists of about three thousand retail chemists, and of over eighty firms who are either manufacturers of, or wholesale dealers in, proprietary articles. The members of this association represent a class of traders upon whom the increased tax will fall, proportionately, more heavily than upon most traders. The volume of business transacted by chemists and druggists generally, is small, and in thousands of cases the total weekly turn-over does not exceed 12*l.* to 14*l.* The number of cheques used cannot be safely estimated by the amount of money involved. The variety of articles stocked, and the many varied sources of supply necessitate the keeping of an unusually large number of accounts, and in consequence a chemist in a small way of business often draws as large a number of cheques as other traders whose volume of business is tenfold more. Payment by cheque is the safest and most convenient form of remitting either large or small amounts, and there are other reasons why it is of the utmost advantage to all concerned that traders, however small their businesses may be, should keep banking accounts. It is feared that, if, in addition to the bank charges, every payment made through the bank is to cost 2*d.*, very many small traders will give up keeping banking-accounts.

My committee are also of opinion that the additional cost of cheques will so reduce the number that will be drawn, that the enhanced rate of duty will not produce an increased revenue. In their opinion the more likely result will be that, whilst causing much interference with the present practice and custom of business firms in regard to the payment of their accounts, the change will produce little, if any, increase in the revenue from cheques. As an instance of the probable reduction in the number of

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cheques, I would point out that this Association receives during the year from its members, thousands of cheques varying in amount from 5s. to 21s. A small proportion of our members at present, instead of drawing a cheque for the amount, request one or other of the wholesale houses with whom they do business to pay the amount annually and charge it to their accounts. The increased duty is likely to lead to the majority of our members adopting this method of payment, and, if so, 50 to 100 cheques will suffice where 3,000 were necessary before. The committee believe that charitable and other institutions and associations will be likely to suggest some such method of remitting subscriptions.

Upon the grounds that the increased duty will be felt unduly and disproportionately by the small trader, who already bears more than his share of taxation, and that it is unlikely that the increased tax will produce a revenue which would compensate for the inconvenience and consequent irritation it will cause, my committee, with great respect, urge you to withdraw the proposal. —I am, &c.

The Invasion of Scotland.

Sir,—There is a pretty general opinion throughout the South of Scotland, amongst those best informed, that Boots (Limited) are about ten years too late in crossing the border to do any good to themselves. I agree with this. Things are very keen cut over all the South of Scotland, and, for anything I know to the contrary, the North is in no way behind. I do not think it would be difficult for Scotland to deal this company a blow, which would react favourably on our oppressed brethren in England.

I think Glasgow chemists do well to keep as private as possible any steps they may be taking, in view of fresh competition; but as this is a matter which affects Scotland generally, an effort might, with advantage, be made to have a general conference of Scotch chemists, with a view to harmonious and united action. I have ever stood by the doctrine that the chemist's enemy is not the neighbouring chemist, but the grocer, the store, and the unqualified competitor generally; and this view has made far more progress in Scotland than in England. It is this spirit of harmony and unity which has rendered the positions of the lawyer and the medical man practically impregnable in this country, and in this spirit rests the salvation of the chemist. The clear duty of the chemists in any district is not to fight amongst themselves about who is to get the business left to qualified men by unqualified, but to fight shoulder to shoulder against unqualified men securing business, to the proceeds of which they have no moral right. By grasping this fact, chemists in a district can not only defy fresh competition, but they can really better their own position by getting back from unqualified men actually in the field business already alienated. There never were more drugs used in this country than are being used at the present time. The point for us to remember is that somebody must supply these drugs, and if we secure the supply the increased demand places us in a position to cut prices keen. If patent medicines must be sold without profit, it is better for us to sell them, and get a chance of pushing our own articles, than to allow some unqualified man to sell them and push his. Another point which chemists ought to bear in mind is that the stores' branch shop must pay a qualified man's salary, *plus* dividends, whereas the chemist has only his salary to secure. The chemist is really in a better position to cut than the store. Chemists will answer, "Are we not to have a larger income at 35 or 40 years of age than a young fellow of 25 can get?" I answer, "Yes. If you have been worth your salt, your personal connection as a chemist is worth another salary to you as large as a man of 25 can get." It must be remembered that the stores' branch has no personal connection, and we all know that in the drug-business personal connection goes a long way. Chemists have, in many cases, relied altogether too much on personal connection, however.

I think a man ought to make his income out of vigorous, up-to-date, healthy business tactics; and he can always get a supplement out of his personal connection, which the store cannot get. Yet another point. Stores, generally, have been in no way slow to throw dirt on chemists in the form of newspaper advertisements. I do not ask chemists to retaliate by throwing dirt on stores; but I think they might, in advertising, so word their advertisements as to let the community know that limited companies dealing in drugs are seldom controlled by men who know anything about drugs. I have found people actually incredulous, when informed as to the real trades learned by men calling themselves cash chemists, and I am quite sure that in Scotland the shop known to be entirely controlled by a qualified man would have a large pull over a shop known to be controlled by grocers, tailors, and people of that type. Of course, this point is based on the assumption, as are all my other points, that chemists everywhere are prepared to sell patents without profit, and quote drugs in bulk, at prices which shall compare favourably with the lowest stores' and grocers' lists.

Dumfries, April 21. James Reid.

The Council-election.

Sir,—Will you allow me a word in connection with the leading article on "Pharmaceutical Councils" in your issue of April 12? In that article you have, not for the first time, made a "dead set" at Mr. Councillor C. J. Park, of Plymouth, who is seeking re-election. You have taken the trouble to make an elaborate analysis of the number of times he has spoken at meetings and of the number of meetings he has attended. With regard to the former, everyone knows that the real work of councils is done in committee, and long speeches at Council-meetings are frequently nothing more than a waste of time and a species of "playing to the gallery." Such occasions often serve to illustrate the old proverb that "Speech is silver," but "Silence is golden." According to your own statement, Mr. Park has during the last three years attended no fewer than twenty-two Council-meetings, and, seeing that each of these meetings entails a railway-journey to and from town of about five hundred miles and a considerable expenditure of money and time, I think that fact alone is sufficient to prove that he has sacrificed much to justify the confidence which has been reposed in him at past elections. Mr. Park is an ordinary workaday pharmacist, and knows what it is to feel the fag of a long day behind the counter and to meet the keen competition of the present time. May I be allowed to say that at any rate the chemists of the West of England, many of whom are subscribers to your journal, will not thank you for endeavouring to unseat their well-tried representative, and they and their fellow-pharmacists in other parts of the country, while not objecting to fair all-round criticism, will wonder why you have taken the trouble to dissect Mr. Park's attendances, &c., and have allowed the other members of Council to go "scot free." Mr. Park is one of the rank-and-file, and is the sort of man we want on the Council, and those of us in the West who know him are going to vote for him, and our "brother-chips" in other parts will do wisely if they follow our example. I may say that Mr. Park has no knowledge of the fact that I am sending you this communication.

Yours truly,
C. T. Weary,
Divisional Secretary, President of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association.

[Mr. Weary is angry and may not, therefore, have looked into the records of the retiring candidates—so far as attendance and participation in discussions are concerned. We subjoin the figures; A = meetings attended, and D = number of times the members have joined in discussions:—

Messrs.	1899		1900		1901	
	A	D	A	D	A	D
Carteighe	10	12	10	27	9	20
Glyn-Jones ...	7	8	11	30	11	17
Harrington ...	11	1	8	5	11	4
Harrison	10	4	7	5	8	9
Park	7	1	8	2	7	0
Southall	7	0	6	6	8	6
Young	11	7	7	3	10	7

From long experience of the Council and its workings we know that the public meetings are a good index of how the members participate in the committee-work.—Editor *C. & D.*]

*** *Exceptional pressure on our space this week compels us to hold over Replies to Correspondents. We shall send proofs to those who ask for them.*

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Festivities.

Nottingham Dinner.

The thirty-third annual dinner of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association was held at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on April 17, and although these gatherings are always of a most enjoyable character, this year's assembly constituted a record, for departures were made from conventional paths, and the arrangements were considerably elaborated on comparison with previous years. Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J P. (the President), occupied the chair, and there was a large muster, including Mr. A. E. Beilby (Vice-President), the Mayor (Councillor E. N. Elborne), Ald. J. Bright, J P., Mr. A. Page, J P., the Chief Constable (Mr. P. S. Clay), and Messrs. A. Eberlin and W. Gill (Hon. Secretaries).

After dinner Dr. C H. Cattle proposed "The Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association." He said the organisation had been in existence thirty-five or thirty-six years, and interest in it was in no way diminishing. A great deal of its success was attributable to the able leadership of Mr. Fitzhugh (the President), who had presided over the work of the Society for a period of nineteen or twenty years. (Applause.) From the very first an important function of the Association had been the education of young men to take their part a chemists in the future. It would always be a pleasant recollection that he was associated with the educational work of the Association prior to the establishment of the University College and the revision of arrangements. The public of Nottingham owed a great deal to the skill which was shown by the chemists as a body in the dispensing of their prescriptions, and it seemed to him that the accurate dispensing of medicines for the sick was by far the highest function of the chemist. Mr. W. Gill responded. After referring to the educational work of the Association, he said, if the public were to be well and faithfully served, it was necessary that chemists should be better paid, and a thoroughly educated class. He considered that the Food and Drugs Act was one of the best friends the chemist really had. Mr. A. E. Beilby proposed "The health of the Mayor, Corporation, and Magistrates of Nottingham," to which the Mayor and Alderman Bright responded. Mr. C. A. Bolton proposed "The Visitors," on behalf of whom the Chief Constable responded. Mr. E. Gascoyne proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society."

Mr. F. R. Sargent, whose name had been coupled with the toast, said the educational policy of the Society had often been criticised, but the future would see the chemist much more of a professional man than he had been hitherto. In the matter of analysis the chemist to-day did not do a tithe of what he would in the future. Mr. A. Eberlin proposed "The health of the President," and Mr. Fitzhugh said as long as he was able he would take the deepest interest in the Society. He was pleased to see so many present who had benefited by the Society, and he hoped it would continue to be regarded as it was now—the leading provincial organisation of its kind. (Applause.)

The musical items which interspersed the speeches were rendered by the Cecilia Glee Quartette, with Mr. A. Williamson as accompanist.

Bradford Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Bradford Chemists' Association was held on April 17 at the Royal Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. Arthur Hanson), and a company of forty-four included Alderman J. Harrison (Sunderland), Mr. F. C. Long (Leeds), Mr. R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), Mr. R. Broadhead (Dewsbury), Mr. A. R. Tomlin (Barnsley), Mr. W. Pollard (Wakefield), Mr. Gibson Dixon (Halifax), and Mr. W. R. Black (Halifax).

Mr. A. R. Tomlin proposed "The Bradford Association," and expressed the opinion that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was all the better for the influences which were brought to bear upon it from Yorkshire.

Mr. F. A. Wilcock (Hon. Secretary of the Association), responding, said that all the Yorkshire Associations would be strengthened by the formation of the proposed West Riding Federation, and that there was no reason why that new organisation should in any way interfere with the national Federation.

Alderman Dunn proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," expressing his great satisfaction that the traditions of the Society had been so far broken through, that Mr. Newsholme had been elected as the first President from the provinces, and that there was now an excellent scheme in operation for the representation of every part of the country by district secretaries. He hoped that before long something would be done in the way of making the Pharmaceutical Council more fully representative of the provinces. Whilst he did not want to say anything in disparagement of the services of the London members of the Council, who had done such good work for the Society, it was obviously impossible for gentlemen who had spent all their lives in London to understand the difficulties and the aspirations of the provincial members of the Society.

Alderman Harrison, in responding, spoke of the new Pharmacy Bill. They in Bradford, he said, seemed inclined to depart from the principles of the Act of 1868, whereas the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society wished to give these a wider and more perfect application. That Act laid down the principle that no person should assume the title of chemist and druggist or deal in poisons unless he was qualified under the Act. They in Bradford were rather inclined to extend that principle, so that medicines could only be sold by registered persons. He did not think that Parliament would listen to any such step as that. The cry of pharmacy for the pharmacists was a fine cry enough, but it was not practical. The Council did in the Bill try to go a step further than they had gone in the Act of 1868. In that Act the monopoly of the qualified pharmacist was confined to the selling of scheduled poisons, but in the new Bill they were going a step further in asking that the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions should be confined to registered men. In that they were taking a wise, a practical, step, for there was nothing more likely to commend itself to the judgment of those who were called upon to pass judgment upon such matters, than that medicines of such potent character as were now prescribed by physicians should be dispensed only by properly trained and qualified men. Although it might be said that this was a small matter by comparison with the sum total of the drugs which they should have in their hands, he could assure them that it was in reality an important matter. He hoped that, as time went on, and there was more enlightenment in regard to the potent character of the drugs dispensed, it would be seen that such progress had been made that one who might have been a thoroughly qualified man for the work of thirty years ago would be likely to be hopelessly at sea if placed behind the counter to-day. He quite differed from the conclusion that they in Bradford had arrived at, that the present was not an opportune time to take up the question of a curriculum. He believed that if the chemist and druggist was to hold his own, and to be in a position in which he might look for a further extension of powers from Parliament, he must be thoroughly qualified.

Other toasts followed whilst the intervals between the speeches were filled in with music rendered by Mr. Bailes and Mr. Sol Taylor, and a ventriloquial sketch by Mr. H. C. Datton.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Society.

The first smoking-concert of this Society was held on Wednesday, April 23, at the Park Hotel. Mr. Robert Drane presided, and there was a good attendance, several members of the medical profession and representatives of some of the wholesale houses being present. An excellent programme had been prepared, the artists including Miss Jones (daughter of Mr. J. A. Jones, last year's vice-president), Miss Hilda Evans (of the Welsh Ladies' Choir), Mr W. J. Shapland Dobbe (of the Goodwillie Singers), and Messrs. W. A. Arbuckle, H. Vincent Morgan, Luxton, Gerhold, Poole, and Nolan. The programme had been arranged entirely by Mr. A. J. Bellamy, the Hon. Secretary.

The illuminated address presented to Mr. A. Hagor, expressive of the obligation of the members to him for the way in which he managed the affairs of the society as their first president, was on view. It was enclosed in an oak frame, and signed by Mr. R. Drane on behalf of the members, who placed on record their consciousness that the success of the Society was largely attributable to Mr. Hagon's energy and enthusiasm and capacity for business.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 24.

THE week under review has been duller than usual, and complaints that there is "nothing doing" are heard in many quarters. Quinine is practically a dead-letter, no transactions being reported in the "outside" market up to Wednesday. Morphine is unaltered and in steady demand. Holders of cannabis indica have again advanced their prices, and higher prices have been obtained for Japanese wax. Buchu-leaves are firmer, and so is shellac. Jalap is flat and lower, and crude camphor is also cheaper. Gamboge is firmly held, and menthol, although cabled again firmer from Japan, is flat here. Orris remains very cheap, and scammony root is firm and scarce on the spot. Potashes are easier. Cod-liver oil is unaltered, and American HGH peppermint oil is a shade easier on the spot. Strychnine is offered very cheaply, and pilocarpine is lower. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cannabis indica	Ammonia sulphate	Chillies	Camphor, crude
Gambier	Buchu	Ginger (Cochin)	Ginger (Japan)
Vanilla	Oil, linseed	Potashes	Jalap
Wax, Japanese	Shellac		Pepper, white and black
			Pilocarpine

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 16 to 23, inclusive:—Acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 20; acid, tartaric, 16; aloes (@ Bombay) 49 cs., (@ Mossel Bay), 17 cs.; areca (@ Marseilles) 13, (@ Colombo) 166; argol (@ Spain), 40; arrowroot (@ Sydney), 5; asafetida, 35; borate of lime (@ Mollendo), 8,031; borax (@ Chili), 1,240; cantharides, 4; cardamoms, 244; caraway-seed, 285; cascara sagrada, 360; castor oil (@ Calcutta) 1,617 cs., (@ Coconada) 255 cks., (@ Antwerp) 63 brls., (Ital.) 41 cs. (@ Marseilles) 111, (Belg.) 112; chamomiles, 10; cinchona (@ Calicut) 386, (@ Marseilles) 47, (@ Colombo) 151, (@ Mollendo) 480; citrate of lime (@ Palermo), 38; cocculus indicus, 300; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 166, (@ Bergen) 10, (@ Christiania) 50; cream of tartar (@ Barcelona) 15, (@ Bordeaux) 97; drugs (@ Smyrna), 30; essential oils (@ Messina), 178; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 26; drugs (@ Trieste), 66; galls (Persian), 279; gentian, 15; ginger (@ Bombay) 385 pkgs., (@ Cochin) 547, (@ W.C. Africa) 1,201 bgs., (@ Calicut) 200 bgs. 25 cs., (@ New York) 255; glycerin, crude (@ Adelaide), 190; guinea-grains, 2; gum olibanum (@ Aden), 39; gum sandarac, 307; gum tragacanth, 745; gum, unenumerated (@ Persian Gulf), 1,072 bgs. 808 pkgs.; honey (Chil.) 235 (Calif.) 500 cs., (@ Ancona) 100 cs.; insect-powder, 35 pkgs.; kainit, 1,500 bgs.; kino (@ Cochin), 25; kola (@ Ceylon), 1; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 30 pps.; lemongrass oil (@ Cochin), 203; lime, acetate of (@ New York), 1,592 bgs.; lime-juice (W.I.), 15 pns.; liquorice-paste (@ Smyrna), 100 cs.; nux vomica (@ Bombay) 320 bags, (@ Mangalore) 400, (@ Cochin) 256; opium (@ Smyrna) 70, (@ Colombo) 20, (@ Persia) 171; orris (Ital.), 24; pepper (@ Bombay), 361; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg), 10; potashes (@ Portland), 29; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 143; quicksilver (Span.) 5,000, (Ital.) 30; saffron, 23; sandalwood (E.I.), 568; sarsaparilla (@ Hamburg), 68; shellac 1,555, button ditto 526; soda acetate, 40; soda bicarbonate (@ New York), 328 bgs.; soda crystals (@ Antwerp) 160, (@ Ghent) 1,000; sugar-of-lead, 64; sulphur (@ Catania), 183; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 150 brls.; tartar (@ Rotterdam), 7; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 26; turmeric (@ Bombay) 195, (@ Calcutta) 500; vanilla (@ Marseilles), 51 cs.; wax, bees' (Mor.) 6, (Chil.) 43. (@ Marseilles) 25, (@ Havre) 8, (Aust.) 8. (@ Antwerp) 13, (@ Hamburg) 46. (Ital.) 34; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 11; wine-lees (@ Marseilles), 180.

German Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag have adopted Clauses 134, 135, and 133 of the Tariff Bill without amendment, placing a duty of 8m. per 100 kilos. on egg-yolk if intended for food. Yolk if prepared for manufacturing purposes or otherwise treated is exempt from duty. Albumen is also free. The Committee also disposed of Clauses 137 to 144, dealing with honey, beeswax, spermaceti, isinglass, &c. In the case of Clause 137 the maximum weight up to which honey in hives with live bees is to be admitted free of duty was reduced from 20 kilos. to 15 kilos. The other clauses were adopted as they stood.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a slightly better demand both for main and miscellaneous products being experienced in the heavy-chemical market, and this is apparent both on home and export account. Matters, however, cannot be otherwise described than quiet, as there is certainly room for much improvement. Values, with few exceptions, continue without change from recent reports.

Alkali Produce.—Ammonia alkali continues steady and in brisk request. Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are both moving better than they have been doing of late. Soda crystals are in better demand, whilst saltcake, chlorates, and yellow prussiates keep very quiet, and generally are depressed.

Benzols dull: 90 per cent. at 8½*d.*, and 50 per cent. at 7½*d.* per gal.

Sulphate of Ammonia still maintains a very firm position, and tendency is towards higher figures.

Alumina Products.—The all-round demand for the various different products continues to be very steady and satisfactory. Values are without change, and likely to remain so. Crystal alum moving well, both for home and export: loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground, in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, with usual extras for various sized casks. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities and pure white, practically free of iron, 87*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per ton, in ordinary casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton. Aluminoferric, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, in accordance with condition and package. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength Al_2O_3, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in usual casks; ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, highest strength Al_2O_3, and carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, according to quantity, &c.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 23.

Castor Oil.—The market is quite free from any fresh features of interest. Good seconds Calcutta is to be obtained at 2¼*d.* per lb. on the quay, and 2⅛*d.* in store. First-pressure French finds sellers at the same prices. A sale of second-pressure French is reported at 2⅛*d.* per lb.

Grains of Paradise.—A further sale of 6 bags is reported, at 60*s.* per cwt., and now 65*s.* is asked for the small stocks remaining.

Calabar-beans.—Two bags at auction found a bidder of 10½*d.* per lb. The owner's idea was 1*s.* 2½*d.*, and they eventually changed hands at 1*s.* 1*d.*

African Ginger.—The market is entirely cleared of new crop, and the only parcel offering is 5 tons afloat, at 36*l.* per ton. Much higher prices are expected, as the crop is said to be over.

Honey is in slow request, with little or no business passing. Values are not quotably changed, but sellers show a disposition to meet the views of buyers.

Chillies (S.L.).—Fifteen bags rather brown offered at auction and brought forth a bid of 40*s.*, but owners declined to sell at this price, wanting 45*s.* per cwt.

Canary-seed.—The week has been marked by a series of sales ranging from 40 to 120 bag-lots, 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per qr.

Arsenic is quiet, at 13*l.* per ton net.

Sulphate of Copper is steady, at 19*l.* per ton.

Acacia Sorts.—Importers are all talking of better prices in consequence of the short supplies from the Soudan. Forty serons of hard amber sorts realised 32*s.* per cwt.

Beeswax.—The stocks available on the spot are being reduced to very narrow compass. A further arrival of Chilian has taken place by the s.s *Orellana*, but it is not expected to affect the market-price. Value of grey to yellow wax remains at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and pale yellow, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Quillaia.—Bids for large quantities under 13*l.* per ton have been refused, holders remaining very firm at the figure named for their stocks.

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German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 22.

Our drug-market continued quiet; very little business doing at present.

AGAR-AGAR is firm; spot has sold at 300m., and forward 295m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is also firmer, at 25m. per 100 kilos.

ANNATTO-SEED.—Some arrivals have been sold at about 28*s.*

CANTHARIDES is getting scarce, at 525m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA SEED is dull and lower, at 92m. to 91m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is firmer, at 50m. to 51m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is very firm; for Russian 340m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

ELEMI is tending lower, at 190m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL, for spot delivery, is scarce, at 29½m. to 30m. per kilo.; higher prices for shipment are asked from Japan.

IPECACUANHA is quiet; Rio is quoted 22m. to 21¾m., and Cartagena 9½m. per kilo.

KOLA is firm, at 45m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR-OF-MILK is quoted 78m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is very firm; old crop costs 105m., and new crop 110m. per barrel.

American Drug-market.

New York, April 15.

Business is rather quiet, and the market has a tame appearance.

ALOES.—Cape is in reduced supply, and holders are asking 6½c. to 7c. per lb.

BEESWAX is firm, with only small parcels offering at prices ranging from 30c. to 35c. per lb., according to quality.

BUCHU-LEAVES are in good demand, and the market is firmer. Prime green leaves are quoted up to 20c., though less will buy. Ordinary are offered down to 16c. per lb.

CASSIA OIL is easy, and high-test oil is offering at 62½c.

COD-LIVER OIL is moving upward, in sympathy with primary markets. A few small lots might be had at $27, but $28 is generally asked.

ERGOT.—Russian is quoted 39c. to 42c., and Spanish at 40c. to 42c., but business is limited.

JALAP is easy under increasing supplies, and values show a decline to 10c.

MANDRAKE (Podophyllum) has sold at 4½c., and more can be had at this figure.

MENTHOL is easier, and the quotation of $3.90 to $4 can be shaded for large lots.

OIL OF PEPPMINT demand is slow, and holders seem more anxious to realise. Supplies are offered at $1.65, and could probably be obtained at a concession from this figure. The position of the article does not seem to warrant this decline, as it is not likely that this year's crop will exceed that of last year to any extent.

OPIUM is slow of sale, and the open quotation of $2.90 for case-lots can be shaded.

SENNA is in active request, chiefly the Tinnevelly variety, for which 5c. to 14c. is asked, according to quality.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, April 23, 6 P.M.:—The cod-liver oil market is quiet, at 105*s* per barrel, f.o.b., for best non-congealing Lofoten oil. The catch of cod to date amounts to 34,700,000, against 30,055,000 at the same time last year. This is expected to yield 17 095 barrels, against 27,640 barrels in 1901. At Finmarken a small beginning has been made.

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HAMBURG, April 24:—Refined camphor is unchanged. Condurango and cevadilla-seed are quiet. Cod-liver oil is firm.

* * * *

NEW YORK, April 24:—Business is dull. Opium is easy at $2.85. Quinine is unsettled at 28c. to 30c. per oz. Golden-seal is easier at 50c. per lb. Cape aloes is scarce at 7c. Jalap is easy at 10c. per lb., and buchu-leaves are dull, 16c. per lb. being wanted for sound leaf. Peppermint oil is easy at $1.65 per lb.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday, Bermuda was bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. Fine St. Vincents in tins sold at 3⅞*d.*; good in barrels was bought in at 2*d.* per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—According to a continental report the "syndicate" of producers in San Salvador has recently been dissolved, which has led to an easier feeling there. On the spot genuine thick balsam is practicably unobtainable, but thinnish is offered at 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

BUCHU firmer since the sales, 8½*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. being wanted for good green sound leaf.

CAMPHOR. — For July-September shipment Formosan crude camphor has been reduced by the monopoly to 135*s.* per cwt., c.i f., but there is no disposition to operate for that position. Japanese crude for April-May shipment is quoted 145*s.*, c.i.f., with buyers at 140*s.* Spot is scarce.

CANNABIS INDICA —Good green tops are 3*d.* per lb. dearer, 2*s.* 6*d.* being now the price; and siftings, which are very scarce, are quoted 2*s* 3*d.*

CANTHARIDES.—Natural Russian is quoted 2*s.* 3*d.*, and sifted 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business is reported at 25*s.* per cwt, spot.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on May 6 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, 3 tons Helm, 13 tons de Jong and 10 tons Mignon brand, while on the same date here 100 tons Cadbury's will be offered.

ERGOT is scarce, but a little Russian can be had at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. It is said that the only parcel of Russian offered on the Hamburg market is mixed with ergot of wheat; 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for it. Spanish for delivery is quoted from Hamburg at 1*s.* 7*d.*, c.i.f.

GALLS.—Chinese are easier, with sellers at 4*s* 9*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GAMBOGE remains very firm. Fine Siam pipe has been sold at 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* per cwt, and pickings at 14*l.*

GINGER.—According to a Colonial-office report the exports from Jamaica were

	1899–1900	1900–1901	
Cwt. ...	20,205	26,350	+31·3 per cent.
£ ...	60,615	66·324	+ 9·4 „

JALAP is lower and pressed for sale. There are sellers of good heavy at 5*d.* per lb. net, spot.

KINO.—Most of the cheap lots of kino sold "without reserve" in auction last week have been resold.

LIME-JUICE has been in good demand, but spot stuff is very scarce and firmly held. Good raw West Indian has been sold up to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gallon.

MENTHOL is cabled firmer again from Japan, but here the market is flat and practically nothing doing.

MORPHINE.—Makers report a steady demand at the unaltered price of 4*s.* per oz. for hydrochloride powder. With every indication of a good crop of Turkish opium this season, there is not much prospect of the present low value improving.

OIL, ANISE STAR.—The spot price is 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. with small sales thereat.

OIL, BERGAMOT, shows no change, 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f, being quoted by one importer.

OIL, CAJAPUT.—Although the price in Amsterdam is 2*s.* 9*d.* per bottle, good green can be had on the spot at 2*s.* 3*d.*

OIL, CASTOR —Calcutta is quiet at 2¾*d.* per lb. for seconds.

OIL, CHAULMOOGRA, is offered at from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., according to quantity.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The London market is quiet, and although there is no change in the quotations the tone is not quite so firm as it was. There is a good inquiry for second quality oil, but little is to be had. The Lofoten fishing is now over, and the total yield is estimated at 9,595 hectolitres against 15,889 hectolitres last year. Newfoundland oil of last season's crop has been sold at 4*s.* per gallon (equivalent to 100*s.* per barrel), and is scarce. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 19 that the market has assumed a more quiet tone, and no further advance has taken place probably owing to the fact that there has been little buying for foreign account. There is likely to be no further movement either way until the result of the Finmarken fishing is known. So far only a small beginning has been made. The quotation for best non-congealing Lofoten oil is unchanged at 105*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,350 barrels against 3 203 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, GERANIUM.—Both Bourbon and Algerian oils are very firm and scarce.

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Oil, Lemongrass.—Two steamers have arrived from Cochin with 203 cases.

Oil, Lime.—West Indian distilled is obtainable at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and hand-pressed at 4*s.* 6*d.* In last week's issue we inadvertently reported a sale in auction of hand-pressed oil at 3*s.* 3*d.*; the sale in question referred to a tin of sour orange oil.

Oil, Peppermint.—For American HGH oil 8*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. is still asked, but it is quite probable that 8*s.* 9*d.* would now buy.

Oil, Petitgrain.—Paraguayan oil is a weak market, there being plenty of offers from Ascuncion at 15f. per kilo. and less.

Oils, Fixed.—Cochin *Cocoanut* oil is quoted 37*s.*, spot, in hogsheads, and Ceylon 32*s.* 6*d.*, spot. *Linseed* is firmer at 30*s* 3*d.* in barrels, landed terms. *Rape* steady at 25*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., spot, and 26*s.* 6*d.* for refined. *Cottonseed* unchanged at 25*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* for refined. Fine Lagos *Palm* is 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Opium.—Smyrna, April 11: The market is quiet, sales amounting to 30 cases talequale descriptions at the equivalent of 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals amount to 3,214 cases, against 4 007 cases at the same time last year. The fine qualities of opium are much sought after in view of the low price to which the article has fallen, but large holders show no disposition to realise, preferring to hold on until the harvest commences.

Orris.—Very cheap, fair Florentine sorts being quoted by one importer at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Pilocarpine was reduced last week to 62*s.* per oz. for 1-oz. lots.

Pimento.—The exports from Jamaica during 1899–1900 amounted to 123,973 cwt. (valued at 173,562*l.*), against 100,547 cwt. (valued at 110 602*l.*) in 1900–1901, or a decrease of 18·9 per cent. in quantity, and 36·3 per cent. in value.

Potashes.—The scarcity has been relieved by several arrivals lately, and Montreal pot are easier at 25*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and 40*s.* for pearl.

Quinine.—No business is reported this week, and quotations are nominal. The spot price is about 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz.

Saffron is firm at 23*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, for best Valencia. There are rumours of a syndicate being formed among the growers in Spain, but it is discredited here.

Scammony-root.—Is very scarce and firmly held at 30*s.* per cwt. on the spot.

Seeds.—Russian *Anise* is quiet at 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* steady at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Morocco *Coriander* firm at 10*s* per cwt. *Cumin* steady at 26*s.* per cwt. for Morocco, and 34*s.* to 35*s.* for Malta. *Canary* very slow at 36*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for Turkish. *Linseed* steady at 59*s.* to 60*s.* per quarter for fine. Morocco *Fenugreek* has been sold recently at 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for large parcels.

Shellac.—In auction 453 chests were offered, of which 80 sold at about 3*s.* per cwt. advance on last sales, the value of fair second orange TN being 118*s.* to 119*s.* Good red sold at 119*s.*, and fair reddish part blocky 117*s.* to 118*s.*; 38 cases Garnet and 85 cases Button were bought in. Privately the market has been rather firmer this week, owing to the scarcity of sellers. Forward delivery has been firm, and has fluctuated little; the business done includes 300 cases August delivery at 123*s.*, and September 124*s.* per cwt.

Spices.—On Wednesday, at auction, Cochin *Ginger* was easier; washed rough sold at 38*s.* per cwt. for rather small, and at 40*s.* for good bold in cases; Calicut brown rough was bought in at 48*s.*, and "O" cut at 58*s.* Japan was 2*s.* per cwt. lower, fair to good quality selling at 30*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt. Jamaica in good supply sold with competition at steady prices, common to good common at 34*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., middling dull to fair washed at 41*s* to 47*s.* 6*d.*, and good washed at 51*s.* to 57*s.* African is quoted 36*s.*, and Bengal 42*s.* per cwt. Penang *Cloves* partly sold at 6½*d.* per lb. for ordinary. Zanzibar are offering at 3 13/16*d.* per lb. on the spot. The market for future delivery has been stagnant, and the quotation for June–August is lower at 3 13/16*d.* per lb. Good Japan *Chillies* sold at 35*s* 6*d.* and Nyassaland at 46*s.* to 51*s.* per cwt. Japan *Capsicums* were bought in at 25*s.*; good Nyassaland sold at 42*s* per cwt. *Cassia-lignea* was bought in at 55*s.* per cwt., good broken at 50*s.* per cwt. *China-cinnamon* at 25*s.* per cwt., and *Cinnamon-chips* at 2½*d.* per lb. *Pimento* easier, ordinary partly sold at 2⅞*d.* to 3*d* per lb. Black *Pepper* lower; Penang was bought in at 5½*d.* to 5⅝*d.* per lb. and fine Wynaad at 6¼*d.*; good Alleppy sold at 5⅝*d.* Singapore is worth 5⅝*d.* to 5 1/16*d.* per lb. on the spot, and business has been done at 5 1/16*d* for June–August shipment. Fair Singapore white sold at 9¾*d.* per lb., being lower; good to fine was bought in at 10¾*d.* to 11¼*d.* Penang is offering at 9¼*d.* on the spot.

Sticklac.—Siam to arrive is quoted 63*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Strychnine.—The advent of a new American make of strychnine, which is being offered at very low prices, has unsettled this market, and may probably lead to a reduction in the combination price. Pure crystals of American make are quoted at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s* 9*d* per oz., the inside price for contract quantities of 500 oz.

Sugar of Milk.—American is quoted 40*s* for small wholesale quantities. From Hamburg 38*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted in ½-ton lots.

Sulphur.—The stocks in Sicily at the end of March amounted to 275,537 tonnes of 13 Sicil. cantars against 201,196 cantars at the end of March, 1901.

Turmeric.—Small sales of Bengal have been made at 15*s.* per cwt, and 11*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., for arrival. Fair bright but bulby Madras finger has sold at 17*s.* 6*d*, and ordinary small lean shrivelled at 12*s.*

Vanilla.—In auction the small supply of 305 tins was offered, of which about 250 sold at firm to 1*s.* dearer rates. Fair to good Seychelles sold at from 10*s.* to 15*s* per lb for 6 to 7½ in., 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* for 5 to 6 in., 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* for 5 to 5½ in., and 4*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d* for 3½ to 5 in. Ordinary foxy 5 to 6 in., 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d*; and common brown, 3*s.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Wax, Japanese, is dearer, 36*s.* having been paid for good squares on the spot.

Coming Events.

Wednesday, April 30

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. General meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 5.30 P.M. Papers to be read:—"The Preparation of Absolute Alcohol from Strong Spirit"; "The Vapour-pressure and Boiling-point of Mixed Liquids"; and "The Correction of the Boiling-point of Liquid from Observed to Normal Pressure"; by Mr. S. Young. "The Properties of Mixtures of the Lower Alcohols, with Benzene and with Benzene and Water"; "Fractional Distillation as a Method of Quantitative Analysis"; and "Vapour-pressures and Specific Volumes of Isopropyl Isobutyrate"; by Messrs. S. Young and E. C. Fortey. "Nitrogen-bromides containing the Propionyl Group," by Mr. F. D. Chattaway.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. The annual business-meeting, when the Ewing Pharmacy-prize will be presented and an address given by the President on "The Pharmacist in Literature."

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society visit the factory of Messrs. Idris & Co. (Limited), Pratt Street, Camden Town, at 3.45 P.M. Tickets can be had from Mr. G. Cullwick, 48 High Street, Notting Hill, or Mr. C. E. Pickering (President), 52 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen's Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Smoking-concert.

London Chemists' Association. A meeting of the members resident in South London will be held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E., at 3.30 P.M., to appoint a local Committee for South London.

Thursday, May 1.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W, at 9 P.M. Musical and social evening. Mr. A. W. Waring will preside.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association Athenæum (Room 17), St. George's Place, at 8.30 P.M.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ISSUE.

THIS issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will have an extra circulation to buyers of druggists' goods in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. It falls on May 31. An interesting statement regarding the drug-trade of U.S.A. will be found on page 699, and should be read by all houses wishing to improve business.

GUINEAS TO GET.

WE offer a guinea to any subscriber, or member of his family, or *employé*, who arranges the surnames of the ten candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council in the order that they will appear on the poll. The candidates are:—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge	*J. W. T. Morrison, Tring*
M. Carteighe, London	*C. E. Pickering, London*
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London	C. J. Park, Plymouth
J. F. Harrington, London	A. Southall, Birmingham
J. Harrison, Sunderland	J. R. Young, Warrington

The names printed in italics indicate the new candidates.

Please write on postcards, and send them not later than Monday, May 19.

Also half-a-guinea for the best reasons on a postcard for rejecting any three of the ten candidates. Send in before May 13.

Another half-a-guinea will be given for the best reasons why any of the three new candidates should be supported. "Reasons" postcards should be sent before May 13, to the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Summary.

CURIOUS information about jalap is graphically portrayed on p. 696.

RECENT observations on *x* rays by Mr. J. M. Davidson, M.B., are reported on p. 691.

THE "Holy Shroud" of Turin was made about A.D. 1400, so it now appears (p. 688).

THERE is little in the Wolverhampton Exhibition of pharmaceutical interest (p. 690).

A PENNY is to carry a ½-oz. letter to Australia, but not back, nor just yet (p. 701 and p. 700).

OPTICAL matters, sight-testing, and glass are subjects which happen to fall together on p. 693.

A MINISTER OF COMMERCE is not a taking idea, so far as the Government is concerned (p. 701).

Some points for manufacturers from the London Chamber of Commerce will be found on p. 685.

THE British Homœopathic Association is a new body, with the Earl of Cawdor at its head (p. 686).

AN ATTEMPT to stamp out the Japanese druggist in favour of the certificated pharmacist has failed (p. 698).

MR. THOMAS BARCLAY has given us some particulars of his Norway trip in an interview reported on p. 696.

JOHN ISLIP is still sending orders to chemists for goods for which he does not pay. Beware of them (p. 669).

THE GRASSE EXPOSITION of perfumes and oils was rather interesting. An illustrated report of it is on p. 689.

THE latest druggist's whisky-story was told by Sir Harry Bullard in "the House" on Wednesday. It is on p. 701.

THE names of those who passed the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' examination last month are printed on p. 686.

"XRAYSER" makes a pertinent and practical suggestion in regard to the appeal in the pure-gum pastille case (p. 697).

THE Public Dispensers' Association want Bloomsbury to take a hint from Dublin in regard to the qualification of hospital compounders (p. 694).

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) writes to say that he is in favour of dividing the Minor—conditionally (p. 708).

THE TRAINING OF APPRENTICES has been discussed by Liverpool chemists, Mr. Wallbridge, of St. Helens, leading off with a helpful paper (p. 691).

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF ENGLAND has no special list of medicines for Poor-law purposes, but has given us a list of "expensive medicines" (p. 699).

A SALARY of 80*l.* a year is not good enough for a dispenser, said a chemist to the Prescott Guardians, who are having second thoughts about the matter (p. 684).

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer is having a bad time with his pet cheque scheme. He thinks of giving a 1*d.* rebate on cheques under 2*l.*, and the House of Commons laughed at him (p. 701).

MOST interesting particulars regarding the preparation of absolute alcohol were communicated to the Chemical Society on Wednesday. At the same meeting several pharmacists were elected Fellows of the Society (p. 707).

A 4-oz. bottle of bromidia was taken by an eminent barrister, and at the inquest which followed it transpired that the makers do not label the preparation poison. Their agent writes to us about it, but we emphasise the illegality (p. 685).

MR. D'EYNCOURT has, after all, to state a case for the High Court with reference to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act action against Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited), and on the prejudice and commercial-standard points (p. 702).

VINEGAR OF SQUILL, according to Mr. Bevan, the Middlesex analyst, should contain 4·2 per cent. of free acetic acid. This contention broke down utterly at Highgate on Wednesday in face of skilled pharmaceutical evidence, and a summons against a Hornsey chemist was dismissed (p. 703). Other cases on p. 714.

THE business tone remains much as previously reported, and no important fluctuations have occurred. Citric and tartaric acids are in more demand at the cheap prices now ruling. Saffron comes higher from Spain. Wayne County peppermint oil is a shade easier. Quinine is a nominal market. The auctions of first-hand drugs are reported on p. 711.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. T. Hadfield, chemist, of Beaumont Road, Plymouth, has been appointed dispenser to the Three Towns Friendly Societies' Medical Aid.

Whilst a man named Nightingale was making a purchase in Martyn's Drug-stores, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, on April 24, he fell down dead in the shop.

A disastrous explosion of chemicals occurred on April 28 at a large residence at Laurie Park Avenue, Upper Sydenham, destroying a laboratory and doing other mischief.

Thomas Mather, who was last week remanded on a charge of stealing four oil-barrels belonging to Messrs. Blunt & Evans, chemists, Derby, has been sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

A man named William Hollis, who is described as a chemist, but whose name is not in the register of chemists and druggists, was remanded at Stoke on April 25 on a charge of attempting to procure abortion.

At an inquest held at Greenwich on April 25 evidence was given by Mr. William Cork Plumer, chemist and druggist, of 60 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., who identified the deceased man as his brother, Mr. J. G. Plumer, surgeon-dentist, Greenwich. Deceased was killed while attempting to get on a moving train at Lewisham.

The special committee appointed by the Bromsgrove Droitwich, and Redditch Hospital Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the administration of marking-ink for beef-juice (see *C. & D.*, April 26, page 657), reported that the matron and nurse who administered the fluid had been guilty of carelessness, and both are to be requested to resign.

At Blackburn on April 23, William Heaton, a weaver, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for stealing a fox terrier dog, valued at 30*l.* It was stated that the prisoner enticed the dog to his house and boiled it down to extract the fat, which he sold as a cure for rheumatism—a practice he had carried on for years, and which he had been taught by his father.

The prolonged hearing of the charges of conspiracy to defraud and falsification of books against ten past and present directors of the Patent Novelties Manufacturing, Belgian Manufacturing and Trading, and French Royd Oils Companies was concluded at the Manchester Assizes on April 29, when Bradley, Thomas Balshaw, and Charlesworth were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months', nine months', and three months' hard labour, respectively.

On Friday evening, April 25, an interesting gathering was held at the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, under the presidency of Mr. G. H. New, to bid farewell to Mr. A. F. Lawrence, who for many years has been the proprietor of the old-established pharmacy in the Square, which he has recently disposed of. Mr. Lawrence intends taking a rest, and before leaving the country his friends entertained him to dinner, and gave him some handsome presents, notably a travelling-trunk beautifully fitted and engraved by a well-known Bond Street firm.

An Example from Northampton.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the members of the Northampton Chemists' Association (see *C. & D.*, April 26, page 659), the following chemists have announced their intention of closing their shops at 2 P.M. on Thursdays and at 8 P.M every other day, excluding Saturdays: Mr. A, Armitt, St. Giles's Street; Mr. E C. Ashford, Gold Street and St. James's; Mr. F. C. Ashford, Far Cotton; Mr. F. Cowdery, 4 Parade; Mr. E. E. C. Dennis, Adnitt Road; Mr. G. Ingle, Barrack Road; Mr. F. Kirby, Abington Street and Kettering Road; Mr. W. Lucas, Kettering Road; Mr. W. McKinnell, Wood Hill; Mr. W. D Mayger, Regent Square; Mr. L. North, Bridge Street; and Mr. Sindall, Wood Hill.

Colonial Gifts on View.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Imperial Institute, has decided that the gifts and addresses which were presented to the Prince and Princess on their visit to the colonies last year, shall be exhibited to the public at the Imperial Institute, and that the proceeds of this exhibition shall be contributed to the "Coronation Gift" to King Edward's Hospital Fund. The exhibition will be opened to the public on Thursday, May 15, and will occupy the east half of the special exhibition gallery of the Institute. The west half of the gallery will contain a free exhibit of products from Canada, Rhodesia, and Queensland.

Weights and Measures.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures was held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week in the County Hall, Spring Gardens—Mr. R. Jarvis, of Birmingham, presiding over a large attendance of members. The annual report showed that during the year thirty-one new members had been enrolled, thus making a total of 272. The statement of accounts showed a balance in hand of 16*l.* After formal business had been transacted, papers were read by Mr. C. McDonald, of Glasgow, on the city of Glasgow's suggested amendments to the Weights and Measures Act, and by Mr. C. Ingrey (consulting engineer to the Westminster City Council) on weighing-machines. In connection with the gathering there was an exhibition of the latest improvements in weighing-machines. At the dinner, held in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant on April 24, Mr. B. S. Straus, L.C.C., presided.

Pure Drugs.

The Portsmouth Board of Guardians have received a communication from the borough analyst (Mr. J. Moore Murray), in which he reports that the analysis of samples of all the drugs from the stock at the workhouse dispensary proves them to be pure and to comply with all requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. Two samples of milk were found to be deficient in cream, and the Board withheld the contractor's cheque.

The Value of Remonstrance.

The Prescott Board of Guardians, having advertised for a qualified dispenser at a salary of 80*l.* per annum, a "fully qualified" chemist of Liverpool has written to the Board stating that the wages were about equal to those paid to a dock-labourer, and suggesting 180*l.* as much nearer the mark. Three candidates—from Prescott, Leicester, and Manchester—were interviewed by the Board, but it was discovered that neither of them was qualified. The only other applicant for the post was Miss Bywater, of London. The chemist's letter quite upset the mental equilibrium of the Board, however, for they referred the subject to a committee.

A Rising Drug-bill.

At a meeting of the Tonbridge Board of Guardians on April 25, one of the members pointed out, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the cost of drugs during the past quarter showed an increase of 29 per cent. Compared with the year prior to that, the cost had gone up 38 per cent., and compared with three years ago 90 per cent. In 1899 drugs cost 112*l.*; in 1900, 156*l.*; in 1901, 165*l.*; and in 1902, 216*l.* If they went on at that rate, he said, they would have an increase at the rate of 100 per cent. next year. It was decided to ask the medical officer for an explanation.

The Supply of Expensive Medicines.

The Loughborough Board of Guardians, on April 22, again considered the suggestion of the Local Government Board that all expensive drugs and medicines for the workhouse should be provided by the Guardians at their own cost, instead of by the medical officer out of his salary. At a previous meeting (see *C. & D.*, April 19, page 588) the Board decided to ask the superior Board to supply them with a list of what were considered expensive medicines. This has been done, and it was decided that the drugs and medicines enumerated in the list should in future be supplied by the Guardians.

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Medical Officers and Drugs.

The Dorking Board of Guardians, on April 24, considered the question of allowing the medical officer of the workhouse (Dr. Batson) a stated sum for drugs. It was suggested that 20*l.* a year would be a fair allowance, and in the course of the discussion it appeared that out of a salary of 30*l.* a year the medical officer had to pay between 16*l.* and 18*l.* a year for drugs. One member opposed the increase on the ground that the medical officer had not asked for it, but the Board decided to allow 20*l.* a year.

London Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Section, held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on April 30, Mr. Eastman presiding, it was agreed to circularise the members of the Section regarding arrangements for closing and the payment of *employés* on the two Coronation days and the Saturday following. The Secretary of the Section (Mr. Musgrave) reported that as far as he could gather the proposed L.C.C. regulations regarding lamps and signs were "no forrarder." On the proposition of Mr. W. Sanland the formation of a sign-manufacturers' sub-committee of the Section was agreed to. Mr. Spicer drew the attention of the meeting to a recent decision in the Scotch courts, whereby the consignor was made liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injury done to a carter during the transmission of goods. As an outcome of the discussion a sub-committee was appointed to go into the question. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was then taken. With regard to patent-law reform the committee, on the motion of Mr. David Howard, strongly supported the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in their contention that the Board of Trade should have power to revoke a patent if worked abroad and not in this country, and urged the co-operation of the General Purposes Committee and the Council of the London Chamber with the Manchester Chamber on the matter. Messrs. S. B. Boulton, David Howard, and G. J. Jacobs (with power to add) will represent the Manufacturers' Section on the General Purposes Committee. The committee further decided to support Mr. Gerald Balfour's Patent Law Amendment Bill, subject to the amendments suggested. They also approved Mr. Lough's Labour Bureaux Bill, and the Canal Traffic Bill, but opposed Colonel Denny's Home Industries Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bills of Mr. McKenna and Mr. Joseph Walton, the Steam Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge) Bill, and the Wages Boards Bill of Sir Charles Dilke. The report was unanimously adopted.

Restriction Required.

An inquest was held on April 28, at the City Coroner's Court, on the body of Mr. Gerald Geoghegan, the well-known barrister, who was found dead in his chambers. The Coroner (Dr. Waldo) said that on a table by the side of the deceased a bottle labelled "Bromidia" was found. It bore no poison-label, yet the mixture contained a deadly poison, scheduled under the Poisons Act. Mr. George Peter Pond, chemist and druggist, 68 Fleet Street, E.C., deposed to selling a bottle of bromidia to Mr. Geoghegan, whom he had known since 1868. He was not in the habit of selling bromidia, but often used it in doctors' prescriptions, and he knew that deceased took it occasionally by medical prescription. The Coroner: Do you know what this bromidia really is? Mr. Pond: I do now, but did not previous to this unfortunate affair. I have since looked it up, and find that it is really an article being sold under a false idea. There are few chemists but have been under the impression that it was a harmless mixture of bromides, whereas it really contains chloral hydrate, bromide of potash, Indian hemp, hyoscyamus, and other things. The Coroner: And under the Poisons Act nothing containing chloral hydrate should be sold without a "poison" label? Mr. Pond: That is so, but this has the Government stamp to seal it. The Coroner remarked that it was quite clear that owing to the Government stamp and no poison-label appearing on it chemists had been deluded into thinking it was not a poison. Dr. P. G. Cotter said deceased had evidently swallowed 4 oz. of the mixture, and had, therefore, taken about 450 gr. of chloral hydrate—enough to kill several men. Bromidia, he thought, could be bought at almost any grocer's or oilshop. He explained that it cannot be obtained in small quantities except in medical prescriptions, but it can be got in 4-oz. bottles, with the Government stamp. The Coroner said the evidence had disclosed a most serious matter, and the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, adding a rider that steps should be at once taken to place proper restrictions on this and all similar poisons sold in this way without a proper label.

Messrs. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W., writing to us as agents for Messrs. Battle & Co., say in regard to "the exceptional conditions under which the late Mr. Geoghegan is supposed to have become possessed of an entire bottle of bromidia:" "'. . . This preparation is not a secret remedy, as the formula is published in all the pamphlets that have been issued to the medical profession for nearly twenty years. Bromidia is not a popular remedy, and not intended to be supplied to the public at all. It is a pharmaceutical preparation put up in ½-lb. and ¾-lb. bottles only, and intended to be used solely for dispensing-purposes. No circular or other printed matter accompanies the bottle, and beyond the plain bromidia label and a label giving the dose, there is no indication of its use. Every bottle is wrapped in a plain piece of paper bearing the imprint '½ lb. Bromidia, Battle & Co.,' and a label-notice printed in red ink indicating that the preparation is supplied unstamped by the authorisation of the Inland Revenue for dispensing-purposes only, and that in the event of any part of it being sold to the public, it must be stamped in accordance with the value, and must be labelled 'Poison,' with name and address of the vendor."

[To this we may add that Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, requires the bottles to be labelled "Poison" by the makers or their agents, and this obligation should not be left to wholesalers and retailers, as the contents are declared in the following paragraph:—

"FORMULA.—Every fluid drachm contains 15 gr. each of pure chloral and purified brom. potas., and ½ gr. each of gen. imp. ext. cannabis ind. and hyoscyam."

The exemption from the poison label when dispensed does not apply to sales by wholesale or retail, and the omission from the label should be remedied forthwith.—EDITOR.]

Birmingham Notes.

A local Board of Guardians has recently elected an optician to attend to the eyesight of the inmates of "the House."

In the printed circular price-list of "Ladies' Mantles, &c.," issued by a large local firm of universal providers, there appears above the head-line the legend "Blaud's pills, 2¾*d.* per gross."

A Birmingham herbalist, William Albert Key, 163 Bromsgrove Street, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for delivering certain printed matter of an indecent nature, with the intent that it should be posted in public urinals.

Mr. Councillor F. Corder Clayton, Ph.C., in asking the Council to sanction a further loan of one million on account of the waterworks, stated that it represented a row of sovereigns from Birmingham to Bromsgrove, and if in pennies it would take an express train, travelling forty miles an hour, five days to pass them.

Following the precedent of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. J. H. Pointing, F.R.S., the Professor of Physics, invited Principal Lodge to discourse upon physics to the students of the 'Varsity and others, and on Tuesday last the first lecture was delivered on "Aberration of Light." As other lectures are to be given, doubtless many students of pharmacy will avail themselves of the advantages thus offered free.

A very curious bit of electrical apparatus may be seen in Edmund Street (near the University). It consists of a drum of unusual section, which causes a make-and-break twice per revolution, and each time lights three incandescent lamps, which after contact is broken become extinguished. Such a machine would be a valuable adjunct to the advertiser if his wares were printed on the lamps, and the window darkened.

A most remarkable display of the variations of the daffodil was exhibited at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens last week, an attempt being made to foster the cultivation of narcissus and to popularise these grounds at the same time. A visit was paid to the gardens on April 28 by a party of pharmaceutical students, which included two ladies. The whole morning was devoted to the study of the plants both in the houses and in the natural-order beds. The show of azaleas was magnificent.

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Penzance for Pleasantry.

His Worship the Mayor of the westernmost borough of Penzance appears to have ideas of his own concerning the 'universal fitness of things," for at a recent meeting of the Town Council he called attention to a show-card in the window of Mr. Samuel Carter, chemist, 27 Market Place, Penzance, advertising a coal-tar soap, and on which the words "Smallpox epidemic" appeared in large letters. In a report of the Council-meeting in the *Cornishman* the Mayor's remarks appear under the heading, "A Distasteful Poster." The Mayor said he did not know whether the Council had the power to prevent the displaying of unsightly posters, but he noticed that in one shop-window in the town a soap-advertisement displayed the word "smallpox" in very large type. That might do very well in London, but in a resort like Penzance it might cause alarm by creating the impression that smallpox was prevalent. Whereupon one of the councillors—presumably a grocer—said he was very glad to say that it was not a grocer's but a chemist's window. Mr. Carter informed our correspondent that this incident had acted as an excellent advertisement for the soap.

"Sour Grapes."

Clacton-on-Sea has had a little startler in the shape of an advertisement in the local paper by Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, headed "Sour Grapes." Subjoined are the essential particulars, to borrow a trade-mark phrase:—

Æsop once wrote a fable on the above subject, and had he lived in Clacton at the present day he might have excelled his existing records.

I am now speaking on the subject of chemists, who may conveniently be divided into two classes—those who mind their own business and these who talk about and take a great "interest" in other people's.

I am now on the eve of entering my fourth year at Clacton, and thank my many customers for their ever-increasing support, and feel it necessary to contradict the rumour that I am leaving Clacton, as reported "on good authority."

The supply of chemists is perhaps greater than the demand, so that it would be more honourable to meet fair competition than to tell "any more funny stories."

It is my misfortune to be the only legally qualified PHARMACEUTICAL chemist in Clacton, so that my position may remain unique. I ignore all attempts to coerce me to raise my prices, and shall continue as in the past to buy the best of drugs, and publish my prices in a list. Send for one; it may save you pounds.

It is a neat advertisement, but rather a boomerang.

Extension of Homœopathy.

The Earl of Cawdor presided over a meeting held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday to consider the desirability of a movement for the development and extension of homœopathy in this country. It was resolved to form a British Homœopathic Association for the development and extension of homœopathy in Great Britain, and in particular for the creation and endowment of lectureships, the provision of the means for original research, and the dissemination of a knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics among the medical profession. The Earl of Cawdor was appointed President, the Earl of Dysart and Lord Calthorpe Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Joseph Howard, M.P., treasurer. It was also decided to establish a "Twentieth Century Fund" of at least 10,000*l.*, and during the proceedings a first list of promises of support was read, amounting to nearly 1,000*l.*

Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

At the recent examination at the Apothecaries Hall, London, the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines: L. Allengame, C. A. Andrews, L. F. Andrews, E. W. Bardsley, S. L. M. Barton, C. M. Bell, A. D. Brown, F. E. Bullen, M. Burt, A. Davidson, C. K. Dawson, W. H. Derbyshire, E. F. Durrant, M. E. M. Fyson, F. Hemming, W. I. Hoare, E. A. Howell, F. E. Keen, M. G. A. Kellett, S. Langdon, R. M. Lloyd, J. S. Mackintosh, F. F. Martin, R. B. McBride, C. R. McKinney, H. G. Mildred, I. Monro, M. de S Morris, S. T. Morris, D. E. Moser, H. I. Munns, J. G. Neale, A. A. Nicholls, A. W. Norton, C. A. Owen, S. H. Page, L. Parsons, M. I. Patton, M. Rafferty, H. J. Sharp, V. A. Shaw, J. S. Shillington, C. F. Slater, G. M. Smith, C. F. Stewart, E. A. Stowell, S. A. Taylor.

Successful Metropolitans.

The following gentlemen obtained the medals at the spring sessional examination of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. They were also successful in passing the Minor examination held this month: Silver medal, Mr. David Watson Lyall; bronze medals in chemistry, pharmacy, and botany, Mr. Lewis Rodhouse; bronze medals in materia medica and dispensing, Mr. Charles Ballard Baker. During the present week the college has been visited by Messrs. Branch and Hallam, both of whom have been for a considerable time with the troops in South Africa.

Fires.

On April 25 a fire broke out at New Wortley in the Oldfield Lane branch of Taylor's Drug Company (Limited). The outbreak was subdued by a policeman and a civilian, who had burst open the shop-door and extinguished the flames with buckets of water before the fire-brigade arrived. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a waste-paper basket being left near the fireplace. The damage done was trifling.

A fire occurred on April 21 at the establishment carried on by the executors of the late Mr. F. Hallam, chemist and druggist, 22 High Street, Burton-on-Trent. The outbreak was caused through the spontaneous combustion of some closely-packed sulphur, and some difficulty was experienced in dealing with the fire on account of the dense fumes. The damage is estimated at about 100*l.*

Public Notices.

All claims against the estate of the late Mr. Robert Bennet, chemical-manufacturer, Hayfield, Derbyshire, must be sent in by May 30 to Mr. A. Walker, Spring Bank, New Mills, near Stockport.

The executors of the late Mr. George Thomas Hemming, chemist and druggist, of Longton, Staffs, announce that all claims against the estate must be sent to Mr. Henry Hawley, solicitor, Longton, by May 16.

The executors of the late Mr. Joseph Jones, chemist, of 322 Jones Terrace, Burnden, Great Lever, near Bolton, intimate that all claims against the estate must be sent to Mr. T. Y. Ritson, 7 Wood Street, Bolton, by June 2.

A dissolution of partnership is announced between Mr. Donald McNish and Mr. Charles Maybury, who formerly carried on business at Goldsmith Place, Nottingham, as "The Nottingham Chemical Company." The business will be continued under the old style by Mr. Charles Maybury.

Poor Management.

The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society were to have visited Messrs. Idris (Limited), Camden Town, on April 30. The tickets gave the time of assembly at 3 45 P.M., but up to 4.45, when our representative left, no one from the Society had put in an appearance. Messrs. Idris had prepared for the visit.

Boots' Athletics.

The annual meeting of Boots' Athletic Club was held at Nottingham on April 28. Mr. E. S. Waring (Vice-President) was in the chair. The Secretary reported that there were 139 members on the roll of the club, and that a balance of 34*l.* remains in the Treasurer's hands. The football team had played 21 matches, winning 12, losing 9; and during the last cricket season 17 matches had been played by first team—6 won, 8 lost, 3 drawn. The second team played 10 matches—won 2, lost 7, drew 1. The prizes for batting and bowling were won in first eleven by Messrs. White (average 22 runs per innings) and R. Brown (26 wickets, average 47·6). In the second team a prize went to Walter Streets. Music was interspersed with the business proceedings.

Boots' (Sheffield) C.C. v. *Walkley Tradesmen C.C.*—This match was played at Walkley on May 24, and resulted in a drawn game. Walkley Tradesmen, 133; Boots (Sheffield), 35 for five wickets.

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The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning since our last report have not been numerous, only six being recorded. These include five from the scheduled poisons chloral, laudanum, prussic acid, and chlorodyne, and one from hydrochloric acid. The last-named was taken by a young woman at Finsbury who had quarrelled with her sweetheart. Two chloral cases are recorded, the case of Mr. Geoghegan mentioned elsewhere, and the other happened at Worthing, where a paperhanger, named Chatfield, took it in overdose for insomnia. The laudanum was taken by a Barnsley woman, and a Nottingham man took an excessive dose of chlorodyne. A brewer's agent at Retford obtained ½ oz. of prussic acid from Mr. T. L. Hollely, pharmaceutical chemist, East Retford, for the purpose of poisoning a dog. He also obtained 1 oz. of laudanum from Mr. Rowland Smith, chemist, Retford, and was afterwards found dead in his chair, with the two bottles that had contained the poisons beside him.—Seven cases of attempted suicide by poisoning have been reported. The Secretary of the Upholsterers' Club was charged at Bow Street, on April 30, with attempting suicide with carbolic acid. Laudanum was tried by a Sheffield filer, a young woman at Folkestone, and a labourer's wife at Hull, a labourer at New Southgate took some sulphate of copper, and a Leicester shoe-hand took oxalic acid, but all recovered, and were arraigned before the Magistrates. A Stockton riveter, while intoxicated, drank a quantity of liniment containing laudanum, but he, too, got over it.—A man employed at Horwich locomotive-works was found by a local doctor to be suffering from "slow poison." The doctor taxed the man's wife with administering the poison, and she bolted, and has not been heard of since.—At an inquest held at Huddersfield on the body of the five-months-old son of a chemical labourer, the evidence showed that the mother had given the child a small dose of his grandmother's medicine, which contained paregoric. The doctor who saw the child after death said the $\frac{3}{16}$ gr. of opium which the child got was dangerous, but the jury found that the child died from natural causes.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Analyst Appointed.

Mr. Robert Barkley, Belfast, has been appointed analyst to the Union of Magherafelt, instead of Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin, resigned.

A New Style.

Veterinary Food and Drug Stores is the title given to a shop opened in Victoria Square, Belfast, by a veterinary surgeon. Quite a number of articles stocked by druggists are displayed.

Laying Poison.

At the Coleraine Quarter Sessions on April 26, a solicitor named Mooney sought to recover 35*l.* from a butcher for poisoning two dogs by, as he alleged, laying strychnined meat on his land. Judge Overend, in dismissing the case, as the wrong-doer had not been properly identified, said the fine for laying down poison on lands was 10*l.*, except when a notice had been posted in a conspicuous place, and notice in writing given to the nearest constabulary-station. It was annoying for people to have their sheep pursued by dogs; but actions could be brought for injury.

A Student Still.

Mr. David O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., manager of Hamilton, Long & Co.'s Rathmines branch pharmacy, was at the sessional examination last week of the City of Dublin Technical Schools adjudged a prize-winner in the first class (advanced stage) of practical inorganic chemistry. He also carried off the prize in the second class (elementary stage) of theoretical organic chemistry.

Business Changes.

The Ballymena branch of Ulster Chemists (Limited) has been secured by Mr. James Acheson, L.P.S.I., former manager and also original owner and vendor.

The Coleraine branch of the Ulster Chemists (Limited) has been taken over from the liquidator by Mr. R. F. McCartney, M.P.S.I., who has for a considerable time successfully managed the business.

The old-established drug-businesses which were owned by the late Dr. Ward, L.A.H., Lisburn, are to go to the hammer on May 6, in one or several lots. The estate embraces the Medical Hall (known as Ward & Co), Phelan & Co.'s drug-business, and the mineral-water concern, which traded as Belfast and Lisburn Aërated-water Company.

A Druggist's Lecture.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, of Belfast, gave an interesting lecture a few evenings ago to an Antrim audience, entitled "Three Hundred and Sixty Miles with a Gipsy Caravan." The lecturer described a holiday spent by himself and a few chums in the West of Ireland. A large number of interesting views of the tour were shown on the screen by Mr. A. R. Hogg, R.D. The slides were made by the lanternists from photos taken on the campaign.

Assistants Scarce.

The scarcity of good drug-assistants in Ireland still continues; complaints come from South and North. A large number went from Ireland to the front as compounders, and this thinned the ranks very considerably.

A Limited Company's Position.

At the last meeting of the Rathdown Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board enclosing another from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Dublin, who forwarded a newspaper-report showing that the Guardians had decided to confirm the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), chemists, for the supply of drugs, notwithstanding that a director of that company was a member of the Board. The L.G.B. wrote that in the circumstances the Guardians should not enter into a contract with Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, but should obtain the supply from some other firm. Messrs. Boileau & Boyd also wrote, stating that if the bonds were perfected with Messrs. Hayes & Co. they would take legal action. Sir Henry Cochrane moved that the next lowest tender be accepted. This was done, and Boileau & Boyd were appointed. Sir Henry Cochrane observed that in his opinion the Local Government Board was wrong. He himself was managing director—in fact, the practical owner—of a firm which tendered to several unions, and if it were his tender he would certainly challenge the Board. If Sir Thomas Robinson were a private individual it would be different, but the Guardians could undoubtedly accept the tender of a public limited company.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Frauds Alleged.

A man named James McArthur is on remand at Perth charged with obtaining articles from Crieff traders by means of fraud. Amongst other things, the accused is said to have succeeded in obtaining bottles of chlorodyne from various chemists by false pretences.

Business Change.

Edinburgh is booming! Under the style of the "National Bank Pharmacy," Messrs. Duncan Brothers will shortly open at 28 Nicolson Street as high-class chemists and perfumers. The business is, we understand, to be run on "store" lines.

Personal.

Lieutenant G. A. Clark, son of Mr. Richard Clark, D.L. (Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh), 3rd Batt.

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Seaforth Highlanders, at present in South Africa attached to the Gordon Highlanders, has received a commission in the Line, having been appointed second lieutenant in the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieutenant Clark leaves South Africa shortly, to join his regiment in India.

The Ardeer Explosion.

Captain Thompson, H.M. Inspector of Explosives, in his report on the explosion of nitro-glycerin at Messrs. Nobel's works at Ardeer, in January last, considers the disaster probably occurred while the man who was killed was skimming off the soda solution. The metal handle of the skimmer probably struck the tank, igniting the thin film of nitro-glycerin. The skimmer-handles are now made of wood tipped with indiarubber. Altogether 3,582 lbs. of nitro-glycerin and gun-cotton exploded.

Glasgow Notes.

The Glasgow Southern Medical Society has just issued a protest against the edict of the General Medical Council with reference to the keeping of open shops or medical halls and the sale of poisons. It describes the ukase "as being unwarrantable, oppressive, and vexatious." This derangement of epitaphs is more laconic than logical.

Mr. Stewart, a member of the Govan Parish Council, objects to the new parish district dispensaries being used for distributing doles to the poor, and other parochial but non-medical work.

Mr. Quarrier, founder of the Bridge of Weir Sanatoria for Consumptives, in the course of an interesting lecture on "The Prevention of Consumption," observed that it is a hopeful thing that in Scotland, with its changeable climate, they can do things as well as if patients went to the Riviera. The results, according to medical testimony, are quite as good.

Quite a number of Glasgow young men are leaving to push their fortunes in South Africa, and many of the adventurers consider a medicine-chest an essential part of their outfit. Some chemists who are supplying the medical stores are rather puzzled as to what they should send. There is a consensus of judgment, however, that mosquito-oil, quinine, and chlorodyne are *de rigueur*.

A man is lying in the Royal Infirmary suffering from the effects of vitriol-throwing by his discarded paramour. According to a special law, of which little is known outside works on medical jurisprudence, this is still a capital offence in Glasgow. The law had its origin in the once frightful frequency of the crime in this city.

Grocers and Aërated-water Bottles.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh and Leith licensed grocers held in Edinburgh on April 25, the regulations imposed by the Aërated-water Manufacturers' Bottle Exchange on the retail trader were adversely discussed. The attempt to prevent any manufacturer filling bottles that were branded with another manufacturer's name was said to be an annoyance and loss to the retailer. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that "the rules of the Exchange are a departure from recognised commercial principles in respect that they make trade difficult instead of easy"; that the trade "take steps to defend their own interests as well as those of the public against the rules of the Bottle Exchange"; that "it be remitted to the Association to take action in accordance with the foregoing resolution"; and that "it be recommended that all bottles be charged for, and that only plain bottles be used."

Strychnine for Prairie Pests.—Professor Lantz, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has told a *New York Commercial* reporter that he has about exhausted the supply of strychnine in the big drug-houses of New York and Philadelphia. He is using the poison in quantities of 200 oz. to kill prairie dogs. It is estimated there are seven millions of these pests on the plains of Kansas. In view of the fact, however, that one leading New York drug-house is now offering strychnine on the British market at prices below other makers, it is difficult to see where the exhaustion comes in.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Business Change.—M. Charles Hoffmann, manufacturing chemist, has removed from 41 rue des Franc-Bourgeois, Paris, to 94 rue du Pré, à Montreuil-sous-Bois (Seine).

The Pardon of Danval.—At the opening of his first lecture on toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, after the pardon of Danval had been signed, Professor Behal received quite an ovation from the students, who cheered him repeatedly. M. Behal took a prominent part in the movement which brought about the pardon.

British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.—The annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris for the year 1901 has just been published, and is another proof of the active and useful work carried on by this important commercial body. The membership now stands at 230, and the Treasurer in his report makes an appeal for increased support from firms trading with France. During the past year twenty-eight new members were elected, 235 trade-references supplied, many agencies and situations were filled, 1,785 letters and over 12,000 circulars were issued, and a mass of information upon a great variety of subjects of interest to traders with France was distributed to inquirers.

Mr. Charles Bernard, Pharmacist and M.P.—What is fame? is an old question. "Famous men and things are those that figure on illustrated postcards" is a modern definition, presumably by a French or German schoolboy. If so Charles Bernard is henceforth famous, for he figures in a caricatural collection of French postcards with some pharmaceutical allusion under his counterfeit presentment. Nay, more, he figures on the front page of this week's *L'Indiscret*, a "comic" journal which does not belie its name. Take a scruple or two of innocent fun and sufficient quantity of suggestiveness, and you have the journal of this class. Charles Bernard looks like the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and I fancy he resembles him mentally.

The General Elections have been the absorbing topic of interest in Paris during the past fortnight, and rarely has party feeling run so high in this country, but on the whole the supporters of the late Ministry hold their own. Amongst the pharmacien-candidates I may mention as two typical cases, M. Astier, who is the proprietor of a pharmacy in the Avenue Kléber, Paris, and a manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations. He has been re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Privas (Ardèche), with 10,705 votes, against 7,335 obtained by his opponent. In politics M. Astier is a Radical-Socialist, and will probably figure in the history of pharmacy in France as the author of the proposed new pharmacy-law that was before the late Parliament but not finally passed. Another pharmacien, M. Alard, who was a candidate at Limoux, in the Aube Department, secured 1,263 votes only in the Conservative interest, against 10,316 obtained by the successful candidate.

The "Holy Shroud" at Turin.—The reproductions of the portrait of Christ, as photographed from His shroud, have attracted a large number of visitors at the offices of *Le Figaro* and the *Temps*, where they have been on view. But, on the other hand, as might be expected, the authenticity of the Holy winding-sheet at Turin is being put in doubt; in fact, a few days ago, at the Paris Academy of Inscriptions, M. Léopold Delisle, the Curator of the National Library, stated that he expressed the opinion eighteen months ago that the relic is not authentic, in which he is confirmed by Canon Chevalier and Abbé Lalore, who belong to the Bollandiste' Jesuit Society, which makes a speciality of recording the acts and lives of the saints. Canon Chevalier especially claims to have proved beyond doubt that the Turin relic was manufactured 1,400 years after the death of Christ. There is another shroud, kept at the Paris National Library, and M. de Mély, an eminent archæologist, has photographed it a few days ago. He obtained a negative similar to that produced at Turin, and says the figure is the proof of a wood-engraving printed in red, but not painted, on stuff.

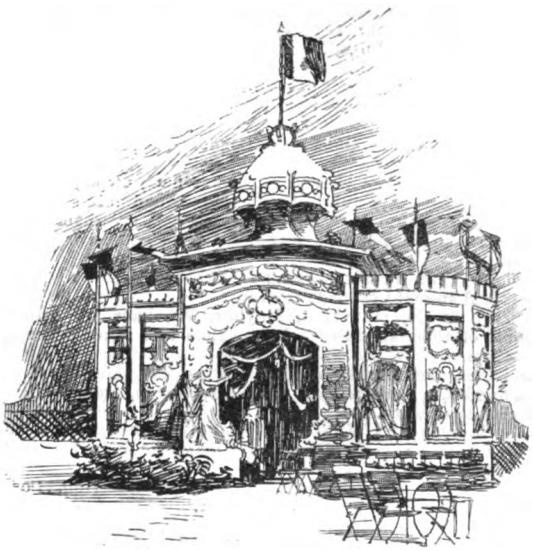
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Grasse Exposition.



FROM April 10 to April 20 the little town of Grasse was bustling with unusual activity, and was gay and festive in appearance in honour of the "Exposition," of which the inhabitants are justly proud. No more fitting spot could possibly have been chosen—a beautiful garden situated on the summit of a hill, with a foreground of magnificent mountains, gave it a panoramic aspect grander than any artificial effect that could possibly be produced by human agency.

The stalls were worthy of the occasion, and the greater number of them naturally exhibited the products for which Grasse is famous—namely, perfume essences, oils, and pommades. The largest exhibit was that of the "Syndicat



PAVILION OF THE PERFUMERS' SYNDICATE.

des Parfumeurs de Grasse et des Alpes-Maritimes," the syndicate consisting of Albert Bermon, Bertrand Frères, Bruno Court, Antoine Chiris, Martineng Cresp, Euzières et Lafitte, Aîné Hughues, Maubert Isnard, Lautier Fils, T. Mero et Boyveau, Jean Niel, Aragon Pelissier, Pilar Frères, Roure Bertrand Fils, Schmoller et Bompard, T. B. Sélin, Sozio et Andrioli, Tombarel Frères, Vimard et Mouschein, and Warrick Frères.

The pavilion contained specimens of the oils manufactured from the natural flowers of Grasse, together with many varieties and blends of alcoholic essences—rose, violet, jasmin, mignonette, and lavender occupying prominent places. The next structure was devoted to a display of olive oil manufactured in different districts of Grasse, and contained many hundreds of bottles in all stages of refinement, exhibited by "La Collectivité des Fabricants et Négociants de l'Huile d'Olive de Grasse." Amongst the smaller stalls, that of Botu Pappazoglou et Cie. was noticeable. Here were fine samples of otto from Bulgaria; the distinctive labels showed the districts where the otto came from—Kasanlik, Karlovo, Brezovo, or Esk-Zagra. M. Sittler had a show of his specialité, "Bruyère Impératrice"; whilst M. Bing Fils et Cie., of Paris, had a case of musk, the value of some of the pockets being as much as 2,850f. per kilo. Perhaps the stuffed civet-cat and musk-deer which presided over this case attracted most attention from the visitors.

Mm. Gerard Fils, of Paris and London, utilised most of their space to a display of bottled perfumes as sold in London and Parisian pharmacies. Attracting a great deal of attention was a beautiful cork model of the Grand Hotel, well known to Englishmen as the holiday residence of Queen Victoria, carved in the manufactory of MM. Gullabert Frères.

Other stalls containing products of interest to pharmacists were those of M. Imbert et Cie., lithographers and label-printers, from the plainest to the most elaborate die-productions; and MM. Aimedien et Nègre, with their mountains of crystallised violets, roses, and fruits of every description.

With a well-conducted band playing in the grounds, the sun shining as it only can shine in the South, and the delightful odours wafted from the many perfumes, it is little wonder that the "Exposition de Grasse" attracted many visitors from all parts, and reflected great credit on its



WHERE THE OLIVE OIL WAS SHOWN.

director (M. Paul Cordo). By the courtesy of M. Lautier, we are able to give the following facts relating to

THE PERFUME-INDUSTRY.

In spite of the competition raised by the production of artificial perfumes, Grasse still holds the premier position in the world. The flowers mostly cultivated are cassia, jasmin, jonquille, mimosa, carnation, orange, mignonette, rose, and violet. The principal essential oils manufactured are absinthe (cultivated and wild), bitter almonds, anise and anethol, spikenard, basil, coriander, tarragon, eucalyptus, rose-geranium, clove, orris (concrete and liquid), cherry-laurel, lavender, marjoram, peppermint, myrtle, neroli (essence des fleurs d'oranger), thyme, patchouli, petit-grain (essence des feuilles de l'oranger begarde), rue, rosemary, rose, sage, wild thyme, vervain, vetiver.

Two-thirds of the products of Grasse is exported. The following figures give an idea of the annual output of Grasse and its environs: 2,000,000 kilos. orange-flowers, 1,500,000 kilos. roses, 1,200,000 kilos. jasmin, 400,000 kilos. violets, 300,000 kilos. tubéreuse, 100,000 kilos. cassie-flowers, 150,000 kilos. carnations, 80,000 kilos. mimosa, 60,000 kilos. mignonette, 50,000 kilos. jonquilles, and large quantities of narcissus, freesia, &c. Grasse distils as well thousands of tons of mint and geranium each year. Workmen are also sent into the French Alps with the necessary apparatus for distilling the oils of Alpine flowers. One of the illustrations shows an improvised distillery at Moulinet where lavender oil is being prepared.

The precess of preparing essences, as carried out in M. Lautier's distillery is in outline as follows: The beef and pork fat, fresh from the slaughter-house, is purified and spread on glass plates. The freshly-gathered flowers are then

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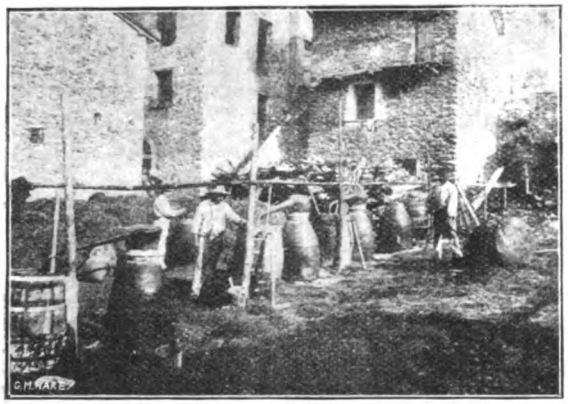
pread thereon, and after a time the fat becomes saturated with the flower-odour. The fat is then scraped off and exhausted with alcohol, and any fat retained by the alcohol is separated by exposure to a temperature of − 18° C. Filtration frees the essence from extraneous matter.

The preparation of perfumed oils is similar, but, instead the fat, flannel saturated with oil is stretched over the



View in Lautier Fils' Distilleries.

frames, and when the perfume has been extracted from the flowers the oil is obtained from the flannel by means of hydraulic presses. In the case of violets and some other flowers, where the perfume is particularly delicate, the flowers are plunged into melted fat, then treated as in the cold process. A special room is devoted to the comparatively new process of extracting perfumes and concrete



Distilling Lavender Oil at Moulinet.

essences by such solvents as benzene, bisulphide of carbon, and chloroform.

For the manufacture of essential oils the plants are placed in huge copper stills and a current of superheated steam passed through. The kind of still used is shown in the view of the distillery.

Overheard at a Dinner.—Young medico (*æt.* 22) and friend about the same age, in conversation. Friend remarks: "I see you medical men write prescriptions much more legibly now than you used to do." Y.M. (pompously): "Well, you see, chemists are not nearly so well educated now, and we have to write plainly, or they would not be able to read them."

In the *Nineteenth Century and After* for April Dr. Edridge-Green traces the evolution of the colour-sense, propounding the hypothesis that primitive man saw all objects of a uniform hue, just as they appear in a photograph, but that he had a very acute perception for differences of luminosity. In course of time a new faculty of the mind—a colour-perceiving centre—became developed.

Wolverhampton Exhibition.

People in the Midlands will this summer have an excellent opportunity of enjoying themselves by visiting the Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, which was opened by the Duke of Connaught on Thursday. There they will get the maximum of enjoyable entertainment with a modicum of technique. The Exhibition is situated in the West Park, and facing New Hampton Road are a magnificent industrial hall and a machinery-hall, with a Canadian building and a large restaurant between. Behind these lie the Exhibition grounds, in which are many attractions, such as a spiral toboggan, a Canadian water-chute, and a "voyage through fairyland," in which "2,500 square yards of fairy cloudy crystal rock, besides many waggon-loads of glistening glittering stalactites, have been employed to make a fairy cavern." In this great cavern winds a river, and there are mountains, glens, and all that the visitor wants in it to make her think she is in fairyland. Besides, there are a "hall of laughter," water-launches, swan-boats, concert-hall, bands, and restaurants to refresh the spirits and bodies of the wearied. About 300 firms are exhibiting, but very few of them are connected with the drug-trade, even indirectly. In the industrial hall we noticed during a preliminary run over that the following have secured good places:—

Daniel Read & Son, 19 Queen Street, Wolverhampton, show surgical-instruments, trusses, abdominal belts, artificial limbs, and the like.

The Anglo-American Oil Company (Limited) exhibit "Royal Daylight" and "White Rose" petroleum oils, besides spirit for motors and stoves.

J. & J. Colman (Limited), Norwich, exhibit mustard, corn-flour, self-raising flour, and starch.

Cerebos (Limited), Newcastle and London, have but one article to show, and they do it well. It is Cerebos salt.

Fisher Perry (Limited), Wolverhampton and Birmingham, include aërated waters in their exhibit of alcoholic and temperance beverages.

Bovril (Limited), Old Street, London, E.C., exhibit all Bovril specialities.

Pattison & Gear (Limited), Wednesfield, display cocoa and chocolate products, as well as confectionery and milk-proteid.

Reade Brothers & Co. (Limited), Wolverhampton, as specialists in varnish and japan, make an extensive display of them.

The Patent Borax Company (Limited) show Californian borax and specialities made from it.

Brand & Co. (Limited), Mayfair, W., have an attractive exhibit of their specialities for invalids and other dietary preparations.

Mander Brothers, Wolverhampton and London, exhibit, in a fine kiosk, specimens of varnishes, colours, and enamels for all classes of work.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited), Manchester, give a fair idea of their wide range of manufactures, which include soap and candles.

Jeyes's Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), London, E.C., show their disinfectants and soaps.

The machinery-hall contains few exhibits pertaining to pharmacy, but the mechanically inclined may see many things worthy of inspection, the town being a centre of electrical and engineering industries. Here also we noticed an exhibit by Messrs. Stern Brothers, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and Glasgow, of oils, greases, petroleum-jellies, and machine-lubricants generally. In the corridor of the concert-hall there are some exhibits from the Day School of Science and the Municipal Science and Technical School. We understand that the promoters of the Exhibition have spent a quarter of a million pounds on it, and in order to make it pay they require 70,000 visitors a week.

Soapworks at Calais have a yearly production for local consumption valued at 21,600*l.*

Of the total of 185 tons of chemical products imported into Corunna in 1901, 91 tons was imported from the United Kingdom, 44 tons from France, and 28 tons from Germany.

A bracelet or anklet made from the hair of a cow's tail is an infallible Mashona remedy for rheumatism. The operculum of a shell to be found only on the Zambesi is worn by those natives who can afford it as a charm against disease and death.

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Winter Session.

Royal Institution.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE occupied the chair at the Friday evening discourse on April 25, when Mr. J. MACKENZIE DAVIDSON, M.B, took for his subject

X RAYS AND LOCALISATION.

Mr. Davidson first gave an historical sketch of the work which led up to the discovery of *x* rays by Professor Röntgen in 1895, paying a graceful tribute to Sir William Crookes (who was present) for his researches on radiant matter. Mr. Davidson had the story of the discovery of the *x* rays from Professor Röntgen himself. It appears that the professor was in the habit of using a screen of barium platinocyanide in looking for invisible rays in the spectrum, that salt being an excellent substance for the purpose, and afterwards, in using a Crooke's tube, he noticed that some barium-platinocyanide crystals on the table glowed. Whilst investigating the cause of the glowing, Röntgen chanced to interpose his hand between the screen and tube, and was astonished to see the shadow of his bones. It is noticeable that the paper in which Röntgen presented the results of his discovery contains practically all that is known of *x* rays at the present time, subsequent work having merely resulted in improvements in the apparatus. A model was exhibited to show the origin of the *x* rays at a point where the cathode-rays are focussed. The anticathode or anode does not, however, stop the whole of the stream, as other rays are given off from the glass of the tube. The fact that radiation takes place from a comparatively large surface prevents sharp shadows being obtained, and a device to obviate this defect was exhibited in the shape of a box covered on all sides except one by red-lead. The red-lead box has the further advantage of protecting the operator from the unpleasant physiological effects sometimes experienced from stray *x* rays. Speaking of tubes with osmium anodes Mr. Davidson mentioned that although such tubes stand very high currents, the vacuum is unstable. A screen, prepared by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co. (Limited), of six squares of different fluorescent substances was exhibited to show the varying colour and intensity of the fluorescence produced by *x* rays. The substances used were two kinds of barium platinocyanide, potassium platinocyanide, calcium tungstate, zinc silicate, and uranium ammonium fluoride. The following experiment was performed to demonstrate that the action of *x* rays on the photographic-plate is different from that of light: A photographic plate 20 by 24, in two light-tight envelopes was exposed beneath a metal design to the action of *x* rays for two minutes. The plate was then taken out of the envelope and exposed to the light of the room for five minutes, and on subsequent development in the light with hydroquinone and caustic-soda developer, a clear but reversed image was obtained. If, however, the plate is exposed to light first and then to *x* rays, the latter make very little impression. The importance of this is that it suggests the possibility of making plates which are much more sensitive to *x*-rays than to light, and which can be manipulated in daylight. The last few minutes of the discourse were occupied with a description of the lecturer's method of stereoscopic localisation of foreign bodies, which has been applied with success even in cases of metal fragments in the eyeball.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting of the members held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, April 24, Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun. (President), occupied the chair. The SECRETARY announced several donations; and Mr. J. H. Gray, Dale Street, Liverpool, was elected a member.

CHLOROFORM AND GAS-LIGHT.

Mr. WARDLEWORTH initiated a brief discussion on the administration of chloroform in gas or oil light, when irritating fumes of chlorine are given off. He called attention to the fact that manufacturers give a warning about this in a printed note. The PRESIDENT and Mr. P. H. MARSDEN confirmed the observation, and Mr. Marsden asked his fellow-members about their experience with chloroform made from methylated spirit. Mr. WOKES said in his experience the most frequently used was the pure, but the PRESIDENT remarked that he had had considerable experience in connection with an institution which was in the habit of employing chloroform made from methylated spirit, and it was worthy of note that they were invariably successful when employing the methylated chloroform, and the only accident that he could recall occurred when chloroform made from pure spirit was used—in fact, they had three bad cases running, and in each instance the chloroform from rectified spirit had been employed.

Mr. A. C. ABRAHAM said that it is an invariable rule with medical men when an expensive operation is taking place for them to use the best. He had to admit that very frequently the methylated article is better purified than when made from pure spirit, the reason being that when methylated spirit is used they do not mind losing a great deal in refining in consequence of the cheapness of the spirit, but with pure spirit the reverse was the case.

Mr. J. G. WALLBRIDGE (St. Helens) then read a paper on

THE TRAINING OF APPRENTICES.

He commenced by referring to the varied character of pharmaceutical establishments as judged from their windows, stating that although the higher-class pharmacies confine their window-shows to specie-jars, sponges, and probably a few packed pharmaceuticals, that is an example which it is impossible for the majority of the trade to follow. But whatever the stock of a pharmacy or druggist's shop be, he maintained that the individual who employs the pharmaceutical apprentice, should be able to teach him the business as far as the Minor certificate covers it. He dealt briefly with the classes of master, saying that he should be endowed with a fair amount of patience, a strict sense of justice, able to command explicit obedience, and temperate in all things, even language. Speaking of the classes of youth, he preferred the boy educated in the National or Board school, the last year or two being in a Higher-grade or Grammar school where the education has included Latin, French, mathematics, and chemistry, and before leaving school, the youth should, if possible, take a University Local examination certificate. Mr. Wallbridge regretted that the Pharmaceutical Society had stopped its own Preliminary examination, and advised that it should be restarted with the additional subjects added when the examining was dropped. He also supported Dr. Symes's recent advocacy of the division of the Minor examination, and suggested that it should be arranged in two parts—the *Primary*, to include chemistry, prescription-reading and botany; and the *Final*, to include dispensing, practical and theoretical pharmacy, and materia medica. The subjects of the Primary examination he considered to be continuous with the school studies. He then proceeded to speak about the term of apprenticeship, saying it should be for four years, and the youth might be admitted to the Primary portion three years after passing the Preliminary examination—which should be done before apprenticeship. The fourth year of the apprenticeship would then be clear for devotion to technical studies. Employers take apprentices chiefly because they are a cheap form of labour, but to this there is no objection if the master conscientiously does his duty to the lads. In respect to "Why are youths apprenticed?" Mr. Wallbridge said the semi-professional character of pharmacy no doubt attracts many, and he pointed out that it pays to qualify, because the average wage of unqualified assistants is 35*s.* a week, and the average for qualified 60*s.*, the difference thus being 65*l.* a year, which he considered to be an excellent return for the 120*l.* the education costs. Mr. Wallbridge further urged that some scheme of registering indentures might be established by the Pharmaceutical Society, apart from registration as the result of examination. He then unfolded

THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING,

which was the purpose of his paper, and this we give in his own words, with the omission here and there of a colloquialism, the paper really being in the nature of a talk

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designed to foster discussion at the meeting rather than one written for publication :—

Suppose we take a boy, and the indentures have been signed for four years. Our shops or pharmacies vary very much in character, but all need a deal of cleaning and keeping tidy, so that we cannot do better than instil the cleaning and tidying habit into the boy at the start. Alongside of this the boy should be taught to be a keen observer, making "mental" notes often, for it is the accumulation of little facts that is required to turn out the exact and model chemist and druggist.

We really cannot explain much technically until the boy has been with us for some six months, and has taken his turn at dusting the shop-rounds many a time, and has learned that "tinct. camph. co." means "paregoric," that it is light-brown in colour, and has a pleasant smell, which he recognises as aniseed; that cupri sulphas is blue, and that ferri sulphas is green. During a few moments of each day we could whet the observing appetite of the youth by comments upon the articles he so frequently handles. We might tell him why the name "copperas" is applied, and that dragon's-blood is not the blood of the dragon, but a product of the vegetable kingdom. Before this stage even he might have been keeping up his knowledge of Latin by declining in full magnesii sulphas, spiritus chloroformi, and tinctura belladonnæ, with observations on the special declension to which each word belongs. How many candidates trip on spiritus, and little points of Latin grammar! The apprentice could be set to write fully the declension of such irregular words as calomel, aloes, enema, &c.

During the early stage, also, the youth should be shown the use of the label-damper, twine-box, sealing-wax, &c.—points that seem nothing in themselves, but of considerable importance, as the improper use of any might go far to impress any examiner or master subsequently. How many assistants use the label-damper? I have been told that marks are deducted at the Minor examination if a candidate use his tongue. Many seem to think it clever to break twine with the finger, each operation meaning the loss of several inches of twine. Many use the teeth as a cork-presser; some, when dispensing, shake up a mixture by putting the forefinger over the neck of the bottle instead of using a cork. In pouring liquids from one vessel to another how much is frequently spilled through carelessness! Do we notice that many spill nitric acid and suchlike on their hands? No; the substance itself acts as a warning.

A youth should be trained in exactitude from the commencement, and in the examination-room or when he comes to dispense in a good pharmacy he will have plenty of time to give deeper thought to the more technical considerations. By explaining to a boy what these little points mean when he faces an examiner he will be encouraged not to overlook any of them.

I next deal with

THE EXAMINATION-SUBJECTS

and how we can help the apprentice in regard to them.

Chemistry.—We can suggest that he perform every experiment for himself and make his own notes, offering to assist him by catechism and explanation when difficulties occur. The vivid impression made by observation of experiments hardly ever dies, whereas book knowledge may be transient. I shall never forget trying to make some potassium ferrocyanide, the smell of the roasted raspings of horses' hoofs being even now (sixteen years after) well within memory. We should occasionally show our apprentice how to distinguish between magnes. sulph. and zinci sulph, liq. ferri perchlor. and liq. antim. chlor., and other such close likenesses. As soon as he is able to analyse encourage him to compete for the prizes offered by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in their "Corner for Students" column. I can speak from experience of the great value of this competition.

Botany we can treat similarly, assisting the youth at times by demonstration of plants, also with the microscope, and from time to time asking him points which he has studied, and encourage him to mount specimens of plants with full descriptions attached.

Prescription-reading.—We should occasionally set our apprentice (say, in the second year) to write out the prescriptions in our own prescription-book in the opposite language to what they appear therein, with particular attention to full Latin and good penmanship. The directions might even be written on an imaginary label without any ruled lines. Later on in the apprentice's career the master might take a prescription and go over it in this manner: Take the opening sign, ℞. What does this mean? its part of speech? word or words it governs? &c. Magnesii sulphatis: How is this made? its tests and dose? ℥j.: What does this sign mean—480 gr. or 437½?—and so on through a prescription, the apprentice having gone through the first portion of Pereira's "Selecta è Prescriptis."

Materia Medica can be made a specially interesting subject to an apprentice in his second or third year, for the chief points can be brought daily under his notice. A habitat map should be fixed up in the back shop for reference. The youth may be permitted to attach a label to the side of each drug-drawer stating the natural order, botanical name, B.P. preparations, and active principles of the drug. Drugs not found in any particular pharmacy should be obtained by the master: a small collection is not expensive, although we should be more familiar with the articles of everyday use than the rarer ones. Occasionally the master could review the progress his apprentice has made, and supplement the same by remarks of his own, such as comparing true with false jalap, dandelion with pellitory, &c. The chemical materia medica could be similarly dealt with as to the formula of the chemicals, source, solubility, &c.

Pharmacy.—Every master ought at least to be able to give his apprentice some clear and precise definition of an emulsion, a pill, a plaster, meaning of percolation, boiling-points, distillation (fractional, destructive, &c.), and take the trouble at some time to practically illustrate the same. The youth should be encouraged to make a small quantity of almost every B.P. preparation, even though at his own cost. The lack of practical study no doubt causes many a failure in the examination-room. The containers of the scheduled poisons might bear a label stating if in Part 1 or Part 2. The strength and dose of the preparation might also be marked.

Dispensing.—This all-important subject is difficult to deal with, as the average chemist has so few prescriptions, and these usually of a very ordinary character. My plan is to resort to dummy prescriptions. Supposing we occasionally supply copaiba-mixture; then let our apprentice make an 8-oz. bottle, and, if satisfactory, put on one side. Let this be repeated as soon as the one be sold. If we have no demand for some pills, or any mixture of the "tricky" class, let the youth make samples, and throw them away afterwards; the cost cannot be much. But in every case mind that each bottle or package is finished off exactly as in an examination-room—labels trimmed, mixtures measured, powders weighed separately, the pills weighed when finished and compared with the quantity of ingredients used, strict cleanliness, and to remember that "time is taken into account in awarding marks."

Photographic.—If we deal in photographic goods at all, we could encourage our apprentice to take up this branch. During leisure we could explain a little of the why and wherefore, optical and chemical, of the various processes, and we should be repaid by his intelligent explanation of difficulties to customers.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. CHARLES SYMES started the discussion by saying that on the manner in which an apprentice has been trained, and the way in which he has applied himself to his duties and studies, depends his position at the end of his pupilage. At that time the apprentice has still much to learn, and the question arises, Is he fit to be an improver or a junior assistant? Probably he is not much concerned about either, and the examination may be the matter most in his mind, as it is a great terror to most young men. This, Dr. Symes fully commented upon, saying that the object of pharmaceutical training and education is not to pass the examination, but to fit the student for the duties of life. He maintained that if the Minor examination were conducted under the best conditions, the percentage of failures would not be so great, and he was astonished that some persons thought that the present condition of things, which is admittedly far from perfect, should not be altered until there is an enforced curriculum. Such persons forget that 95 per cent. of those who go up for the examinations have taken a course of study. He said he was perfectly confident that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should divide the Qualifying examination, and when this comes about, as it assuredly must, the result of an efficient apprenticeship and a well-spent assistantship will be better valued in the examination-room.

Mr. T. F. ABRAHAM, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Wallbridge, complimented him upon the value of his paper. He thought the present condition of affairs up to the Minor examination to be deplorable, and that the distress suffered by young men in examination might be avoided by chemists filtering out the unfit to begin with, and also by the Minor examination being divided. The latter he especially commented upon, for he thought the present system not good in its results. He had often been shocked by the want of adaptability on the part of persons who had passed the Qualifying examination. Some showed great ignorance of the metric system, others lack of knowledge affecting the laws of pharmacy; and as to the art of pharmacy, he had recently come across a Major man who did not know how to use a sieve—he had found him using it upside down, laboriously rubbing the powder through the mesh. The same individual

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did not know how to use an ordinary pill-machine. Mr. Abraham also stated that many young men have no real appreciation of dosage, and the general conditions of knowledge convinced him that chemists should have it in their power to make the system of education more suitable for the object which they have in view.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY, having seconded the vote, said apprenticeship is an exceedingly serious question, and from his extensive knowledge of men he believed the fault to be with the system, not with the youths. He believed in a compulsory curriculum, in order that the course of study might be extended, as there is a tendency to cram it into the shortest possible space. He would not object to the division of the examination into three or four parts for much the same reason, and thought the mental anguish which many candidates suffer would be minimised by this division, as they would concentrate their attention definitely on one or two subjects at a time. He was also sure that the Pharmaceutical Society would benefit by the division of the examination.

Mr. WOKES supported the compulsory curriculum.

Mr. MARSDEN, speaking in reference to the division of the examination, said this should not be done without a definite curriculum in public institutions periodically visited by the Pharmaceutical Society or other recognised authority, as is the case with the medical examinations. He protested against employing apprentices continually in the capacity of errand-boys, and considered that the Pharmaceutical Society had been well advised in discontinuing the conducting of the Preliminary examination.

The PRESIDENT then summed up the discussion, defending the abolition of the three-subjects Preliminary examination, and adding that if the Pharmaceutical Society had done nothing else beyond the wiping out of this objectionable examination it would have justified its existence. He also remarked upon the high position of British pharmacy as an art when compared with that on the Continent and in America, in spite of our want of system and compulsory training.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE, in reply to the vote of thanks, stuck to his contention that the abolition of the Preliminary examination, so far as the Society's conduct of it is concerned, was ill-timed and premature.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. T. F. ABRAHAM then laid before the meeting the proposals for the new university scheme, and said that it had been suggested by the University College authorities that chemists as a body should do something towards helping the movement forward, because the authorities feel that in applying for their charter they should be able to say they have the support of all sections of the community. It was thought that chemists, being an order of specially educated men, ought not to stand aloof from such a movement. Mr. Abraham accordingly moved that the Association desired to identify itself with the movement, and that a meeting of the Council should be held at an early date to draw up a scheme for carrying this into effect. Mr. COWLEY seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. P. H. MARSDEN, and carried unanimously.

Optical Society.

AT a meeting of this Society on April 24, the newly elected PRESIDENT (Mr. Charles Hyatt-Woolf) delivered his presidential address. He sketched the rise and progress of education, organisation, and prosperity in the optical trade from 1891. At that time, eleven years ago, measures for the certification of opticians and the foundation of an institute on the lines of the Pharmaceutical Society were advocated. Referring to the conversaziones of the Optical Society, the President thought efforts should be made to exhibit a larger variety of ophthalmological instruments at those meetings. A collection of trade catalogues would be a useful addition to the library, and benefit would result from a closer association of the Society with local organisations. Mention was made of the committee which is considering the question of the education of opticians, and of the utility of the classes in optics held at the Northampton Institute. The Spectacle-makers' Company was criticised for its action in abolishing the consultative committee, and the British Optical Association praised for requiring sight-testing as part of a curriculum from the candidates for its examination. The demand for spectacles is likely in the next ten years to exceed anything hitherto attained, and the recent Army Order which allows the wearing of glasses by soldiers would, the President thought, do much to remove the deep-rooted prejudice against spectacles and increase the number of opticians.

In the speeches that followed Mr. DIXEY said the army sight-tests require reorganisation, and Mr. BRAHAM thought the Society should communicate with the railway companies and point out that refractional defects of the eye can be corrected by glasses. The railway companies at present dismiss those of their servants whose eyes become defective, and the fear of losing a situation naturally leads to deceit on the part of the men.

Sight-testing.

AT the meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association on April 23, Mr. J. C. KIDD read a paper on the above subject. Mr. Kidd said the correction of refractive errors of the eye is a business which the pharmacist by his education is particularly fitted for, and touched on the subjects of light, refraction, reflection, and lenses. He said the best way of distinguishing concave and convex lenses is to look at an object through the lens, moving the latter from side to side. If the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the lens, the lens is a convex one; but if it moves in the same direction, a concave lens is being analysed. The unit of measurement is expressed by the power of the lens to focus parallel rays, and the lens which brings parallel rays of light to a focus at one metre is taken as the standard and called a 1 Dioptre lens. A lens focussing parallel rays at half a metre is double the strength of a 1 Dioptre, and is called a 2 D. lens.

Mr. Kidd next dealt with the structure of the eye, and the defects of its refractive system—hyperopia, myopia, and astigmatism. The correction for hyperopia is found by placing a weak convex lens before the eye and increasing the strength until the lens makes the sight worse: the next weakest lens is the one required. In myopia the weakest concave lens which can be clearly seen through represents the amount of the defect, and is the lens required. For astigmatism cylindrical lenses are used. Presbyopia—a normal defect of the eye due to age—was next described, and its correction by means of convex lenses explained. Convex lenses relieve the strain caused by the excessive action of the ciliary muscle. Mr. Kidd afterwards gave a practical demonstration of the methods he uses for sight-testing.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on April 24, Mr. J. W. Peck (the President) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and Mr. CHARLES HYMANS read an interesting paper on

GLASS.

The paper dealt at some length with the early history of glass, its composition, properties and manufacture, after which Mr. Hymans referred to the glass used for optical and chemical purposes, and the materials used in the manufacture of glass. Silica is used in the form of fine white sand, that obtained from the Isle of Wight containing as much as 97 per cent. pure SiO_2. Soda is used either as the carbonate or sulphate. Potash is chiefly used as carbonate, and nitrate is also added when necessary. Lime was originally used as carbonate in the form of chalk, but the oxide is now preferred. Lead is chiefly used as Pb_3O_4 and PbO_2. Barium is used as a partial substitute for lead in some flint glasses. It gives greater hardness and durability, without impairing the brilliancy of the glass. Oxide of manganese is often used as a decoloriser against iron. White arsenic, As_2O_3, is also occasionally used in small quantities as an oxidiser. Alumina, Al_2O_3, is almost invariably present as an impurity, owing to the solution of small quantities of the clay, of which the melting-pots are made, in the silica.

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With regard to coloured glass Mr. Hymans said that glass is capable of dissolving and holding in solution, when cold, many metallic oxides and salts, and some of these are capable of imparting to it various colours. Gold or sodium seleniate produces a fine ruby tint, and cupric oxide an inferior red. Cobalt produces a blue tint, and various shades of green are obtained from chromium, and cuprous and ferrous oxides, which latter, in excess, gives black glass. Uranium gives a canary yellow, and sulphide of antimony a fine orange tint. Silver gives a pale yellow, as do ferric salts and lead in excess. Nickel gives a bluish tint to potash glass, and a hyacinth to soda glass; in excess a violet. Manganese, according to the quantity used, imparts a rose, purple, brown, or black tint; smoked glass is generally made by its use. Opal glass contains various opaque substances, a cheap kind being made with guano.

The paper was illustrated by specimens of sheet, block, and tinted glass, which added considerably to the general interest of the subject.

Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the Association was held at Plymouth on April 23, Mr. Norman Harris in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Lovatt) gave a *résumé* of the work of the Association, and mentioned that although the classes on materia medica, prescription-reading, and microscopy would be discontinued during the summer, it was hoped to arrange botanical rambles.

Mr. E. J. Groombridge was then elected Chairman in place of Mr. Harris, who is leaving the district, and on Mr. Groombridge taking the chair he presented Mr. Harris, on behalf of the members, with a gold-mounted cigarette-holder, which the retiring Chairman suitably acknowledged.

A smoking-concert is being arranged for May 7.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on April 24. A discussion as to the candidates the Association should support at the coming election of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society ended in a resolution to support Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Campkin, Harrington, Harrison, Southall, Young, and Morrison.

The question of a Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations was next discussed, and it was agreed to support the Dewsbury Association in forming the Federation.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

The financial statement and annual report of this Association, which are to be presented at the annual meeting at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on May 6, have been circulated. The receipts shown in

The Financial Statement

consist of subscriptions 14*l.*, donations 18*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, with a balance of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* brought forward from last year; whilst the expenditure includes printing and postage 15*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and 18*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* hire of rooms, federation and university subscriptions, and special expenses. A balance of 1*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* is carried forward.

The Association has a membership of 177.

The Annual Report

reviews the work of the session, and adds that it has not been thought desirable to hold meetings to discuss the proposed new Pharmacy Bill whilst the parent Society is unable to obtain pharmaceutical legislation. On January 31, 1901, the Association approved of the draft Pharmacy Bill, and further progress on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council must now be awaited. The subject of pharmaceutical education has been recently brought to the front, owing to a scheme which has been proposed for enabling pharmacists to obtain advantages under the Carnegie gifts to the universities of Scotland. This and other matters are promised the attention of the Council early in the next session.

London Chemists' Association.

Mr. F. W. Truman presided over a private meeting of members of this Association, resident in South London, at the Surrey Masonic Hall, on April 30.

Messrs. J. Brown, C. Bunker, J. Butterworth, S. Dawson, R. H. Jones, A. Pellew, F. H. Powell, H. Slator, F. Truman, D. White, W. Watson Will, and R. Willson were appointed to form a local committee to arrange regular meetings of members in South London. These are to be held as far as possible in different districts.

A resolution protesting against the new stamp-duty on cheques was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to members of Parliament representing South London constituencies.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday, April 30, and was well attended.

The President (Mr. W. Duff), in opening the meeting, said that it had been suggested that Mr. G. F. Forster, the late Hon. Secretary, be made an honorary member of the Association. Mr. Lindsay therefore proposed, and Mr. Welford seconded, that this be done, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. T. Samuel proposed a vote of sympathy and condolence with Mr. MacEwan, Editor of The Chemist and Druggist, and his family, in the bereavement they had sustained in the death of his daughter. This was seconded by Mr. Hewitt, and carried unanimously in silence.

The Chairman announced that the Council of the Association had under consideration a list of those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who sought a seat on the Council, and he thought that the meeting as a whole would do well to vote for the following candidates: Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Campkin, Young, Pickering, and Carteighe. It was decided to do this. Before the meeting closed, however, the Chairman received a letter from Mr. Pickering, in which he asked that he might be allowed to canvass the support of the Association, and he added, that he was strongly of opinion that none but those holding the diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Society should be allowed to hold any public appointment, and also that he intended to defend their just rights."

Mr. H. T. Samuel proposed that the Association form a register of *locum tenens*, of men of proved ability, who have given satisfaction to members of the Association, and that all such selected men be charged a registration-fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, but those who were already members of the Association he not be required to pay such.

It was moved by Mr. Miller, and seconded by Mr. Spencer, that the Secretary be instructed to call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to the circular recently issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in regard to hospital compounders.

Mr. Welford spoke at some length on the matter, and pointed out that 30,000 bottles of medicine containing scheduled poisons were distributed by public institutions every day. The matter could not be overlooked, especially as a Poisons Committee is now sitting to consider the sale of poisons.

The motion was carried unanimously.

After other business the meeting adjourned.

New Books.

Banting (W.) *Rational Cure of Obesity.* Re-ed. with Notes, Addenda, and Pref. by A Barrister. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 60. Swd. 1*s.* (Harrison & S.)

Clements (H.) *Weather Prediction: a Coronation Year Discovery by which any intelligent person may calculate the daily height of the Barometer, and actually predict the Weather for any part of the world for years in advance by the Phases of the Moon.* 7¼ × 4¾. Pp. 22. Swd. 4*s.* (Simpkin.)

Gower (A. R.) *Practical Metallurgy: Elem. Text-book.* New ed. 7¼ × 4¾. Pp. 128. Limp, 1*s.* net. (Chapman.)

White (W. Hale), M.D., F.R.C.P. *Materia Medica, Pharmacy Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.* 7th ed. Fcap. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill.)

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Personalities.

MR. S. A. PALMER, of Sydney and Melbourne, manufacturer of "Vitadatio," is now on his way to England.

DR. JOSEPH SWAN, F.R.S., is to receive the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry at the annual meeting to be held in Liverpool on July 9.

MR. J. C. ROBSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Middlesborough-on-Tees, has been elected a member of the Guisborough Board of Guardians.

MR. T. H. WILLIAMS IDRIS returned to London on April 24 from a business tour in South Africa on behalf of Messrs. Idris (Limited), Camden Town, N.W.

MR. JAMES SMITH (of Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Limited, wholesale druggists, Leeds) has been appointed Chairman of the York Commercial Travellers' Association.

MR. ALFRED D. BREEZE, Chairman of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association, and Mr. Frank Maitland, chemist and druggist, Stonehouse, have been elected upon the committee to discuss the amalgamation of the Three Towns.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLIFFORD PROBYN as Mayor of Westminster presided at a meeting in the Hippodrome this week, at which music-hall celebrities and other public entertainers decided to arrange for amusing the half-million poor people whom the King is to feast in Coronation week.

MR. HORACE BROCKLESBY, director of Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited), Islington, N., is an exhibitor in the Royal Academy, whose annual exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday. His picture (the first he has submitted to the Academicians) is a simple composition, representing an early evening effect taken from the Downs, Isle of Wight, looking eastward, on an ebb tide.

DR. ALBERT S. GRÜNBAUM, of University College, Liverpool, has been crossing swords with Mr. Stephen Coleridge in the columns of the *Times* lately. Mr. Coleridge referred to the experiments performed by Dr. Grünbaum in illustration of Professor Sherrington's lecture to the Liverpool Chemists' Association. In a letter to the *Times* of April 26, Dr. Grünbaum repeats the inappropriate statement made to the Home Secretary, that the experiments were "not given, as reported in the Press, in illustration of a lecture."

MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN is to be nominated for a second term of office as President of the Society of Chemical Industry. He has shown exceptional vigour in the office, and his knowledge of the patent laws makes it most desirable that the Society should have the full benefit of his experience while legislation is pending. For the vacancies on the Council of the Society Professor Ramsay, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and Mr. E. Grant Hooper have been nominated. Dr. John Clarke is to succeed the late Mr. Robert Irvine on the Council.

MR. JAMES CURRIE, Director of Education in the Soudan, and principal of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, states, in his annual report, that the committee "above all tender their thanks to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome for his gift of a completely equipped bacteriological and analytical laboratory." Mr. Currie then refers to the origin of the laboratory in his report:—

> As regards a small laboratory, I suggested it more in a spirit of expectation than as a practical proposal. However, among the visitors to Khartoum last winter was Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Borroughs Wellcome & Co. I chanced to mention the subject to him, and he at once intimated his intention of presenting to the college an efficient bacteriological and analytical laboratory, equipped with all apparatus. This offer was accepted by the governing body. It has subsequently been arranged that the Soudan Government is to contribute to the upkeep of the laboratory. The working plans of the laboratory are at present in the hands of Colonel Friend, R.E., the Director of Works, and when the rooms are finished I propose to begin by appointing as good a bacteriologist as can be secured. Much depends on the stamp of man that, with our limited means, is obtainable.

WE had a call this week from Mr. H. V. Prentice, chemist and druggist, and partner in the firm of Griffiths & Co., Valparaiso. Mr. Prentice was for some years with Messrs. Watson & Co., of Hong-Kong and Manilla, and thereafter started business in Crouch Hill, London, N., but sold it fully six years ago to Mr. Beattie, and went out to Valparaiso. His firm—Mr. Thomas Griffiths being the senior partner—is the only one of English pharmacists in Chili, Germans having the grip of the drug-trade there as well as in some parts of Brazil. Messrs. Griffiths & Co. have an excellent connection in Valparaiso, especially in dispensing and in the manufacture of aërated waters. It is necessary before one can start a chemist's business in Chili to pass the Pharmaceutical examinations; for example, Mr. Prentice, after submitting his Minor certificate, had to pass the practical and *viva-voce* parts of the examination which were conducted in Spanish; this was no drawback to him, as his residence in Manilla made him well acquainted with that language. Mr. Prentice expects to return to Valparaiso before Christmas. Letters may be addressed to him c/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Deaths.

FORSTER.—At 105 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on April 20, Mr. John Robert Forster, chemist and druggist. Aged 93. Mr. Forster was born at Blythe, and for some years was in business in that town, where he served on the Local Board, and was connected with the Blagdon Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was a Past Master and Treasurer. He went to Newcastle eighteen years ago, and since then had belonged to the St. Nicholas Lodge of Freemasons. One of his sons is Dr. W. R. Forster, of Broomhill.

MARSHALLSAY.—At Richmond, on April 19, Mr. Henry Raynold Marshallsay, chemist and druggist, formerly of Wareham. Aged 31. Mr. Marshallsay succeeded to the business of his father in 1894, but owing to ill health he had to relinquish it in March, 1901. Since then he had resided at Weymouth, but died while on a visit to his sister, at Richmond. The funeral took place at Wareham amidst general manifestations of regret.

MOFFAT.—On April 1, at 14 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Charles Dunwell Moffat, pharmaceutical chemist, was found dead in bed, and the cause of death had not been ascertained when the West Indian mail left. Mr. Moffat served his apprenticeship to pharmacy with Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Sheffield, and as an apprentice showed distinct talent, several papers by him on the manufacture of galenicals being printed in the *C. & D.* before he passed the Minor examination in October, 1892. Subsequently he had other provincial and London experience, and passed the Major examination in January, 1895. For some time he was an unattached member of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* editorial staff, and about six years ago went out to Jamaica as a Government analyst. This he threw up a few years later, and two years ago started business on his own account, representing Messrs. Ferris & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and other firms. For some time Mr. Moffat, who was about 35 years old, had been in indifferent health, suffering from insomnia. He leaves a widow and two young children.

MUNRO.—At Tain, N.B., on April 17, Mr. Donald George Munro, chemist and druggist. Mr. Munro had been in business in the town for about thirty-six years. He was a member of the Town Council and a magistrate.

MURISON.—On April 27, at Stoneleigh, Warltersville Road, Crouch Hill, N. (suddenly), Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mr. John Murison, chemist and druggist, managing director of Parke's Drug-Stores (Limited). Aged 22. Miss Murison was shortly to be married, and was in perfect health. On Sunday—a few minutes after returning from the morning service—while gaily talking with her cousin, Miss Lilly Lorimer, about her engagement, she suddenly complained of her head, and died in a few seconds. The autopsy revealed an effusion of blood on the brain, apparently the result of a slight bruise above the right ear, which she had got a few days before, and which she had thought so trifling that she had not even mentioned it to her mother.

PEARCE.—At Atholl Lodge, Fort Paragon, Margate, on April 27, Mr. H. J. Pearce, J.P. Mr. Pearce, who had been a member of the Margate Borough Bench, was in business for many years as a chemist in Calcutta.

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About Norway.

Cod-liver Oil Manufacture and Pharmacy.

MR. THOMAS BARCLAY, of Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, has just returned from a visit across the Arctic Circle to the Lofotens. The primary object of the visit was to inspect the cod-liver oil factory which the firm for the last twenty years have maintained at Balstad, in the Lofotens; but Mr. Barclay took occasion during the tour to collect a mass of information concerning the life and habits of the fisher-folk, who spend a large portion of their lives on the wild Norwegian coasts. Mr. Barclay gave some of his experiences of the country to a representative of the *C. & D.* the other day. The hospital at the Lofotens, a large wooden structure, has, he said, a fund controlled by the Government, called the Medicinal Fund, for the benefit of the fisher-population. The fund may also be used to purchase a boat or a house for the fishermen in exceptional circumstances. The money is raised by making a charge on the merchants of 40 ore (about 4*d.* or 5*d.*) for each barrel of oil manufactured, 7 ore per barrel of salted cod, and 18 ore per 100 kilos. of dried cod. At the fishing-station at Balstad there are about 500 fishing-boats, which, with those of the adjacent villages in the same district, number about 2,000. Speaking of the fish-supply, Mr. Barclay mentioned that the reports up to April 12 show that the aggregate number of cod-fish caught in the whole of the Norwegian fisheries this season was estimated at 30,800,000, and even under the most favourable conditions this quantity was not likely to be increased beyond a few millions * The average during the years from 1866 to 1900 was 53·8 millions. In the early part of the year the sei fish approach the fishing-grounds, these are followed by the cod and the sei mixed, and then by the cod alone. The oil is manufactured under various conditions, some of it being made on old boats which are hired for the season. The oil is cooked on board these boats, the livers being brought to them by the fishermen. There are also numbers of little factories up and down the coast, which are of a very primitive character, and the oil made in such circumstances is naturally of a very poor quality. The oil is bought from these small factories by merchants from Aalesund, Christiansund, and Bergen, who in this way accumulate large quantities, and offer it in bulk to the various markets of the world.

It will interest *C. & D.* readers to know that there are only two pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors—one at Bergen and one at Christiania. In all the other cases the King has the nomination of the proprietor, and the business cannot be sold outright by those who have them. One of the two free pharmacies is worth, Mr. Barclay had been informed, 55,000*l.* Mr. Barclay went over the establishment and found it equipped in such a way that it would be quite impossible for anything of the kind to be carried on in this country unless with the same amount of protection which exists in Norway, as a profit could not be made with such a large amount of plant and machinery in use for such a small business. Seven qualified assistants are employed, and the warehouses are quite out of proportion to the size of the business. But protected as they are—only a certain number of chemists being allowed in each place, and the prices being regulated as well—they are able to do things in a different way from what they are in this country. They grind their own drugs, manufacture their own extracts and galenicals, and do all kinds of distillation which cannot be done in this country on such a small scale if the businesses be meant to pay.

* Our Trade Report telegrams give later information.—Editor.

Duty-paid chemicals to the value of 1,270*l.* were imported into Galveston, Texas, during 1901, against 1,821*l.* in 1900. The U.K. supplied 353*l.*, Germany 630*l.*, Holland 246*l.*, and Austria-Hungary 41*l.*

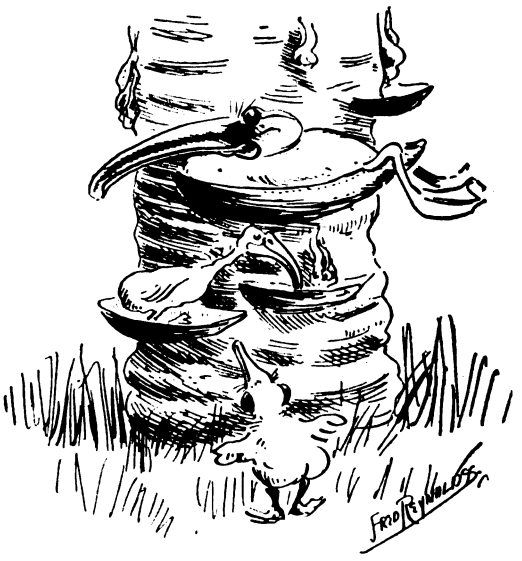
"Indian Tamer," at 1*s.* 10*d.* per packet, is a new line that occurs in a grocer's price-list, sent to us by a subscriber, who suggests that "Boer tamers at this price would be bought largely by the Government."

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



The Research Chemist.

There was an old chemist of Salop,
Who thought he knew all about jalap;



He used shells to collect it,
But the birds did detect it,
So he got no sale for his jalap.

Early Laboratories.—In the note this subject (*C. & D.*, April 12, page 556), the year of the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratory accidentally dropped out. It was 1842, or eight years after Professor Turner's place was advertised.

Lagos Poisons Bill.—At a recent sitting of the Lagos Legislative Council, on the motion to go into Committee on the Sale of Drugs and Poisons Bill, the unofficial members unsuccessfully combated the question of making the Bill operate retrospectively, particularly in the case of Dr. R. Z. Bailey, who, it was held, had familiarised European medicines with the native community. Council having resumed, the Bill was read a second and third time and passed. The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary and Hon. Acting Treasurer were appointed a Committee to present the Bill to the Governor on behalf of the Sovereign.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Decadent,

are we? I for one am not disposed to submit to judgment without at least a protest. First I am not sure that the charge is proved against chemists' associations. I cannot say that we have been getting much nutriment from these bodies lately, but it is surely not fair to look at a week's reports and say, "See what twaddle we are getting from X, Y, and Z; how different from the far-away days when A, B, and C used to pour upon us the light of their wisdom." The truth is we are comparing the life's work of A, B, and C, with single utterances of X, Y, and Z. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that the intellectual energy of pharmacy has been largely transferred, within the past generation, from meetings to journals, and it will hardly be argued that these show signs of decadence. But even if the case were established against associations, which I do not admit, the decadence of the individual pharmacist would be far from proved, and this I should be inclined to dispute to the last ditch.

The Modern Pharmacist

is, in my opinion, a very much better man than his predecessor in the title, and as one of the latter class my bias can hardly be on the side of my supplanters. The younger generation may not have had the training with the pestle, the pill-machine, the plaster-iron that we had, but they are as good judges of pharmaceutical products as we have ever been, they are better business men, and I think they are honester. Perhaps they owe some of their commercial shrewdness to the teachings of their enemy, and it may be that the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have stimulated their morality. However these things may be, it is certain that the young men of pharmacy are facing the new conditions they are meeting with good courage and with sound udgment. These qualities will give them victory, for business talent armed with qualification will ensure for them, in the long run, an advantage over rivals of perhaps equal business ability but without the qualification.

The London Chemists' Association—

that is, the General Purposes Committee—have issued another circular, in which they say they "feel it desirable, in appealing to chemists to join the Association, to explain more fully than can be gathered from the rules, the work the Association will undertake." Explaining previous utterances seems to form a large part of the labour of this interesting committee, but it was assuredly necessary in this case, for the rules certainly did not suggest some of these interpretations of them. But it may occur to some difficult persons that the explanations themselves want explaining. The second of the chief objects of the Association, for example, is thus defined: "To protect various trade customs (particularly those affecting London chemists), which are often neglected, and for that reason not sufficiently recognised by magistrates and others in authority."

A Trade Custom

which is often neglected is a contradiction in terms, and could certainly have no legal validity. It must be practically universal before it can be recognised by Courts of law. But what are the trade customs which are to be thus powerfully protected? The circular referred to is especially addressed to Camberwell chemists, and it may be recollected that the idea of a metropolitan association originated in that wise borough, and was based on a demand that the chemists there should be permitted to sell carbonate of magnesia for magnesia. Is this a specimen of the trade customs referred to? On the reply to this question will depend the opinion concerning the Association which at least some London chemists will form.

The Cheque-stamp Tax

hits the people who can make their objections to it heard. Meetings of merchants and bankers in the City of London, protests from 6,000 Manchester merchants, and on behalf of 3,000 P.A.T.A. people—these multiplied many times over are arguments which cannot fail to influence a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Naturally none of us welcomes the additional penny, but my faith in and respect for Sir Michael's courage and consistency will be shaken if he yields to this clamour and at the same time sticks to his bread-tax, which hits worst the inarticulate multitude. A neat way of escaping the impost in regard to the payment of small sums has been suggested to me, and I have not seen it proposed in print. It is to give a bill due, say, seven days after date, instead of a cheque. The stamp-duty on such bills is 1*d.*, and the Government find the paper.

The Inherent Injustice

of our law system is exemplified by the rule for a mandamus granted by the King's Bench Divisional Court in the case of the Board of Inland Revenue *v.* Sanguinetti. The Board, having failed to extract a penalty from Mr. Sanguinetti through magistrates, now call for another deal in the High Court. The matter cannot be worth many shillings to Mr. Sanguinetti, but it will probably cost him 100*l.* or more to present his objections to the claim to the High Court, and if he does not appear at all, the chance that the Judges themselves will work up a defence for him is, to say the least, slender. If I were Mr. Sanguinetti, I would address a polite letter to each of the three Judges who will hear the appeal, and in that I would state my case fully, intimating at the same time that I was not going to employ counsel so as to help the Board get its Act interpreted after formal argument. It may be said that the Judges would pay no attention to such letters. I think they would. It is their duty to see that justice is done, not to merely watch a gladiatorial combat between two highly paid barristers. It would be their duty to read a properly worded letter and understand its arguments, and it is quite likely that this unconventional procedure would succeed quite as well as feeing an advocate who would, perhaps, give twenty minutes to studying his brief just as the case came on.

Dr. Farquharson

is probably the M.P. most familiar to pharmacists. I do not know how many of our abortive Pharmacy Bills he has not taken charge of. He has made many a pleasant little speech at the Society's dinners, and I believe he is popular in medical circles. But he has certainly not done himself full justice hitherto. In Harmsworth's *New Liberal Review* for April there is an article by the doctor entitled "The Compleat Member," which is the bright star of this month's rather gloomy periodical literature. It is not merely humorous, though it certainly is that, but it is a very clever piece of fencing with the new rules of procedure. The writer sketches the art of making way in the House, and urges that to do so effectively the aspiring member ought to have no other occupation. "If you want to succeed in political life, and at last to plant your gluteal muscles on the front bench, you must be what the police-courts call a gentleman," he advises. And if you have acquired an outside reputation before going into the House you must be careful not to excite the House's jealousy when you get there. Dr. Farquharson tells us that for this reason Mr. Chamberlain was advised to try to break down for a moment in his maiden speech. The Right Honourable Joseph trying to break down is surely a pretty touch of humorous fancy.

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Editorial Comments.

Japanese Pharmacy.

THE last mail from Yokohama brings us some interesting information in regard to an attempt which has been made during the recent sitting of the Parliamentary Diet to amend the law which controls the sale of pharmaceutical products. Japanese pharmacy law resembles the Irish and continental in principle more than that of Great Britain, for there are two classes of retailers—namely, pharmacists proper and druggists. The latter class are by far the more numerous, and they may legally sell any drugs and chemicals to physicians and to the public. Physicians are authorised to dispense medicines or to give prescriptions when required; but people generally look to their doctor for the medicine, as the number of dispensing pharmacies and dispensaries throughout the Empire is comparatively small. The Bill recently introduced for the amendment of the law proposed to limit the sale by druggists to articles specified by the Minister of the Home Department, and the preliminary list included the whole materia medica, with few exceptions, the sale of which, it was proposed, should be restricted solely to qualified and registered pharmacists—druggists being empowered to purchase these things only from registered persons, and to sell them to physicians, and not directly to the public. When the Bill was submitted to the Diet on February 15, there was great consternation amongst the druggists, and the agitation throughout the country quickly rose to a condition of intense excitement. The druggists claim that at present such a law would cause immense public inconvenience owing to the fact that there are only 3,000 registered pharmacists in Japan, while there

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are about 40,000 druggists, and if the sale of drugs and chemicals be confined to registered pharmacists the latter would take advantage of the monopoly by charging abnormally high prices—another proof of the adage that human nature is alike all the world over, for exactly the same argument has been used in Germany, and is being used in Whitehall to persuade the Poisons Committee that registered pharmacists are not the people to entrust the sale of poisons to. Apart from that consideration the Japanese druggists say their existing rights would be practically extinguished if the Pharmacy Bill were carried into law. They admit that the spirit of the Bill is good, and they would agree to it if its enforcement was postponed for ten years. The opposition to the measure was such that the Diet considered it advisable to refer the Bill to a Special Committee of nine members, but before this Committee had come to a decision the Diet closed on March 10. The registered pharmacists maintain, and rightly, that the larger proportion of the druggists now in business in Japan have no knowledge of drugs and chemicals, and so slight an acquaintance with the business in which they are engaged that it is in many cases quite dangerous for them to be entrusted with the work of distributing medicines to physicians and the public. Consequently some measure for preventing the spread of the evil must sooner or later be adopted, and it is fully expected that the Bill will again be laid before the Diet next Session.

American Trade.

WITH reference to the American and Canadian issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which falls on May 31, some official figures about United States imports of druggists' and allied goods are worth quoting. Those which we subjoin show in dollars the value of imports of the goods named during the eleven months which ended on November 30, 1901—the last available Washington statistics:—

Brushes	1,076,111	Sulphur	2,658,879
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	8,039,563	Other chemicals bring up the total under this heading to	50,921,876
Dyewoods, &c. ...	932,975	Ginger-ale	253,299
Glycerin	1,857,114	Glass bottles ...	446,613
Gums	6,473,675	Glue...	404,722
Indigo	1,452,946	Oils	7,138,217
Liquorice-root ...	1,858,995	Paints, pigments, &c.	1,390,541
Lime, chlorinated ...	1,520,568	Perfumery and toilet-preparations	559,135
Mineral waters ...	695,614	Soap, toilet, &c. ...	681,670
Opium	2,106,834	Spices	3,600,952
Potash salts ...	3,507,212		
Quinine sulphate, &c.	805,319		
Soda compounds ...	5,997,664		

Business-houses on this side sometimes do not realise what can be done in these branches with our American cousins, but the above figures are expressive and tell their own tale. It is also well to bear in mind that the United Kingdom sells more to as well as buys more from the United States than any other country. The following are the official figures for the fiscal year 1901:—

From and To	U.S.A. Imported	U.S.A. Exported
	$	$
U.K.	143,365,901	631,266,263
Germany	100,293,666	191,072 252
France	75,454,098	78,923,914
Italy	24,618,157	34,468,939
Netherlands	20,596,272	81,352,470
Switzerland	15,799,400	255,360

The U.S.A. imports from the United Kingdom are a third of her total imports from Europe, but ten years ago the proportion was larger. Germany has pocketed the difference and more—in fact, British houses tend to lose grip of the American market. There is every reason why that should not be, for we buy more American goods than all the rest of Europe put together, and it is not so long ago since the same formula might have been used in respect to United States purchases of British goods. We may also note that the United States imports four times more chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines than she exports. During the eleven months of 1901 the value of such exports from U.S.A. was £13,127,760, which included all the patent or proprietary medicines (£3,028,943). One can judge from these figures and the prominence of certain American medicines in the United Kingdom what scope there is for business enterprise in the United States on the part of British houses.

Expensive Medicines.

IT has often puzzled Boards of Guardians, and especially those that burden their medical officers with the supply of drugs to the poor, to know what are expensive medicines. The Local Government Board very properly discourages this practice, particularly in regard to workhouse supplies. The Board's officials argue that, medical officers being in many instances not too well paid, the further expense of having to supply medicines is bound to result in a hardship either to the doctor or to his patients. In many rural districts, however, as a courteous L G.B. official has just pointed out to a representative of our staff, the supply of medicines for the poor by the medical officer is the only workable plan. The medical men in such cases generally put their opinions as to what are expensive medicines before the Guardians or Councillors as the case may be, and are generally awarded a gratuity to cover extraordinary expenses. The Local Government Board is ever ready to advise Guardians or other public bodies who are in a quandary on this point, and its method is to compile a list of what are considered expensive medicines by various Boards of Guardians, and to send this list on to the troubled ones for consideration. We append a specimen list of the articles judged expensive by the Board of Guardians in a populous London district:—

Cod-liver oil	Opium in powder
Sulphate of quinine, unbleached	Tincture of opium
Ether, rectified	Tincture of muriate of iron
Iodide of potassium	Sulphate of morphine
Chloroform	Spirit of wine
Gallic acid	Bismuth

There are many other articles that might be included in this list—antitoxins, for example, and some of the more costly synthetic remedies, but as medical officers have each divergent prescribing idiosyncrasies, the Local Government Board wisely forbears from binding Guardians down to a hard-and-fast rule, and advises the promotion of a mutual arrangement between public bodies and their medical officers.

BEWARE OF "JOHN ISLIP."

We have printed repeated warnings respecting a man who calls himself John Islip, and who writes to chemists from 28 Red Grove Road, Putney, S.W., asking them to send him goods including chlorodyne, peroxide of hydrogen, Rendall's pessaries, and sundries. He also asks for quotations for glacial acetic acid. On May 2, 1900, this man was convicted at the Clerkenwell Petty Sessions for obtaining credit under false pretences. He is an undischarged bankrupt, and as we have this week again received complaints in regard to him we wish to give the trade another warning. Islip, in the present instance, received goods as an old customer of a firm's predecessor and sent a second order, but has not

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paid the first, and the firm are unable to get the money out of him. The firm are prepared to take proceedings against him, but as no steps can be taken unless credit to the extent of 20*l.* has been obtained, nothing can be done to punish the man, and the police are powerless. He is a military-looking person, smart and gentlemanly in appearance, and with hair turning grey. He writes on handsomely embossed paper, the lettering being usually in red or blue ink. A facsimile of a letter from him will be found in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of February 15, page 284. All chemists in or near London should have this facsimile placed at their desk, or other prominent position, where they and their assistants can see it. One might as well destroy goods as send them to Islip.

"SPIRITS OF SALT."

The morning newspapers give fairly accurate reports of the bromidia-poisoning case, but the *Daily Express* is the only paper which succeeds in informing the public that chloral hydrate is "spirits of salt." It is not difficult to surmise how that error arose, even although, as one correspondent wickedly suggests to us, "the *Express* keeps an expert for these things."

ASSISTANTS' CHARACTERS.

A warning in regard to references and testimonials respecting chemists' assistants who have recently been employed by limited companies may not be out of place, following the paragraph in this column last week. References from companies cannot be relied upon unless they are obtained from the head offices of the companies, who alone usually know why assistants are discharged. Dishonest assistants sometimes give a reference to a fellow-assistant at a branch address, who in many cases gives a flattering testimonial.

COCAINE IN CALCUTTA.

According to Mr. Kailas Chunder Bose, the use of cocaine hydrochloride as an intoxicant is spreading to a fearful extent in Calcutta. Mr. Bose gives, in the *British Medical Journal*, several cases which have come under his observation to show the demoralising effects of the habit. He thinks the people of Calcutta acquired the habit from Bhagalpore, where cocaine is a social necessity. Inebriates say that the hilarity produced by cocaine is instantaneous, and is followed by no deleterious results; but observation shows that insomnia and anorexia, followed by dyspepsia and diarrhœa, result. The drug is generally taken in the form of tablets or powder, and chewed with betel-leaves and slaked lime. Restrictions on the illicit sale of cocaine are urgently needed in Calcutta, where it is sold clandestinely by hawkers, and it is possible that the regulations recently issued may answer the purpose by rendering it difficult for such people to obtain supplies of the drug.

THE CHEQUE-DUTY.

It is almost inconceivable that the chief of the finance department of this country should make such a ridiculous proposal as the rebate of a penny on each cheque for sums under 2*l.* The arrangement would require the return of cheques by banks to the drawers, which custom is by no means universal in the provinces, and presentation of the cheques at a money-order office for repayment. The latter provision is most strongly to be objected to, because in many instances it will mean submitting one's monetary transactions to a trade rival, the keeper of the post-office, and leaving the cheques with him. The Chancellor had far better permit penny cheques for the smaller sums, and those who use them for larger amounts would put a penny stamp upon them at the signature space. To large business houses penny and twopenny cheques would not be much more inconvenience after a while than are various values of stamps.

A LABELLING SUGGESTION.

The suggestion is being revived that the Legislature should require that each poison-label have printed upon it a list of the most readily obtainable antidotes for the particular poison to which the label is affixed. A correspondent of a provincial journal calls attention to the fact that the antidotes for a poison need not exceed eight lines, and he thinks such directions could be easily incorporated on a poison-label. The example given is for oxalic acid from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's (Limited) card of antidotes:—

> Give chalk or whiting, or plaster from walls or ceilings (tablespoonful), or even slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder), mixed with two tablespoonsful of vinegar (do not give soda or potash to neutralise the acid), promote vomiting with mustard (a tablespoonful) stirred to a cream with water, give olive oil and mucilaginous drinks, stimulants, whisky, &c, and warmth to the extremities.

The directions could be abbreviated without disadvantage, so as to get them within the limits of a slip-label. The subject is one which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society might consider, as the particular mission of the present poison regulations in preventing accidental poisoning could be rendered more effective if the label bore some indication of the antidote.

DISTINGUISHABLE BY TASTE.

Another proof of the necessity for the addition of "liquid disinfectants" to the substances that should be dispensed in poison-bottles, is provided by *Truth* of last week. Speaking of the sins of the Crickhowell Rural Council in the matter of grappling with infectious disease, Mr. Labouchere says that after describing "the only attempt made at disinfection" as a "farce," the sanitary inspectors, in their report, state that at one house, where a woman lay sick of typhoid fever, her husband produced a bottle which had been filled with Sanitas fluid by an officer of the Council. The bottle was labelled "Scotch whisky," and there was nothing to indicate that it contained a disinfectant or that the liquid was not intended for internal use! "To place chemical disinfectants without distinctive labels in the hands of a rural population is," he says, "to invite calamity; yet this is apparently a common practice." In this particular instance the disinfectant named is not poisonous, and there might have been no "calamity" even supposing the Sanitased Scotch whisky had been taken internally, but with the majority of disinfectants in common use this practice puts a premium on fatal accidents.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Cabled messages from Melbourne state that the inward postage on letters from any parts of the British Dominions to Australia has been reduced from 2½*d.* to 1*d.*, but the outward rate will be the same as before. The reduction on inward postage appears not to extend to countries that are not British, but there is some doubt on the matter as a whole, and it will be seen that Sir John Long asked a question about it in the House of Commons on Tuesday, with the result that the Postmaster-General advises that no change is yet authorised from this side. Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who specialises on this subject, has tried to explain matters, and in a later newspaper-paragraph says he has received a cable message from Australia stating that if fines for insufficient postage be marked on letters by the Post Office on this side in the case of letters carrying only a penny stamp, they will not be collected by the Commonwealth Government. Meanwhile, it may be noted as a certainty that the Post Office announce that on and after May 1 the prepaid postage on letters from this country for all places in China where British post-offices are maintained will be reduced to 1*d.* per ½ oz, the rate already in force for letters addressed to Hong-Kong. British post-offices are at present established in China at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu Kung Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

The Stamp-duty on Cheques.

The method of meeting the agitation for a revision of the proposed stamp-duty on cheques, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has devised, does not seem to commend itself to the majority of members. Its announcement was received with the nearest approach to general ironical laughter which I have heard in the House for a long time, and that fact is ominous. Without further comment I shall give the Chancellor of the Exchequer's words:—

What I propose is this. As hon. members are aware, the stamp-duty on cheques is paid for in the first instance by the banker, and then charged by him to his customer's account. It is the universal practice in London, and also very largely in the country, when a customer sends his pass-book to be made up to return to him with the pass-book the cheques which he has drawn. I propose that this shall always be done, and that then the customer, on presenting at the nearest money-order office any cheques which he has drawn under 2*l.*, shall be entitled to be paid the extra 1*d.* on all such cheques. The result will be to relieve all cheques under 2*l.* of the new duty.

Sir Michael was questioned by Sir F. Dixon Hartland, Sir Henry Fowler, and Mr. Bartley about the matter, their object being to see whether he realised the absurdity of the new proposal, but he was obtuse.

Mr. Lough reverted to the matter on Tuesday, when he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been drawn to the case of a single business in which 4 000 cheques a week are issued for amounts under 1*l.*; and whether he had made any estimate of the loss from his proposed revenue which would be caused by the concession he had announced in the cheque-duty, and what had been the basis of such estimate. The answer was in these terms:—

The hon. member has been good enough to send me some particulars of this case to which he refers, from which I gather that it is that of a firm carrying on a large tea-business, which is so profitable that they are able to give pensions of a few shillings a week to the widows of customers who have bought a certain quantity of tea. I do not see that they are entitled to special consideration in the matter of this or any other tax. As to the estimate of loss by the proposal I made on Monday [that given above], I had already allowed for the loss of a large sum by a diminution in the number of the same small cheques to which the proposal referred. So far as I can judge from the statistics of the comparative number of such cheques which I have been able to obtain, I think that an addition of 40,000*l.* to the loss I already anticipated should cover the amount.

Developing an Alum-mining District.

It appears that the Government of India have allotted a sum of two lakhs of rupees for expenditure in the present financial year on a railway which, if continued, will form the first section of the proposed Cutch-Bombay line. At present the development of the mineral wealth of Cutch is restricted to the alum-mines at Müth, but the proposed railway will, of course, tend to cheapen the cost of transport from these mines.

The Taxation of Glucose.

The attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been drawn to the fact that flour is used in the manufacture of grape sugar (glucose), which is already taxed in proportion to its value as compared with ordinary sugar, and it has been suggested to the right hon. gentleman that there should be an exemption of flour so used from the proposed new duty on flour. While expressing the opinion that he does not think that any exemption would be possible, the Chancellor has promised to consider whether there might not be a rebate off the existing Excise-duty on grape sugar. Mr. Kimber considers that unless an exemption or some rebate is made, imported grape sugar will only pay 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton import-duty, against 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton paid by the home-manufactured article.

Ophthalmia and Ringworm in London.

According to the latest information in the possession of the Local Government Board, the number of children suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm in the Metropolitan Poor law schools is 413 and 325 respectively, and in Metropolitan workhouses and infirmaries 351 and 294 respectively.

The Cremation Bill,

which has passed through the House of Lords, was considered by a Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday. Briefly stated, the purpose of the Bill is to enable burial authorities to establish crematoria, and to provide for the proper regulation of the burning of human remains. In the course of the Committee stage Mr. Jacoby raised the question of the danger of death by poisoning escaping detection through cremation, and Mr Jesse Collings stated that in framing the regulations every care would be taken by the Home Office to guard against this danger.

Postage to the Commonwealth.

It seems that it is premature to post letters for any part of the Australian Commonwealth with stamps of the value of less than 2½*d.* per ½ oz. The Postmaster-General has received a telegram on the subject from Australia, but the meaning of the message is not clear, and he is making further inquiries. "In the meantime," he specially points out, "the rate of postage to all parts of Australia remains 2½*d.* per ½ oz."

Australia and the Metric System.

When asked by Sir John Leng on Tuesday whether the Australian Commonwealth contemplates the adoption of the decimal system of coinage and a metric system of weights and measures, Mr. Chamberlain confessed that he had no information on the subject. He will probably be asked the same question in a week or two, as the matter, in view of its bearing upon the state of things in these respects at home, is being watched with considerable interest.

A Minister of Commerce.

There is not much probability of any steps being taken by the Government at present to meet the demand for a Minister of Commerce, which has within the last few weeks agitated a considerable section of the House. When invited to express an opinion on the subject on Tuesday, Mr. Balfour kept silence. Old parliamentary hands did not expect anything else, but some of the young men felt fairly confident that the Leader of the House would say something in view of the recent conference in one of the Committee-rooms. In time these novices will learn that Ministers are not in the habit of paying much attention to conferences of the kind. If the committee which has been appointed to promote the agitation mean to achieve anything, they must enter upon an active propaganda amongst their fellow members, and I venture to prophesy that one of their first discoveries will be the utter lack of interest in the subject which characterises the mental attitude of three-fourths of the House.

Sir Harry Bullard's Story.

In the course of the debate on the Bill for the closing of public-houses on Sundays, which came up on Wednesday, Sir Harry Bullard opposed the proposal. One of his grounds of objection was that if the public-houses were shut clubs would be open, and people might also go to the chemists' shops. In regard to the latter he had had an experience himself, but he was careful to point out that it was in Colorado. He went into a drug-store. "What shall I give you?" said the assistant. "I don't care," was his reply. Away went the assistant to a row of taps and filled a glass with as good whisky and water as he ever drank in his life.

Dr. F. S. Palmer notes in the *B.M.J.* that he has observed several cases of urticaria acuta in children who have eaten stewed rhubarb. The symptoms are best relieved with a full dose of castor oil.

In 1901 400 tons of calcium carbide was imported into Buenos Ayres, against 590 tons in 1900. There is a factory in Cordoba producing, by electrolysis, some 400 tons annually, all of which is used locally.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7*s.* 6*d.*, by post 8*s.*, from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

Tale of a Bath-cabinet.

Mr. Justice Phillimore and a common jury decided in the King's Bench Division last week the case of Barnes *v.* the Buckeye Bath-cabinet Company, in which the plaintiff, a widow, sued for damages for injuries caused by an explosion in a vapour-bath supplied by the company. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Barnes suffered from rheumatism, and Dr. Mitchell recommended her to get one of the baths. She bought one from the company in October last, and used it at first with plain water, but on the third of the month she read the pamphlet supplied with the cabinet, and, noting that turpentine was recommended, she got her niece to put in ½ oz. of turpentine and a pint of water in the pan and light the lamp. She then had the bath, and after being a quarter of an hour in it there was a violent explosion, and she was burnt all over the body. She was not well again until Christmas In support of plaintiff's case Mr. S. A. Vasey, F.C.S., testified that a mixture of turpentine-vapour and air is explosive at 100° F., but he admitted that in his experiments he got only a slight explosion, and none in one of the cabinets. The turpentine used by the plaintiff did not contain petroleum, for which he had tested. Mr. Sohn, F.I.C., F.C.S., gave evidence of a like nature for the defendant company, stating that he had failed to produce an explosion of turpentine when he repeated the conditions under which the plaintiff was alleged to be injured. One part of turpentine-vapour in 7 of air produced a mixture which exploded at the boiling-point of turpentine—320° F., and from the capacity of the cabinet he reckoned that not more than 1 of turpentine in 250 was present. After hearing counsel and his Lordship, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages 100*l.* and costs.

Dye Patents.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, April 25, before Mr. Justice Buckley, Mr. Cripps, K.C., on behalf of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik moved against W. G. Thompson & Co. (Limited), Cooper Street, Manchester; William Goulsden Thompson, Brookfield, Manchester; William Gregory Thompson, Basford House, Old Trafford, Manchester; Walter Thompson, Cooper Street, Manchester; George Nicholl, 36 Brownville Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Chester; the Star Chemical Company, King Street, Manchester; William Thompson, Dorset, Manchester, and the Basle Chemical-works, Switzerland—for an interim injunction to restrain defendants, their servants and agents, until the trial of the action or further order from importing into England and selling in this country any dyes or dyestuffs made in accordance with plaintiffs' patents dated 1891 and 1892. It appeared from an affidavit made by Dr. Ehrhardt, of the plaintiff company, that in 1897 Mr. Justice Wills held patent No. 9633 of 1892 to be valid, and the company had imported into this country tons of dye (rhodamine 6 G) made under it, and the Society of Chemical Industry at Basle, who are licensees, also sold the dye in this country. The 1891 patent (No. 14,723) is for the manufacture of rhodamine G.—another fast red dye. Dr. Ehrhardt was of opinion that the defendants had for years systematically infringed the patents by selling dyes not made by the plaintiff company. These dyes were imported and sold under the name of Safflower Red 6 G and Safflower Red G.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of the defendant, took the objection that the affidavit on which the motion was founded merely meant the information and belief. He submitted that there was authority for saying no order would be made upon such an affidavit. The source of information and belief must be given.

Mr. Justice Buckley held that there was sufficient upon the face of the affidavit to show that the deponent spoke from definite information. His Lordship accordingly made the order.

A similar order was made in an action by the same plaintiffs against William Hay and another, of Manchester.

Breach of Agreement.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday and Friday of last week, Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him the case of the Savile Town Chemical Company *v.* Bateman and others. The action was one brought by the plaintiffs, a company formerly trading as Robert I. Bateman and Co., to enforce a covenant contained in a deed of arrangement whereby the business of the defendants and others was assigned to the plaintiffs, restraining the defendants from trading as manufacturing chemists and chemical-merchants within 150 miles of the plaintiffs' place of business at Dewsbury, and, secondly, to restrain the defendants from soliciting customers of the firm. There was a counterclaim by defendants.

Mr. Warrington, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Wood appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ashton Cross represented the defendants.

It appeared that defendants—Robert Bateman, Richard Waddington, and Godfrey Bateman—were in 1899 engaged in carrying on a business in partnership as manufacturing chemists at Dewsbury. In that year they required further capital, and arranged to turn themselves into a company, which was known as Robert I. Bateman & Co. By the agreements entered into the consideration to be paid by the company to the vendors was 3,500*l.*, to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid shares. The agreements also contained the covenant which was sued upon. The company was incorporated on December 12, 1899, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, divided into 2,000 shares of 5*l.* each. The first directors of the company were to be Waddington as chairman, Robert Bateman as managing director, Godfrey Bateman, and another gentleman who had advanced money to the firm. Subsequently the other directors expressed themselves dissatisfied with the management of Robert Bateman, and on September 12, 1900, a resolution was passed removing him from his position. On March 8, 1901, the defendant Godfrey Bateman also resigned his position. Almost immediately afterwards there was started in premises nearly confronting the plaintiffs' works the business of manufacturing chemists which was carried on under the name of the Explosive Acids Company. It was admitted by Godfrey Bateman in an affidavit filed by him that he was employed by that company, and the plaintiffs contended that this company was in fact Godfrey Bateman. With regard to Robert Bateman the evidence was that he began to trade as a chemical-merchant immediately after he ceased to be managing director of the company, though the plaintiffs had only recently discovered it.

Evidence was called on both sides, and in the result his Lordship granted the relief asked. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, and dismissed the counterclaim.

Lin. Saponis Meth.

Under the impressive form of "The King *v.* E. C. T. D'Eyncourt and Cowling (*ex parte* Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Limited)," the now celebrated methylated soap-liniment case in which Boots (Limited) have figured came before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell, on Wednesday, April 30. We have previously reported that Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Magistrate, had been called upon to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to compel him to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. The case now came on for argument as to whether the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Newton Crane appeared to show cause against the rule; Mr. Macmorran, K.C., and Mr. Bonsey appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. D'Eyncourt's affidavit was read by Mr. Newton Crane. It narrated the events which transpired in court, as reported in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901, page 733, November 30, page 889, December 7, page 925, and December 14, page 945. Mr. D'Eyncourt first dealt with the evidence as to the sale of the business of Day's Company to the Boots Company, remarking that the defendants "did not verbally ask for a case on the point of ownership. He (the Magistrate) found as a fact that the defendants were the owners of the business at 167 Upper Street on the date in question, and on that date, by their servants or agents, sold the article complained of, and that the act had been committed." The evidence as

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to the nature, &c, of the article was next dealt with by the Magistrate, and the affidavit proceeded:—

The Magistrate then declined to hear further evidence to the same effect on that point, as he considered, having regard to the decision in Dickens *v.* Randerson, the complainant having demanded a medicine contained in the B P., he must be taken to have demanded that such medicine should be compounded of the component parts therein prescribed, and that the medicine sold was to his prejudice.

The defendants then wished to offer evidence that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap different from that prescribed by the B.P., but they did not suggest that they could prove that the standard was known to the public, or to persons other than those engaged in the trade. The Magistrate considered that such evidence was inadmissible, having regard to the case of Dickens *v.* Randerson, the facts of which, in his opinion, were indistinguishable from those in the present case. He therefore declined to hear such evidence, and said he should fine the defendants 20*l.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs.

The solicitor for the defence then asked him to state a case on points raised by him—namely, that there was no evidence of sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that he had improperly excluded evidence of a commercial standard. He (the Magistrate) said he would take time to consider the application, and proceeded to hear another case of the same nature; and after about a quarter of an hour, thinking it would save expense and further litigation if he were to hear the further evidence tendered by the defendants that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser, he did not decline to state a case, but informed the defendants' solicitor he would give him an opportunity of calling further evidence upon that point in the case; but he declined positively to call such evidence, as he said he (the Magistrate) had given his decision. He said he would adjourn both cases for a week to give the defendants a further opportunity of calling such evidence, and on the adjourned day (November 30) he asked the defendants' solicitor whether he would proceed to give the evidence he had tendered. The solicitor replied that he was not then instructed for the present defendants, and they declined to call any further evidence. He thereupon convicted the defendants, and fined them 20*l.* and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs. It was against this conviction that he had been asked to state a case.

Mr. Newton Crane explained that the rule *nisi* had been obtained on the affidavit of Mr. F. W. Beck, of Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors, Lime Street, E.C., which he read. This showed that though the sale was made on August 22, 1901, it was not until October 14 that the assignment of the business from the one company to the other was made, and that Mr. Beck had called the attention of the solicitor for the prosecution to the fact before the hearing. At the date of the sale there was nothing in the shop to indicate that the business was Boots'. He also contended that there was no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that there was a commercial standard for liniment of soap. The affidavit concluded:—

The Magistrate declined to hear certain further evidence, and stated that the purchaser was entitled to get the article as prescribed by the Phamacopœia. He accordingly convicted the defendants, and imposed the full penalty of 20*l.*, with ten guineas costs. Mr. Beck then intimated that he should ask for a special case for the opinion of the High Court, which the Magistrate agreed to grant, and offered to hear evidence upon the point as to whether the sale was or was not to the prejudice of the purchaser; but as he had excluded such evidence, and given his judgment without hearing it, Mr. Beck declined to again tender it, and the Magistrate thereupon adjourned the hearing of the case, and another case of the same nature, for a week. Mr. Beck protested against the adjournment, on the ground that the case had already been heard and disposed of, and when the case was called on again, on November 30, Mr. Beck said he did not appear, and the Magistrate then stated that he confirmed the conviction of the previous week.

Mr. Newton Crane said the affidavit raised three points as to why the rule should be made absolute. The first was that the Court was in error in finding that the premises in which this drug was sold were in the ownership of the defendants at the time the sale was made by their agent; the second, that no evidence was admitted by the learned Magistrate to show it was to the prejudice of the purchaser; and the third, that there was another standard than that of the British Pharmacopœia. With regard to the first, that was a question of fact, and the Magistrate had found that the premises were in the possession of the defendants at the time of the sale. With regard to the other two points, he thought that the Magistrate had wisely refused to state a case here, on the ground that the application was frivolous, because he distinctly offered to admit this evidence. The solicitor refused to offer any evidence, and the Magistrate adjourned the case for a week, and then the solicitor told him he did not appear in the case.

The Lord Chief Justice said they did not at present see why the Magistrate should be ordered to state a case.

Mr. Macmorran referred to a number of documents, including the assignment, and pointed out that there was nothing about the purchasing company carrying on the business. The evidence of Spreckley, the manager, was to the effect that he was employed by Day's Company. He submitted that the true construction of the documents was that Boots Cash Chemists were not the owners at this time, and not the employers of the persons who sold the drugs. The other point, with regard to the sale of the article called soap-liniment, was far more important. The Magistrate seemed to have thought that because soap liniment was a thing mentioned in the B.P. it necessarily followed nobody could sell soap-liniment without complying with the exact requirements of the B P., and so he refused to receive evidence to show there was a commercial standard for this particular article.

The Lord Chief Justice: On the ground that it was not known to the public.

Mr. Macmorran said the Magistrate heard practically no evidence.

Mr. Justice Darling: Did you propose to prove there was a standard known to the public?

Mr. Macmorran: Certainly. The Magistrate refused to hear evidence as to a commercial standard, but offered to receive evidence on the question of whether it was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser.

After some further discussion,

The Lord Chief Justice said he thought there should be a rule absolute for a case to be stated, as there were those two points as to what the evidence was and the effect of it, and also the question of whether there was a commercial standard for a soap-liniment.

The other Judges concurred.

Stamp Act, 1812.

INFALLIBLE PEARL OINTMENT.

AT the instance of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, Emily Machin, of High Street, Pensnett, was fined 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs, at Brierley Hill Police Court on April 24, for exposing for sale "Machin's Infallible Pearl Ointment," without a proper cover, wrapper, and label issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and without being duly stamped. An Inland Revenue officer deposed to purchasing in defendant's shop a box of the ointment for 6*d.*, the only label on the box being one stating that the ointment was a cure for certain ailments. Defendant expressed regret, and undertook not to repeat the offence.

Apothecaries Act.

AT Halifax County Court on April 24, before Judge Cadman and a jury, the Apothecaries' Society sued George Pearson, trading as a chemist and druggist at Sowerby Bridge, to recover penalties for having acted as an apothecary, he not being registered as such.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the Halifax and General Medical Aid Society was an organisation of 1,600 members, who were entitled to free medical attendance and medicine when ill in consideration of a contribution of 1*d.* per week. Defendant was appointed their medical officer, for which he was paid 150*l.* per annum, with house, rates, water, and gas free. He had, in addition to filling this office, attended and prescribed for private patients. Defendant put in his certificate as a registered dentist, and argued that, being found able to treat one part of the body, he was fit to treat the whole.

Judge Cadman: If you had gout you would not pull a tooth out. (Laughter.)

Defendant claimed that the case was one that involved the livelihood of thousands. People in the markets who sold cough-sweets, and those who dealt in allspice, would be liable to be sued if he was adjudged to have committed a breach of the Act. He was fighting against the compulsory starva-

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tion of himself and family. Not having appropriated the title of apothecary or claimed to be an apothecary, he submitted that he had done nothing he was not entitled to do. Mr. Shepherd, counsel for the Society of Apothecaries, put in a handbill issued by defendant, in which he offered to supply "an honest bottle of medicine for any ailment for an honest 1*s.* 1*d*," and invited "every pale person to consult him, buy his cheap medicine, and have their blood fed and nourished."

His Honour (to defendant): Then you are in opposition to Mr. Pink Pills? (Laughter.)

Judge Cadman pointed out that, whilst defendant might be a very able man, there was reason why this unregistered practice should be stopped, otherwise they might have every Tom, Dick and Harry putting up as medical practitioners, with disastrous results to the community. The jury gave a verdict for the Society for a 20*l* penalty.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Alum in Baking-powder.

At Diss Petty Sessions on April 23, John Petts, grocer, Diss, was charged with selling a packet of Wilsea's baking-powder which Mr. F. Sutton, county analyst, said contained 39 per cent. of alum. In his (Mr Sutton's) opinion it was injurious to health. Questioned by Mr. Kent (who defended) witness said he formerly held a different opinion, and in an important case at Cambridge twenty years ago said that it was not injurious when used in small quantities as in baking-powder, and this opinion was held by Dr. Tidy, Dr. Beverley, and others who gave evidence. Mr. Kent submitted that a small quantity of alum in baking-powder was not injurious to health within the meaning of the Act in question. The Bench being equally divided in their opinion, the case was dismissed.

Inaccurate Dispensing.

A case under Section 7 was heard at Nottingham Guildhall on April 25, when John Joseph Iley, chemist's assistant, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham, was summoned for selling a compounded drug—namely, potassium iodide 2 dr. made up with infusion of quassia to 8 oz.—which was deficient in potassium iodide to the extent of 36 per cent. Reuben Widdowson, chemist and druggist, of 214 Arkwright Street, was also summoned in respect of the same offence. Mr. H. W. Day prosecuted, and Mr. A. Barlow appeared to defend on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. Mr. Day held that that Mr. Widdowson was responsible for the act of his assistant, Iley, who made up the prescription in this case. The analyst's certificate showed that the sample of the mixture obtained from Iley contained 9·5 gr. of potassium iodide per fl. oz., whereas it should have contained 15 gr. Mr. Barlow argued that in law the summons was bad, but the Bench overruled the objection. Mr. Barlow then pleaded guilty on behalf of the assistant. He characterised the prosecution as a trumpery one, because, after, all what had occurred was an act of carelessness on the part of an assistant, and for that Mr. Widdowson, who was not present from first to last, was sought to be made responsible. There was no suggestion of any fraud, and the actual amount of profit that would accrue to Mr. Widdowson through the carelessness of his assistant was exactly one halfpenny. The Bench said they were convinced it was an act of carelessness on the part of Iley, who was fined 20*s*. The charge against Mr. Widdowson was dismissed.

Camphorated Oil.

At Sheffield, on April 28, Theresa Moore was fined 10*s*., including costs, for selling camphorated oil which on being analysed was found to contain only 17 per cent. of camphor. For the defence, it was stated that the bottle containing the oil had not been opened since its arrival from the wholesale chemist's until the inspector was served. When the oil left the manufactory it was said to be of full strength, and it must have deteriorated by keeping.

Vinegar of Squills.

At Highgate Petty Sessions on April 30. before Sir John Glover, Mr. W. Reynolds, the R-v. G. Hennessy and other Magistrates. Joseph Reed, chemist, 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, was summoned for selling vinegar of squills which was not of the quality demanded. and to the prejudice of the purchaser, being 38 per cent. deficient in acetic acid. Mr. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors) appeared for the defendant. The case had been adjourned. owing to the illness of the county analyst, Mr. Ed. Bevan, who certified as follows:—

I, the undersigned, public analyst for the county of Middlesex, do hereby certify that I received on the 23rd of January from Mr. Anty a sample of vinegar of squills, EM. 88, for analysis (which then weighed about 3 oz.), and have analysed the same, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows: I am of opinion that it is deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 38 per cent. This opinion is based on the fact that the sample contained only 2·5 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas it should have contained at least 4·2 per cent. of acetic acid.

Mr. A. Bridge, inspector to the County Council, who prosecuted, was proceeding to open his case, when the Bench suggested that he should give the facts. He accordingly gave evidence as to the purchase.

Mr. Bevan next gave evidence in support of his certificate. In answer to Mr. Kirby he said vinegar of squills contains glucose.

At this point Sir John Glover wished to get the complete analysis of the sample, and Mr. Bevan said he had his notes with him, but the only additional fact was the figure for extractive matter.

Mr. Kirby: I am going to submit that the certificate is wrong in form.

Mr. Bevan: A full analysis is never given. I give all that in my opinion is sufficient for a prosecution. I submit that is so here. If they dispute my analysis that is another thing.

In further cross-examination the witness said sugar and albuminous matter was extracted from the squill by the acetic acid. He was of opinion there was very little esterification. Very little of the acid combined with the sugar, if it did at all, even through age.

By Mr. Reynolds: If that had taken place, he would not have detected it.

By Mr. Kirby: I very much doubt if the process took place. Even if it had, that would not have affected the extractive matter. It ought to contain 9 per cent., but only 4 per cent. was found. He did not think the calcium and other salts in the squill would combine with the free acid. He took his standard of 4·2 per cent. acid from the B.P. strength of dilute acetic acid, knocking off 0·7 per cent. to allow for other things in the preparation. He admitted there was no standard in the present B.P., although there was in the last.

Does that not suggest, queried Mr. Kirby, that the standard was not reliable, and that that was why it was left out?—Witness: You had better call Professor Attfield, who wrote the B.P.

The cross-examination was continued without eliciting any point of importance; and Mr. Bridge having called attention to the High Court decision in Dickens *v.* Randerson,

Mr. Kirby opened his case, relying upon the certificate being contrary to Section 18 of the 1875 Act, also that the preparation was subject to change, for on keeping the free acetic acid reacts with the albuminoids and natural sugars of the squill through the agency of the micro-organisms, whereby the acid is fixed, and therefore is not detected when free acetic acid alone is sought for, as the analyst had done in this case Besides, there was loss by filtration and also by evaporation in keeping.

Mr J. S. Ward (Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward) said he had special knowledge of this article, and his observations enabled him to say that vinegar of squill, freshly made, and in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, contains only 3·7 per cent. of acetic acid. It loses free acid at the rate of 0·1 per cent. per month, owing, in part, to esterification. Here he corroborated Mr. Kirby's statement on this point. A little acid is also lost by evaporation.

Sir John Glover: What is the medicinal value of the acid?

Mr. Ward: I do not think acetic acid at all important. It does not matter in vinegar of squills what quantity of acetic acid there is. The dose is very small.

Cross-examined: He did not know defendant, who was not a customer of his firm's. He thought the vinegar was originally made according to the B.P. He had made

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examinations from time to time. After five months he found a diminution of 0·71 of acid. The vinegar was kept in an ordinary corked bottle. Chemists did not think the acetic acid affected the medicinal value of the article. He did not think there was any carbonate of lime in squill, but oxalate would be found. The solid matter in it would vary.

Mr. Bridge: Suppose there is a standard?

Mr. Ward: You cannot have a standard potato.

Sir John Glover failed to see the value of this cross-examination. It was not helping them to a conclusion.

In answer to the Bench, the witness said when freshly prepared the article would contain about 3·6 per cent. of free acid, and he thought it would be a good article, though after keeping it had less acid. Squill was the important principle.

Mr. Charles Thomas Bennett, analytical chemist to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, said he would not expect to find 4·2 per cent. of acid in vinegar of squill at any time after manufacture. The figure would vary from 3·3 to 3·6. The article would lose by evaporation and decomposition.

Cross-examined: Even if there was only 4 per cent. of solids, he should think it was made according to the B.P. In his opinion, 9 per cent. was much too high.

Sir John Glover, at this point, said: The evidence is not such as to justify a conviction, and the summons will be dismissed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALFRED MCLAREN POST, 96 and 98 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Managing Director of A. M. Post (Limited), Manufacturers of Post's "C B.Q."—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on April 25, before Mr. Registrar Brougham. The accounts show total liabilities, 8,293*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and assets valued at sufficient to provide a surplus of 75*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that an American doctor gave him a formula for a cure for gout and rheumatism. He brought it over to England, and with a capital of 60*l.* commenced business at the above address. In November, 1897, A. M. Post (Limited) was formed to take over the business, and witness was appointed managing director, with powers to draw 10*l.* a week against his shareholding in the company. No dividend had been paid, the syndicate having carried on the business at a loss. The examination was concluded.

Re JOHN LEACH the elder, Crawley, Sussex, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—This debtor was examined at the sitting of the Brighton Bankruptcy Court on April 24. He stated that he had been in business as a chemist and druggist at Crawley since 1859. Part of the time he was in partnership, and in 1894, on the death of his partner, he paid to his executors the sum of about 400*l.*, but had to borrow money to do so. The business began to decline just before his partner's death, and had continued that way since. To "prop up matters" he borrowed other sums from time to time; one amount was 200*l.*, borrowed about six years ago. He had borrowed money from his son for some years. The Official Receiver (Mr. A. O. Jennings): Why did you keep the business on when you had to borrow for some years? Debtor: I was expecting to have to break up my home. My expenses would then be very much less, and I thought I should realise sufficient. Instead of that I was pressed, and got into this hole. He went on to say that he had never had any idea of taking his son into partnership. He sold his residence, known as "The Flushings," and it realised 12*l.* less than the charges on it. His wife died in July last, and he sold the furniture in August for about 300*l.*, of which 179*l.* was garnisheed. In September last he sold the business to his son for 1,200*l.*, the reason being that he was afraid a creditor would come in and ruin the business. The mortgage (about 1,000*l.*) on the premises was transferred to his son, who paid him 200*l.* in cash. The price was a fair one. He (debtor) had no occupation now, but assisted his son a little in his business. He expended the 200*l.* he received from his son in the payment of a debt of 110*l.*, and the expenses of his wife's illness and funeral. His son had been an assistant in the business for six years, at a salary of 2*l.* 2*s.* a week and rent free, and there was a large amount owing to him for wages. His son came into a reversion of about 900*l.* on his mother's death. The examination was then concluded.

Re THOMAS W. PILLEY, 5 Old Trinity House, Water Lane, E.C., and at Denmark Hill and Wood Green, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist.—This bankrupt applied, on April 25, at the London Bankruptcy Court, to Mr. Registrar Brougham for an order of discharge. The Official Receiver reported that the failure occurred in July, 1901 the liabilities amounted to 1,048*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; the assets had realised 50*l.*, and a first and final dividend of about 4*d.* in the pound would be paid to the creditors. From 1890 to September last the bankrupt acted as secretary to Mellin's Food Company for India (Limited), but was dismissed from office in consequence of these proceedings. In May, 1900, he, with some scientific experience, began to trade as a manufacturing chemist at 5 Old Trinity House, with a capital of 500*l.* in cash and shares. He then entered into an agreement with Messrs. Voss & Co., the petitioning creditors, who undertook to supply him with all essences and extracts he might require at the lowest possible price, payable monthly. He attributed his failure to bad debts, created by his traveller, who since the bankruptcy had, with others, been prosecuted, at the instance of the Director for Public Prosecutions and convicted for, *inter alia*, unlawfully obtaining goods from the bankrupt by false pretences. It was in consequence of delay in obtaining payment of the book-debts due to him that the bankrupt was unable to meet the accounts of the petitioning creditors. The only offence reported by the Official Receiver was that the assets were not equal in value to 10*s.* in the pound on the claims by the unsecured creditors. Mr. Carr, on behalf of the petitioner, opposed the application, and submitted that the bankrupt obtained goods on credit from his clients by falsely representing his position. After hearing Mr. Whateley in support of the application, the learned Registrar imposed the minimum suspension of two years, on the ground of insufficiency of assets.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Forder, J., and **Duff, H. A.**, under the style of Forder, Duff & Co, Abbey Lane Stratford, E., manufacturing chemists.

McNish, D., and **Mayburyh Charles**, under the style of the Nottingham Chemical Company, Nottingham.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Meggitt, Joseph Bloom, Nottingham, director and manager of Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited), of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, glue and chemical-manure manufacturer.

New Companies & Company News.

LUTO SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, and preparers of and dealers in soap, oil, oleaginous and saponaceous substances, and all kinds of unguents and ingredients, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet-requisites, manufacturers of card, wood, metal, and other boxes and cases, perfumers, printers, stationers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. H. Holmes, G. E. Rowe, T. Yates, Mrs. H. E. Holmes, H. Holmes, Mrs. A. Holmes and A. Holmes. Registered office, 15 Castle Gate, Nottingham.

MOLAR'S (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects, To acquire the business carried on in England by Herbert Cohen: and to carry on the business of dentists, dental surgeons, manufacturers of artificial teeth, manufacturers of and dealers in dental, anatomical, and surgical appliances, &c. The first subscribers are: H. Cohen, 20 High Street, Birmingham, artificial-teeth manufacturer; A. Jacob, 51 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, jewellery-manufacturer; Mrs. A. Cohen, 20 Portland Road, Edgbaston; Mrs D. Jacob, 51 Stirling Road, Edgbaston; R. Thomson, 20 High Street, Birmingham, seedsman; S. S. Thomson, 20 High Street, Birmingham, seedsman; and F. W. White, 34 Cannon Street, Birmingham, solicitor. No initial public issue. Herbert Cohen is sole director for life. Registered office, 20 High Street, Birmingham.

THIERRY (ADOLF) (LIMITED).—A present issue of 30 000 1*l.* cumulative preference shares in this company is now offered. On application 5*s.* per share is payable; 5*s.* is due on allotment; and the balance on call, not less than three months afterwards. The prospectus states that the average net profit for 1899 and 1900 was 5,405*l.*

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED), BIRMINGHAM.—The prospectus of an issue of 40,000 1*l.* preference shares, to increase the capital of this company is given in our advertisement-columns. The original share-capital of the company was 200 000*l.* (70,000 preference and 130,000 ordinary 1*l.* shares), and the continued growth and extension of the company's business has rendered an increase of

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capital necessary. An addition of 60,000*l.* to the capital was sanctioned by the shareholders, and the present issue concerns 40,000*l.* of that amount. The shares are to be issued at 1*s.* premium, and are cumulative as to dividend (5 per cent.) and preferential as to capital.

Edward Cook & Co. (Limited).—The annual general meeting was held on March 29 at the East London Soapworks, Bow, E, Mr. Samuel Hall presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the profit on the last year's working was 15,183*l.*, and there was left, after paying debenture and preference interest, trustees' fees, and the balance of the preliminary expenses, 5,500*l.*, which with 3,384*l.* brought forward from 1900, made a total of 8,891*l* undivided profit. The directors had thought it desirable to carry forward to the present year 5,056*l.*, which, was more than enough to pay the preference dividend for 1902 out of profits already earned. The remaining 3,834*l.* they had divided among the six managing directors. The report was unanimously adopted, and the payment of a 5 per cent. preference dividend approved.

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa (Limited).—The annual meeting held on April 30, at the Cannon Street Hotel, disclosed a good year's working. The chocolate business, an adjunct of Vi-cocoa, has increased enormously during the year, and the sales are likely to increase when Boisselier's chocolates become better known. The vacancy on the board of directors, occasioned by the death of Dr. J. H. Trouncer, is not to be filled up, and a saving of 250*l.* a year will thus be effected. A shareholder inquired if Freeman's baking-powder, which belongs to the company, was making satisfactory progress, and was informed that the returns from that item were satisfactory to the directors. Some criticism as to goodwill were made, but an amendment proposed as to the manner of dealing with goodwill and reserve was withdrawn, and the report passed.

Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited).—The balance-sheet of this company in liquidation has been issued by the liquidator, Mr. W. P. Burkinshaw, 2 Parliament Street, Hull, who states that, valuing the assets as a going concern, there is a margin over the liabilities of about 2 900*l.* He has endeavoured to sell the business as a going concern, but has failed, and at a meeting of the cash creditors (representing seven-elevenths of the whole liabilities) it was resolved that the estate be realised. The liquidator is not sanguine that 20*s.* in the pound will be realised, but trusts the deficiency will be small. The capital and liabilities include 9,000*l.* (in 10*l* shares, fully paid), 7,058*l.* cash creditors and interest, 3,988*l.* trade creditors. Amongst the assets are stock-in-trade, valued at 6,871*l.*; book debts, 4,120*l.*; plant, utensils, &c., at book value, 1,902*l.*; profit-and-loss account to date, 6,123*l* ; advances to shareholders (by Messrs. W. A. Allison, F. E. Johnson, and H. I. Foster), 283*l.*

Trade Notes.

Messrs. H. Lyon & Mayer, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C., ask us to state that they trade under that name and no other.

Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited) tell us they have made several small improvements in "Vampire" fly-catcher this season.

A Gift of 25,000 Bottles of Yorkshire Relish from Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, has just been accepted by the Lord Mayor of London for the King's Coronation dinner to the poor.

Photographic Notes.—Messrs. G. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., inform us that Mr. Reichert, the inventor of the Tyma developing-trough, will demonstrate its use at their premises each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1.30 to 3.30 P.M., until further notice. Mr. Reichert will develop the exposed spools which photographic chemists take with them. Messrs. Houghton send us a copy of the new Letts's "Photographer's Peerless Note-book." The book contains exposure-tables, information as to permits, developer formulæ, postal information, weights and measures, list of dark-rooms, and an insurance policy for 500*l.*, and sells at 1*s.*

Thermofuge is the name of a plastic application brought out by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., for use in place of poultices. It is a paste made of aluminium silicate, ammonium iodide, boric acid, thymol, eucalyptus oil, and glycerin, and is warmed before spreading on lint and using as a poultice. It is put up in opal jars with aluminium covers, and the thermofuge, from its composition, is an admirable and cleanly substitute for poultices.

The Princess and the Tooth-brushes.—When the Princess of Wales visited Bethnal Green last week, she took away with her a "Coronation" box of tooth-brushes of a sorted sizes, stiffnesses, and trims, which had been specially made for her as a specimen of the work done by the girls of Bethnal Green. The tooth-brushes were prepared in the factory of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), at Victoria Park, E., and Messrs. Kent also sent a display showing tooth-brushes in the various stages of manufacture.

Merck's Photographic Chemicals.—A useful booklet has been compiled by Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt (London office, 16 Jewry Street, E.C.), of the essential features of the most important chemicals employed in photography. Developing-agents such as pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, quinol, and iron oxalate, reducers such as cerium sulphate and ammonium persulphate, intensifiers, and toning and fixing baths are dealt with, many formulæ being given. A list of synonyms of photographic chemicals—confined, however, to the English and German equivalents—is given at the end. Copies of the booklet are supplied to photographic chemists for distribution.

Maltova.—The Maltova Food Company, 11 New Station Street, Leeds, are introducing under this name a preparation of extract of malt with concentrated fresh eggs. The combination is particularly useful for children and others to whom malt and cod-liver oil is repugnant, and we find that it is not only pleasant to taste, but is taken with extreme readiness by children. The preparation is a good one, and in a sense may be regarded as carrying out the lecithin treatment which is now so popular with continental physicians in wasting diseases. "Maltova" is neatly put up, and retails at 1*s.* 6*d* ; also in larger bottles. The prices are to be protected under P.A.T.A. conditions.

Mr. F. X. Roellinger, with Mr. Arthur Colton, manufacturer of pharmaceutical machinery, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., is again on a visit to this country. He has brought with him several of the automatic pill-machines which are simply fed with mass and deliver finished and coated pills of any size desired. A number of these machines are in use in England, and they are revolutionising the modern pill-making industry. Another machine which Mr. Roellinger has brought is a power-tablet one, almost dwarf in size, but a giant in working-power, as it makes 135 tablets a minute. Any firm who wishes to see these machines may address Mr Roellinger at the *C. & D.* office, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

For Summer Drinks.—The special catalogue of counter-fountains (to supply iced drinks on draught), aërating-plant, and American-drink requisites which Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited), of 16 Great Tower Street, E.C., have just issued is an attractive well-illustrated production. Many kinds and styles of soda-fountains are shown, and the prices are within the reach of even the minor capitalist. The latest designs which Messrs. Farrow & Jackson (Limited) have produced are named the "Britannic" fountain, the "Imperial" fountain, and the "Coronation" fountain. The latter is built of a richly veined marble, of varied colourings, relieved with onyx bands, and the whole is surmounted by a silver-plated canopy of open metalwork with plated and gilt brass pillars, ornamental sides and a border of plated frosted icicles. The canopy is coronal in suggestion, which with the crowned lion and shield at each corner of the plinth completes the regal scheme.

A Compressed Laxative.—Even the popular and seductive compound liquorice powder is jibbed at by many fastidious medicine-takers. The difficulty the ordinary person experiences in mixing the powder with water or other liquid vehicle is responsible for this in some measure, and the fact that particles are often left in the mouth induces a disagreeable aftertaste. Therefore, argue Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., "Tabloid Liquorice Compound" is indicated,

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and that is the reason we have a bottle containing five-and-twenty 30-gr. compressions of the laxative of childhood before us. Two to four may be swallowed, with water, for a dose. We have tried one, and find that it disintegrates readily in the mouth, so that its prompt assimilation lower down is assured. "Tabloid" liquorice compound is sent out in bottles containing 25 and 100.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday afternoon last, with Professor Emerson Reynolds, V.P.R.S., in the chair. The attendance was good. After declaring the ballot for election of Fellows open, the President called on Dr. Young to read a series of papers contributed by himself and Miss E. Fortey, B.Sc. The first of these dealt with

The Preparation of Absolute Alcohol.

It is well known that it is impossible to prepare absolute alcohol by fractional distillation alone, and consequently recourse is usually had to such dehydrating agents as quicklime, anhydrous copper sulphate, and metallic sodium to remove the last traces of water. Dr. Young proposes to accomplish this dehydration by the application of a principle elucidated during the last few years by physico-chemical researches on the boiling-points of mixed liquids. When a mixture of liquids, thoroughly miscible with each other, is distilled, it usually happens that at some point in the process a distillate of constant composition and boiling-point is obtained, which it is impossible to separate into its constituents by further distillation alone. For example, alcohol containing 5 per cent. of water, and hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1·16 are such constant-boiling binary mixtures. Now, if there be added to such a mixture a third substance miscible with both constituents, there can be obtained a ternary mixture and three binary mixtures, and under certain conditions, depending on the nature of the substances, it may be possible to cause the added liquid to pair off with one of the others to form a low-boiling binary mixture removable by distillation. Dr. Young finds that this is the case when 95-per-cent. alcohol is mixed with its own volume of benzene. On distilling this solution, a mixture of benzene, alcohol, and water, boiling at 64·85° C. is obtained, then the alcohol-benzene distillate, boiling at 68·25° C., and so on until finally pure absolute alcohol, boiling at 78·3° C., is left in the still. It should be added that the method is only possible when an efficient still-head is employed. Following up several points raised in the course of this investigation, Dr. Young and Miss Fortey have carried out a series of experiments on the properties of mixtures of water with

The Lower Alcohols.

Methyl alcohol, they find, does not form a binary mixture with water, and so can be prepared in an absolute condition by simple distillation with an efficient still-head. With propyl, isopropyl, and tertiary butyl alcohol the benzene treatment answers best. Absolutely pure alcohols are not obtainable in this way, thus the sp. gr. of ethyl alcohol after the benzene treatment was 0·00009 too high, owing to the presence of a trace of benzene. This amount could not be detected by chemical methods, but was observed at once by an expert perfumer, to whom it was submitted. Even this trace, however, can be removed by redistillation with hexane, and after this treatment even the perfumer's nose apparently is satisfied by the purity of the alcohol. The authors also exhibited two specimens of their recently described still-head, which are made by Messrs. Griffin, and which they have examined and found to be efficient.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Thorpe drew attention to a curious belief which runs through Excise literature that mixtures of alcohol and water only very slowly assume their proper volume, apart from the alteration due to change of temperature. This belief, he finds, originated in a phrase used by Gilbert, who investigated years ago, for the Inland Revenue Department, the properties of mixtures of alcohol and water, and who set aside his mixtures "for many months to secure proper interpenetration of their parts."

Dr. Divers called attention to the fact, alluded to by Dr. Young, that many anhydrous copper salts are soluble in methyl alcohol although not at all in ethyl alcohol—as, for instance, anhydrous copper sulphate and acetate.

The next paper, by Dr. Orton, on "Nitramine Benzenes," was followed by one in which Dr. A. Scott dealt with

The Atomic Weight of Tellurium.

Dr. Scott has recently observed that when tellurium is heated with methyl iodide, a trimethyl derivative is obtained which crystallises well, gives well-defined salts with iodine and bromine, and is a satisfactory material for accurate determinations. He has, therefore, determined the iodine and bromine in the two salts of this trimethyl tellurium, and so established a ratio between the atomic weights of the elements, bromine, iodine, and tellurium, from which he has calculated the atomic weight of the last-named substance. The value lies between 127·66 and 127·88, while that now in general use is 127·6. In answer to an inquiry from Professor Dunstan as to whether he had found any evidence of the existence of a second element in the tellurium employed by him, the author announced that he is now engaged in fractionating a large quantity of the methyl compound with the object of establishing the homogeneity or otherwise of the elements.

The following pharmacists were among the Fellows elected: Professor Ashe, of Dublin; Mr. Mathieson, J.P., of Innerleithen, Peebles; Dr. W. H. Martindale; and Mr. J. W. Peck.

Business Changes.

ON APRIL 26 a new branch of Lindsay's Drug-stores was opened at 65 Chrisp Street, Poplar, E.

MR. A. DAVEY will shortly open a drug-store at Royal Parade, London Road, West Croydon.

MR R. LLOYD GRIFFITHS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. Goodman at 27 London Road, West Croydon.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) (LIMITED) are about to open new branches in Broadway, Walham Green, and in Edgware Road, W.

THE business formerly carried on by Mr. Frank Whittaker, chemist and druggist, at 285 Oxford Street, Manchester, has been taken over by Messrs. Boots (Limited).

IT is the retirement of Mr. James Spilsbury, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, which has made the change in Messrs. Blackwell, Hayes & Co.'s partnership.

MESSRS. WIDENMANN, BROICHER & CO., 33 Lime Street, E.C., agents for Messrs. Zimmer & Co., of Frankfort, have granted a procuration-signature of the firm to Mr. W. Bredt.

MR. LEONARD SALTER representative of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), of Lombard Street, E.C., has removed from 34 Azalea Terrace South, Sunderland, to 6 The Avenue, Sunderland.

MR. EDWARD FILMER, for some years manager to Mr. F. J. Oliver, of Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone, has purchased Mr. E. Vinson's business at High Street and Middle Row, Maidstone, where he intends to carry out considerable alterations and improvements.

SALE OF DAZZLER PUTZ POLISH.—At the Hull Police Court on Wednesday, John Weldon, a grocer, was, under the Petroleum Act, fined 1*l.* and costs, and 1*l.* for analyst's fee and 1*l.* solicitor's fee, for selling petroleum spirit without a proper label attached to the vessel containing it. The "spirit" was in the form of Dazzler Putz metal-polish.

THE "WILLIAM MARTINDALE MEMORIAL" FUND.—As we are closing for press we receive an additional list of subscriptions to this fund in which further sums amounting to nearly 150*l.* are specified. We hope to give the names next week. Other subscriptions should be sent to Mr. G. S. Taylor, the Hon. Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The subscriptions so far ensure the provision of the bust, and take the fund a good way on for a Martindale medal or something of the kind.

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Correspondence.

Division of the Minor Examination.

Sir,—In an article on pharmaceutical education from a student's point of view, which appears in your issue for April 26, I am credited with the opinion that division of the Minor examination is not wanted by students! In your own report of the proceedings at the last Council-meeting I was reported as having made a like statement, which is possibly the foundation upon which your contributor based his premises. It happens, however, that my real opinion is that a division of the Minor examination is an actual necessity—not only for the relief of pharmaceutical students, but also for the advancement of general knowledge in the ordinary everyday requirements and necessities of social and business life, as well as pharmacy and its allied sciences. Judging from your report, however, as also from a remark made by my colleague Mr R. A. Robinson whilst I was speaking, it is evident that I did not make myself quite clear upon this point; for although I said that there appeared to be no disposition on the part of really well-trained students to find fault with the examination as at present conducted, I certainly did not intend to imply that they would not like or do not wish the Minor examination to be divided. On the contrary, I have for many years held fast to the conviction that a division of the Minor examination, based upon a defined course of study during pupilage, would be the greatest possible boon to the pharmaceutical student; and as I have given expression to that opinion on many occasions, and still hold firmly to the same belief, I would not like there to be any misapprehension upon this important subject. I may be excused, perhaps, for pointing out that in an address delivered at Sheffield in October, 1900 (published in the *Ph.J.* and *C. & D.*, October 20. 1900), I dealt as thoroughly as I was able to do with the division of the Minor examination. I do not think your contributor can be cognisant of this, and if he will kindly extend to me the favour of reading it, I need hardly say more than that the views there expressed remain unaltered.

Kilburn, N.W. Charles B. Allen.

The Council Contest.

Sir,—The ten gentlemen who are seeking our votes at the coming election seem very shy at putting their views before us. I should strongly advise members to abstain from voting for those who will not give a straightforward answer to the following question:—

Will they, if elected, undertake to move a motion in the Council, that the Council take immediate proceedings against all persons or companies who are using the title chemist without legally complying with the regulations of the Act of 1868?

Grimsby, April 26. Herbert W. Colley, M.P.S.

Mr. A. Sydney Campkin (Cambridge), one of the nominees for a seat on the Council, in the course of a letter addressed to us says:—

While I do not claim to be a standard-bearer in the battle of qualified men against unqualified trading companies, I do claim to have been an earnest worker in the ranks of my fellow-chemists for many years past, having had a long personal experience of their needs, and of the various branches of the business, not confined to the limits of my own locality; also having been actively engaged in administrative public work of a varied character for upwards of a quarter of a century.

It is most essential that the Act of 1868 should be enforced, and that personal qualification such as is demanded by that Act should ensure personal protection in return, and the liability and responsibility of limited companies, owned by a number of unqualified shareholders, should be the same as those of an unqualified person. Poisons, potent drugs, and medicines should only be obtainable from, or dispensed by, qualified men, who have a direct ownership in the establishment. Protection of title and identity of ownership should be demanded.

I would strongly support the proposal to divide the Minor examination, as a measure of justice and in the interest of employer, *employé*, and the public, independently of an amended Pharmacy Act, the production of which seems at present remote.

Any proposal to extend the usefulness of the Society, in its broadest sense, to the body of chemists throughout the Kingdom should have my warmest support, and if this is secured the time will not be far distant when its membership will be largely augmented by the inclusion of the remainder at present not within its circle. In such an event its Council would speak in no uncertain tone in any demand for legislative reform.

We have, on the morning of publication, received another letter from *Mr. C. T Weary*, and regret that space and time only enable us to print the subjoined quotation:—

What is of more interest [than statistics of attendance and speechifying] to the great majority of provincial chemists is that a candidate shall be in ordinary retail business, that he shall be thoroughly approachable and in close touch with his pharmaceutical *confrères* and all their present day difficulties and keen competition. Such a man we have in Mr. Park, and the fact that he has on past occasions received the undivided support of his brother chemists here, to whom he is so well known, and which will not be withheld on this occasion, will do him more good than either the manner or the matter of the *C. & D.* remarks will injure him.

Diascordium.

Sir,—Diascordium, under the names dias cordial and Dyer's cordial, is still occasionally asked for in country places, and I have a formula for it in an old MS. recipe-book which closely resembles that for Godfrey's cordial. It is not a week since I was last asked for it as an ingredient in a cough-mixture. To say, as "Xrayser" does, that it was originally a preparation of scordium, is like calling paregoric a preparation of camphor. The fact is that from its first invention by Frascatorius diascordium always had opium for one of its chief ingredients, and its synonym in the old Paris Codex was *Electuarium opiatum astringens*. The Paris formula has seventeen ingredients, that of Frascatorius nineteen, that of the old Pharmacopœia Londinensis twenty-one. The proportion of opium in the original formula was gr. j. in ʒv. gr. xij. Its narcotic strength was increased in some of our later Dispensatories by the substitution as a vehicle of syrup of poppies for honey.

I am, &c.,

Epworth, April 25. C. C. Bell.

Another Cause for Chloroform Fatalities.

Sir,—I notice that in one of the medical journals a surgeon states that whenever solutions of oxalic acid and permanganate of potassium are used for disinfecting-purposes in the operating-theatre, he has noticed that the patient under chloroform is seized with a suffocative cough and symptoms of bronchial irritation, even apparently remote from the direct effects of the nascent oxygen. He was at a loss to account for this, but your readers are doubtless aware that in the presence of nascent oxygen chloroform may suffer decomposition, and the results described by the surgeon are evidently those of chlorine poisoning.

Yours truly,

Dublin, April 21. J. C. McWalter.

Shellac—Beware of "Calcutta Tares."

Sir,—We recently had a small transaction in orange shellac, and, as is our custom, turned out the cases on receipt to ascertain the tares, whereupon we found three cases (empty) weighed respectively 4 lbs., 5 lbs., and 6 lbs. more than stated on our invoice. The total gross weighings of these three cases showed 4 lbs. more than invoice; thus we were charged for 11 lbs. weight of shellac more than we received. The cases were in good condition when received by us, and therefore we could not claim on the railway company, but requested sellers to hand us credit-note for the short weight, only to get the reply, "All shellacs are sold Calcutta weights and tares, and we can make no allowance." As we paid 120*s.* 6*d* per cwt. for the shellac, it will be seen on three cases (4 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. net) there was a loss of 11*s.* 10*d.*, or practically 2*s.* 8*d* per cwt. added to cost-price.

We think it our duty to warn buyers and recommend stipulations in all cases for actual English weights. We may say in the case in point we were quoted "per cwt." without any stipulation, and ordered accordingly. If buyers will pay attention and assist in checking such exactions, it will be a material benefit to the trade, and you will assist by publishing this little experience of ours.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Street, Sheffield, April 24. W. Pickard & Co.

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"The First Lady Chemist in England."

In last week's issue (page 670) we commented on a paragraph which had appeared in many local newspapers, alluding to the success of Miss Horniblow, "an assistant to Mr. G O Rowe, chemist, Braintree," in gaining the Minor certificate, and naming her "the first lady chemist in England." We have since had a call from Miss Horniblow, who is much distressed at the inaccuracy of the statement made, and who cannot in the least account for its inception. Miss Horniblow lays no claim to being "the first lady chemst," having, as she says, amongst her own friends many Majors and Minors of her own sex of several years' standing. Moreover, she is not an assistant to Mr. Rowe, of Braintree, although it was with him she served her apprenticeship.

Legal Queries.

208/54. *Peter.*—The Board of Inland Revenue do not interfere with the dispensing of wines forming part of a prescription of a general medical practitioner. Indeed, you will see by reference to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 284, that a part of a section of an Act of George II. specially exempts "spirituous liquors . . . made up for sick, lame, or distempered persons only," and this would strictly apply to a prescription directing the addition of tincture of nux vomica 2 dr. to a bottle of vibrona, the prescription being dispensed for a sick person by a chemist who has not a wine-licence.

204/24. *Spiro.*—In the registration of a label or wrapper at Stationers' Hall there is no possibility of refusal, and registration is always strong evidence of priority in the case of common-law infringements of one's rights. Registration of the name of a proprietary article as a trade-mark may be attended with some difficulty, which, in the case of a provincial applicant, can only be got over by instructing a trade-marks agent to secure the registration. Registration at Stationers' Hall costs 5*s.*, and as a trade-mark at least 25*s.*, but a trade-marks agent will give you an inclusive fee for the official expenses and his own work. This would amount to three guineas or more. A trade-mark is certainly preferable.

209/6. *Chemicus.*—(1) The assistant whom you had engaged practically admitted his liability, and you could establish a claim for damages against him; but it is questionable whether it is worth your while to notice the matter further. (2) In the present state of the law limited companies are "chemists" if they choose to call themselves so. We know of one case in which a large company recently complained through a solicitor about a chemist and druggist for advertising a list of chemists in the town which did not include the name of the company; but as no further action was taken in the matter we presume it has been considered to be not worth while proceeding.

190/3. *J. H.*—(1) The title "Corn-solvent" does not by itself render a preparation liable to stamp-duty. The phrase "Remove the dead skin" is on the border-line of liability, and we would recommend you to submit the label to Somerset House for opinion. (2) An "ester" is a compound of an alcoholic radical with an acid radical; for example, acetic ether is an ester.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

195/5. *J. W. W.*—**Boot-sole Finish.**—We have reported on this substance a good many times, but as we do not seem to have given the formula within the last three years we repeat it:—

Pipeclay	℥iiss.
Iron peroxide...	℥ss.
Boric acid	℥j.
Oil of citronella	♏v.
Gelatin	℥iss.
Water to	℥x.

Dissolve the gelatin in the water, and gradually add to the other ingredients, previously well triturated together.

189/64 *Loki.*—The statement does not occur in the forthcoming revised edition of "Urine Analysis."

154/74. *Maltex.*—Please repeat the query referred to in your postcard.

196/35. *Pro Bono Publico.*—You have found a mare's nest Tinctura iodi decolorata means decolorised tincture of iodine, not tincture of colourless iodine, as you seem to think. Why worry yourself about the thing? You cannot have chemically free iodine which is colourless; but if it is any consolation to you we may call your attention to the fact that some, at least, of the iodine in tr. iodi decolor. is in the ionic state.

200/5. *W. T. O.*—Such advertisements as that which you send us are quite common. It is a fact that preparation for the Apothecaries' Society's Assistants' certificate takes six months, although candidates now have to produce evidence of training for a longer period.

206/49. *Phonograph.*—The mixture is, we presume, for indigestion, as it contains bismuth. subcarb., sodii bicarb., and spt. ammon. arom.

186/70. *S. & Co* —**Linen-polishing Block.**—This is made by making hot French chalk into a paste with melted paraffin wax, and cutting into blocks.

202/41. *Unguentum* —The special **Sulphur Ointment** is prepared by mixing sulphur hypochloride ℥j. with vaselin. alb. ℥j. The odour of such an ointment is much more pronounced than ordinary sulphur ointment.

181/64. *Constant.*—**The Pills for Syphilitic Complaint** are pil hydrargyri gr. j. c. ext gentian. gr. ss. This combination taken for some time acts as a tonic alterative.

8/4. *E. W. H.*—**Garget** is inflammation of the udder of cows, and the treatment consists of saline aperients internally and cooling ointments or lotions locally. The preparation you send, which your farmer-customer uses, is applied in cases where a quarter drops out or mortifies, and has been made by Clater's formula:—

Ol. lini	Oj.
Acid. sulphuric.	℥ij.
Ol. terebinth....	℥ij.
Ol. origani	℥ij.
Tr. myrrh.	℥ij.

Add the acid, a little at a time, and with constant stirring, to about half the linseed oil When cold add the other ingredients and the rest of the linseed oil.

"Veterinary Counter-practice" gives further particulars of the treatment of garget.

208/5. *Cannabis.*—**The Sauce** you send owes its pungency to the fact that the vinegar with which it is compounded has been fortified with acetic acid. A formula such as the following will make a similar product:—

Garlic	2 oz.
Pimento	1 oz.
Nutmegs	1 oz.
Black pepper	1 oz.
Capsicums	½ oz.

Rinse and boil with ½ gal. of best vinegar, when cold strain and add—

Salt	2 oz.
Sugar	2 oz.
Acetic acid	2 oz.
Mushroom ketchup	1 pint
Browning	a sufficiency
Malt vinegar to make	1 gal.

8/4. *Turkey.*—The **Cattle-food** is certainly medicated with carbolic acid, but as you give no particulars of its use we have not pursued our investigations further.

203/31. *H H. H.*—**The Boiler-fluid** consists of caustic alkali and tannin. The full formula was given in the *C. & D.*, February 10, 1900, page 267.

206/50. *Suffolk* —The red particles in the **Horse-tonic Powder** are portions of the pericarp of capsicums. The proportion of capsicum present is small—not more, we judge, than ½ to 1 per cent.

188/29. *Nemo* —**The Hop-wash** is, as you surmise, composed of gas-liquor and soft soap; it is not arsenical.

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192/9. *Pulsatilla.*—**Eczema-ointment.**—This contains cocaine, which accounts for the doctor charging what seemed a high price. A similar product is made of—

Cocaine	gr. vj.
Vaseline	℥ss.
Lanoline	℥ss.
Zinc oleate	℥j.

Mix well.

185/10. *H. & L.*—**Worm-powder for puppy of six months.** We make this out to be—

Santonin	gr. iij.
Black antimony	gr. v.
Powdered cassia	gr. xv.

195/15. *A. M.*—(1) **Washing-liquid.**—Your sample consists of equal parts of strong liquid ammonia and oil of turpentine. (2) **Brass-polish.**—This has the following composition:—

Benzine	1 oz.
Oleic acid	1 oz.
Solution of ammonia	½ oz.
Water to make	1 pint

The bottle to be well shaken before use.

178/48. *R & Co.*—**Stable-liniment.**—The specimen you send is prepared as follows:—

Oil of thyme	equal parts
Oil of spike	
Oil of turpentine	
Linseed oil	

204/64. *D. N.*—There used to be a collection of hints to amateur photographers in Fallowfield's *Annual*, or you could compile some useful information from the almanac published by the *British Journal of Photography*.

207/49. *Tees.*—The Educational number of The Chemist and Druggist (September 7, 1901) contains a concise account of the methods of entering the medical profession.

207/72. *W. C. M.*—**Enamel Skin-paint.**—We do not know to what your customer is referring. Would flexile collodion, containing calamine in suspension, be what is required?

204/44. *Hematite.*—**Powders for Lotion for horses swollen legs.**—Alum (6 oz.), lead acetate (4 oz.), zinc sulphate (4 oz.). The powders are coloured, and sold separately, to be added to 1 gal. of water.

201/53. *Opium.*—Oxalic acid is best for removing ink-stains from cloth, but it may affect the colour of the material. You could experiment on an out-of-sight part of the garment.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

207/71. **Manufacturers or agents for Quilline foam.**

207/10. What is "Smokeline," or where obtainable?

214/12. Who supplies André's Doré, a liquid gold paint?

210/47. Who makes Delcroix millefleur and violet powder

213/58. Makers of Cranswick's flexible-back clothes? brushes.

208/4. Names of American makers of cheap indiarubber (or imitation) corks.

211/26. Makers of coffee-leaf cigarettes, or where can they be obtained?

213/65. Makers of or London agents for Tilley's curd-soap and Henley's beef, celery, and iron wine.

Cape Town University.—A sum of 40,000*l.* is available for the building of the front section of an ultimate quadrangle for this University. Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., of Queen's Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., is to act as assessor in a competition for designs for the work. A premium of 400*l.* will be paid to the author of the design placed first, 200*l.* to the second, and 100*l.* to the third.

Coming Events.

Monday, May 5.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. S. Braine and Professor V. B. Lewes on "The Mixed Carbides of Manganese and Calcium," and Mr. Oscar Guttmann on "Dangerous Chemical Substances."

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association. Juniors' night. "Hints on the Study of Botany," by Mr. Phillips.

Tuesday, May 6.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Great Western Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 7 P.M. Annual meeting, followed at 7.30 by the annual dinner.

Wednesday, May 7.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association, Castle Hotel, Hastings. First annual meeting and dinner.

Three Towns Junior Chemists' Association, Farley's Hotel, Plymouth, at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert; tickets, 1*s.* each, may be had from Mr. Edgar Lovatt, 17 Trafalgar Place, Stoke.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, at 8.30 P.M. Special meeting.

Thursday, May 8.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street W., at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Friday, May 9.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor J. Norman Collie on "Exploration and Climbing in the Canadian Rocky Mountains."

South African News.

Moving North.—Mr. E. P. Butler, who prior to the outbreak of war was with Mr. C. W. Hyland, of Johannesburg, and recently with Mr. Alex. Cleghorn, Cape Town, has returned to the Rand, where he proposes opening on his own account.—Mr. Harry Richards, chemist and druggist, late of Warminster, Eng., has left for the Transvaal. He joins the staff of Mr. George Rankin, of Klerksdorp.

A Mysterious Cattle-disease.—A Reuter's telegram from Bulawayo says that a cattle-disease which has been raging in Rhodesia has reached Gwelo, and it is feared that it will dislocate all transport. The veterinary surgeons do not understand the disease. The Bulawayo Chamber of Mines has telegraphed to the Government that the new cattle-disease threatens to paralyse the mining-industry, as it is impossible to get supplies to the mines. Transport-riders who had loaded for Selukwe have turned back. The disease seems exceedingly virulent.

Mourning the Colossus.—All business houses in Cape Town and vicinity were closed at 1 o'clock on April 3, the day of the state funeral of the late Mr. Rhodes. The pageant was one the like of which has never before been witnessed in South Africa. The streets paraded by the *cortège* were draped in black, and deep mourning was conspicuous on every hand. Among the drug-stores and pharmacies both those of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. and of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. were heavily draped, while a huge Union Jack flew at half-mast over the premises of the latter firm. Messrs. Lennon's block of buildings was draped in black and heliotrope, relieved with white. On the morning of the funeral, while the body was lying in state in the Parliament buildings, several peninsula chemists passed through to pay their last respects to the deceased statesman. The Pharmaceutical Society was officially represented at the funeral by the President, Mr. Geo. Darroll. Some smart photographic work took place on the afternoon of the funeral. The *C. & D.* man observed a bromide enlargement in the window of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., Adderley Street, before 6 o'clock in the evening. The picture was that of the *cortège* wending its way down Cape Town's principal thoroughfare.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 1.

NO improvement is noticeable in business, although the fact that an auction of first-hand drugs has been held this week has given slightly more stimulus to that department of produce. Citric and tartaric acids are receiving more attention as the best season of the year approaches, and present prices are very low. Quinine has again been neglected, and values are nominal. Buchu-leaves are firmly held, and the low prices asked for jalap have led to fair sales. Spanish ergot has been sold at unchanged rates, and good sound is still scarce. Wayne County peppermint oil is slightly easier, but HGH is unchanged. It is reported that low prices cannot be expected for American roots, &c., during the coming season, as labour for collecting same is scarce in the United States. Higher prices are asked for saffron from Spain. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Cape	Oil, rape	Acid, citric	Areca
Oil, palm	Saffron	Cardamoms	Dill seed
Sarsaparilla (native Jam.)		Coca-leaves	Quinine
Wax, bees', Madagascar		Ipecac. (Rio)	Thyme-seed
		Oil, cod liver	Wax, bees' (Jam.)
		Oil, peppermint (Wayne Co.)	
		Soda, nitrate	

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 24 to 29, inclusive:—Acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 14; acid (tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 3, (@ Antwerp) 4, (@ Rotterdam) 24; aniseed (Russ.), 141; antimony (@ Kobe) 50, (@ China) 840; areca (@ Marseilles), 40; arrowroot (@ St. V.) 791, (@ Montserrat) 104; argol, 1,187; asafetida (@ Baltimore), 9; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50; bleaching-powder (@ Treport), 57; borate of lime (@ Antofagasta), 2,100; cardamoms (@ Marseilles) 80, (@ Ceylon) 29; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 75, (E.I.) 100; chaulmoogra oil, 10; chloral hyd., 5; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 351, (E.I.) 65; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon) 14, (@ Antofagasta) 10; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 75, (@ Hamburg) 15; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 216, (@ Barcelona) 193, (@ Rotterdam) 5; dragon's-blood, 9; drugs (@ Yokohama), 31; essential oils (@ Hong Kong) 30, (@ Melbourne) 8 cs.; galangal, 67; gentian, 20; ginger (@ Yokohama) 1,580, (@ Kobe) 500, and 1,373 *in tr.*, (@ Jamaica) 1,264; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 52, (@ Hamburg) 33 cs.; gum sandarac, 178; gum, unenumerated (@ Singapore), 230 cs.; honey (Jam.) 134, (Calif.) 100; ipecacuanha (@ Cartagena), 21; lime-juice (W.I.), 35; lime oil (W.I.), 52; olibanum (@ Bombay), 535 cs.; opium (@ Colombo), 7; peppermint oil, 40 cs., (@ Japan) 50 *in tr.*; poppy-heads, 11; pot. chlor. (@ Treport), 84; pot. prussiate (@ Rotterdam), 20; quillaia, 35; sandalwood (@ Amsterdam) 350 bgs., (@ Bombay) 68; sarsaparilla (@ Panama), 5; senna (@ Suez), 16, (Tiny.) 37; shellac, 1,058; soy (Chin.), 100; sticklac, 157; tamarinds (@ Demerara) 101, (@ Antigua) 59; turmeric, 287; vanilla (@ Antwerp) 119 bdls., (@ Mauritius) 24 cs., (@ Bordeaux) 17 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Marseilles) 170, (Chil.) 11, (Morocco) 110; wax, Carnauba (@ Pernambuco) 171, (@ Ceara) 42; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf) 20, (@ Hamburg) 85; wax (Japanese (@ Kobe), 50; wine-lees (@ Alicante) 1,033, (@ Barcelona) 287; wood oil, 72 *in tr.*

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 30.

CASTOR OIL.—The quay parcels of good seconds Calcutta have been cleared off, and 2¼*d.* per lb. is the firm spot price in store. First pressure French is held at the same price.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Sales of good bright are reported at 65*s.* per cwt., which is now the lowest for any other parcels offering.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Sales of ton lots are reported at 13*l.* per ton, with every indication of yet higher prices.

HONEY continues to flag in interest, and some holders are beginning to show a greater desire to meet the views of buyers. A sale of Pile I. Chilian is reported at 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The stocks of prime Californian, liquid and set, however, are only in limited compass.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Parcels afloat constitute all that is offering at the moment; 36*l.* per ton is still asked.

CANARY-SEED continues quiet, at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d* per quarter.

ACACIA SORTS.—More business has been doing during the week, and sales are reported at 30*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

BEESWAX.—The new arrivals of Chilian and Peruvian are to be offered at auction. In the meantime the recent advance is fully maintained by holders of the small stocks on the spot; 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. covers the range of values.

TURPENTINE has advanced materially during the week, and now 33*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. is the quotation on the spot.

LARD, PALM OIL, TALLOWS, OLIVE OIL, LINSEED OIL, COTTON-SEED OIL are very firmly held indeed, and show an advance on recent quotations. It is expected that all these staples will advance in the near future.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 29.

Our drug-market is still quiet, and shows only little business.

ALOES (CAPE) is very firm, 90m. per 100 kilos. being asked.

AGAR AGAR has stiffened a little owing to higher quotations from Japan, spot values range from 295m. to 300m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese is firmer on the spot at 25m., and forward 24m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM COPAIBA is firm, at 400m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is unchanged at 435m. per 100 kilos., and 420m. in second hands.

KOLA-NUTS show a better demand, and we have had no arrivals lately. Holders ask 45m. to 55m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER SEED is firm, at 20m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE continues firm, Russian on the spot is quoted 340m., and Spanish 345m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firmer, at 16m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is firm but inactive, at 455m. to 460m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is also firm; spot delivery is quoted 29½m. to 30m. per 100 kilos.

MYRRH is scarce at 145m. per 100 kilos. for sorts.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, with Cartagena quoted 9½m. to 9m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is very firm, at 69½m. to 70m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is unchanged, at 43m. per kilo.

SANTONIN is very firm and not obtainable below the makers' prices.

SPERMACETI is quoted 217½m. to 220m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE OIL is unchanged, at 10¼m. to 10½m. per kilo.

COD-LIVER OIL is firm, new non-congealing oil is held at 110m. per barrel.

Japanese Drug-market.

Yokohama, March 21.

Since my last report, export business has been fairly brisk, while the import business has been at a standstill, owing to the great excitement throughout the country against the proposed Drug Law Amendment Bill (see page 698).

In export articles the demand for dry ginger has been very good, and large quantities have been shipped to Europe and U.S.A., India buying none. Since the middle of last month not less than 10,000 piculs has been exported, the bulk of which went to England and the Continent. In consequence, quotations advanced after almost every transaction; at present 16 yen per picul is wanted, but without buyers. Holders are very strong, and not anxious to sell, in anticipation of still higher prices. If the demand continues and exports made, even at present quotations, the stock will soon be exhausted. Menthol crystals are firmer, and higher prices are asked Present quotations are 8.20 yen to 8.30 yen per catty, according to holders. Home consumption is going on very slowly, and export demand has not been so brisk in face of the higher quotations; still, the stock seems to be gradually decreasing. Oil of peppermint is firm at 2.60 yen per catty; stock is estimated at only 700 catties. Birdlime can be had at 38 sen per lb., at which some business is re-

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ported. Refined camphor is unchanged. Iodides are higher owing to brisk demand; iodide of potassium is 3.50 yen, iodoform is 5.65 yen per lb., and resublimed iodine 5 yen per lb. Copper sulphate is quoted 14 yen to 14.25 yen per case of 60 kilos., and demand is slow. Caustic soda (60 to 62 per cent.) of Japanese make can be had at 7 yen per picul.

In import articles carbolic acid is firmer, at 43 sen per lb. in bottles, and in drums 36 sen is asked. Tartaric acid is selling well, at 56 sen per lb. in kegs. Citric acid in crystals is slow of sale, at 65 sen per lb. Bismuth subnitrate is firm, at 26 yen to 26.5 yen per lb., without any cheap sellers; demand may increase, as consuming season is approaching. Cocaine is steady, at 10.30 yen per oz., owing to light stock. Cape aloes is steady, at 30 yen per picul. Balsam copaiba is firm, at 1.02 yen per lb., while balsam Peru is weak at 2.75 yen per lb., although it costs about 3 yen per lb. to import. Condurango is going slowly into consumption, at prices ranging from 23 yen to 25 yen per lb. in bags; stock is estimated about 100 bags. Ergot is in light supply, although price is unchanged, at 97 sen to 1 yen per lb. There are now no cheap sellers of Rio ipecacuanha, and 7·15 yen per lb. is wanted. Morphine is lower, at 41 yen to 42 yen per lb. for hydrochloride. Quinine is lifeless, but steady at 56 sen to 57 sen per oz. for sulphate and 85 sen to 86 sen per oz. for hydrochloride. Sulphonal is lower, at 2.80 per lb.; while santonin is exceedingly high, at 9.30 yen per lb., but demand is very slack. Saffron is rather weak, at 17.50 yen to 18 yen per catty. Sugar of milk is steadier, and holders now ask 24 yen per cwt. Senega is higher, at 1.40 yen per lb., owing to light stock.

Cablegrams.

Bergen, April 30, 7 10 P.M.:—Fair prospects in regard to the fishing are reported from Finmarken, and the market for best non-congealing medicinal oil remains easy, with sellers at 102*s* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The total catch of cod to date amounts to 36 400 000, against 31 300.000 at the same time last year. This will yield 17,180 barrels, against 38,520 barrels in 1901.

* * * *

Hamburg, May 1:—Large arrivals of elemi have taken place on this market. Kola-nuts are firmer. Ergot of rye and santonin are both firm.

* * * *

New York, May 1:—A quiet tone prevails. Opium is dull of sale at $2·85 per lb. Quinine quiet at 28c. per oz. Buchu-leaves are firmer at 18c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is easy at $29 per barrel. Cinchonidine is easier at 24c. per oz. Mandrake (podophyllum) root is strong at 4½c. per lb. Bleached beeswax is higher, 31c. per lb. being wanted.

Acid, Citric, is steady, and in more demand at 1*s*. 0¼*d*. per lb. for English crystals.

Acid, Tartaric, is in good demand at from 10½*d*. to 10⅝*d*. per lb. for foreign crystals or powder. English is 11¼*d*. to 11½*d*.

American Drugs.—The following are a few current c.i.f. quotations: Mandrake-root, 24*s*. per cwt; blood-root, 3½*d*. per lb.; serpentaria, 1*s*. 7*d*; gelsemium, 21*s*.; wahoo of root, 9*d*.; witch hazel, 2*d*. to 2½*d*.; lobelia, 8*d*. per lb.; golden seal, 2*s* 2*d*. per lb., spot.

Arrowroot very quiet. At auction Bermuda was bought in at 1*s* 4*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb., and all the St. Vincents at 2⅛*d*. to 3¾*d*. for good to fine.

Balsam, Canada, is quoted 2*s*. 2*d*., c.i.f., in casks, and 2*s*. 4*d*. in cases.

Buchu.—Very firm. A small arrival has been sold at 8*d*. per lb. for round green and yellowish mixed leaf.

Camphor.—Refined is in good demand, tablets being especially in request. In crude Formosan camphor, 135*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., has been paid for a fair quantity. Japanese crude is quoted 135*s*. to 137*s* 6*d*., c.i.f., for June-August shipment, and spot is quoted 145*s*.

Cascara Sagrada.—For three-year-old bark 26*s*. per cwt., spot, is asked.

Chamomiles remain cheap, especially the lower qualities, which are offered at from 45*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., for good brown, and from about 48*s*. to 58*s* for fair whitish with a few brown. Good white are held for extreme figures, 70*s*. to 80*s* per cwt. being quoted.

Cinchona.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on May 15 will consist of 5,488 bales and 424 cases, weighing 506,365 kilos. The above amount contains 24,047 kilos quinine sulphate, or an average percentage of 5·35 per cent. for the manufacturing bark, against 5·39 per cent. in the April auction and 5·45 per cent. for the ten auctions held in 1901. The shipments of the bark from Java during April were 990 000 Amst lbs., against 791,000 and 524 000 in April of 1901 and 1900. From January to April the shipments have been 3,100,000 Amst lbs., against 3 382.000 and 2 418,000 for the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1900. In the drug auctions 24 serons grey Huanoco quill sold at from 6¾*d* to 7*d* per lb. for fair bright sound, and rather lean and dull at 6¾*d*., with sea-damaged at 5⅛*d*.

Cinchonidine, of German make, is quoted 1*s*. per oz. in bulk, with a slight demand.

Cocaine is steady, and makers report a fair demand for hydrochloride on the basis of 17*s*. 9*d*. per oz.

Copper Sulphate is easy, at 18*l* 5*s*. to 19*l*. 10*s*. per ton on the spot, according to brand. In Liverpool 18*l*. 15*s*. to 18*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., f.o.b., is quoted.

Ergot has been in more inquiry, and several sales are reported, including Spanish at 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb., spot; to arrive, 1*s* 6¾*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.. c.i.f., is quoted.

According to official figures, exports from Vigo, Spain, during 1901 amounted to 19,105 kilos., valued at 2,729*l*.

Galls.—Chinese are slow of sale, at 55*s* per cwt., spot; and for arrival, usual shape offer at 46*s*. 6*d*., c.i.f. Blue Persian are offered at 59*s*. to 60*s*. per cwt., spot.

Gambier.—Cubes are firm at 37*s*. per cwt. spot. Ton lots for April shipment have been sold at 35*s*.

Glycerin continues firm, at from 67*s*. to 70*s*. per cwt. for double-distilled, s.g. 1·260, in tins and cases, and 4*s*. less naked.

Gum Mastich.—Fine pale drop is quoted 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb., but business is very quiet and stocks large.

Iodoform is quoted at 11*s*. 2*d*. per lb. by one maker, which is 3*d*. under the combination price.

Jalap.—On the spot, 5*d*. per lb., net, has been paid for about a couple of tons.

Oil, Camphor, is very scarce, one holder quoting 45*s*. per cwt. c.i.f.

Oil, Castor, is slow of sale with a small business in Calcutta seconds at 2⅜*d*. per lb.

Oil, Cod-liver.—Agents' quotations range from 108*s*. to 110*s*. per barrel, c.i.f., with a quiet market. Old oil continues to rise; up to 102*s* 6*d* has been paid on the spot. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 26 that the market has become quieter, on account of reports from Finmarken coming in. There seems no reason, however, to become anxious, as the fish in those districts also are very lean and the livers poor. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3 440 barrels, against 3,344 barrels at the same time last year.

Oil, Palm.—Lagos has advanced to 27*s*. per cwt., spot.

Oil, Sassafras, is scarce, 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb., spot, being quoted for genuine.

Quinine.—There is no business to report in the outside market this week, and quotations are nominal. To-day spot has been sold at 1*s*. 0¾*d*. per oz.

Saffron.—Advices from Spain announce an advance of 1*s*. per lb. owing to a fair demand; best Valencia is now quoted 24*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Shellac.—On Friday of last week the market closed quite 3*s*. lower, owing to a drop in the Calcutta price. At the reduction, however, a good business was done, fair Second Orange TN selling on a basis of 115*s*. to 116*s*. per cwt. In the delivery market over 1 000 cases were sold, including May at 114*s*., June 115*s*. to 114*s*., August 117*s*., and September 117*s*. The next day, however, there was a recovery of 5*s*. from the lowest point in "futures," May delivery closing with sellers at 116*s*., June 117*s*., and August 118*s*. to 120*s*. This week the improvement has not been maintained and subsequently there was a decline of about 2*s*., August and September delivery selling at 117*s*. to 118*s*.

Soda-salts.—On the spot 70-per-cent. white caustic is quoted 10*l*. 10*s*. per ton, and 9*l*. 15*s*., f.o.b. Liverpool.

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Crystals, in barrels, 65*s*., and bags, 62*s* 6*d*. per ton, ex wharf or ship. Nitrate is easier, at 10*s*. 4½*d*. per cwt. for refined.

SPICES continue remarkably slow, and business is of only a retail character. At auction on Wednesday all the parcels of Cochin *Ginger* offered were bought in; cuttings and small rough at 40*s*, washed rough at 40*s*. to 42*s*, Calicut brown rough at 42*s*., bold rough slightly limed at 50*s*., unassorted native cut at 60*s*., and bold roughly cut at 70*s*. per cwt. Japan is selling privately at 32*s* 6*d*. per cwt. for ordinary rough limed. Penang *Cloves* were bought in at 8*d* per lb. for fair red. Zanzibar are very quiet, but steady at 3 15/16*d*. per lb. for June-August delivery. Stems were bought in at 1¼*d*. per lb. *Chillies* were bought in at 32*s*. per cwt. for long red picked; a small lot of ordinary sold at 31*s*. East India *Capsicums* were bought in at 25*s*. per cwt. for cherries, and at 22*s* for long on stalk. *Pimento* neglected and bought in at 3*d*. to 3⅛*d*. per lb. *Mace* quiet; middling pale Penang was taken out at 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb. Black *Pepper* slow, but unchanged in price, Singapore being quoted 5⅝*d*. per lb. on the spot, and 5¾*d*. to arrive; good Lampong was bought in at 6*d*., and Penang at 5⅞*d* per lb. East India estate grown sold at 5½*d*. to 5⅝*d* per lb. Very fine bold picked Tellicherry white sold at 1*s* 7½*d*. per lb., and fine coriander with red eye at 1*s*. 4¾*d*, the pickings bringing 8¾*d*. to 11*d* per lb. Fine Singapore was bought in at 1*s*., and good at 10¾*d*. Fair quality to arrive has been sold at 9⅛*d*. Penang is unchanged at 9¼*d*. on the spot, and 9*d*. for shipment.

TONKA BEANS.—The exports from Ciudad Bolivar during 1901 show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, the figures being: 1901, 7,571 kilos. (904*l*.); 1900, 86,460 kilos. (9,272*l*.).

VALERIAN is quoted 18*s*. to 20*s*. per cwt., c.i.f. On the spot sales in small quantities are reported at 22*s*.

London Drug-auctions.

AT the auctions of first-hand drugs to-day there was a rather dull tone, and several important staples, such as benzoin, ipecac, and rhubarb, were neglected. Cape aloes brought extreme prices; cardamoms sold irregularly, but easier; seeds were firm and in demand. Dill seed and guaiacum sold cheaply, while gamboge was firmly held. Jamaica honey was steady. Rio ipecac. was a shade easier, but 3*d*. advence was asked for Cartagena. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was unaltered, and higher prices were paid for Madagascar beeswax. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed	20	20
Albumen	3	1
Aloes—		
Cape	17	17
Socotrine	49	0
Ambergris	4	0
Annatto-seed	9	0
Areca	113	100
Balsam copaiba	3	3
Tolu	10	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	18	0
Siam	3	0
Sumatra	101	2
Calabar Beans	15	0
Cardamoms	350	221
Cascarilla	15	0
Cassia fistula	13	13
Cativo	10	0
Cinchona	24	24
Coca-leaves	16	3
Cocculus indicus	100	0
Croton-seed	105	0
Cumin-seed	10	0
Dill-seed	30	30
Elemi	20	0
Gamboge	1	0
Guaiacum	5	3
Honey—		
Californian	140	0
Honolulu	30	0
Jamaica	279	213
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	55	0
Rio	45	8

	Offered	Sold
Irish Moss	3	0
Jaborandi	1	0
Kino	14	0
Kola	33	0
Lime-juice	7	0
Menthol	3	0
Myrrh	7	0
Nux vomica	209	0
Oil—		
bay	5	0
cassia	10	10
eucalyptus	24	0
lemongrass	3	0
lime (W.I.)	4	4
peppermint	5	0
rose (E.I.)	18	7
Orange-peel	10	2
Pistachio	2	0
Quassia chips (tons)	5	0
Quillaia	35	0
Rhubarb	36	5
Saffron	4	0
Sarsaparilla	71	56
Seedlac	51	51
Senna—		
Tinnevelly	3	0
Soy	20	0
Strophanthus	41	4
Tamarinds (W.I.)	81	16
Turmeric	200	52
Turtle (dried)	2	2
Valerian (jap.)	11	0
Wax bees'—		
Australian	13	0
East Indian	16	2
Jamaica	15	9
Madagascar	195	195
Morocco	8	0
Nyassaland	1	0
West Indian	1	0
Zanzibar	29	28

ALBUMEN.—Chinese egg partly sold at 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape was quite 5*s*. per cwt. dearer, 17 cases selling with good competition at 40*s*. to 41*s*. for fair to good bright seconds. Rather dull and drossy sold at 38*s*., and very drossy at 32*s*. to 33*s*. per cwt. A lot of 49 cases Socotrine aloes, in semi-liquid condition, was bought in.

ANNATTO-SEED.—For dull Madras seed 1½*d*. per lb. was asked.

ARECA were about 3*s*. lower, 60 bags of small to bold slightly wormy seed selling at 16*s*. per cwt., and 40 bags of fresh water-damaged, but in fair condition, sold with all faults at 11*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Para was the only description offered, and it sold readily at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. for thin bright clear in kegs.

The exports from Ciudad Bolivar during 1901 amounted to 16,287 kilos. (1,578*l*.), against 8,474 kilos. (860*l*.) in 1900.

BALSAM, TOLU.—Fine hard balsam in small tins, of good flavour, was held at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was neglected in auction, only 2 cases selling at 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for good seconds, with small to bold almonds and rather false packed. For a case of small to bold palish free Siam almonds of good flavour 19*l*. per cwt. was refused, 22*l*. being wanted, and for partly blocky, pea and bean size, 7*l*. 15*s*. was refused.

CALABAR-BEANS.—For good, 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. was wanted, and fair 1*s*. 1*d*.

CARDAMOMS sold at very irregular prices, bold being steady, and medium and small sizes easier. Decorticated seeds were in good demand, and sold at firm rates, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. being paid. The following prices were paid for Ceylon-Mysores: Good bold pale bright, 2*s* 11*d*. to 3*s* ; bold and medium pale, 2*s* 7*d*. to 2*s*. 11*d* ; bold medium pale, 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d* ; small and medium palish, 1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*.; small pale, 1*s*. to 1*s* 1*d*.; splits, medium, 1*s*. 1*d*.; brown split and pickings, 1*s*. 1*d*. to 1*s* 4*d*. Ceylon-Malabar pickings, 4*d*. per lb., subject, and broken decorticated Malabar seed, 1*s*. 2*d* Of 7 cases native wild long offered, 1 case of small to bold sold at 2*s*. 9*d*., and 5 cases medium and leaner ditto at 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 4*d*., subject.

CASCARILLA.—For small, partly silvery, quill 60*s*. was refused, 65*s*. being wanted.

CASSIA-FISTULA.—Good pod from Dominica, part rattly, sold at 30*s* to 35*s*. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—A case of good green Ceylon realised 1*s*. 1*d*, fair greenish, 9*d*., and slighly damaged, 6½*d*. per lb. Privately, green Truxillo-leaves are quoted 9*d*. per lb., spot.

DILL-SEED.—Fair Bombay seed sold cheaply at 7*s*. 3*d*. per cwt.

ELEMI.—Twenty boxes of hard gum and of little flavour, said to be "specially refined," were taken out at 5*l*. per cwt., no bids being made.

GAMBOGE.—For good Siam pipe, mostly bright orange fracture, slightly blocky, 17*l*. was wanted.

GUAIACUM.—Small to bold loose drop was taken out, but afterwards sold privately at 2*s*. per lb ; rather blocky drop ditto sold at 1*s*. 2*d*.; and for siftings 8*d*. was paid.

HONEY.—Jamaica sold at steady prices, from 16*s*. 6*d*. to 19*s* 6*d* per cwt being paid for fair to good amber-coloured liquid, and 14*s*. 6*d* to 16*s*. for dark-amber liquid in cases. Brown to palish set in barrels brought 15*s* to 16*s* 6*d*.; and banana-coloured set was held at from 15*s*. to 16*s*.

IPECACUANHA.—Holders were rather firmer in their ideas of value for Cartagena, 4*s* 3*d* being the "stand-out" price; but no business was done publicly at this figure, and bids of 4*s*. were to be submitted for a few bales. Rio root was slightly easier, 9*s*. 6*d*. to 9*s* 9*d*. per lb. being paid for fair lean to bold root; for good bright natural 9*s*. 10*d*. was wanted. Five bales of sea-damaged sold at from 8*s*. 7*d*. up

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to 9*s.* 4*d.* per lb., according to damage. Cultivated Rio was held at 9*s.* 9*d.*

KINO.—Neglected in auction, but privately black Cochin grain has been sold at 9*d.* per lb.

KOLA.—A barrel of small, partly shrivelled, West Indian sold at 2*d.* per lb.; 3*d.* was refused for medium to bold bright West Indian, 3½*d.* being wanted.

MENTHOL.—Kobayashi brand was held at 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

MYRRH.—For small to bold good pale picked gum 6*l.* per cwt. was wanted.

NUX VOMICA.—Medium to bold bright seed, from Bombay, was held at 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s* per cwt.

OIL, CASSIA.—Ten cases of 70 to 75-per-cent. c.a. sold, without reserve, at from 2*s.* 3½*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., being a fair price.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Privately 6*d.* per oz. is quoted on the spot, and 5$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—Sold at unchanged rates, 1*s.* 6*d* per lb. (no allowance for draft or trett) being paid for 4 cases of West Indian distilled.

OIL, ROSE (BOMBAY).—Settlings sold readily at 1*d.* per oz. There was plenty of good oil on offer from 5*d.* per oz., upwards.

ORANGE-PEEL remains cheap, good bright thin strip selling at from 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

QUASSIA.—Five tons of chips were held at 13*l.* per ton.

QUILLAIA.—A bid of 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton was refused for 35 bales.

RHUBARB.—Quiet, but steady. Several cases of medium to bold round Canton, of good coat but slightly spongey, with three-quarter pinky fracture and one-quarter grey and dark, sold at 1*s.* 9*d.* For 3 cases small to medium flat high-dried, with seven-eighths pinky fracture and one-eighth dark, sold at 8½*d.* per lb. Good Canton trimming root was held at 2*s.* 6*d.*; and good pickings were bought in at 1*s.* 8*d.* nominally.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was in fair supply, and sold at steady rates, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* being paid for slightly country damaged and part rough. Another holder of 15 bales of fair to good asked 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s* 6*d.* per lb. Native red is scarce and dearer, 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. being paid.

SEEDLAC.—There was good competition for the 51 bags offered, which sold at from 96*s.* to 100*s.* per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS.—Rather brownish Kombé seed sold cheaply at 1*s.* 9*d* per lb; for good green 2*s.* 3*d.* was refused, 3*s* 3*d.* being the limit.

TAMARINDS.—Fair squashy Antigua in barrels sold at 11*s.* per cwt. "in bond."

THYME-SEED.—Twenty bags of good clean quality from Bombay sold cheaply at 5*s.* per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Good bulbs from Bombay brought 12*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt.

TURTLE, DRIED.—Sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., subject.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at from 7*l.* 15*s.* for dark brown and mixed, to 7*l.* 17*s* 6*d.* to 8*l.* for fair brown, being steady. Madagascar was in good demand and dearer, good pale yellow to grey selling at from 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, dark grey 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l*, and wormy from 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Good Zanzibar sold at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; slightly wormy in rolls, 7*l.* 5*s.*; and very wormy, 6*l.* 10 per cwt. Two cases of Calcutta sold at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

MORE VINEGAR-OF-SQUILLS CASES.

MR. EUGENE MCSWEENEY, 432 Green Lanes, Tottenham, was on Thursday fined by the Magistrates 10*s.* and costs for selling vinegar of squills deficient in acetic acid. A similar charge against Mr. S. C. Hudson, 60 Green Lanes, was dismissed. Mr. Kirby asked the Magistrates to state a case, and they are considering it. A full report will be given next week.

Camphor Notes.

IT is an accepted fact that the Japanese Government camphor monopoly has not met with the success that was expected of it, and in order to put matters on a more satisfactory basis for the monopolists, the Government have also desired to control the hitherto unfettered production in Japan itself, which production appears to have increased by leaps and bounds since the introduction of the Formosan monopoly, and the high prices which followed. In order to conserve the Japanese industry, another Camphor-monopoly Bill applicable generally to the mainland of Japan was introduced by the Government in February. It was read for the first time in the House of Representatives and afterwards referred to a Committee. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Ohmori, Minister of Home Affairs, briefly stated that the object of the measure was to maintain the production of the camphor in Japan and to strengthen one of the sources of the wealth of the Empire. Baron Kodami, the Minister for War and Governor-General of Formosa, and Mr. Goto, the Director of the Formosan Administration Bureau, were in favour of the contract for the disposal of the camphor being given to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., and it is stated that a private agreement had already been come to. When the Bill came before the House of Peers it was thrown out. Why, is not very clear. If it had become law, Japan would have controlled from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the world's output, and the advantages to the country are so obvious that the Bill will probably be brought forward again by the Government.

* * * *

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan some time ago despatched Mr. Matsuda, an expert of the Formosan Government Office, to the various provinces of Kyushu (Formosa) to investigate the amount of camphor producible in the interior during the coming fiscal year. He reports that the two prefectures of Miyazaki and Kagoshima are the centres of production of camphor, the other two—Kumamoto and Fukuoka—coming next. In Kagoshima the production seems to have reached about 900,000 kin. (1,200,000 lbs.) during the preceding year, representing one-half of the gross amount of camphor produced throughout the island, and it may be expected that about the same amount will be produced in the coming fiscal year. So that altogether an output of 1,800 000 to 2,000,000 kin is expected. Mr. Matsuda reports that the prospects of such a large output depends entirely on a considerable rise in value, but if there should be a sudden fall in price, it will be impossible to maintain the present production for any length of time. At present no fewer than two million camphor-trees, apart from those recently planted, are in Miyazaki, and 700,000 in Kagoshima. The total number of camphor-trees in the Government and private forests throughout Formosa is innumerable (says Mr. Matsuda), and more than 40,000,000 kin of camphor (equivalent to about 470,000 cwt.) could be obtained if all the camphor-trees were cut down for manufacturing-purposes.

* * * *

The process of pacification in Formosa has been going on since the island was ceded to Japan, but in South Formosa lately the small Japanese army of occupation have had a series of slight reverses in attempting to suppress the banditti, and there have been numerous conflicts with varying success. The Japs, it appears, are at a disadvantage in having to keep intact their line of communication throughout a large and difficult country, but until they have completely subdued or pacified the natives they cannot hope to carry out their monopoly successfully. At the present time (according to Mr. Matsuda's report) the Government have to face the serious fact that camphor is being produced from the ten or fifteen year old trees clandestinely cut down from their forests, or from the stumps of these stolen trees, as well as the boughs and leaves of young shoots growing on such stumps.

AT Gijon, Spain, a factory for refining camphor and making celluloid has been established.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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AN AMERICAN ISSUE

OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be circulated on May 31 to buyers of all kinds of druggists' goods, in Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies. The object of it is to make these buyers as well acquainted as possible with the goods offered by our advertisers, and as this issue is practically the only journalistic means these important buyers have of getting into touch with manufacturers and merchants in this country, we cordially commend the issue to their attention. Good advertisements, descriptive of manufactures and novelties, inserted in the issue should bring an excellent return in inquiries and orders. Address the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars.

GUINEAS TO GET.

WE offer a guinea to any subscriber, or member of his family, or *employé*, who arranges the surnames of the ten candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council in the order that they will appear on the poll. The candidates are :—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge	*J. W. T. Morrison, Tring*
M. Carteighe, London	*C. E. Pickering, London*
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London	C. J. Park, Plymouth
J. F. Harrington, London	A. Southall, Birmingham
J. Harrison, Sunderland	J. R. Young, Warrington

The names printed in italics indicate the new candidates.

Please write on postcards, and send them not later than Monday, May 19.

Also half-a-guinea for the best reasons on a postcard for rejecting any three of the ten candidates. Send in before May 19.

Another half-a-guinea will be given for the best reasons why any of the three new candidates should be supported. "Reasons" postcards should be sent before May 19, to the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Summary.

TEN MARRIAGES are recorded on p. 740.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS have fixed up their prices (p. 571).

APRIL TRADE was much better than it was last year (p. 734)

"JOHN ISLIP" furnishes us with another warning note (p. 717).

USEFUL NOTES on the analysis of cod-liver oil are given on p. 749.

A LITTLE LOVE STORY is related by our Paris correspondent (p. 719).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S annual report is printed on pp. 723–5.

MR. J. W. PATTERSON (Newcastle-on-Tyne) is this year's Pereira medallist (p. 722).

XRAYSER is sarcastic about the way the chemist's apprentice is looked after (p. 731).

A METHOD of obtaining arsenic-free zinc is described by Mr. Otto Hehner (p. 747).

AN additional list of subscriptions to the Martindale Memorial Fund is printed on p. 752.

THE SCOTCH INVASION brings us more correspondence from Glasgow protestants (p. 741).

MR. JOHN GLOVER, inventor of the well-known sulphuric-acid tower, is dead (p. 740 and p. 747).

WE ARE NOT DECADENT, says the Secretary of the Bradford Chemists' Association, in a letter on p. 741.

A DESCRIPTION of the method of using sodium silicate solution for preserving eggs will be found on p. 738.

THE Pharmaceutical Council elected nine honorary members and four corresponding members on Wednesday (p. 721).

THE NEW FELLOWS of the Royal Society are mentioned on p. 716. They include two chemists, Messrs. Baker and Pope.

WHAT is new milk? Not natural milk containing less than the normal amount of fat, says the High Court of Justice (p. 733).

A MANCHESTER CHEMIST has paid Mr. Thomas Beecham 40*l.* as damages and costs for selling spurious Beecham's pills (p. 726).

DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES have been tabulated by Mr. Oscar Guttmann in a useful, if slightly alarming, manner (p. 747).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL CANDIDATES playing at the old game of musical chairs are depicted on p. 730, with appropriate comment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S (G.B.) financial statement for 1901 shows a deficit of 1,654*l.* We explain why this is, in an article on p. 732.

A GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION has been formed, but the meeting (which is reported on p. 736) was not very enthusiastic.

ON the motion of Dr. J. C. McWalter, the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland has decided to ask the General Medical Council if it is legal for the Institute of Chemistry to examine in therapeutics (p. 718).

THE Tottenham vinegar-of-squill cases are reported on p. 727. We comment on the subject in an article on p. 733, and ask subscribers to tell us how much extractive their preparation contains.

MR. SCLATER, President of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, read the second part of his essay on "Pharmacy in Literature" as a valedictory address. It is abstracted on p. 737.

MR. THOMAS TYRER, in quitting the chairmanship of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, made an interesting speech on spirit-drawback and the use of duty-free alcohol in chemical manufactures (p. 750).

The principal changes in the drug and chemical markets include advances in sal ammoniac, sublimed sulphur, sulphate of ammonia, and a reduction in nitrate of soda. Cream of tartar is firmer, and quinine in the speculative market has slightly improved (p. 744).

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has taken proceedings against several Dublin druggists for compounding, and Mr. Swifte is taking time to consider his decision, doubt being expressed whether compounding *per se* is an offence under the Pharmacy Act, 1875 (p. 726).

THE Privy Council's letter of 1886 in regard to the compulsory curriculum in pharmacy was read at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday. It shows that the Privy Council did not object to the division of the Minor examination; also that by-laws may be put one by one (p. 723).

B—C

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. W. J. Smith has been appointed chemist and druggist to the Swindon and District Hospital.

In his annual report to the Norwich Town Council the medical officer states that so far as drugs are concerned the Food and Drugs Act is still a dead letter in that town.

The Brigg Magistrates on April 22 fined a farm-servant named Walter Mettam 20*s.* and 9*s.* 6*d.* costs for giving wheat which had been dressed with poison to his employer's horses.

Messrs. Wingfield & Co., Great Clowes Street, Manchester, have secured the contract for twelve months' supply of druggists' sundries to the electricity department of the Salford Corporation.

At Belper County Court on May 1, Mr. Chas. Wm. Southern, chemist and druggist, Belper, obtained judgment against Dr. E. J. H. Hoskyns for 19*l.* 16*s.* for goods supplied. The debt is to be paid at the rate of 5*l.* a month.

At Daventry on April 23, James Beattie, of Ashby St. Ledgers, was summoned for illegally putting strychnine on worms and placing it in mole-runs in order to destroy moles. For the defence it was contended that worms were not "flesh," and the Bench dismissed the case.

The Tonbridge Board of Guardians, on May 2, are exercised about the amount of their drug-bill, which during the year totalled 205*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for drugs used in the workhouse. The Board requested the medical officer and the master to see what economies could be effected during the next half year.

The driver of a motor-tricycle lost control of his machine while riding in Coulston Street, Sheffield, on May 1, and ran into the window of the store-room of Boots (Limited), breaking two large squares of plate-glass, valued at 20*l.* The machine was badly damaged, but the rider escaped unhurt.

By-and-by Londoners will have an atmospheric novelty to arrest their attention. It is an airship which Messrs. Spencer, of Highbury, are constructing for Mellin's Food (Limited), who will float it as an advertisement during the summer months. It is to be ready in three weeks, and the aëronauts will make trial trips over London *à la* Dumont.

At Bow Street on May 1, William Prendergast, *alias* Edward Barrow, was remanded on a charge of conspiring with Charles Frederick Way to obtain money by fraud. The prisoner and Way carried on business as drysalters at 190 High Holborn, under the style of Barrow & Way. Way has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but Barrow eluded all attempts at arrest until April 30.

The smoking concert arranged in connection with the Huddersfield Chemists' Association last week passed off satisfactorily. The attendance was not so large as had been hoped, but a very cordial feeling pervaded the gathering. The President (Mr. R. C. Walshaw) guided the proceedings. The ex-President of the Dewsbury Association (Mr. W. Stead) was present, and contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

Three chemical-works fatalities are reported. A labourer was suffocated in an acid well at the works of the United Alkali Company, Hebburn; two men were suffocated in the "still" at the Blackshaw Beck Tar Distillery, Buttershaw, near Bradford, and a man died in Halifax Infirmary from injuries sustained through falling into a vat containing vitriol at the dye-works of Messrs. W. H. Hellawell & Co., Sowerby Bridge.

New Royal Society Fellows.

The following candidates have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election as Fellows:—Mr. H. Brereton Baker, Professor Henry T. Bovey, Professor R. Boyce, Mr. John Brown, Mr. William Bate Hardy, Mr. Alfred Harker, Mr. Sydney S. Hough, Mr. Robert Kidston, Mr. Thomas Mather, Mr. John Henry Michell, Mr. Hugh Frank Newall, Professor William Matthew Flinders Petrie, Mr. William Jackson Pope, Mr. Edward Saunders, and Dr. Arthur Willey. Of these Mr. Baker and Mr. Pope are the chemists. Both are young men, and well entitled to the honour. Mr. Baker is head-master of Alleyn's School, Dulwich, and M.A.Oxon., formerly a fellow of Balliol. His chemical investigations have been directed to prove that the presence of water-vapour is essential in some familiar chemical reactions, such as the darkening of silver chloride on exposure to light, and the explosion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen when heated. Some of these experiments have necessitated drying the gases for six months. Mr. Pope was a pupil of Prof. Armstrong, and his early contributions to the Chemical Society were on crystallographic subjects, but lately he has done for the nitrogen and sulphur atoms what van 't Hoff did for carbon, and he was marked out for the F.R.S. while he was Lecturer on Chemistry at the Goldsmiths' Institute, New Cross. He is now at the Municipal Technical School, Manchester.

Determined to Have Him.

The Board of Agriculture having declined to ratify the appointment of Mr. E. Wightman Bell, chemist, of Spalding, as district agricultural analyst under the Holland County Council, that authority further discussed the question at its meeting at Spalding last week. The General Purposes Committee brought up a recommendation that the Board should be approached once more with a request for its approval of the appointment on the ground that the County Council felt the greatest confidence in Mr. Bell's competence to carry out the duties. Councillor Hall said if the department was not prepared to move in this matter, which had been so long delayed, their member was prepared to raise the question in the House of Commons. The Committee's recommendation was adopted, and it was agreed that in order to get the sanction the appointment should in the first instance be for twelve months.

L.C.C. Items.

At a meeting of the London County Council on May 6 the estimates for the expenditure during the year 1902–3 were agreed to. The salaries in the Chemist's Department were passed, showing the estimated expenditure to be 4,355*l.* 16*s.* under that head, made up as follows: The chemist, 1,000*l.*; two senior assistants at 475*l.* and 400*l.*; five assistants, first-class (ranging from 215*l* to 260*l*); four assistants, second-class (ranging from 162*l.* 10*s.* to 200*l*); two assistants, third-class, at 110*l.* and 130*l.*; one assistant at 50*s.*; one laboratory attendant at 30*s.*; one messenger at 28*s.* Amongst the receipts to be set against this was 100*l.* from the Asylums Committee for the services of the chemist in the analyses of food.

The Main Drainage Committee estimated that at Barking 16,590*l.* would be required for chemicals and lime. Last year the sum spent was 13,747*l.* At Crossness the estimate for the same item was 9,285*l.*, against 7,755*l.* spent last year.

Emergency Medicines.

The Blean (Kent) Board of Guardians, on April 30, discussed an account from Messrs. Bing & Son, chemists, Canterbury, for 5*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, due for drugs to the infirmary. There was no entry in the medical officer's book authorising the supply, but the medical officer (Dr. Salt) said the articles were required in cases of emergency. It was pointed out that they should have been entered in the order-book, and it was suggested that the medical officer should be allowed to do that, in order that the Board might make the payment, but this suggestion was opposed, and by a large majority it was decided not to pass the account, the Chairman informing the medical officer that he could appeal to the Local Government Board.

A "Procrustean" Device.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Board of Guardians on May 3, a communication was read from the Local Government Board asking for the observations of the Guardians on a letter received from the five medical officers of the district protesting against the institution of new prescription forms for the old card system. "These forms," the letter said, "though taking many times as long to write as the cards,

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have no value as a record to the medical man. The Guardians suggested the use of a code for prescriptions, but the medical officers do not think it right to adopt such a procrustean device without at least a protest in the interests of the sick." Mr. Ames said the change arose out of a return showing that though the number of patients to whom medicine was dispensed was the same in 1895–96 as in 1900 the bill for the medicines had gone up from 136*l.* to over 300*l.* The Mayor (Mr. Beavan) said it seemed absurd that the dispenser should give out medicine and have nothing to show for it. Supposing he were to give wrong medicine by mistake, what was to show that the prescription was the same as that given by the doctor? After some discussion, the matter was referred to the Dispensary Committee.

All Genuine.

Out of 151 samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the county of Durham last quarter, only one was of drugs, and that was pure.

Amongst the samples analysed in the borough of Hastings last quarter were two of sal volatile and three of milk of sulphur, all being genuine.

Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred on May 1 at Crag Mills, Shipley, occupied by Mr. J. E. Baker, soap-manufacturer, damage to the extent of about 1,000*l.* being done.

Birmingham Notes.

The county-court Judge held last week that "on or about June 1" was not unreasonably translated "the 6th."

Under the heading "Matrimonial," the *Birmingham Daily Post* has the following:—"Lady-chemist (with means) to assist to develop good, sound, progressive business; excellent prospects. Address: D 339, *Daily Post*."

An Auricula show is being held at the Botanical Gardens, to encourage the growth of this primula. It is understood that this succession of displays is in great part due to Professor Hillhouse, who is well known to local pharmacists.

An ancient trouble has been revived in our midst. "Do you sell [a certain chemical preparation of a crystalline form]?" "Yes; certainly, sir." But the potassium salt is supplied in place of the sodium variety. Lawyer's letter; much worry; guinea unearthed.

It appears, after all, that several pharmacists have fallen foul of the Inland Revenue authorities in connection with the stamping of proprietary articles and the use of the possessive case. Names cannot yet be mentioned, but one would have thought that Alpe might have taught some of the recalcitrants wisdom, especially seeing the majority are by no means back-street traders.

The constant change in managements and assistantships in pharmacies is still noteworthy. Be it suburban or central business, high class or medium, there appears the same spirit of unrest—the young man snapping eagerly at a post which promises a fraction more salary or a concession in time. To meet this it is rumoured that one pharmacist has started a method of paying his hands at so much per hour; but Rumour is an unreliable jade.

An excellent feature of the Wolverhampton Exhibition is that, after organised parties have visited any section in which they are specially interested, they are invited to spend an hour at the different factories round about. Such a thing might fill in a pleasant afternoon if the Birmingham pharmaceutical brotherhood would meet their Wolverhampton friends and inspect the show together, with tea afterwards. It is only a matter of getting the officers of both Associations together for a few minutes to formulate plans.

The *Birmingham Mail* has been investigating an alleged slackness in labelling, &c., at the Birmingham Dispensary. Their representative has allayed public uneasiness, however, for he found few irregularities in the labelling of the 130 prescriptions that were dispensed on the morning of his visit to Union Street. It was discovered that great care was exercised with poisonous medicines, the labelling being carefully attended to. Sometimes loquacious ladies did get their medicines mixed up, necessitating an inquiry at the window as to "which was mine and which 'hern.'" "People are always leaving pills behind them and saying they have never had them," was the dispenser's complaint.

"John Islip."

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Cater Islip, M.P.S. (Messrs. Warrick Brothers), who has no connection with "John Islip," for an order which Messrs. Warrick Frères, of Grasse, have received from "J. Islip, 28 Redgrave Road, Putney, London, S.W.," for "une littre white rose and one of your price-lists." The man enclosed a card, "Captain Islip, late T. H. Battalion, R.E.," and gave as reference "Mr. C. J. Bennett, 29 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.," at which address there is in the London Directory a Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Charles C. Islip would be pleased to hear that the undesirable person with the same surname had been laid by the heels again. "It really seems," he adds, "a kind of long-firm swindle on a small scale." What is wanted is someone to give the "Captain" 20*l.* worth of goods on credit, then to take proceedings against him.

A Burglary Charge.

On May 7, at the Brentford Police Court, William Hammerton and Arthur Russell were charged with breaking and entering the shop of Thomas Lewis Salter, chemist and druggist, at 2 Bradninch Place, Southall, and stealing 3*s.* 1*d.* in money, four bottles of perfume, a cake of soap, a nail-brush, and twelve sulphur-tablets, value 7*s.* 6*d.* A jeweller who lives next door to Mr. Salter's shop heard noises during the night, and called Mr. Salter, who does not live on the premises. Another friend was called and the three gentlemen entered the shop, captured the men red-handed, and handed them over to the police. The prisoners were remanded.

Female Pills.

At an inquest opened on the body of a married woman named Tippetts, by the Manchester Coroner on May 7, the husband stated that at his wife's request he obtained a box of "Female pills" from Mr. Mellor, a neighbouring grocer. His wife had told him him two months before that she was pregnant, and he had an idea when he bought the pills that they would prevent her having any more children. There was a card in the shop-window stating that the pills contained "steel and pennyroyal," and the shop-keeper told him they were very good pills, and that he sold a lot of them. The Coroner (Mr. Sidney Smelt) told witness that he would find himself in a very awkward fix, if, after these confessions, it was found that the pills had killed deceased. A *post-mortem* examination is to be made.

Cricket.

Boots' C.C., Sheffield *v.* Trinity Wesleyan C.C.—This match, in connection with the Sheffield Shop Assistants' Association Cricket League, was played at Millhouses on May 1, and resulted in a very easy win for Boots' by 8 wickets.

The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning that have occurred since our last report include five (out of a total of fifteen) that were caused by unscheduled poisons. Hydrochloric acid and ammonia were each responsible for two and phosphorus caused the fifth. A peculiarity in connection with one of the ammonia poisonings is the fact that the victim, Miss Florence Louise Bacon (28), of Fittleworth, had a strange habit of drinking diluted ammonia as a tonic beverage. Daniel Bacon, a gentleman of independent means, said deceased knew that he took ammonia at times as a drink, and she possibly imitated him, thinking it would do her good, but he always took it very much diluted. The scheduled list comprises 3 carbolic acid and 3 laudanum victims; two persons died from the effects of oxalic-acid poisoning, one from cyanide of potassium and another from chlorodyne. In one of the laudanum cases a Grantham woman consumed a bottle of opium and opodeldoc; a Sunderland general dealer succeeded in getting a shilling's-worth of laudanum from Mr. G. Ritson, chemist and druggist (to whom he was well known) on the pretence that it was for a lotion for a horse. He took the lot and died. The remaining laudanum suicide was a tradesman at Stratford. An old couple poisoned themselves with carbolic acid at Heaton Norris, the same poison being taken

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by a young wife at Norwich who had lost her baby.—At St. Bartholomew's Hospital on April 3, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of John McDonnell. Evidence was given by deceased's son, John McDonnell, a druggist's assistant, who said his father resided alone. Deceased appeared as usual on the day of his death, but was found writhing in apparently the most awful pain, and unable to speak. He died two hours later. The Coroner's officer said that a most minute search had been made of the deceased's room, but no paper, phial, bottle, or glass that had contained poison could be found. Dr. A. W. Thrawl stated that the *post-mortem* examination showed that the cause of death was either oxalic or hydrochloric acid poisoning.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

A medical hall is shortly to be opened in Keady by Mr. John McBirney, L.P.S.I. Mr. McBirney has been with Messrs. Fannin, of Dublin, for some years.

Dispenser Appointed.

At a meeting on May 1 of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union Miss Christina M. Jessop. L.P.S.I., was elected apothecary to the Union at a salary of 80*l.* per annum.

Personal.

Dr. H. F. Conyngham, son of Mr. Henry Conyngham, M.P.S.I., Dublin, has returned from British North Borneo for a few months' rest. He has recovered from the wound which he received in the engagement with a native tribe.

Mr. C. S. O'Hare, L.P.S.I., Mayobridge, Newry, who was returned unopposed as Warrenpoint representative on the Down County Council, had half-a-dozen nomination-papers sent in from the different electoral divisions on his behalf.

An Apprentice's Death.

At Tralee, County Kerry, on May 4, Jeremiah Gleeson, aged 19 years, chemist's apprentice, belonging to Ballybrack, near Killarney, was found in the lavatory at the rear of Mr. Dowling's medical hall with symptoms of strychnine-poisoning. A medical man was summoned, but Gleeson succumbed in a few minutes. The deceased had only been five months apprenticed to Mr. Dowling.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

At the quarterly meeting of the Governor and Company of Apothecaries' Hall, held on May 1, it was proposed by Dr. J. C MacWalter, M.A., and seconded by Dr. J. Evans: "That, in the opinion of this Company, the action of the Institute of Chemistry, in examining candidates in therapeutics and issuing certificates of qualification in that subject, constitutes an infringement on the rights of the medical profession, and that our representative on the General Medical Council be requested to ascertain the legality of the practice." The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Murray's Estate.

On April 29 in the Chancery Division, Dublin, before the Master of the Rolls, in the estate of Wm. Bloomfield Murray, deceased, Evans & Co. *v.* Murray, came before the Court on further consideration of the Chief Clerk's certificate. The particulars of the debts and assets were fully set out in the certificate, and the estate was now found to be practically solvent. The costs of Mr. W. H. Spence at the inquest held about deceased, and also the costs of the solicitor in connection with the inquiry as to the liability of the Insurance Company, were ordered to be provided for out of the assets.

The Kelp Industry.

On May 3, in the Land Commission Court, Dublin, the question was discussed in a test case as to the right of a landlord to demand rent on seaweed used by tenants in the manufacture of kelp. Judge Meredith, in making an allowance for the landlords for the sea-weed so used, said the production of kelp was a recognised industry and a source of profit. The kelp industry of Ireland had suffered, and was suffering, from foreign competition, which extended from colossal proportions to the smallest degree.

Analyst Appointed.

At the last meeting of the Tuam Board of Guardians, Mr. Walter Thorp, of Limerick, was appointed analyst to the Union at 7*l.* a year, and 5*s.* for each analysis over twenty. The vacancy was caused through the resignation of Sir Charles Cameron, and Mr. Thorp was the only applicant.

Medicine Trouble.

The Guardians of the Boyle Union at their last meeting received a letter from the L.G.B. as to why the Guardians had accepted Mr. Boyers' tender for drugs when it was not the lowest, but discussion on the matter was adjourned.—A complaint was made by the analyst that some tincture of rhubarb contained too much alcohol, and the contractor offered to exchange it for a fresh supply.

The Guardians of the Strokestown Union are required by the L.G.B. to re-advertise for tenders and enter into a new contract, as the method adopted by the Guardians in allowing a firm to amend a tender will stop legitimate competition. The Guardians decided that it would be more satisfactory to have medical appliances contracted for by the same firm as the medicines, and are asking the L.G.B. to agree to the same.

At the Sligo Guardians' meeting the contractor (Mr. Boyers) complained that the apothecary would not sign his invoices for the Finance Committee, and the apothecary said that more drugs were sent than were ordered. In regard to the latter it was decided to keep the extra quantity, but the charge made by the contractor is to be investigated at a full meeting of the Board. The Sligo Guardians also had before them a certificate from Sir Charles Cameron as to drugs he had received for analysis from one of the Dispensaries:

Cod-liver oil.—Sp. gr., 0·927; pure and free from rancidity; full saponification. Aromatic spirits of ammonia.—Sp gr. 0·897; ammonia, 2·27 p.c.; 76·6 p.c. of 90-per-cent. alcohol; oil of lemon and nutmeg present as prescribed. Arsenical solution.—Sp. gr., 1·0125; 10 c.c. discharged the colour of 19·9 c.c. of the volumetric solution of iodine. Correct.

The Guardians considered that they were getting good value in medicines from their contractor, Mr. Henry Boyers, Sligo.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Poisoning.

A young woman named Stannier died in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on May 6 from the effects of poisoning by carbolic acid, a quantity of which she drank on the previous day.

Personal.

Mr. Harry Dryerre, assistant to Messrs. Oswald, Robertson & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Bridge of Allan, has won a 25*l.* bursary of the Stirling Educational Trust.

A Methylated-spirit Victim.

In a case heard at the Aberdeen Sheriff Court on May 1, in which a stone-polisher named Kane was charged with failing to provide his five children with sufficient food and clothing, it was stated that accused was a victim to methylated spirit, and was almost a wreck. It was a practice with such men to get hold of fish, which they sold for the matter of 2*d.*, and with this sum they got as much methylated spirit as would make half a dozen of them helplessly drunk. Sheriff Robertson said methylated-spirit drinking was a most detestable form of vice, and accused was sent to prison.

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A Day's Ramble.

On Friday, May 2, the students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy had an interesting and profitable botanical ramble to Langside, which was conducted by the Principal (Mr. Barrie). Before leaving Langside a photograph of the party was taken. The next ramble will be from Lanark to Falls of Clyde on Victoria Day (May 22), leaving Glasgow at 10.15 A.M. Further information may be had at the College, students and others interested in plant lore and sports being invited.

Glasgow Notes.

A tea-canvasser named William Barton, about 30 years of age, died in a Glasgow temperance hotel on Saturday from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Barton is believed to have belonged to Fife, but for the past twelve months he had been lodging in Glasgow. On Friday he left his lodgings and took a room in the hotel under a fictitious name.

The new sewage-works at Dalmint are being pushed forward vigorously. When they are completed practically the whole of the Glasgow sewage will be treated, and the long-delayed purification of the Clyde will be an accomplished fact. In the apprentice's indentures of a hundred years ago the masters undertook not to give the apprentice Clyde salmon more than three times a week. If the age of salmon should come back, will the apprentice also return?

A newspaper man prints a yarn from a "chemist" commenting upon a paragraph bewailing the increase of a mythical "drug-habit." The veracious *raconteur* regrets to state that the vice is common amongst chemists' assistants and apprentices. Only the other day, when he went into a friend's shop, he was horrified to find the "junior apprentice," who had been left in charge, lying insensible behind the counter with an unstoppered bottle of chloroform beside him. It was with the utmost difficulty that he resuscitated this victim of the deadly chloroform-sniffing mania.

Some mystery surrounds the death of Wm. Edwards (45), assistant to Mr. John McGowan, chemist and druggist, 141 Garogod Road. On Monday evening (April 28) the dead body of Edwards was found lying on a couch in the back-shop there, and near at hand a 1-oz. phial of prussic acid almost full. Earlier in the day Edwards told his employer that he had been bleeding at the nose, and had taken some ergot to stop it. Subsequently he retired into the back-shop to take a rest, and a little later his body was discovered as described. The casualty surgeon who examined the body was unable to certify the cause of death.

Dr. Moses Thomas, who has been entertained to dinner and presented with a handsome testimonial on the occasion of his retirement after thirty-five years' service as Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary, gave some interesting reminiscences of his tenure of office. The few survivors of the medical staff of 1837 include Sir Wm. Gairdner and Lord Lister. In that year the number of operations was 321; last year the total reached 2,039. They did not cease to receive smallpox patients until 1872, but since then rapid progress had been made, so that now, in view of the reconstruction of the buildings, the institution is on the eve of becoming one of the best equipped in the kingdom.

Business Changes.

Inman's Stores (Limited), Edinburgh, are opening a branch in Earl Grey Street, which we had thought to be already packed with the physicing fraternity.

Messrs. Gibson & Co., chemists, advertise that they open this week a branch shop at 13 Leith Street, Edinburgh. They say "they will continue to undersell the drug-stores in every department. Gibson & Co. are not a limited drug-company, but are chemists, the sole partners in the firm—J. A. Gibson and F. M. McIntosh—being qualified chemists and members of the Pharmaceutical Society. In nine years they have built up the largest chemists' business in Scotland."

THE faculty of the Syracuse (New Jersey) College of Medicine has issued orders for the expulsion of any student found playing ping pong.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISONED BY HIS BOOTS.—A rather curious case was tried in one of the Paris police-courts a few days ago. A M. Weingardt prosecuted a blacking-manufacturer for "injury by imprudence," resulting from the use of special blacking. The case for the plaintiff was that a bootmaker had undertaken to dye a pair of brown boots black by means of a dye, which, according to the advertisement, is the only one that instantaneously dyes and softens the leather of boots, &c. M. Weingardt's boots were duly dyed, but after wearing them for several hours he began to show symptoms of poisoning, and a pharmacist to whom he applied confirmed him in this opinion. The trouble was traced to the boots, and a complaint was lodged with the police. The result was that a bottle of the dyeing preparation was seized at the works of the maker, and three experts, MM. Brouardel, Riche, and Thoinot, were named to pass a technical opinion on the ingredients containing it. Their report was that the dye was a poisonous concoction having aniline as a base that could perfectly well have produced the serious symptoms from which the plaintiff had suffered. Rabbits which had been smeared with the substance died in twenty-four hours. The defendant declined any responsibility in the matter on the ground that there was no proof that the dye had been used in accordance with the instructions on the bottle. Judgment was postponed.

THE FATAL REMEDY.—She was a pretty "parfumeuse," Mlle. Juliette B., employed with a well-known firm of manufacturing perfumers at Levallois; he was a bookkeeper, Alcide D. by name, engaged in Paris, and they married. Both kept their employment, and they took a comfortable apartment at Garenne-Colombes, a suburb of Paris. Having more rooms than they required for their own use, they decided to let one, and a pharmacist's assistant—the handsome Emmanuel B.—employed at Corbevoie, took up his abode with them. Six weeks passed pleasantly, and then an incident occurred which led to a change in the even tenour of their lives. One night Mme. Juliette was taken suddenly ill during the night, and her husband, in despair, roused his lodger, who possessed a small travelling case of drugs and was able to administer a calming potion. The next morning the husband was extremely profuse in his thanks to one who, he considered, had saved his wife's life. A cordial friendship sprung up, and the pharmacist became one of the family. Little theatre parties and dinners followed, and M. Alcide continued loud in his praises of Emmanuel. But one day the husband, having obtained a short holiday, decided to spend a few days with his father, who resides in the country. On his return, however, he found the apartment empty and his wife away. From the neighbours he learned that soon after he had left she had packed her trunks and driven away with the good-looking pharmacist. Adding insult to injury, they had taken with them about 1,400*l.* worth of bonds. The husband was in despair and talked of suicide, but finally decided to solicit the help of the police in tracing the fugitives as the more sensible course.

American Notes.

PRODUCTS FROM SUGAR-BEET REFUSE.—It is intended to erect a factory at Saginaw, Mich., for the purpose of manufacturing syrup, acetic acid, and vinegar from the refuse molasses of sugar-beet, and a company has been organised with a capital of $150,000. Robert McKinnly, the promoter, has been making an investigation with sugar-beet for years, and has found an excellent grade of vinegar can be made from them.

THE ASSISTANTS AGITATE.—The Drug Clerks' Association of Chicago is trying to obtain shorter hours for its members. A maximum of 140 hours for each two weeks is suggested, with "overtime" pay for service extending beyond that. The Association is also agitating for better sanitary conditions in sleeping-quarters, a more aggressive enforcement of

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the pharmacy law concerning unregistered clerks, and more pay. The clerks have created considerable interest in this movement by enlisting the sympathy and assistance of the newspapers, and editorials and news articles in considerable number have appeared in the Chicago dailies.

A Liquor Crusade.—The State Commissioner of Excise has notified druggists of Manhattan and Brooklyn, that his Department has evidence that they have violated the Liquor Tax law by selling liquors without a prescription by a physician and by selling liquors to be drunk on the premises, and he informs them that, having violated the law, they have violated the conditions of their $500 bond, and that that sum is therefore payable to the State Commissioner of Excise at once. Many of the accused are members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association of New York City, and so many communications respecting the matter were received by the Association that a special meeting was held on April 4 at the College of Pharmacy. After a thorough discussion it was decided to fight the issue, and the matter was placed in the hands of the attorneys of the Association. A fund to defray the legal expenses is being raised by the Association. The fines aggregate $100,000.

Lady Demonstrators.—American manufacturers of proprietary articles are very ready to back up the efforts of the retailers on their behalf by demonstration, and it is a common thing in the American Drug Store to see the centre of the floor space occupied by a table or stand presided over by a young lady fully competent to describe and dilate upon the remedy displayed thereon. A sample package is presented free to each person entering the store and the young lady in charge is ready to supply literature, circulars, &c., and to descant in a charming and entertaining manner upon the merits of the preparation. Needless to say these lady demonstrators are chosen with a view to their personal attraction as much as their conversational abilities. The American advertiser is never backward in making use of the fair sex to assist him in his deep laid plans to catch the eye of the public. An enterprising druggist did this with such effect the other day in New York that he was compelled to abandon it, owing to the crowded state of the sidewalk outside his store window. He engaged the services of an exceedingly prepossessing young lady whom he placed in the centre of his window appropriately surrounded. Her duty was to exhibit to the crowd outside a series of printed cards setting forth the merits of certain special lines to be had inside. Of course in a window display of this character everything depends upon the lady, and in this particular case she acquitted herself with marked success.

Business Changes.

Boots (Limited) have opened a branch at 13 High Street, Dartford.

Mr. L. Whelan has recently opened a pharmacy at 4 College Terrace, Grange, Guernsey.

Mr E. H. Kellam, chemist and druggist, has taken a shop in the new Royal Arcade at Yarmouth.

Mr. J. W. Huke, of the Victoria Pharmacy, Regent Road, Yarmouth, has taken a branch shop on the South Quay in that town.

Mr. Filmer, who has started business on his own account, was an assistant with, not manager to, Mr. Fred J. Oliver, Maidstone.

Mr. D. A. Evans, chemist and druggist, has purchased the old-established business of Messrs. Steele & Marsh, Milson Street, Bath.

Mr. A. E. Baylis, chemist and druggist, has taken over the branch business of Mr. A. W. Smith at Barnard's Green, Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr. Francis G. Moore, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. C. R. Sharman at 2 New Road, Gravesend.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, chemist and druggist, Great George Street, Leeds, is retiring from business this month, after forty years' consistent work, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Charles Thackrah.

Mr. R. Westland, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 3 London Road, Tooting Junction, formerly belonging to Mr. F. Wimble.

Mr. F. Kirby, chemist and druggist, Northampton, has transferred his business from the corner of York Road to 58 Abbington Street, Northampton.

Messrs. Dunn Brothers & Co, chemical-manufacturers, 53 Brown Street, Manchester, have removed to Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

The firm of Hermann Mayer, Senior, vanilla importers, has removed from 3 and 4 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, to more commodious premises at 42 Crutched Friars, E.C.

Mr. H. G. Adams, chemist and druggist, late of Market Harborough, has acquired the business in High Street, Newport, Salop, formerly carried on by Mr. G. L. Douthwaite.

Mr. Robt. Robinson, of Windermere, has acquired the business of the late Mr. A. Pumphrey, 63 Commercial Road, Bournemouth, after having managed the same for the last fifteen months on behalf of the executors.

In consequence of the Barbican fire Messrs. A. Goldschmidt & Co., druggists'-sundries manufacturers, 4 New Zealand Avenue, E.C., have taken temporary premises at 147 Farringdon Road, pending the rebuilding of the Barbican premises.

Personalities.

Mr. Alfred H. Mathew, of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, is now visiting England. Letters addressed to our office will find him.

The governing body of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine has appointed Major Ronald Ross, F.R.S., to be head of a new department in the Institute at Chelsea.

Mr. A. E. Grey, of Messrs. Botwright & Grey, manufacturing opticians, Clerkenwell, E.C., was returned at the top of the poll in the recent by-election for the Finsbury Borough Council.

It will be seen from our report of the Tottenham vinegar-of-squill cases that the summons against Mr. Eugene McSweeny was dismissed. It was, we regret, put the other way in a brief note last week.

Mr. Walter E. Goff, pharmaceutical chemist, of Messrs. Horrell & Goff, pharmaceutical chemists, Dartford, has been elected chairman of the Building and Sanitary Committee of the Dartford Urban District Council.

Mr. George Romilly, a well-known planter of Meppadi, Wynaad, has been appointed officiating director of Government Cinchona-plantations, Ootacamund, vice Mr. W. M. Standen, who has proceeded on leave.

Mr. R. E. Wright, chemist and druggist, who is well known as one of the originators of the Chemists' Assistants' Union and an assistants' candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council, has accepted an appointment under the Cape Government at Robben Island, Cape Town.

Dr. Charles Forshaw, Bradford, has been elected the first honorary member of the "Erkenwald" Masonic Lodge, No. 2,808, London, having written a Masonic ode which the brethren of this Lodge sang in Barking Church on the occasion of its restoration last year.

Mr Henry Thomas Durant, F.C.S, pharmaceutical chemist, who recently returned from the United States after seven years' experience as a metallurgical chemist at gold and silver mines in Mexico and South America, will shortly proceed to Rhodesia in a similar capacity. Mr. Durant, who is an old "Square" man, had rather a sharp attack of malarial fever, but has quite recovered now.

The *Lancet* points out that as long ago as 1888 Dr. Paul Tassinari of Pisa subjected the germs of various deadly diseases (such as anthrax, cholera, and typhus fever) to the action of dense clouds of tobacco-smoke during periods of 100 to 150 hours, and he came to the conclusion that in most cases, and especially when large cigars had been employed as generators, the development of pathogenic bacteria was either partially or wholly arrested. But lest the popular belief in tobacco-smoke as a disinfectant be strengthened, it should be pointed out that nobody retains smoke in his mouth for 100 hours at a time.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY'S meeting was largely occupied with formal business. The reply which the Secretary sent to the Privy Council in answer to the recommendation to institute a curriculum was read. Nine honorary members were elected, four of these had previously been corresponding members, and four corresponding members were elected to fill the vacancies in the ranks of that class. The report of the North British Executive was read in abstract, a good word being put into it for the Divisional Secretaries. The Benevolent Fund has benefited by a donation of 15*l.* from the organisers of the Chemists' Ball, and the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee, made two grants to needy applicants. Mr. Cooper suggested that it would help the Fund if a banquet were held in connection with it annually instead of every ten years. The Martindale legacy to the library has been received, and the Library Committee will consider what should be done with it. Mr. A. G. C. Paterson was appointed Redwood Scholar for the ensuing year, and as a result of examination Mr. J. W. Patterson was awarded the Pereira medal. At Dr. Symes's request the letters from the Privy Council in 1886, which were quoted at the last Council meeting, were read with the object of obtaining the exact wording. Mr. Carteighe explained that the letters do not express the whole of what took place as numerous interviews were arranged to discuss the matter.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council took place on May 7 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Vice-President (C. B. Allen), Treasurer (S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Park, Robinson, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

The meeting began at 11.20 A.M. by the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, after which it was announced that letters of thanks for sympathy had been received from Mrs. Hawtayne and Mr. Percy M. Randall (on behalf of his mother).

Mr. F. ANDREWS also thanked the Council for the kind manner his services as Divisional Secretary had been spoken of at the last Council meeting.

THE COMPULSORY CURRICULUM.

The PRESIDENT next called on the SECRETARY to read the reply sent to the Privy Council in reference to the suggested curriculum, which was as follows:—

The Council of this Society has had under its consideration the report of Dr. Stevenson on the examinations held by the Board of Examiners for England and Wales during the year ending March 31, 1902. In accordance with the request of the Lords of the Council, I directed special attention to Dr. Stevenson's remarks in that report with respect to the necessity for the institution of compulsory courses of instruction in at least chemistry and pharmacy. I am desired to state in connection therewith that the Council of this Society is much gratified to find that the Lords of the Council now recognise that the establishment of compulsory courses of instruction is highly desirable—in fact, practically essential.

More than twenty years ago the late Dr. Greenhow urged this view, and Dr. Stevenson has persistently reiterated the same recommendations. As a result of Dr. Greenhow's representation, the Society in 1885 formulated and approved by-laws providing for the division of the qualifying examination and the institution of periods of study between the portions of the same. Official approval of those by-laws was withheld by the Lords of the Council, as they had been advised that any conditions precedent to a candidate presenting himself for examination would be beyond the powers of the Society. The Council of this Society has since made the following attempts to obtain the necessary power by legislation for bringing about the course which, in the opinion of the Privy Council visitors, has appeared so essential—the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bills, introduced into the House of Commons in 1887, into the House of Lords in 1888, and in the House of Commons in 1891. As these were private Bills it was found impracticable to carry them through. In addition to the above, several draft bills have been prepared by the Council, the latest of which is now before your department, and the Council hopes it will have the support of the department in its efforts to secure the desired legislation. I desire to point out that the Council of this Society, whilst unable to enforce a curriculum, has for some years put forward the recommendation that all candidates, before presenting themselves for examination, should receive a systematic course of instruction occupying a period of not less than six months, and that such period of study should include at least sixty lectures in chemistry, eighteen hours' work in each week in practical chemistry, forty-five lectures and demonstrations in botany, and twenty-five lectures and demonstrations in materia medica. This recommendation is printed on every copy of the syllabus of the examination issued by me, so that every candidate has it before him. I enclose a marked copy.

The acknowledgment of the letter was also read.

Mr. T. Tickle wrote that he would be pleased to represent the Society at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Exeter as desired.

THE PROPOSED NEW BY-LAWS

were confirmed by the Council in accordance with the charter, and a special general meeting of the members of the Society is to be held after the general meeting on May 28, to consider, and if thought desirable, to approve of (*a*) the new by-laws, and (*b*) the alteration in the poison-regulations so as to include liquid disinfectants.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A large number of members were restored to the Society, some new members and student-associates elected, and the diplomas of the recently qualified pharmaceutical chemists were ordered to be issued stamped with the seal of the Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT next proposed that the following be elected honorary members of the Society:—

Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Guignard, Leon, Director of the School of Pharmacy, Paris.

Hanbury, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., F.L.S.

King, Sir George, M.B., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Macalister, Donald, M.D., Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council.

Saunders, William, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

Sorby, H. C., D.Sc., F.R.S., Vice-President of the University College, Sheffield.

Stockman, R., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., professor of materia medica, &c., Glasgow University.

Wiesner, Julius, Ph.D., professor of plant anatomy in the Botanico-Physiological Institute, Vienna.

The names, the PRESIDENT explained, had been considered by the Council, and had been posted in the library, as required by the by-laws. A short reference to each gentleman was made, and

Mr. WOOTTON suggested that when the elections were communicated to the honorary members they be asked to send signed portraits to put in an album, which the Society might keep.

The TREASURER: I think that is very desirable.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We might try the experiment. It is customary abroad to send portraits on such occasions.

The following

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

were next elected:—

Freeman, W. G., B.Sc., F.L.S., Department of Agriculture, Barbadoes.

Jadin, Fernand, Professeur agrége (vegetable anatomy), School of Pharmacy, Paris.

Prain, David, Surgeon-Major, M.B., F.R.S.E., Botanic Survey of India.

Thoms, Dr. H., Professor of Chemistry, University of Berlin.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The SECRETARY announced that the report of the Executive of the North British Branch had been received, and he read the following summary:—

The Executive has met four times during the year and has considered and transmitted to the Council an important draft

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scheme for securing a course of training for pharmaceutical students in the four Scottish Universities, of the principle of which the Council has expressed approval.

The Executive has also considered a modification of the conditions governing the acceptance of Preliminary-examination certificates, and transmitted a recommendation to the Council which has been approved.

The jubilee of the institution of the Branch and the diamond jubilee of the Pharmaceutical Society were celebrated by a dinner of Scottish pharmacists in December.

The evening-meetings have been successful and fairly well attended. At the same time it is felt that they were not by any means so well attended as they might be. This is the more to be regretted, because the Executive feel assured that the opportunities for social intercourse furnished by these meetings do much to further the interests of the Society and its members and student associates.

The Library shows an increase of 549 volumes circulated, and the increase was in both town and country readers.

The question of local organisation has received the careful attention of the Executive. The Divisional Secretaries in Glasgow district and in Aberdeen have had their respective areas defined and lists of the registered chemists in each division have been prepared. Much yet remains to be done in the other districts. The Executive cordially recognises the loyal way in which the Divisional Secretaries have responded to all the calls made upon them, especially in regard to supplying local information on important questions at present occupying the attention of the Council. The experience of the last year has convinced the Executive that the scheme of local organisation is fitted to be a powerful instrument in furthering the objects of the Society, and are impressed with the importance of maintaining it in a condition of the greatest possible efficiency.

Mr. Robinson: Could not the report have been sent round to the Council, so that the members could consider it?

The President: There has been no time, as the report came late.

Mr. Robinson: I only ask on principle, as I can't follow a report read out by the Secretary.

The President: That is quite right; the report should have been in before.

Finance.

The report of the Finance Committee, which was next read, showed the following balances:—

General Fund Account	£4,301 0 7
Benevolent Fund Account	703 14 9
Donation Account	223 0 0
Orphan Fund Account	43 14 3

and submitted for payment from the General Fund Account, 2,161*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and 5*l.* from the Benevolent Fund.

The Committee also recommended that in future the expenses in connection with the competitions be defrayed from the General Fund. The following is an analysis of the accounts submitted for payment:—*Journal*, 533*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; examiners' fees, 533*l.* 9*s* 7*d.*; current expenses, 450*l.*; taxes and insurance, 288*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; repairs, 109*l.*; salaries, 90*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; sundry accounts, 166*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, drew attention to a donation of 15*l.* from the Committee of the Chemist's Ball. It was very gratifying, he said, to receive such a donation year by year, and even those who did not dance would see that some good came from the Ball. The Society had also received a donation from the late Mr. Martindale of 17*l.* 19*s.* (19*l.* 19*s.* less duty) towards the library of the Society, and the Library Committee would consider how the money should be applied. The President explained that it was owing to the abolition of the Preliminary examination that it was recommended that the cost of holding the Scholarship examinations be defrayed by the General Fund.

Benevolence.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that only two cases were before the Committee, but it must be remembered that for some time the number of cases had been abnormally large. Grants of 13*l.* and 10*l.* were made.

Mr. Cooper said it was a pity that so few children were eligible for the Orphan Fund when the conditions were such that it was easy for chemists to avail themselves of the fund. He suggested also that if the Benevolent-fund banquet were held yearly instead of once in ten years, it would give wealthy manufacturers an opportunity of attending and benefitting the fund.

The President said it was not a matter of money, but of orphans for the Orphan Fund.

Mr. Cooper said that was his point. Every assistant should subscribe to the Benevolent Fund, so that he could receive the benefits in the future, if he should unfortunately require them.

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

The Library Report.

The report of the Library, Museum, School and House Committee was next considered. It dealt with the attendances at the Society's libraries and museum, and with administrative matters relating to the school and house. Owing to the resignation of a demonstrator, the appointment of Mr. R. R. Bennett in that capacity was recommended. Three students who passed the April Major were admitted as workers in the research laboratory for the rest of the session. The Committee also considered a suggestion from a divisional secretary that statistics concerning the conduct of shops where drugs are retailed be collected, but decided that in the absence of statutory powers the suggestion was impracticable. Some fencing was authorised to be purchased for the Shortlands property, and an offer to lease some vacant land adjoining was accepted. The draft annual report was drawn up, and the Editor of the *Journal* consulted, whilst the recommendation of Professor Collie that Mr. A. G. C. Paterson be appointed Redwood scholar, was approved of.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, explained that they had been advised that the fencing was necessary to protect the Shortlands property, from which the Society drew ground-rents. The offer to lease a piece of vacant land adjoining was considered advantageous, as the rent would be as much as they would get if a house stood thereon.

Mr. Glyn Jones said he had some remarks to make about the *Journal*, which the President would no doubt think it advisable should be in committee.

The President: I think it will be better to defer the matter till the end of the public business.

Divisional Secretaries.

Mr. D. Arnott, Pontypridd, was appointed Divisional Secretary for Glamorganshire East, and Mr. Owen Jones for Denbighshire West.

The President mentioned that there are still several places not represented, and he would be glad to receive nominations. The city of Norwich, for instance, is still unrepresented.

Mr. Corder: Application has been made to several chemists, but they all refuse.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Are members of Council debarred from being divisional secretaries? (Laughter.)

The President: No.

Appointments.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Library Committee, Mr. A. G. C. Paterson was appointed Redwood scholar for the Session of 1902-3, and Mr. R. R Bennett, demonstrator in the chemical-laboratory of the School of Pharmacy.

A part of the General Purposes' Committee's report made public referred to the examination for the Pereira and Society's medals. There were thirteen candidates in the competition, and three obtained more than the necessary number of marks to qualify. The mottoes being made known resulted in Mr. J. W. Patterson being awarded the Pereira medal, Mr. W. T. Young the Society's silver medal, and Mr. R. R. Bennett the bronze medal.

The examiners were thanked for their services.

Examiners' Report.

The report of the Board of Examiners on the April examinations revealed the fact that, in London, of 42 Major candidates 20 passed, and of 315 Minor candidates 90 passed. In Scotland all three Major candidates passed, and out of 122 Minor candidates 43 passed. It was also noted that 34 Preliminary certificates had been received from apprentices or students. The Board also asked to be authorised to accept a certificate in general knowledge from the Society

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of Apothecaries. The Edinburgh Board of Examiners mentioned that a sub-committee had been appointed to consider educational matters that might arise from time to time.

The PRESIDENT said the Society of Apothecaries' examination was no longer on the list of those authorised by the Society, but the examination included the necessary six subjects. In regard to the sub-committee appointed in Edinburgh the London Board did the same some time ago.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Tickle and Mr. Pinches were appointed to conduct the examinations for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships in July next.

DIVIDING THE MINOR.

The PRESIDENT: Now, Dr. Symes, perhaps you will bring forward the motion standing in your name.

Dr. SYMES then proposed that the letter sent to the Society by the Privy Council in 1886 be read. He explained that last month, in bringing forward a motion in reference to dividing the Minor, he was very anxious to show that there was nothing to prevent the Council dividing the examination under their present powers. In doing this, he quoted a letter from the Privy Council, but his rendering was challenged by Mr. Carteighe, who told Mr. Glyn-Jones also that the words "or to divide" were always omitted. Later on Mr. Carteighe interrupted him (Dr. Symes) by saying "Periods of time between portions of examination." Dr. Symes went on to say that as so much depended on the words of the Privy Council's letter, he thought it would be well if the letter were read to the Council; it would then be seen what was in the way of dividing the Minor. This was not a personal matter at all—he claimed to be fairly pachydermatous—but his recollection was that the letter made no reference whatever to the division of the Minor.

Mr. HARRISON seconded the motion, and

The PRESIDENT said he hoped it would not be thought that anything was being kept back. The letter had been read on more than one occasion to the Council, the last time in August. The letter was published in 1883 in the annual report, and a further letter on the same subject appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for July 10, 1883.

The motion being agreed to, the SECRETARY read the letter as follows:—

Privy Council Office,

55040. January 28, 1886.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 17th July last and to other correspondence on the proposed alterations in the By-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which have been passed by the Council, and were confirmed on the 2nd of July at a Special General Meeting of the Society, I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to state that His Lordship is advised that the alterations in the existing by laws cannot, as they now stand, be properly confirmed by the Privy Council.

The Lord President is also advised that the members of the Society assembled in Special General Meeting have no right to prepare amendments to the formulas referred to them under Section IV. (1), but that they have a right to have the formula relating to each by-law referred to them separately; that they cannot be required to accept or reject the propositions of the Council *en bloc*; that if the formulas were not submitted separately, the alteration in the by-laws cannot properly be confirmed by the Privy Council till this has been done; that the formula relating to a by-law cannot be altered by the Council at either of the two subsequent meetings of the Council held under Section IV. (1), but can be confirmed only; that if the formula relating to any by-law has been so altered at a second or third meeting, the alteration in the existing by-laws cannot properly be confirmed by the Privy Council. That by-laws which impose any precedent condition upon persons who tender themselves for examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are contrary to Section 6 of that Act.

This observation does not apply to reasonable regulations for securing order and efficiency in the examination itself, or for enabling examiners to have proper materials before them upon which they can be satisfied as to the qualifications of the persons examined before they can grant the certificates, provided that such regulations do not prevent free access to the examinations.

For the above reasons his Lordship is advised that the By-laws Nos. 11, 12, 24, and 25 cannot properly be confirmed by the Pharmaceutical Council.

C. L. PEEL.

A subsequent letter was in the following terms:—

With reference to your letter of March 13 last, with regard to the proposed alteration of the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society, in which you call attention to the last paragraph but one of my letter of January 28 last, I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to state that that paragraph was not intended to convey that it would be competent for the Board by any regulation to require evidence of (say) a three months' course of instruction in chemistry, or to require a candidate failing to satisfy the examiners in any subject to attend a course of lectures on the subject before he presents himself a second time, or to impose any condition precedent whatever on a candidate tendering himself for examination. The Lord President is advised that it would *not* be competent for the Board so to require. The words of the paragraph in question were intended to express that the examinations should be of such a character as to enable the examiners to satisfy themselves of the practical skill, knowledge, and qualifications of the candidates, and for these purposes they might require practical tests to be submitted to the candidates.

Dr. SYMES: All I submit is that ——.

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me, Dr. Symes, but all your motion asks is that the letter be read. I ought to rule you out of order, but the Council would no doubt be glad to hear the grounds of your inquiry.

Dr. SYMES: All I wish to say is that no such words as were said to be there last month occur in the letters. There is nothing there to prevent us dividing the Minor.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It seems that I am the culprit, and I willingly apologise to Dr. Symes. I should like to say, however, that those letters do not represent the whole thing which was brought out in interviews I had with the Privy Council Secretary.

Dr. SYMES: Thank you.

Mr. YOUNG: The letters bring out the interesting fact that the Society cannot be required to accept or reject by-laws *en bloc*, but can do so piecemeal.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We have had rulings both ways. It depends on who are the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: As I understand it, the letter says the by-laws may be put before a meeting one by one, but if one is objected to and amended that one must go before three meetings.

Mr. WOOTTON: Three or four years ago the by-laws were required to be accepted *en bloc*. I know that, as I was the victim. (Laughter.)

Mr. HILLS: I should like to point out to Dr. Symes that his motion on dividing the Minor was rejected on the general principle of inexpediency, and its rejection had nothing to do with the Privy Council letters.

The Bradford Association forwarded a resolution in regard to improving the *Journal*, which was referred to the Library Committee.

The Council then went into committee to consider the conduct of the *Journal*, and the annual report and financial statement, which latter are here appended.

Sixty-first Annual Report.

EXAMINATIONS

The number of candidates presenting themselves for the Minor examination during the year 1901 was 1,479—411 less than in 1900—and of that number 497 passed. The percentage of rejections was 66·39, as against 71 in the previous year. For the Major examination 104 candidates were examined, and 67 failed—both the number of candidates and the percentage of failures showing a slight increase upon the corresponding figures for the preceding twelve months. Seventy persons were registered as "apprentices or students," upon production of certificates in Preliminary knowledge granted by approved examining bodies. Reporting upon the Qualifying examination, Dr. Stevenson, the Government visitor to the London board, directs special attention to the circumstance that 67·9 per cent. of the unsuccessful candidates owed their rejection to incompetence in the practical portion of the examination, and that the safety of the public imperatively calls for competent skill and knowledge in practical pharmacy and practical chemistry. He further expresses the opinion that "until pharmacists themselves agree to require compulsory courses of instruction in at least pharmacy and chemistry there will continue to be a large percentage of failures." The Privy

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Council has requested the Council of the Society to particularly consider this portion of the remarks of Dr. Stevenson.

Evening Meetings.

In London, contributions to the scientific meetings of the Society have been made during the session by Professors Norman Collie and H. Greenish, Dr. Augustine Henry, Messrs. T. E. Wallis, W. H. Lenton (E. Northway Butt Scholar), F. A. Upsher Smith, W. Garsed (Salters' Research Fellow), P. W. Squire, and E. M. Holmes. In Edinburgh the session opened with an address by Dr. Leonard Dobbin, and subsequent papers were contributed by Dr. J. Gordon Sharp, Messrs. G. F. Merson, D. B. Dott, W. S. Glass, J. R. Hill, T. Dunlop, T. S. Barrie, and J. F. Tocher. The papers and the discussions to which they gave rise are published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Library and Museum.

The supervision of the arrangements for the preservation and classification of the books and specimens in the libraries and museums has occupied the attention of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, and the Council is able to report a steady development in this department of the educational work of the Society. Considerable progress has been made in the direction of simplifying the arrangement of books in the Library, as well as improving the method of displaying some of the more illustrative materia-medica exhibits in the Museum. The Council desires to acknowledge a number of donations of books and specimens during the year from members and others interested in pharmaceutics or the allied sciences.

The School.

The sixtieth session of the School of Pharmacy was opened in October by an address by Dr. A. P. Luff, senior physician of St. Mary's Hospital (a former student and prizeman of the School). The number of entries this session for the full course of training, as well as the painstaking and thorough character of the work of the teaching-staff, should afford gratification to the members of the Society.

Research.

Investigations have been proceeding throughout the year under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry and the Professor of Pharmaceutics. Much of the work has been undertaken at the request and for the information of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council. Mr. Upsher Smith (Demonstrator in the Research Laboratory), Mr. W. Garsed (the Salters' Research Fellow), and Mr. W. H. Lenton (E Northway Butt Scholar) have all been engaged in this work, and the results have been embodied in valuable papers read at the evening meetings of the Society or otherwise published.

Benevolent Fund and Orphan Fund.

Six additional annuitants were elected in December last, so that at the end of the year forty-two persons were receiving a regular income from the Fund. The total expenditure for the year amounted to 2,870*l.*, of which sum no less than 965*l.* was given in casual grants. Subscriptions to the Fund have been fairly well maintained, but they do not keep pace with the growth in the number of deserving applicants for assistance.

The Orphan Fund continues to maintain in the London Orphan Asylum the son of a former member and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund. Several other suitable cases for the benefit of this useful Fund have been brought to the notice of the Council, but as in each instance the essential conditions laid down by the will of the founder—Thomas Hyde Hills—had not been complied with, no help could be given.

Legal.

The number of alleged cases of infringement reported to the Registrar during the year was 409, showing a large increase as compared with the previous year, when the number was 236. Each case was carefully investigated, and in nearly 200 instances the Registrar was authorised to proceed for the recovery of penalties.

The cases in which proceedings were instituted for offences under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, do not call for comment, but attention may be directed to one case under Section 17, in which proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained in the police court at Newcastle-under-Lyme against a firm of florists, who had sold an insecticide containing nicotine in a bottle labelled "brandy," which had caused the death of a man who had drunk a small portion of the liquid in mistake for beer. Defendants obtained permission to appeal to the High Court, but, with the consent of the Magistrates, the appeal has since been abandoned.

By an appeal case in the High Court of Justiciary it has been decided that the Sheriffs in Scotland have power to inflict imprisonment in default of non payment of penalties for offences under the Pharmacy Acts.

It has also been definitely settled by another appeal in the same Court that the Society's Registrar is entitled to prosecute in Scotland under Section 17 of the Act.

The attention of the Council has been directed to the habitual employment of unqualified persons as assistants in open shops by medical practitioners, thereby causing such persons to commit breaches of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The Council, considering that such action was a source of danger to the public, lodged a complaint with the General Medical Council, with the result that several medical practitioners were called before that body in November last to give an account of their conduct in this respect, and severally expressed their regret.

The General Medical Council has since issued a notice to the effect that in the opinion of the Council such practices are professionally discreditable, and fraught with danger to the public, and has notified to the profession that any registered medical practitioner who is proved to have so offended is liable to be regarded as guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and to have his name erased from the Medical Register.

By-laws.

The proposed new by-laws referred to in the last report have been reconsidered, with especial reference to the provisions dealing with cases of candidates absent from examination on account of illness. A modification in By-law 23, Sect. X., has, consequently, been proposed by the Council, providing for the payment of the nominal re-entry fee of 1*s.* by candidates whose absence has been excused by the Council or either of the Boards of Examiners. The new by-laws, as amended, were read a first time at the meeting of the Council in April, and will be submitted to a special meeting of the Members of the Society on May 28 for confirmation. With the exception of the modification above indicated, the proposed by-laws are identical with those confirmed by the Society in August, 1900.

Parliamentary.

The draft Pharmacy Bill adopted by the Council in March 1901, has been the subject of correspondence with the Privy Council Office and the Colonial Office, and the President has, in connection therewith, had interviews with the chief permanent officials of those departments. In view, however, of the appointment by the Privy Council of a small committee for the purpose of considering the changes that might be desirable in Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and having regard to the expression of opinion by the Clerk of the Council that "when the report of the Committee is received it will then be a convenient time to consider what amendments of the law may be expedient to give effect to the wishes of the Society," the Council resolved not to proceed further with the draft at present.

The Departmental Committee of inquiry on the Sale of Poisons—of which Mr. Martindale was up to the time of his death a member, and of which Mr. Walter Hills is now a member—commenced its sittings in November. Evidence on behalf of the Society has been submitted to the Committee by the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Carteighe, Cross, and J. W. Sutherland, whilst the Registrar, and the Assistant Secretary in Scotland appeared as witnesses in response to the expressed desire of some of the members of the Committee to have information concerning points of procedure in connection with the administration of the Pharmacy Acts.

Poison Regulations.

Consequent upon representations by Coroners and others, the Local Government Board suggested to the Council that

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it appeared desirable that the Regulations adopted pursuant to Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1838, should be amended to include liquid disinfectants. The Council, after consideration, adopted at the April meeting a resolution proposing the alteration of the Poison Regulations by including within the scope of Clause 3 of the Regulations liquid disinfectants containing poison. This alteration will be proposed and submitted to the members at a special meeting on May 28.

Dispensers Committee.

The desirability of ascertaining as far as practicable the conditions under which dispensing is performed in public institutions in Great Britain, induced the Council to appoint a committee to collect information on that point. That committee, with the valuable assistance of the divisional officers of the Society, was enabled to obtain particulars in regard to 716 institutions, and the data so procured were, after classification and tabulation, embodied in an instructive report which was published in the Journal of March 8, 1902. The committee has not yet completed its investigation.

North British Branch.

The report of the executive of the North British Branch was presented to the Council at its last meeting, and a comprehensive *résumé* is published in the *Journal* for May 10, 1902. In connection with the work of the Society in Scotland during the past year reference must be made to the admirable educational scheme formulated by Mr. J. F. Tocher, and sent to the Council in April by the Executive. The object of the scheme is to secure a course of training for pharmaceutical students in the Scottish universities and the Council cordially approved the principle of the scheme.

Honorary and Corresponding Members.

The following corresponding members were elected honorary members at the last meeting of the Council:—Sir D. Brandis, Sir George King, Sir Thomas Hanbury, Wm. Saunders, and Professor Julius Wiesner. M. Léon Guignard (of the School of Pharmacy, Paris), Dr. Donald Macalister (Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council), Dr. Sorby (of Sheffield University), and Professor Ralph Stockman, M.D., F.R.S.E. (of Glasgow University), were also elected honorary members. As corresponding members, W. G. Freeman, F. Jadin, Dr. Thoms, and Dr. Prain were elected.

Obituary.

The following honorary members and corresponding members have died during the year:—Dr. Cornu, Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Professors Bretschneider, Herrera, Van Eeden, and Hamberg, and Mr. G. H. Hawtayne. The following deaths have also to be recorded:—William Martindale (past President of the Society), J. T. Davenport (also a past President of the Society, and for many years a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales), W. B. Randall (a former member of Council), J. Bowerbank (a founder), E. M. Burden, T. M. Deighton, Wm. Readman (founder) J. Rodman, J. Wild, and J. Stevenson (divisional officers).

Revenue Account of the Society, 1901.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
To Annuities	500	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	12	17	11
Certificates of Death	24	12	1
Examinations: Minor and Major:—			
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—England and Wales	1,631	12	8
Scotland	612	8	10
Refreshments—England and Wales	70	3	9
Scotland	50	0	8
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and sundry charges—England and Wales	404	16	2
Scotland	106	6	6
[*Total* £2,905 8*s.* 7*d.*]			
Gas, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, &c.	390	7	5
House Servants—Wages	304	7	10
Journal:—Balance of account	2,285	1	3
Law Costs (balance of charges)	1,452	9	3
Library:—Librarian's Salary	283	6	8
Purchase and Binding of Books	110	5	8
Library Association Meeting	10	10	0
Catalogue	175	11	9
[*Total* £579 14*s.* 1*d.*]			
Museum:—			
Curator's Salary	400	0	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, &c.	174	16	6
Museums Association Meeting	10	10	0
[*Total* £585 6*s.* 6*d.*]			
North British Branch:—			
Assistant Secretary—Salary	250	0	0
Taxes and Insurance	66	15	8
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, &c.	63	5	6
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses	357	19	1
[*Total* £743 0*s.* 3*d.*]			
Evening and other Meetings	43	16	11
Postage:—General	229	6	5
Journal	863	4	8
[*Total* £1,092 11*s.* 1*d.*]			
Register—Balance of Account	13	11	0
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	766	16	10
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies	128	2	6
Repairs and Alterations	937	9	5
Electric Service and Fittings	92	1	11
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar, and Clerks	1,582	14	0
School of Pharmacy:—			
Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees	1,274	15	3
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters	573	18	8
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, and printing and posting Prospectuses	329	5	2
[*Total* £2,177 19*s.* 1*d.*]			
Stationery, Engraving, Printing and Office Expenses	355	14	10
Calendar	110	15	4
Sundries	14	7	7
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees	404	18	1
Refreshments for Council	41	0	0
Pharmacopœia Research Committee	192	8	11
Local Organisation, Expenses, Meetings, &c.	108	2	11
Total	£17,815	15	7

Income.

	£	s.	d.
By Examination Fees:—			
1,518 Minor Examination	7,704	6	0
106 Major	288	16	0
69 Registration Fees as Apprentices or Students	144	18	0
Restoration Fees	12	12	0
[*Total* £8,150 12*s.*]			
Interest on Investments:—			
Ground Rents	146	18	3
Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square	182	18	9
[*Total* £329 17*s.* 0*d.*]			
School Fees	1,125	12	0
Subscriptions:—			
5,451 Members	5,723	11	0
742 Student Associates	389	11	0
Life Subscriptions	472	10	0
[*Total* £6,585 12*s.* 0*d.*]			
Balance Deducted from Accumulated Funds	1,654	2	7
Total	£17,845	15	7

The Balance-sheet of the General Fund

shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground-rents, freehold houses in Edinburgh, and leasehold premises in London, amount to 35,727*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; sundry debtors of the Society 2,694*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and cash in hand on December 31, 1901, 1,622*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The liabilities are put down at 37,226*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; deduct balance of revenue account, 1,654*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, thus leaving 35,572*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The Society owed 1,580*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* to sundry creditors, 2,068*l.* 12*s.* is put down as examination-fees in advance, and 824*l.* 4*s.* school-fees in advance. Total assets, 40,045*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Benevolent Fund.

During the year the receipts amounted to 3,218*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, made up of subscriptions 1,623*l.* 19*s.*; ground-rents, 1,149*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*;

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dividends, 151*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; donations, 117*l.* 15*s.*; rent of The Elms, Strawberry Hill (two quarters), 126*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The expenditure for the year included 1,875*l.* for annuities, grants, 965*l.*; interest, 208*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; stationery, &c., 55*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; and law and professional charges, 111*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The expenditure was thus 49*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* in excess. The assets of the fund amount to 44,582*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, including debts payable and annuities paid in advance, 1,017*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; cash, 251*l.* 4*s.* 3*d*; and 10,000*l.* of borrowed money, the net amount thus being 31,582*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

The Scholarships and Prize Funds Account

show that the Bell Scholarship's income was 56*l.* 7*s.* 4*d*, and the expenditure 70*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; the Pereira and Hills Prize Fund 14*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, of which 13*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* was spent; and the Burroughs Scholarship 27*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which 5*s.* 6*d.* was expended; Manchester Scholarship, income 24*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, expenditure 5*s.* 6*d.*; Redwood Scholarship, 20*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* received, expenditure 5*s.* 6*d.*; Hanbury Memorial, 11*l.* received and 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended; and E. N. Butt Scholarship, income 50*l.*, expenditure the same.

The Orphan Fund

had an income of 51*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and spent 30*l.* for the support of an orphan at the London Orphan Asylum, the balance in hand being 318*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The Waterall Legacy gave a dividend of 27*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and 24*l.* was paid to the annuitant and 3*l.* 3*s.* to the lawyer.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

A Beecham Action.

On Friday, May 2, an application was heard before Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division on behalf of Thomas Beecham, manufacturer of "Beecham's Pills," St. Helens, to restrain Mr. Harold S. Lockwood, chemist and druggist, 91 Rochdale Road, Manchester, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. The defendant, through counsel, consented to an order for a perpetual injunction, and to pay 40*l.* to the plaintiff as damages and costs.

Saccharin Corporation (Limited) *v.* Flawith.

In the Chancery Division on May 3, Mr. Justice Buckley had before him a motion for judgment in this action for infringement of patent. Mr. Colefax, for the Company, said it was a motion for judgment in default of appearance in this patent action against one J. B. Flawith. The company asked for judgment in terms of the notice of motion with an injunction and inquiry as to damages. Defendant did not appear to answer the present application, and his Lordship made the order asked for.

The Anger Divorce Suit.

In the Court of Appeal on Thurday, May 1, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Stirling and Cozens-Hardy, the case of Anger *v.* Anger and Johnson was heard on appeal of the respondent, Mrs. A. L. Anger, from an order of Mr. Justice Barnes, who had granted the husband, who is now employed, and has been since 1898, with Messrs. Fellows & Co., manufacturing chemists, a decree nisi on the ground of the adultery of his wife with the correspondent, Alfred Henry Bevis Johnson. The respondent, in the court below, denied the adultery and alleged that the petitioner had been guilty of cruelty towards her, and had endeavoured to procure abortion, and asked for a decree of judicial separation. At the trial the learned Judge found for the petitioner, on both issues, and it was against his judgment that the present appeal was brought. Mr. Hugo Young addressed the court on Thursday on behalf of the appellant, and on Friday Mr. Barnard did the same in support of the finding of Mr. Justice Barnes. Their Lordships gave judgment on Monday, May 5, dismissing the appeal and holding that the facts did not warrant them in saying that Mr. Justice Barnes had not arrived at a right conclusion.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

Charges of Illegal Compounding.

On May 2, in the Southern Divisional Police Courts, Dublin, before Mr. J. G. Swifte, K.C., a number of cases were listed for hearing at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for alleged illegal compounding of medical prescriptions. At the outset Mr. Scallan (of Messrs. J. S. Scallan & Co., solicitors) said he appeared for Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott (trading as Bowers & Co.), of 164 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, and asked for an adjournment until that day three weeks. Mr. R. Keating Clay, J.P., solicitor (of Messrs. Casey & Clay) on the part of the Society, did not object, and

Mr. Swifte adjourned the case accordingly until Friday, May 23. The summons in this case charged the defendants with keeping open shop for compounding medical prescriptions.

The case against Frederick William Sweny, 1 Lincoln Place, was then taken. In this there were three summonses similar to above, for three different dates in February, 1902. Mr. Clay, J.P., prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and the defendant was represented by Mr. P. O'C. White, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. Ennis, Son & Machin).

Mr. F. W. Leslie (Inspector for the Society) deposed to getting a prescription made up by Mr. Sweny on February 11. There was no one else in the shop at the time but Mr. Sweny. He did not see "Sweny & Co. (Limited)" over the door, but knew there was a pharmaceutical chemist on the premises.

Mr. G. D. Beggs (President of the Society) deposed that the name of Mr. Sweny was not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, although on the list of registered druggists was that of Frederick William Sweny, 1 Lincoln Place. In cross-examination by Mr. White, witness stated there was no pharmaceutical chemist named Thompson on the register as at Lincoln Place, but there was Robert L. Thompson, Sandymount. There was also a Mr. Robson, of the Medical Hall, Charleville.

Mr. Clay: That is in co. Cork. He might as well be in South Africa, so far as this case is concerned.

Mr. White: Does that close your case, Mr. Clay?

Mr. Clay: It does.

Mr. White read the summons, and said that no offence had been committed. It was an offence to sell a prescription, but, looking through the Act, he could find no offence for compounding a prescription. "Selling" was not charged; but even if it were, it could not be proved against Mr. Sweny, for he did not sell—he did not get the money, which went to the limited company, who were the owners of the establishment. On October 19, 1899, F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited) were registered as a company; they were the persons who held the premises, and the name was over the door. By lease of January 1, 1900, Mr. Sweny assigned the premises to the Company, their successors and assigns, for twenty-one years. The memorandum of association (the certificate of which he afterwards put in) showed that Mr. Robert L. Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, held one share of the premises; Mr. Walter J. Healy, pharmaceutical chemist, another share; and Mr. John Robson, pharmaceutical chemist, was always on the premises to compound these medicines on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Swifte: Does he reside there?

Mr. White said not, but he attended in the shop daily. Mr. Thompson was a director (as well as a shareholder) of the Company; and by an agreement dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Fredk. Wm. Sweny was appointed general manager of the Company at a salary of 120*l.* per year, payable weekly, and he was to have power to employ all requisite assistance. Their position was this: they had two registered pharmaceutical chemists as owners, one of whom was also a director, and they employed a pharmaceutical chemist. These were a company that kept open shop for sales, and they were entitled to do so.

Mr. Swifte: The question here is that the prescription was made up by an unqualified hand.

Mr. Clay: And it was dispensed.

Mr. White: I contend that there is no offence for compounding in the Act of Parliament. I might compound medicine and take it myself—not sell it. Mr. Sweny could not sell because the money went to the Company.

Mr. John Robson, pharmaceutical chemist, then gave evidence in support of counsel's statement. He attended the shop daily from 9 A.M. to 9 30 P.M., with 1½ hour off for dinner. In cross-examination he denied that Sweny compounded prescriptions, but he assisted witness in compounding. Mr. Thompson, who is a traveller, attended the shop

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four or five times a week. The three prescriptions that Leslie got were entered in the book by Sweny.

Mr. Clay: That is so absurd a suggestion that nobody will attend to it.

Mr. Keating, clerk, 16 Talbot Street, deposed, in reply to Mr. White, that he was secretary of Sweny & Co. (Limited). He had seen Mr. Robson in the shop in Lincoln Place at all hours of the day.

Mr. Leslie was recalled and said he paid Mr. Sweny 10*d.* for the prescription on February 11.

Mr. White submitted that the case should be dismissed. There was no charge of selling preferred, and that was the only offence in Section 30 of the 1875 Act. The case of Boyd's in the Irish courts, and also the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain *v.* The London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited) in the House of Lords, showed that where a company kept properly qualified men to do the work the company was not responsible. In this case Leslie waited until the chemist (Robson) went to his dinner, and then he got up this prosecution. The sale was by the Company, and there was no charge of selling preferred.

Mr. Clay said that the offence consisted not merely in selling, but for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions. In this case he had proved that Mr. Sweny dispensed because he made up the prescription and handed it to Leslie.

Mr. Swifte: You do not charge him for dispensing?

Mr. Clay said that the Section mentioned retailing, dispensing, or compounding. They were disjunctive terms, and he submitted that, if his views were right, he was entitled to a conviction. It was clearly proved that Sweny had compounded.

Mr. Swifte: Open shop is kept by the Company, not by Sweny.

Mr. Clay: Not with keeping open shop; but I say he compounded and dispensed, and I treat it as the same offence.

Mr. Swifte: I will look into the case, and deliver judgment on this day three weeks.

Mr. Clay: I will hold over the other two cases against the same defendant until then.

The next case was against Frederick John Adams, of 24 Aungier Street, for compounding a prescription on February 20 last, he not being a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Dodd, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Leslie deposed that on February 20 he went into Dr. McKenna's shop, 24 Aungier Street. He saw defendant there, and gave him a prescription to make up, which was done, and witness paid 6*d.* for it. Defendant said he was 19 years old.

Mr. G. D. Beggs deposed that the defendant's name was not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists. It could not be, for he was not the age.

The defendant was then called, and stated that he is an indentured apprentice to Dr. McKenna, and had passed the Preliminary examination. He made up this prescription under the direction of Dr. McKenna, who told him the price. By Mr. Clay: Dr. McKenna is apothecary to the South Dublin Union, and discharges his duty in the Union between 10 A.M. and half-past one or two o'clock. He also goes back to the Union on certain days. Witness was left in charge of the shop when the doctor was away. When he compounded this prescription the doctor was at his dinner, and witness sent and asked him about it. He told witness the price, and how to file the prescription.

Mr. Swifte: What directions did the doctor give you about this prescription?—He told me how to make it up.

Mr. Clay: I suppose you are aware there is a deadly poison in this?—There is.

Dr. Michael McKenna was then examined by Mr. Dodd, and corroborated what Adams had said about the dispensing of the prescription, concluding, "He is as well able to make up a prescription as I am."

Mr. Swifte: That may be, but the law does not allow him to do it.

Mr. Clay: Under the terms of your appointment as apothecary to the South Dublin Union, you are bound to devote your whole time to the duties of your office; to reside in the district; not to engage in trade on your own account; and if the Guardians provide a residence for you, you must accept it—is not that so?—Yes.

Do you mean to tell the Magistrate that you contend that this boy of yours has a right to make-up prescriptions, especially one with a deadly poison in it—is that your case? Of course, if you take an overdose of that medicine it is a poison, but as it is there, it is a simple draught.

How do you know that he put in the proper quantity?—Because he is thoroughly trained.

Do not you know that you have a right to have a qualified pharmaceutical chemist to manage your shop when you are not there yourself?—I do not know that I need be there always. I was on the premises, and gave directions how this prescription was to be compounded.

You did not come out to see that he put the proper quantity in it; and suppose a patient was poisoned, would you be free of negligence?—There would be no charge of poisoning. The boy is thoroughly competent. This is an ordinary draught.

Mr. Swifte said it had not been proved that Adams kept open shop.

Mr. Clay: We do not charge him with that. Dr. McKenna is the owner of the shop. Dispensing and compounding is the offence. If we are wrong in that, we must try something else. We want to get your opinion whether the law is being carried out or not in these cases.

Mr. Swifte: Well, I will give judgment on this day three weeks.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

MR. H. S. ANNAL, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Melksham, was summoned on May 1 for selling sweet spirit of nitre, which on analysis was found to be deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of one-seventh of its proper strength. The prosecution said there was no suggestion of intent to defraud on the part of Mr. Annal, the deficiency no doubt being caused by evaporation. Defendant did not disputes the facts, and a fine of 10*s.*, including costs, was imposed.

AT the West Riding Police Court on April 26, William Allen, of Knottingley, was ordered to pay the costs (26*s.* 6*d.*) for having sold sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite. Defendant said he was new to the business, and had at times neglected to replace the cork in the bottle after selling.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

AT Tottenham Police Court on May 1, Eugene McSweeney, chemist and druggist, 432 Green Lanes, Tottenham, was summoned by Mr. A. L. Bridge, inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling vinegar of squill which was deficient to the extent of 60 per cent. in acetic acid. Sidney Charles Hudson, chemist and druggist, 601 Green Lanes, was similarly summoned, the alleged deficiency being stated at 40 per cent. Mr. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bridge said the prosecution was under Section 6 of the Act, and the question arose whether vinegar of squill was a perishable article within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Kirby: No. The point is whether it is liable to decomposition.

The Chairman: Whether it is a stable compound.

Mr. Bridge said that in ordinary circumstances decomposition would not take place in vinegar of squill. If it were left free to the air, which it should not be, etherification would set in.

Mr. Bridge then entered the witness-box to prove the purchase on January 22, at Carlton's Drug Company, Green Lanes, of 8 oz. of vinegar of squill. He was served by Mr. McSweeney. Mr. Bevan, the analyst, reported that the vinegar was deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 60 per cent.; it contained only 1·56 per cent. of the acid, and should contain 4·2 per cent. When witness made the purchase McSweeney remarked to another person behind the counter, named Wheeler, that it was thick, but witness only wanted it to test for acetic acid.

In cross-examination, witness said that he was perfectly well known to Wheeler, who, he had since ascertained, was the liquidator of the Carlton Drug-stores. McSweeney said he was the manager and had only been there a short while, and had not had time to look round. Wheeler obtained the

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article from the stock-bottle, and McSweeney then called attention to its thickness, but he did not demur to selling it, because witness offered to wait until he had got it into proper condition. Witness denied that he told the defendant that he could compel him to sell the article, but after all was over he said it was a moot point whether a druggist could be compelled to sell from his stock-bottle.

With respect to the summons against Mr. Hudson, Mr. Bridge said that he visited his shop on January 7 and asked for 6 oz. of vinegar of squill. The defendant supplied him from the stock-bottle. Mr. Bevan certified that it was deficient to the extent of 40 per cent. in acetic acid, as it contained only 2·05 per cent. In reply to Mr. Kirby, witness said that he was known to the defendant, who told him that he hardly ever sold vinegar of squill. As a matter of fact the drug was hardly ever sold to the public.

Edward Bevan, county analyst, confirmed his certificates. In cross-examination, he said the article was liable to decomposition, but not in the same sense as butter and milk. It altered after being kept a month or two.

Mr. Kirby at this stage took the objection that the certificates were bad, because they did not in either case contain a statement that the article had undergone no change which would interfere with the analysis. The schedule to the 1875 Act laid it down that in the case of milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst must specially report whether any change had taken place in the composition of the article that would interfere with the analysis.

The Chairman inquired if decomposition had taken place, or deterioration.

Witness: Deterioration; it is not such a decomposition as would interfere with the analysis. In reply to further questions, Mr. Bevan said that one sign of decomposition was fungoid growth, and this growth would affect the quantity of acetic acid to be found. He did not think there would be etherification. He could not say whether, in fact, any decomposition had taken place in the samples he analysed. Therefore it was not possible to state whether any of the deficiency was due to decomposition.

The Chairman: These samples had not undergone any decomposition which prevented you making a complete analysis?

Witness: No.

Mr. Kirby quoted from the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" the definition of the word "decomposition," and contended that the decomposition spoken of by the witness came within the meaning therein given.

Mr. Bridge submitted that if there were no decomposition to interfere with the analysis it was unnecessary to say so in the certificates.

The Bench, subject to hearing further evidence, overruled the point on the ground that the decomposition was not such as to make the analysis untrustworthy.

Mr. Bevan was further questioned by Mr. Kirby. He said that no standard was stated in the Pharmacopœia for the percentage of acetic acid which ought to be present in the finished vinegar of squill. He would expect to find 9 per cent. of solids in the article.

Mr. Kirby said, that being so, the utmost quantity of acetic acid that could possibly be in the article was 3 8 per cent., and he showed Mr. Bevan a rule-of-three sum that proved this.

Witness admitted that possibly his standard of 4 2 per cent. was too high.

Wm. Chattaway, F.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, Vice-President of the Institute of Analysts and superintendent of the Apothecaries' Society's laboratories, said that when properly stored the article slightly deteriorated, but not appreciably. The vinegar of squill, as sold by the defendants, was not in his opinion a proper article for sale. Witness did not consider the standard for the percentage of acetic acid in vinegar of squill should fall below 3·8 per cent., but admitted that Mr. Bevan's standards for acid and extractive were too high.

Mr. Kirby, in addressing the Bench, said that in addition to his former point that the certificates should state that the samples had undergone no change, he also relied on the fact that there was no standard for the percentage of acetic acid which ought to be present in the finished article of vinegar of squill. He was, however, not prepared to say that the quantity found in the samples was a proper per centage. He thought it was bringing the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts into contempt in trying to prove a deficiency of acetic acid in an article which was never sold to the public.

Martin Priest, Associate of the Institute of Chemistry, Henry S. Coupland, pharmaceutical chemist, and Charles Thomas Bennett, pharmaceutical chemist, each gave evidence that there was no standard for the percentage of acetic acid in vinegar of squill, and that the article was liable to decomposition in respect of the fact that the acetic acid reacts with the extractive matter of the squill so that some of the acid is fixed or decomposed. Mr. Bennett admitted that he would not consider 1·56 per cent. of acetic acid sufficient if the article were freshly prepared.

The defendant (Mr. McSweeney) explained that the inspector had been in the shop looking at the scales and weights. He then asked Mr. Wheeler for vinegar of squill, and witness, noticing a sediment in the bottle, told him he should not sell it. The inspector said he could compel him to do so, and it was only because of that he allowed Mr. Wheeler to give it. After the vinegar was handed over and paid for by the inspector, the latter insisted that he (the witness) should again hand it over to him. Witness (who had only been in the shop a day) protested against his being compelled to do so.

The Bench dismissed the summons against McSweeney, and imposed a fine of 10*s.* and costs on Hudson. Mr. Kirby asked the Magistrates to state a case, and the Bench said they would consider the matter when written application was made. This was done on May 7, and sureties given.

County Court Cases.

Blame the Law.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on May 5, the Keene Company, 75–76 High Holborn, W.C., sued George Marston, chemist and druggist, 5 London Road, Twickenham, to recover 2*l.* 5*s.* for goods sold. Defendant objected at the outset that there was no affidavit annexed to the summons, and that inasmuch as the transaction took place in Twickenham, Judge Edge had no jurisdiction. The evidence of Frederick Arthur Smith, in the employ of plaintiff was that he took the order for the goods, but never agreed to receive the money. The Judge said that as plaintiff's traveller did not undertake to call for the money at Twickenham, that disposed of defendant's plea of no jurisdiction. As to the affidavit, he was satisfied that it had been duly served. Defendant said he would swear the traveller told him he would take the money when he came round.

Mr. Smith: And I swear that I did not.

The Judge (to defendant): My opinion is that you are experienced in this sort of trickery.

Defendant: You are not justified in saying that.

The Judge: I am perfectly justified. You owe this money, and you are fighting it on every possible ground.

Defendant: Am I not justified in objecting to your jurisdiction?

The Judge: You are not justified in saying that this man is telling untruths.

Defendant: But I am telling the truth as well.

The Judge: Yes, a good many people say so, but I don't believe them. Verdict for plaintiffs with costs.

The Judge acceded to plaintiffs' application for an order upon defendant to pay their traveller's return fare from Nottingham.

Defendant: The law has been very unjust in this case.

The Judge: Yes, blame the law. The case is decided.

At the Westminster Court

this week Judge Woodfall has decided the following cases:—

Challenger v. *Wardle.* — The defendant is a chemist and aërated-water manufacturer, carrying on business at Acre Lane, Brixton, as the Brixton Syphon Water Company. The plaintiff, a carman formerly employed by him, in December last was sent out with a horse and van, and when in Park Lane the horse became restive and finally broke away the front of the van. He followed that up by kicking plaintiff, who sought damages for the injuries; 65*l.* and costs was the verdict.

Bargrave v. *Ryan.*—The plaintiff applied for the committal of defendant, described as a chemist at High Street, Whitechapel, for non-payment of a judgment debt for trade goods supplied. The defendant said he was only manager of the business, and

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gave the order in that capacity. The Judge, nevertheless, made an order for payment by instalments of 10*s.* a month.

Breidenbach & Company v. *Parkes' Supply Stores.*—Here an order was made for payment in fourteen days of an account for goods supplied, defendants not being represented. [The defendants are in no way connected with Parkes' Drug Stores (Limited.)]

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re G. B. TOWLER, Heath Town, Staffs, trading as a Chemist.—The Official Receiver of the Wolverhampton Bankruptcy Court announces that he has completed the realisation of this debtor's estate, and that the assets will only allow of the payment of a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound.

Re THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, 89 The Quay, Waterford, Chemist.—A list of creditors has been filed without any amounts. It contains:—Fasset & Johnson, Thomas Christy & Co., Crown Perfumery Company, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Koko, Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Allen & Hanburys, William Sutton & Co., Anglo-American Optical Company, D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), Hugo Lorenz, Alfred Bishop, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, Fannin & Co., McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Hoyte & Son, R. Gibson & Sons, A. de St. Dalmas, J. Richardson & Co., Sumner & Co., Blake & McKenzie, Evans, Sons & Co., Vinolia Company (Limited), Idris & Co., Ayrton & Saunders.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bussby, J., and **Edwards, G.,** under the style of J. Bussby & Co, Church, near Accrington, Lancashire, oil, grease, and chemical-manufacturers.

Saunders, E., and **Turner, T. W.,** under the style of Saunders & Turner, Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, and Deddington, Oxfordshire, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Gould, Alfred, Knatchbull Road, Brixton, S.W., carrying on business at White's Row, Commercial Street, E., isinglass-manufacturer.

New Companies & Company News.

PACIFIC PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (125,000 preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Pacific Islands Company (Limited) to prospect, research, examine, and explore any territories for phosphate, guano, and similar substances, and to carry on the business of miners, distillers, manufacturers, and importers of and dealers in any chemical or other preparation.

GARRY & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of a medical hall and general trade connected therewith. The first subscribers are:—Mary A. Garry, Greville Street, Mullingar; Mrs. M. Daly, Rivervale, Multifarnham; Miss Mary Daly, Martinstown, Mullingar; Miss Margaret Daly, Martinstown, Mullingar; C. Daly, Martinstown, Mullingar, farmer; Miss E. Garry, Mullingar; J. Donohue, Mullingar, auctioneer; and Miss M. M. Keane, Mullingar. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Greville Street, Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

EWEN SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital, 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt agreements (1) with A. Classen and (2) with J. M. Ewen, J. K. George, A. E. Hitchcock, A. E. Messer, and A. Riekman, to acquire any inventions relating to the manufacture or extraction of glucose, fermentable sugar and alcohol, or to turning to account the by-products of the same, and to use and deal with such inventions. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. M. Ewen, J. K. George, A. E. Hitchcock, and A. Riekman; qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.

NORTH BRITISH CYANIDE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.* in 2*s.* shares Objects: To acquire by purchase or otherwise inventions for the production of chemicals, and other inventions which may be of advantage to the company, to secure such inventions by patents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, &c. The first subscribers are: W. D Cairney, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.A.; T. Campbell, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow, clerk; J. French, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.A.; J. Baird, 20 Albion Street, Edinburgh, solicitor; R. Baird, 4 Brighton Place, Portobello, writer; J. Barr, Harburn West Calder, coal-master; and A. Brown, Milverton, Lenie, accountant. The first directors are John Baird, William Cairney, and John Barr. Qualification, 1,000 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

DR. MELCHER'S SHOWER YOKE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the rights of Mrs. S. Schafer and Miss S. M. Schafer, trading at 3 Golden Square, W., as "P. & F. Schafer," under an agreement between the Meilink Manufacturing Company and Dr. E. Melchers of the one part, and the said P. & F. Schafer of the other part, for the sale of Melcher's shower-bath yokes, and the goodwill of the business of the said Mrs. S. Schafer and Miss S. M. Schafer in connection with the sale of the said shower-bath yokes, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in shower-yokes, medical and surgical implements, chemicals, machines, tools, &c. The first subscribers are: Miss S. M. Schafer, 24 Vale Court, Maida Vale, W.; H. C. C. Turner, 185 Isledon Road, Finsbury Park, N., traveller; G. Andres, 15 Great Russell Mansions, W.C., merchant; J. W. Krebs, 5 Cathcart Road, S.W., gentleman; B. A. W. Andres, 45 Holland Park, W., merchant; F. J. Spahn, 33 Cloudesley Square, N., clerk; and M. J. J. Stock, 45 Holland Park, W., merchant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

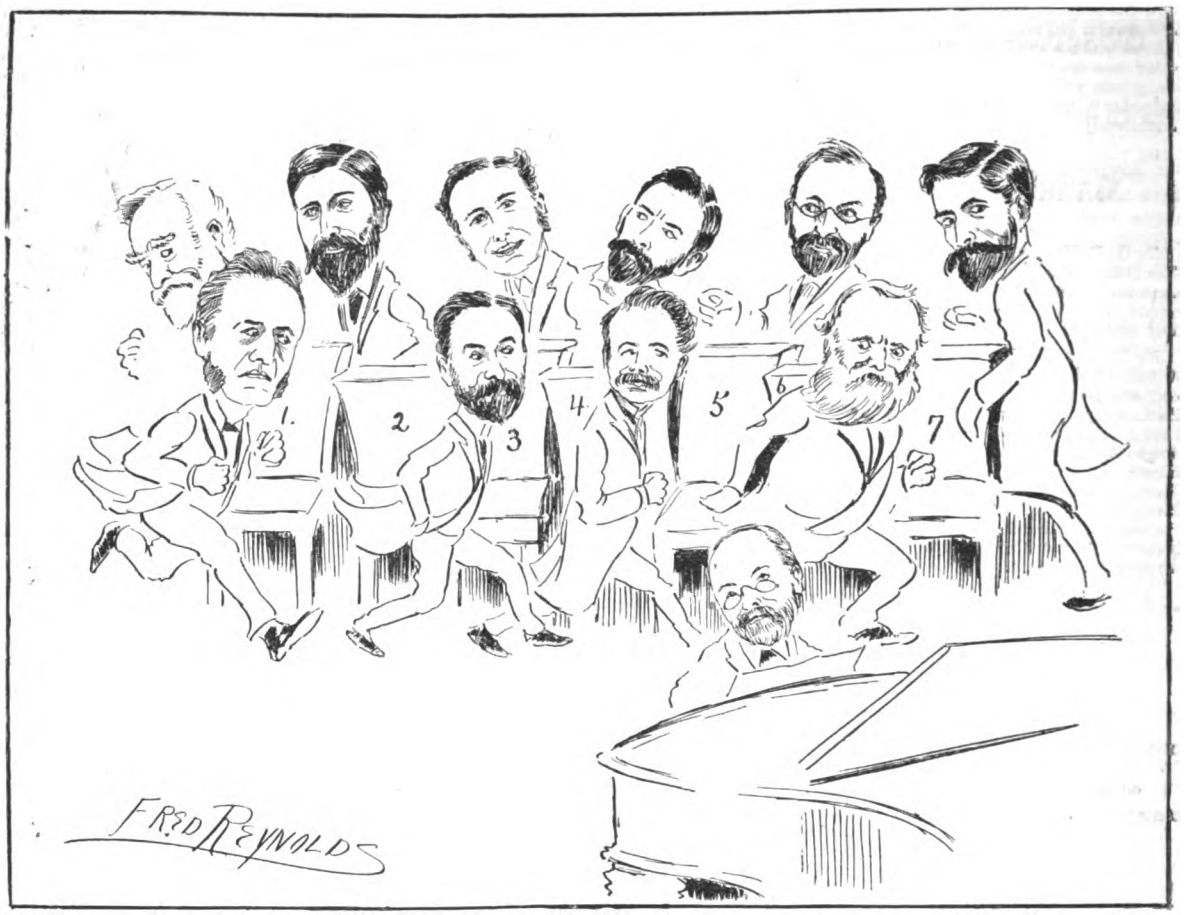
GARRETTS (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a chemist, druggist, optician, oil and colourman, &c., lately carried on at 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon., as "Garrett Brothers," and to adopt an agreement with S. Dean, G. Bell, C. Cullum, G. F. Lovell, T. Morgan, T. Pullin, F. J. Roberts, W. Mason, C. J. Dalton, W. H. Shute, W. L. Moore, E. W. Schofield, and J. Matthias. The first subscribers are:—B. Brown, West Wick, Corporation Road, Newport, Mon., managing clerk; A. Jacobs, 37 Harrow Road, Newport, Mon., clerk; T. Berryman, Glen View, York Place, Newport, Mon., accountant; F. L. Cooper, 2 Caeran Road, Newport, Mon., solicitor; W. C. Thomas, Balmoral Villa, Park Square, Newport, Mon., insurance-secretary; F. Reed, 16 Ombersley Road, Newport, Mon., clerk; and H. O. Williams, 201 Chepstow Road, Newport, Mon., clerk. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 shows a net profit of 68,319*l.*, which with the amount brought forward from last account, makes a total of 70,583*l.* An interim dividend at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum has been paid for the six months ended September 30 last, absorbing 9,000*l.*, and debenture interest amounts to 10,956*l.*, leaving an available balance of 50,630*l.* Out of this the directors recommend that 15,000*l.* be appropriated to depreciation reserve, increasing that account to 40,000*l.*; that the whole of the amount standing to suspense amount (lawsuits), 6,102*l.* and 4,938*l.*, expenses and costs of amalgamation, together 11,040*l.*, be written off; and that a dividend at the rate of 8*l.* per cent. per annum be paid for the six months ended March 31, amounting to 18,000*l.*, making, with the interim dividend paid in November last, 6*l.* per cent. for the year, leaving to be carried forward to the next account a balance of 6,590*l.*

HUNTER'S experiments fixed the average temperature of the human body at 98·9° F., which is in close accordance with the results of recent observers. Davy showed that whether man was examined in the tropics or in cold countries little difference could be observed, but later observations show that there are slight but constant and seasonal variations amounting to one or two degrees.

ASPARAGUS is a well-appreciated vegetable which has well marked and well-known physiological effects on man; seakale like most of the other members of the order to which it belongs has antiscorbutic properties; salsify and scorzonera are nourishing and palatable vegetables and deserve to be more generally grown. A book on the cultivation of these vegetables has just been brought out by Mr. C. Ilott, F.R.H.S.

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The Old Game of Council Chairs.

It seems odd to explain a Reynolds cartoon, but for the benefit of those who don't know, we may state that, in the sketch, Mr. Carteighe leads the top row of Council candidates, followed by Messrs. Park, Harrison, Morrison, Pickering, and Glyn-Jones. A gap is between the last named and Mr. Southall, and following him are Messrs. Rymer Young, Harrington, and Campkin. Who will get into the chairs, and why? See page 715.

See the merry gentlemen all hopping round the chairs,
Each of them expectant of a seat,
Smiling bland and broadly, unheeding all their cares,
None of them desirous of defeat;
Eager to be Councillors and keen to serve the craft;
Only seven vacancies to fill,
Praying for a gentle breeze their little ship to waft,
Safe into the haven calm and still.
Ten merry gentlemen gaily hopping round,
Pleasant merry gentlemen they are;
Dancing deft and lightly to the sweet harmonious sound
Of the musical melodious Registrar.

From turgid, titled Bond Street, from haughty Kensington,
From learned Temple Chambers come they fain;
From Sunderland and Birmingham and eke from Warrington,
Hobnobbing with the Sphinx of Mutley Plain.
And keen to break the phalanx from the city on the Cam,
Comes the gay but pertinacious candidate
Who has served his fellow-citizens and thinks his work no sham,
And who annually appears to tempt his Fate.
Ten merry gentlemen bobbing up and down,
Honest willing gentlemen they are;
Dancing to the music of the king without a crown,
The suave but subtly simple Registrar.

The Champion from Marylebone whom all assistants know,
Joins spectacled and eager in the fray;
He poses as the cutters' most uncompromising foe,
And through the trade morasses threads his way.
Another still we notice: he's a hardy annu-al,
But what partic'lar wisdom he would bring
To the Council, we confess we really cannot say at all;
We but know him as "the gentleman from Tring."
Ten merry gentlemen so nimbly sprinting round,
Capable and strenuous they are;
Prancing high and sprightly, like a panther on the bound,
And watching for the wary Registrar.

Speed on, ye merry gentlemen, and very soon we'll learn,
The favoured ones our fickle Craft doth choose.
But let the vanquished not despair, nor for election yearn,
For they might get contumely and abuse.
The wicked *C. & D.* might start and boldly criticise
Their speeches—that is, if they chance to speak;
And if they don't they'll flaunt their record in the public's eyes,
And make them weigh them up—and others seek.
Ten anxious gentlemen trying to be gay
(Some of them are shivering in their shoes);
All are feeling confident they're sure to win the day,
But the pensive Registrar doth sadly muse.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Chemist's Apprentice,

so wisely and kindly discussed by the Liverpool Chemists' Association last week, is likely to have a very different time of it from that which many of us enjoyed when we walked in his shoes. It is gratifying to have lived long enough to know how valued we old apprentices are now we are no longer available. Our pompous masters — I, for one, have long forgiven mine — always treated us as, at the best, necessary evils. Now, how they seek to coax us or our present-day representatives. Our hours are to be modified, our menial work lightened, and Mr. Wallbridge would even tempt us with a habitat map in the back shop. My own impression is that before things settle down satisfactorily all round some few sovereigns per month will have to change hands.

The Liverpool Chemists,

to their credit be it said, recognise the cruelty which the examinations looming in the future impose on their apprentices. Dr. Symes alludes to them (the examinations) as a great terror, Mr. Abraham perceives the "distress" they occasion, Mr. Cowley calls it "mental anguish," and Mr. Wallbridge proposes to fit a youth for them by reminding him of them from the commencement of his term. He is always to have in view the time when he will have "to face the examiners." The real reason for all this terror is that the examinations as now conducted do not correspond with the boy's business; that is the root of the mischief, and the boy should be told that frankly from the first. But at the same time he should be advised not to worry. He can learn his real business as an apprentice, and included in that he will learn a lot of essential things which are not recognised in the examination room. As for the other things, the things he cannot learn in his business, and which he will never want in his business, but which he must learn for the examinations, why he will have to—no, not cram, but acquire the necessary knowledge at the end of his apprenticeship by a special course of study.

Companies versus Individuals.

It is the individual who has made trade, who has invented things, who has organised, who has created possibilities of profit. Having accomplished his mission so far he retires, and the capitalist company swoops down on the nest and grabs all the eggs. That is a more or less accurate way of characterising the condition of business bequeathed to us by the last century. But there are still many contests to be decided between companies and individuals for particular sections of the field of commerce in some of which the former have the natural advantage by reason of the metal they carry, while in others, where intellect and personality count, the money advantage may be neutralised. In many of these combats there is little doubt that the result would dispose of the pretensions of companies if our old friend the law would not keep intervening for the benefit of these "artificial persons" of its own creation.

The Artificial Persons

cannot pass examinations. Therefore, says the law, if they want to be chemists, or dentists, or doctors, they may be such without any examination. They fail in business; there is no three years for them to wait for an order of discharge before they may begin again. They only reconstruct. They prefer to risk their creditors' money rather than their own. They secure theirs by debentures. Lately it has been contended that as they cannot go to prison the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ought not to apply to them; up to now the law has not quite seen its way to that conclusion. Now we come across another possible anomaly. In last week's Irish news I read that Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited) have been deprived of a Poor-law contract because Sir Thomas Robinson, a director of the company, is also a guardian. That seems just. But another guardian, Sir Henry Cochrane, said he believed the Local Government Board's ruling was wrong. If Sir Thomas Robinson had been a private individual, it would have been correct, but a company, Sir Henry maintained, was not subject to the same condition. He himself was managing director, in fact practically the owner, of a firm which tendered to several unions, and if he were in Sir Thomas Robinson's place he would challenge the L.G.B. A cool claim, certainly, but I fancy Sir Henry is right in law.

American Trade

is a great trouble to many people. The vast difference between U.S. exports to the United Kingdom and U.S. imports from the United Kingdom suggests that we are not getting fair play. The figures given last week show a balance of nearly one hundred million pounds per annum in favour of the United States. It is a bigger difference still when reckoned on this side, because exports here are valued at a lower figure than when they have crossed the Atlantic, while imports have correspondingly increased. But there is nothing to trouble about. For this hundred million pounds worth of goods we, in a sense, pay nothing. Our exchanges of actual cash practically balance each other. We part with no gold for all that vast bulk of corn, and cotton, and pork, and patent medicines, and what not that we get from America. Most of it is merely the payment of interest on British investments in the United States. Moreover, as pointed out last week, the United States is still one of Great Britain's largest customers. Only India, Australasia and Germany buy more from us.

Mr. Campkin's Programme,

as set forth in his letter last week, is vast enough to satisfy the hungriest of electors. I suppose he realises the immensity of what he claims, but I should like to know whether he has any serious intention of striving to secure it if he should be elected. If he has, it must be said that sending Mr. Campkin to the Council could only result in a wicked waste of time. Take this one sentence from the second paragraph of his letter: "Poisons, potent drugs, and medicines should only be obtainable from, or dispensed by, qualified men, who have a direct ownership in the establishment." I do not know how much the term "medicines" may include, but restricting it, as possibly was meant, to prescribed medicines, there still remains in that sentence far more than any sane member of Parliament would dream of endorsing if it were put into statutory language. It means, at least, that the schedule of substances to be sold by chemists only would be multiplied tenfold, and that no unqualified person might be even a shareholder in a company owning a drug-store. The question is not whether we should like these things, nor even whether they ought to be; it is whether there is any sort of use in even discussing them.

Three Little Items

are all I gather from a glance through the last part of the Oxford English Dictionary. First, we are authoritatively told that the proper pronunciation of "lichen" is "leiken." In most dictionaries "litchen" is given as an alternative pronunciation, and in some that only is prescribed; but "it is now rare in educated use." The spelling of "licence" (the substantive) is stated definitely to be with "ce," not "se," at the end. "License," "though often met with, has no justification in the case of the substantive," though it may be used as a verb (like "practice" and "practise," "advice" and "advise"). "Licorice" is merely mentioned as an alternative form of spelling "liquorice," from which it appears that the latter is considered the superior method, but the Dictionary has not reached that word yet. Certainly we should not call the stuff "lickerish," for this word appears in the Dictionary as a genuine English word, meaning "something palatable."

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Editorial Comments.

A Poor Year.

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to hide the fact that the deficit of 1,654*l.* in the Pharmaceutical Society's financial statement for 1901 is serious, we are not disposed to take a pessimistic view of the matter. It is well to remember that the present is essentially a period of transition. We have previously explained that the resolution to abandon the conduct of the Preliminary examination by the Society itself is detrimental, in so far as we withdraw from the public a living standard of elementary education for pharmacy, while it diverts from the treasury of the Society the considerable revenue which it hitherto derived from the conduct of the examination. The financial statement proves the correctness of this, for the revenue derived in 1901 from the registration of students amounted to exactly 144*l.* 18*s.*, compared with 3,120*l.*, the average for the five years preceding. It is evident, therefore, that this loss alone accounts for the deficit, and any elaborate analysis of the expenditure of the year would be, in face of that fact, superfluous. We may also note that in 1900 the revenue from the Preliminary examination was 4 051*l.*, and the surplus on the whole account 2,859*l.*, and in 1899 2,944*l.* and 1,943*l* respectively, so that the amount transferred to the "accumulated funds" was 4,802*l.* We regard this as in the nature of a reserve to tide the Council over the "Preliminary" hiatus, which may be reckoned to last for another three or four years, when the youths who have entered the trade since 1900 will be ready for the Minor examination, and so registering as students at the rate of about 500 to 600 a year. In this way an addition of

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1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* annually to the Society's income, with practically no further expenditure, may be reckoned upon. We still think, nevertheless, that it would have been much better for the Society to get the students to pay the Society for examining them, and to continue paying the College of Preceptors the small fees for doing the work, than to send the students to the College to pay 25*s.* for the examination and the Society 2*l.* 2*s.* for registration. That is what the whole thing comes to at present, without the more serious factor that there is to the public really no pharmaceutical Preliminary examination. Apart from the adverse balance the accounts present no exceptional feature. We observe a lot of minor economies all round which greatly reduce the extra expenditure on law and the *Journal* deficit. The latter is a little larger than it has been for some years, owing, we are told, to business being bad. It would be impolite for us to comment further upon that matter. The law costs are abnormally large—too large we were almost writing, but during the year there were three important appeals which must have run into hundreds each, without giving any monetary return. These were the Scotch appeals respecting imprisonment and the Minor re-examination fee, and the Agency Appeal in the English High Court. Besides, the Glasgow doctors' shops matter required expensive working up and attendance in London of professional men from Edinburgh. That costs money. The Society probably received about 1,000*l.* from its legal actions in the course of the year, and beyond that 1,452*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* was spent. This is the largest amount of any single year since the Society has had to administer the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the next largest sum being 1,169*l.* spent in 1880, when the great company case was fought. We feel that the lawyers' bills require the closest scrutiny. It appears to be particularly regretful that with a larger income from members, and a sound tendency towards retrenchment in all departments of the Society's work except those mentioned, there should be such prodigality in law costs as to embarrass the financial position of the Society.

Vinegar of Squill.

MR. EDWARD J. BEVAN deservedly holds a high place amongst British chemists on account of his researches, in conjunction with Mr. C. F. Cross, on the carbohydrates. It might therefore reasonably be assumed that when Mr. Bevan was asked, in his capacity as a public analyst, to report upon a liquid known to contain carbohydrates and a tolerable percentage of free acid, he would have brought to bear upon the matter that exceptional knowledge which has made his reputation. The proceedings in the vinegar-of-squill cases seem to negative the supposition. It has long been known to pharmacists that the acetic acid in this preparation enters into combination on keeping. This was the case when it contained alcohol, and is so yet, because there are in squill-extractive mucilaginous and saccharine matters which react with the acid, even although micro-organisms are excluded. Mr. John S. Ward gave excellent proof of this in the Highgate case, his experiments, corroborated by experts from other manufacturing-houses, having shown that the loss of free acetic acid in five months amounted to 0·71 per cent. With his knowledge of the chemistry of carbohydrates Mr. Bevan did not deny the accuracy of these statements either from theory or results; indeed, when the Tottenham cases came on next day he went there fortified with a supporting witness, who is a pharmacist. But the fact is established that the amount of acetic acid in vinegar of squill diminishes from the day it is made; whether it is in consequence an "article liable to decomposition" in the sense of the 1875 Act schedule is one of the points of appeal that we may not discuss, but that the acid takes part in the hydrolysis of the carbohydrates seems conclusive.

The question of a standard also arose in the case. The British Pharmacopœia has none, in the sense that it gives no tests nor an assay process. In the circumstances the public analyst is justified in making a reasonable one. Mr. Bevan selected the acetic-acid content as the basis of his standard, and hit upon 4·2 per cent. as the necessary figure, but in the course of his evidence he added that the preparation should contain 9 per cent. of extractive matter. Upon this combined standard one chemist and druggist was convicted, and that fact, apart from the actual quality of the article sold, is a serious matter for the whole trade, therefore it is desirable to emphasise the protest by the solicitor for the defence that Mr. Bevan's factors are inconsistent with each other, so that his standard is fallacious and unreasonable. Dilute acetic acid, with which vinegar of squill is made, contains 4·27 per cent. of acetic acid, and if the vinegar contains, as Mr. Bevan stated on oath, 9 per cent. of extractive, it follows that 100 parts contain 91 parts of dilute acetic acid, or 3·88 per cent. of real acetic acid. In practice the vinegar, when prepared strictly according to the B.P., contains immediately when made 3·8 to 3·7 per cent. of real acetic acid. This was supported by evidence. The German Pharmacopœia allows for a loss of acetic acid in the process, as the menstruum prescribed contains 5·4 per cent. of acetic acid; but the titration test of that Pharmacopœia requires only 4·8 to 5·1 per cent. of the acid in the finished vinegar. The extractive content assumed by Mr. Bevan is ridiculously high, and means that about three-fourths of squill-bulb is soluble. Four per cent., as mentioned by Mr. Bennett, is nearer the mark. Dieterich found in acetum scillæ (Austrian Pharmacopœia, strength 1 in 10) from 3·98 to 5·51 per cent. of dry extractive. It is desirable that more factors should be obtained, and we shall be pleased if subscribers who have the facilities, and who make acetum scillæ, will evaporate 10-gramme quantities (or ʒiij.) to dryness, and let us have the results, and particularly the age of the sample.

One point in the prosecution can scarcely be passed without comment—viz., the observation of the solicitor for the defence that such cases as this are a travesty of the law. With that we in a great measure agree, and it is astonishing to find that in the first city of the Empire the initiative in so important a matter as this has been taken without adequate advice. We can conceive no reason for buying vinegar of squill for analysis, except that it appeared to the inspector to be a likely thing to secure convictions on. There is absolutely no ground for supposing vinegar of squill to be liable to adulteration; the essential ingredient (acetic acid, according to the analyst) is not a thing anyone would dream of omitting for the sake of greater profit. The decomposition natural to the article, but which was unknown to the prosecutors until they were told of it by the defence, is the sole ground for suspicion, and that, we submit, has not been shown to impair the quality of the article, nor has there been the slightest complaint by medical men or the public that squill preparations are of poor quality.

What is New Milk?

A COURT of the Bench Division at the High Court of Justice consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Channell, last week decided on appeal in the case of Smithies *v.* Bridge, in which the appellant Smithies was convicted under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for supplying milk exactly as it came from the cow, but which contained only 2·09 per cent. of fat. The convic-

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tion was upheld by the Chelmsford Quarter Sessions, and has been also by the High Court, although Mr. Justice Darling was for allowing it. He feared that the decision might be applied to some other natural product as to which there is no standard—*e.g.*, apples from an apple tree which has been sending the malic acid into its roots. His Lordship thought it was a principle capable of dangerous application to say that a man could be convicted where, without any element of fraud, he sells a natural product in the state in which it is produced. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that the order of the Board of Agriculture as to the solids and fat of milk does not establish a standard for what is or what is not genuine, but is only *prima facie* evidence, nevertheless the purchaser when he asks for new milk is entitled to have an article which is not other than ordinary new milk by reason of any special way in which the cows have been treated. In the present case the milk was the morning drawing, obtained sixteen hours after the last milking. The decision is satisfactory, notwithstanding Mr. Justice Darling's clever analogy, because, had the appeal been sustained, it would have made a most dangerous ruling which clever and unscrupulous cow feeders would not have been slow to take advantage of. It is perfectly well known that the morning milk after a long interval is poor in fat because the fat is assimilated by the cow, and it is also known that milk may be naturally "watered" by feeding the animals upon brewers' grains. A decision different from that of last week would have encouraged this quasi-natural watering.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

The Lawes' Agricultural Trust Committee, at a special meeting held on Friday, May 2, appointed Mr. A. D. Hall, M.A., principal of the Agricultural College, Wye, to succeed the late Sir Henry Gilbert, F.R.S., as director of the Rothamsted experimental station. Principal Hall, who received his training at Oxford, and has since distinguished himself by his successful development of Wye College as a centre of agricultural education, will thus carry on the historic experiments that were jointly conducted by Sir J. B. Lawes, Bart., and Sir Henry Gilbert for over half-a-century at Rothamsted, and it is anticipated that not only will the continuity of the work of the past be maintained, but that the progress of science will be advanced in new directions at this national centre of agricultural research. The manor of Rothamsted is situated in the county of Hertford, and is mainly included in the parish of Harpenden. It has been in the possession of the Lawes family since 1623. In that year it was purchased from the owner, Edmond Bardolf, for John Wittewronge, a minor, whose ancestor, Jacques Wittewronge, had about 1564, on account of religious persecutions, left Flanders and settled in Stantonbury in Buckinghamshire. John Wittewronge was first created a knight, and afterwards a baronet, by Charles II. In the absence of male heirs the baronetcy lapsed, and the Lawes family succeeded to the estate by marriage with Mary Bennet, a great-granddaughter of John Wittewronge. John Bennet Lawes, the first of the name, died in 1822, and was succeeded by his only son, John Bennet Lawes, the founder of the Rothamsted Agricultural Station, who died in 1900, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Charles Bennet Lawes, Bart., the present owner, to whom the King has now granted license and authority to take and use the surname of Wittewronge in addition to and after that of Lawes, and also to quarter the arms of the Wittewronges with his own.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The official arrangements for the annual meeting, to be opened at University College, Liverpool, on Wednesday, July 9, at 11 A.M., by Mr. Ivan Levinstein (the President), include luncheon at the Adelphi Hotel, a garden-party at Seaforth Hall, and reception by the Lord Mayor in the Town Hall—all on that day. On Thursday there are to be excursions to various works in the district, including the United Alkali Company's works at Widnes, and Lever Brothers' soap-works at Port Sunlight. The annual dinner is to be in the Adelphi Hotel that evening, and there will be a whole day excursion to Llandudno and Beaumaris on Friday. Dr. John Clark, Mr. E. Grant Hooper, Dr. F. B. Power, Professor Wm. Ramsay, F.R.S., and Mr. Thomas Tyrer have been nominated as Vice-Presidents.

STAMPING B.P. PREPARATIONS.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has been summoned by the Inland Revenue authorities to show at the Stepney Police Court on May 16, at 2 P.M., why he should not stamp ammoniated tincture of quinine. He sold a bottle of it, for the purpose of a test case, to one of the Revenue officers, labelling it :—

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE, B.P.

A well known and highly recommended remedy for colds.

A teaspoonful in water every four hours until relieved.

Mr. Glyn-Jones claims that he as a chemist and druggist is entitled under the exemption of the Stamp Act, 1812, to sell the article unstamped when so labelled. The case promises to afford the drug-trade an important ruling.

APRIL BUSINESS.

The trade of the United Kingdom in April picked up well, so far as the Board of Trade returns show. Imports were 46,199,928*l.*, or 3,518,052*l.* better than April, 1901, 235,004*l.* of this increase being in chemicals, &c., and 141,415*l.* in oils. Exports also improved by 1,505,498*l.*, the total being 23,492,529*l.* Here also chemicals improved to the extent of 215,443*l.* on a total of 1,028,188*l.* The following are the more interesting figures in exports :—

Aërated waters	62,579 doz.	10,010*l.*	—
Bleaching materials ...	75,989 cwt.	23,619*l.*	+
Copper sulphate... ...	11,223 tons.	222,945*l.*	+
Medicines...	—	114,117*l.*	—
Quinine salts	63,232 oz.	4,355*l.*	
„ (foreign) ...	13,552 oz.	793*l.*	
Soda compounds ...	370,959 cwt.	116,611*l.*	+
Quicksilver	128,148 lb.	14,434*l.*	

The signs at the ends of the lines indicate decrease or increase. In medicines the decrease was only 735*l.* The exports of soaps increased by 20,702*l.* during the month.

THE DISPENSING OF POISONS.

We have frequently drawn attention to the necessity for the employment of none but qualified dispensers in public institutions. It still remains an anomaly, however, that a considerable majority of public dispensers possess no legal qualification whatsoever. This fact was brought out in a startling manner by the statistics presented by Mr. R. Welford at a meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association last week. According to Mr. Welford there are over 300 dispensers employed in public institutions in London, many of whom dispense 400 prescriptions a day. Taking half that number, to allow a margin, there are some 60,000 prescriptions dispensed per diem, and at least half that number contain scheduled poisons. In the report compiled by the Association for presentation to the Pharmaceutical Council it was stated in the 716 institutions of which particulars were obtained, only 29 per cent. of the dispensers held the pharmaceutical qualification, while 5 per cent. had the assistant's certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall. Thus only one-third were qualified, and assuming, therefore, that there is something like equal distribution, no fewer than 20,000 lots of scheduled poisons are distributed to the public daily by unqualified persons in London alone. A searching analysis might tend to reduce Mr. Welford's actual figures

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considerably, but even supposing 10,000 were found to be a more correct estimate, the subject certainly calls for serious attention.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

APPOINTMENTS ON WEST AFRICAN MEDICAL-STAFF.

No Indian medical men, although having British degrees, need apply for appointments on the West African medical-staff. Mr. Chamberlain told Mr. Caine the other day that they are not eligible. "Why exclude them?" further queried the member for Camborne. "It is a matter for argument," replied the Colonial Secretary, "but there are circumstances which render the employment of medical men of Indian birth in West Africa undesirable." Mr. Caine: "I will raise the matter on the right hon. gentleman's salary." Mr. Chamberlain: "By all means."

DUTIES UPON FOREIGN-MANUFACTURED GOODS.

An interesting debate is promised on the second reading of the Finance Bill. One of the proposals to be put forward is that no scheme of national finance will be acceptable to the House, under the circumstances of the time, which does not make provision for raising a substantial revenue by Customs duties upon foreign-manufactured goods.

A METHOD OF STATING ANALYSIS.

Mr. Ffrench is deeply concerned about the trade morality of the sellers of artificial manures. He has asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether his attention has been called to the fact that the sellers of artificial manures are enabled to obtain for them much more than their value owing to the method of stating analysis on trade circulars and price-lists. It appears that the way "nitrogen," "potash," and "phosphates" are put down is what vexes the soul of the hon. member. Mr. Hanbury stated, in reply, that the vendor of any fertiliser in a quantity not less than ½ cwt. is required to send to the purchaser an invoice stating the name of the article, whether it is an artificially compounded article or not, and what is at least the percentage of the nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates and potash, if any, contained in it, and that invoice acts as a warranty. It was considered when the Act was passed that this afforded an adequate protection to the purchaser, and Mr. Hanbury has not had sufficient evidence to show that this has not been the case.

THE CHEQUE-DUTY.

This matter has made little progress since my last report. It was stated early in the week that the clause dealing with the matter in the Finance Bill will simply retain the 1*d.* cheques for sums under 2*l.*, and make sums over that pay 2*d.*, but since then the Chancellor of the Exchequer has received an influential deputation of bankers, and has stated, in reply to a question in the House, that he will have nothing to say about the matter until the Finance Bill is introduced.

Scientific Progress.

A New Source of Dulcite.—This interesting member of the carbohydrate group has been isolated by Thoms from *Salacia fluminensis*, one of the *Hippocrataceæ* of Rio de Janiero. Its identity was confirmed by its melting-point, composition, and formation of a hexacetyl derivative melting at 171° C.—(*Apoth. Zeit.*, 1902, 234.)

A New Chloral Compound.—By the condensation of one molecule of urea with one each of chloral and bromal, a crystalline compound of all three bodies is produced, which is proposed as a remedy where a sedative is prescribed in certain modified forms. Its exact therapeutic properties are being examined, and will be reported later.

A New Arsenical Remedy.—The anilide of meta-arsenic acid has been introduced as a new arsenical remedy under the name of "Atoxyl." It has the composition $C_6H_5NHAsO_3$, and contains 37·69 per cent. of arsenicum. It is a white, odourless powder, with a strong saline taste, and is soluble in cold water to the extent of about 2 per cent., and in hot water to 20 per cent.

The Coniine Bases.—Ahrens (*Berichte*, 1902, 1330) has isolated a new derivative of the alkaloid coniine from the residues of the preparation of coniine supplied to him by Merck. This residue has a high lævorotation, and its principal component was found to be normal methyl-coniine. It is a colourless oil, smelling like coniine, boiling at 176° C., and of the high lævorotation −82°. Its sp. gr. is 0 8349. Attempts were made to prepare pure lævo-coniine from a mixture of the inactive and dextro bases. The highest rotation that could be obtained by separation with tartaric acid in the usual manner was −15°. The pure dextro-coniine, however, has a rotation of + 18°.

A New Glucoside.—Barger (*Berichte*, 1902, 1296) has isolated a new glucoside from *Saponaria officinalis*—which he terms "saponarin," and which, on account of its yielding a blue colour with solutions of iodine, appears to have been mistaken in micro-chemical examinations for a species of starch. It was prepared by making a watery extract of the dried leaves and acidifying the filtered extract with acetic acid. After a time a white precipitate settled out, which consisted of nearly pure saponarin. It was purified by solution in sodium-carbonate solution, reprecipitation by means of acetic acid, and recrystallisation from water. It then formed white, doubly refracting needles. It is only slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, and to the extent of one in a thousand in hot water. It is dissolved easily in alkaline solutions. No formula is suggested for it, but its composition is: C = 50.66; H = 6·30: O = 43·04. It yields a sugar on hydrolysis, and one or more bodies not identified. An examination of its decomposition-products led the author to consider that it is a glucoside of the flavone series.

"Truths."

But, thanks to Jaubert, you and yours
No more need seaward roam;
No more need seek that ozone-cure
Where Neptune's billows foam;
You now can buy it in a box
Quite easily at home—
Packed, within limits quite the snuggest,
In pastilles—sold by any druggist.

For, whilst the chemist up-to-date
The Jaubert Pastille stocks,
You, we repeat, can purchase health
Packed neatly in a box;
Can stay at home when folks, less wise,
Rush to the coast in flocks;
And test, with grateful assiduity,
The Paris savant's ingenuity!—*Truth.*

IT MAY INTEREST young and enterprising members of the dental profession to know that the demand for dentistry at reasonable prices on the part of the Army in India is at present very much in excess of the supply. The charges of European dentists are virtually prohibitive to the Army, as much as 30*l.* being charged for a set of artificial teeth.—*Truth.*

MR. ALABONE AND HIS TREATMENT get more than a page in *Truth* this week. In one part of the article we read:—

The *modus operandi* of this gentleman, with his advertisements, American degrees, and diagnosis by printed interrogatories, and with or without his private inventions, bears too close a resemblance to that of many an unscrupulous impostor denounced in these columns for me to suggest that, having purged his original offence, he ought now to be readmitted to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Referring to the removal of Mr. Alabone's name from the Medical Register, *Truth* says:—

There is no denying the fact that the particular offence for which Mr. Alabone was condemned is one which the most eminent lights of the profession habitually commit with impunity. If the notice of Mr. Alabone in *Moonshine* was one requiring the subject of it to justify himself before his College, such justification was equally required from Sir William Gull, Sir James Paget, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir James Crichton Browne, and all the other subjects of similar notices in the same paper.

AT a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, it was stated by M. Giesel that compounds of radium produce a perception of light in the eye even when a screen is interposed between the eye and the radium compound. The screen may be of metal and the whole of the visual field appears full of light. The same sensation of light is felt if a glass tube containing a few centigrammes of radium chloride be pressed against the temple.

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Association Affairs.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

Between thirty and forty registered chemists met in Room 17 of the Athenæum, St. George's Place, Glasgow, on Thursday evening, May 1, at 8.30, to consider a proposal for the formation of an Association similar to that which has been so successful in Edinburgh and district, and which deals solely with commercial and legal matters, leaving the practical and scientific to other bodies. The attendance was disappointingly small. It included about half-a-dozen country chemists, amongst them Mr. James Reid of Dumfries, and a few drug travellers. The tone of the meeting was rather subdued, and somewhat depressing. It was observed that some pillars of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association were conspicuous by their absence, and it is an open secret that the organisers of the meeting have overlooked the fact that the old Association did well in regulating prices in the past, and might do so again.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland, managing director of Messrs. Frazer & Green (Limited), was voted to the chair on the motion of Mr. J. Anderson Russell. Mr. Sutherland opened the proceedings by requesting reporters to withdraw, as "an official report would be sent to the journals by the Secretary." He explained the objects of the Association, saying that the new forms of competition with which chemists in the district are threatened required that there should be agreement amongst them in regard to trade matters. He referred to the recent success in advancing the prices of proprietary articles as an indication of what it was possible to do by united efforts, and concluded by asking someone to move the adoption of

The Draft Constitution.

This has already been outlined in The Chemist and Druggist. It consists of twelve clauses, which provide that the Association shall consist of those engaged in the retail and wholesale trade, either on their own account or as members of firms. Gentlemen not eligible for membership may be elected honorary members. Its objects shall be to promote the trade interests of its members, and to maintain their rights in the exercise of their business. The business of the Association shall be conducted by an executive of thirteen members. The chairman shall call a meeting on a requisition signed by six members, or as circumstances may require. The annual subscription shall be 5*s*. The annual meeting shall be held in October in each year.

The Chairman's request for a mover revealed the fact that the persons present were slow to take initiative, but ultimately Mr. John Foster moved and Mr. Archibald McNaught seconded its adoption. After a long pause Mr. C. T. Cockburn rose, as one of the promoters of the Association and originator of the recent proprietary price-list. "Fair profits on patents and proprietary articles" was his text. The time has come, he said, when we must have that, and from information received he was able to tell the meeting that if they or a majority of the retailers were agreed the manufacturers would back them up and co-operate with them.

"How?" queried a gentleman. "And supposing this Association is formed, are we to stand by ourselves, or shall we be affiliated with the P.A.T.A.?"

The Chairman promptly ruled that this was not the time to go into matters of that kind: they could not discuss what they would do until the Association was formed.

Mr. Cockburn continued his speech. He objected to the compulsion exercised by the P.A.T.A., and thought it fatal to the success of that organisation. If a retailer cut the price of a single article on the protected list, he laid himself open to getting supplies of all the others stopped, and the manufacturers did not like that.

When Mr. Cockburn sat down there was another pause, the silence being broken only by the Chairman's courteous requests for speakers. At last a country chemist got up, and greeted the formation of the Association with enthusiasm. Next Mr. J. P. Gilmour chimed in with a welcome to the proposal as a means of promoting the general trade-interests of chemists and fostering good feeling amongst them, but he regretted that they should do anything which would help to perpetuate the traffic in "patents."

Mr. James Reid (Dumfries) then gave the meeting a taste of his piquant style. So far there had been some clever manœuvring to get round the central point without touching it, but he went straight for it. There is no use, he said, beating about the bush. Boot was the enemy and the meeting was a council of war. Mr. Reid's counsel to the meeting was "cut down patents to rock-bottom prices." He read extracts from his recent letter in the *C. & D.*, and treated the meeting to an account of the methods of Boots (Limited), reminding his hearers of the mess Edinburgh chemists made of it when Inman went there. "Ignore them," was the policy then adopted, and if the same was now done in Glasgow the results would be as disastrous.

The Chairman did not agree with what Mr. Reid said about Boots (Limited), who, he explained, had different prices for different towns, and took very good care when they went to a place where there was a strong association and well maintained prices to fall in with the tariff, but if there was keen cutting Boots showed the public that they could cut too.

Mr. Arthur McKellar did not like the way the discussion was tending and said so, whereupon the Chairman put the motion to the meeting, and the constitution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The Executive Committee

was then appointed, the following being chosen:—Messrs. C. T. Cockburn, James Cockburn, T. Dunlop, J. Fraser (Paisley), J. P. Gilmour, J. H. Hart (Partick), George Mackie, Robert McAdam, John McMillan, Archibald MacNaught (Greenock), John Murchie (Bridgton), James Reid (Dumfries), and J. W. Sutherland. The last-named was appointed convener, and Mr. T. Dunlop is to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

This was practically all the business, but the Chairman asked authority to prepare

That Report for the Journals.

Silence almost implied consent, but it was broken by Mr. John McMillan interposing with a motion not to send a report to any newspaper or any journal, and so it was unanimously decided. It goes without saying, therefore, that this is not an official report, and we agree with the remark made by one who was at the meeting, "There was absolutely nothing worthy of concealment." The meeting broke up twenty minutes before "closing-time."

Mr. Tocher's Scheme at Home.

A meeting of chemists of the North-east of Scotland was held in Gordon's College, Aberdeen, on Friday evening, May 2, under the auspices of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association and the East Aberdeenshire Association. The subject for the evening was an explanation by Mr. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, of his scheme of pharmaceutical education. There was a large attendance of chemists presided over by Mr. Andrew Craig, who in a few introductory remarks expressed the hope that all present would take part in the discussion of Mr. Tocher's paper. Mr. Tocher then delivered his address, which followed the lines of those which we have already printed, the University degree for pharmacists being specially dealt with. At the close of the address the Chairman said Mr. Tocher admitted that the Minor qualification is sufficient for the pharmacist, yet he proposed to educate him still further. The public would not appreciate the degree; they did not at present appreciate the Major qualification. Probably half-a-dozen gentlemen would go in for the degree annually, and were they to have this upheaval in their educational system for the sake of such a small number? He did not think the ordinary chemist's apprentice was in a position to attend the lectures for the months necessary. He had seen it reported that Lord Elgin had stated that no one could participate in the benefits of the Carnegie Trust unless he intended to take a degree, and this would exclude pharmaceutical students.

Mr. Giles then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the chemists of the North-east of Scotland, having heard Mr. Tocher explain his scheme of pharmaceutical education, approves of the principle of it, providing, as it does, a

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university training for students working towards the Qualifying examination, and the institution of a degree in pharmacy constituting a voluntary and honours course.

Mr. Giles added that he heartily approved of the scheme, which he believed to be the best solution of the educational problem, while it elevates the status of the chemist more than anything of the past sixty years, especially if at the same time the sole right to dispense medicines and deal in poisonous drugs were reserved to them. He claimed that the doctor and the lawyer have such a right as regards their profession, and suggested that the right of the prescriber to dispense medicines should be considered.

Mr. Charles Simpson seconded the motion.

Mr. James Paterson doubted if the university course would be practicable. He thought if the scheme were to be gone into and prove a benefit to the future pharmacist the Society should accept passes in several of the subjects of the universities.

Mr. Johnston was perfectly sure Mr. Tocher would see his scheme carried out.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Tocher replied.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE annual business meeting of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 30, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. P. K. Brown) read the report of the Prize Committee on the examination for

THE PHARMACY PRIZE

presented by Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, and which was awarded to Mr. Thomas Lyon, pupil with Mr. George Lunan, 20 Queensferry Street, who had obtained 90 per cent. of marks. Greenish's "Materia Medica" and Squire's "Companion" were the books he got.

The Secretary read next

THE ANNUAL REPORT,

and the Treasurer (Mr. John Wright) the financial statement, which showed that the membership had increased and that there was a balance of 3*l.* 10*s.* in hand. It was agreed to give 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Benevolent Fund.

The President delivered, as a valedictory address, his second instalment of

THE PHARMACIST IN LITERATURE,

an abstract of the first portion having appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 9, 1901, page 785. Mr. Sclater on this occasion dealt first with men of letters who had been pharmacists, and then with pharmacists who had been dabblers in literature or were friends of literary men. In the biography of James Melville, nephew of Andrew Melville (after Knox, Scotland's greatest ecclesiastical reformer), is quoted an incident which shows at a glance the character of at least one good apothecary. Andrew Melville was put in the Tower by James I. His nephew had tried all he could to mitigate the imprisonment, but without avail. He had to quit London in a fortnight, and we read that on the day he and Scott were setting out for the North two or three of their acquaintances in London visited them, and one of these—a Mr. Crosbie—"a guid brither apothecarie of calling, brought with him a great bag of monie and also meikle as he could weill carrie in his oxter." Again, when Amyat, the King's chemist, was in town, he said to Smellie, the bookseller, "Here I stand at what is called the Cross of Edinburgh, and can in a few minutes take fifty men of genius by the hand." This exclamation, Mr. Sclater asserts, was not so extravagant after all; for Smollett, who began life as an apothecary, said of the same period that "Edinburgh was a hotbed of genius," and certainly the latter part of the eighteenth century was the palmy days of Edinburgh as a literary centre. Mr. Sclater then related the story of the finding of the Book of St. Albans (in which a Gainsborough chemist figured, the book having been sold to him for shop-paper), as an example of the value of a chemist knowing a good book when he sees it. After alluding to Macaulay's sneer at the apothecary's boy, Mr. Sclater went on to say that literature and pharmacy are an incompatible mixture if prominence is to be attained in either. Men who have started life as pharmacists, but devoted their lives to literature, have been hopeless failures as chemists. Some have failed in both. Keats started life as an apothecary, being bound apprentice for a term of five years to a surgeon at Edmondton named Hammond, but before the five years were nearly over Keats had quarrelled violently with his master and left him. Crabbe, the poet, was first an apothecary, but after many vicissitudes in the "hated profession" he left it, taking with him only a passionate love for botany, which never forsook him. Mr. Sclater mentioned some ancient men of talent who were associated with the apothecary's art, and quoted some of their queer opinions about physic, gradually working round to Samuel Johnson, whose "Life," by Boswell, he strongly commended his hearers to read. [Take Carlyle's essay thereon as a taster.—EDITOR.] The "Life" affords many interesting passages about physic, and to these Mr. Sclater did full justice. He then told how Godfrey & Cooke's business was founded, showing, through the kindness of Mr. T. E. Greenish, the present proprietor of the business, the original portrait of Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, the founder. Next Mr. Sclater mentioned the picture of pharmacy in Garth's poem "The Dispensary," Burns's "Death and Dr. Hornbook." Boswell's description of a visit to the museum of Mr. Richard Green, apothecary, Lichfield, was then referred to, as well as many other apothecary friends of Samuel Johnson, including Dr. Bathurst, Mr. Diamond of Cork Street, Mr. Holder of the Strand, Dr. Laurance, Mr. Devaynes, and Robert Levet. The vicissitudes of Oliver Goldsmith, and the classical meeting of Johnson and John Newbery, gave the President a grateful theme. Newbery's most lasting fame, he said, was achieved by his writing and publishing many books for children. "The History of Little Goody Two Shoes: To all Young Gentlemen and Ladies who are Good, or intend to be Good, this book is inscribed by their Old Friend, Mr. John Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard," was written by Goldsmith. Many well-known anecdotes were retold of Mr. Newbery. Goldsmith was himself at one time an apothecary's assistant. After his tramp through the Continent with his flute he returned to England with only a few pence in his pocket, and offered his services to several apothecaries as a journeyman, but without success. Eventually he got employment in the laboratory of a chemist near Fish Street Hill, but only remained in it a few months. After this he set up as a doctor.

Tobias George Smollett, also connected with John Newbery in the same manner that Johnson and Goldsmith were, began life as an apothecary. He was born at Renton, Dumbartonshire, in 1721. He was early apprenticed to a Mr. George Gordon, surgeon and apothecary in Glasgow, who in after years was very proud of having had the great novelist as his pupil, and would say, as he gave a rap to his snuff-box, "Gie me ma ain bubbly-nosed callant wi' a stane in his pouch."

Coming to the nineteenth century Mr. Sclater began his review with an appreciative sketch of Jacob Bell's literary associations, which included Charles Dickens, who one day was in the historic Oxford Street shop, and observed a poor lad working about the shop in whom Mr. Bell had taken an interest. Eventually this lad became the prototype of Smike in "Nicholas Nickleby," and to this day the junior assistant in Bell's is called "Smike." Mr. Walter Hills is doubtful of giving a sanction of authenticity to the story, but admits that "there is a rumour to that effect."

Henry Russell, the composer and singer, was apprenticed to a chemist, and when about ten years old (that is five years before the Bardell *v.* Pickwick case), was left in charge of the shop. He discovered just in time that he had served a customer who had asked for Epsom salts with poison sufficient to kill fifty people. On this he gave up the profession. This incident is said to have been told to Dickens and to suggest the incident of the chemist in the Bardell *v.* Pickwick case. In like manner Mr. Thomas Hyde Hills was, according to the late Sir Richard Quain, the prototype of the Cheeryble brothers.

A prominent Edinburgh pharmacist still living was on intimate terms with Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends," and tells many delightful stories of him. The life-long friendship that existed between Robert Louis

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Stevenson and Mr. H. B. Baildon was finally detailed, and extracts relating to pharmacy that appeared in Stevenson's works were given, as well as some reference to his acquaintance with the late Mr. Powell, of Hyères, which was charmingly described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by the late Mr. W. Lloyd Williams, when Stevenson died.

A cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to the President, the following were elected

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR NEXT SESSION:

President, J. W. Plenderleith; Vice-President, J. G. Sclater; Secretary, Albert E. Kelly, 11 Elm Row, Edinburgh; Assistant Secretary, J. Garrow; Treasurer, E. O. Rowland; members of Committee, Messrs. Brown, Buist, Harley, Hutcheon, Lyon, Wood, Wright, and Tait; Prize Committee, the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and Messrs. Cowie, Duncan, and Harley.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE last "Musical and Social Evening" of the present session of the above Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on May 1. Mr. A. W. Waring, of 3 Bucklersbury, E.C., presided, and there was a good attendance of members. Songs were contributed by Messrs. E. H. and J. A. Barker, Blin, Donally, Easton, Everson, Jones, Milner, Morley, and Latreille, and Mr. H. Ffoulkes gave a humorous recitation. The duties of accompanists were ably performed by Messrs. Coupland and Parker. A collection was made on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and half-a-guinea was obtained.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A GENERAL meeting was held on April 30 at the Park Hotel, the Treasurer (Mr. A. Hagon) in the chair. It was decided that as the picnic of 1901 was so successful another should be held this year, in July, and a committee, composed of Messrs. H. S. Fargher, H. H. Prosser, R. Prust, J. D. Jenkins, J. Reynolds and the Hon. Secretary, was elected to make the necessary arrangements.

The question of the stamping of patent medicines was down for discussion, but was postponed. A suggestion was made that smoking-concerts should be held more frequently, and effect was given to this by the unanimous decision to commence the next Winter Session with one.

The meeting which was to have been held in May has been postponed.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

THE meeting held on Monday, May 5, was a juniors' night, and Mr. S. Phillips (the President) gave them some excellent advice in the course of his paper, entitled "Hints on the Study of Botany." He considered that chemists should study botany well, especially because medical men no longer learn it, so that chemists may be able to take the places as botanists which medical men will vacate. For field work he recommended "Farmer's Practical Botany" and "John's Flowers of the Field." Pharmaceutical students should take the list of plants in the Minor syllabus as the basis of their studies and herbaria. The President was thanked for his lecture on the motion of Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. A. C. Weaver.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday, May 6, at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. J. Barclay (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. Barclay, A. W. Southall, G. E. Perry, F. H. Alcock, W. M. Freeman, A. W. Gerrard, J. Poole, J. T. Cattell, and G. H. Brunt (Hon. Secretary).

The President moved the adoption of the annual report, a summary of which we published last week. Mr. J. T. Cattell seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Hon. Secretary announced the receipt of a letter from Lord Avebury stating that his Lordship understood the Association to be in favour of the Early Closing Bill, and asking for a petition in its favour. Mr. Freeman could not understand how the impression had got abroad that the Association was in favour of Lord Avebury's Bill, as the resolution passed only expressed sympathy with the movement. The President reminded the members that the resolution stated that, whilst in sympathy with the early-closing movement, the Association was not sufficiently acquainted with the details of any particular Bill to give it their support. It was resolved to reply to Lord Avebury to this effect.

THE NEW COUNCIL

was constituted as follows:—Birmingham and Aston: Messrs. F. H. Alcock, J. Barclay, T. Barclay, F. Barlow, G. H. Brunt, F. Stokes Dewson, W. M. Freeman, G. E. Perry, J. Poole, F. H. Prosser, W. C. Scott, A. Southall, A. W. Southall, C. Thompson, J. Wakefield, and T. Wakefield. Brierley Hill: Mr. F. R. Fletcher. Dudley: Mr. G. T. Owen. Moseley: Mr. T. W. Lowther. Stourbridge: Mr. W. R. Sellick. Wallsall: Mr. J. O. Morris. North Warwick: Mr. J. C. Cattell. Wolverhampton: Mr. F. J. Gibson. Coventry: Mr. J. Hinds. Handsworth: Mr. F. Smith. Oldbury: Mr. A. W. Gerrard. Sutton Coldfield: Mr. T. Cattell. Warwick: Mr. C. P. Pratt. Wednesbury: Mr. G. Morris.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

was held after the meeting, under the presidency of Mr. J. Barclay, who, in addition to the gentlemen already mentioned, had the support of Dr. Hall Edwards, Mr. Leedham Green, and others. After the toast of "The King," the Chairman proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," referring, in the course of his speech, to contemplated legislation and the draft Bill of last year, as well as to pharmaceutical education and the scheme for a degree in pharmacy. He held the view that the man who had been trained in the university was better able to deal with any subject which came before him than the man who had not had the advantage of such training. He was all for higher education in pharmacy, and he hoped before long something in that direction would be done in Birmingham.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard acknowledged the toast, and spoke of the beneficial influence the Society had exercised in connection with the production of the British Pharmacopœia, and touched upon topical subjects, especially the sale of poisons, and shops which look like those of chemists and druggists. He suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society would do real good work by making strict inquiry into the methods by which these businesses were carried on, and by whom, and by taking strong and energetic measures to have these shops closed or carried on on legitimate lines the Society would do good service.

Mr. Thomas Barclay proposed "The Medical Profession," which Dr. Hall Edwards acknowledged. The only other toast was "The President," proposed by Mr. Hollick, who took occasion to comment on the recent Inland Revenue prosecutions, which, he urged, were not in accordance with the spirit of the law. The speeches were interspersed with music.

Egg-preservation.

FEW subjects have brought us so many inquiries this year as the use of solution of sodium silicate in preserving eggs. We have replied to all, and now quote a useful paragraph from the *Times* based on observations made in the Rhode Island Experimental Agricultural Station:—

Of all the substances experimented with, however, water glass solution proved to be the most worthy of commendation. This material may be obtained of druggists at about 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon. It is easily manipulated, and the solution may be repeatedly used. The eggs should be completely immersed in the solution, and, if any eggs float, an inner cover which will sink them below the surface of the liquid should be used. In several tests where the eggs were placed in stone jars inverted saucers were used for this purpose. The water glass, or soluble glass, which was employed was of sp. gr. 1·12, and was diluted with water to a 10 per-cent. solution—that is, 1 pint of water glass added to 9 pints of boiled water. It was found, however, that the strength could be reduced to as low as 3 per cent., and the solution still retained a complete preservative power over eggs after an interval of ten or eleven months. The outlay on water glass at 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon would amount to about a third of a penny per dozen eggs. In addition there would be the cost of the jars or other receptacles, which may be of stoneware, glass, or wood.

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Trade Notes.

KING EDWARD VII. has appointed Bovril (Limited) as purveyors to him of bovril.

MESSRS. AUG. LEVERMORE & CO. are now on the telephone, their number being 4613 P.O. Central.

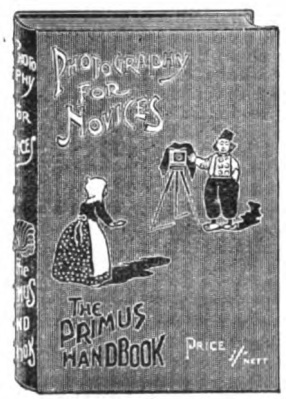
MESSRS. ALBERT & BERMON, proprietors of the perfumery establishment of Pérengie Jeune, were one of the syndicate of perfumers at the Grasse Exhibition reported on last week.

A NEW SANDERSON.—The list of excellent roll-film cameras which have been placed on the market within the last few months has received an addition in the Roll-film Sanderson Hand-camera, which is brought out by Messrs. Geo. Houghton & Son, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C. The advantage of being able to use either plates or roll-films with the Sanderson camera is obvious, and for high-class trade the Sanderson is the ideal camera to push.

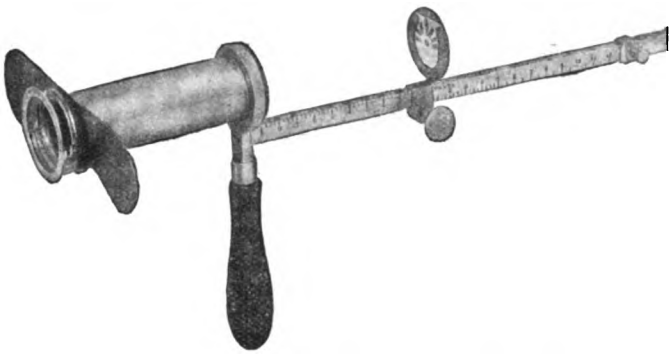
"SOLOID" MICROSCOPIC STAINS. — Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. submit for our inspection a series of microscopic stains in soloid form which they are preparing for use by bacteriologists and others. In each case six tablets of the stain are included in a package and one tablet suffices to make from 10 c.c. to 100 c.c. of solution. The following are the stains, which are put up in this manner: Bismarck brown, borax methylene blue, eosin, eosin-methylene blue (Louis Jenner), fuchsine, gentian violet, Gram's iodine solution, hæmatoxylin (also Delafield's), methylene blue, methyl violet, and thionine blue. The utility of these especially in keeping is obvious.

MANUALETTES FOR CHEMISTS' ADVERTISING.—No. 2 of this series which Mr. A. C. Wootton is editing, and Messrs. James Townsend & Son, of Exeter, are publishing, is a catching little treatise entitled "the Claims of the Camera." It tells graphically how photography originated, what are its attractions, how to begin it, and adds to prices for cameras and materials useful notes on developing, and all that takes place photographically inside and outside the dark room. The manualette is just the thing that photo-chemists need to give a fillip to the season's trade, and Messrs. Townsend & Son offer it on so reasonable terms as to price (e.g. 24*s.* for 250) and alteration of the printed matter that the humblest retailer can adopt a scheme of advertising which would be beyond him if he had to start *ab initio*. The manualette is beautifully printed and illustrated.

"PHOTOGRAPHY FOR NOVICES."—Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, St. Bride Street, E.C., have obtained the record in photographic manuals by publishing under this title a most attractive octavo volume of about 200 pages, in which Mr. Percy Lund tells the young photographer all about apparatus, the dark-room, what to take and how to take it, negative-making, print-making, trimming, and framing, lantern-slide making and enlarging. The book is illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches and a series of half-tone engravings which admirably show how not to do it, or how to secure good results. To the work is appended a useful encyclopædia descriptive of the terms and materials used in photography. Messrs. Butcher inform us that the first edition of the book extends to 30,000 copies. It is bound in blue linen decorated on the cover as shown in the illustration, and retails at 1*s.* Chemists and druggists are to get a good profit on it, and we think it will sell wherever it is shown.



THE PUNCTUMETER is the name of a new optical instrument which Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern (Limited), 51 Clerkenwell Road, E.C, are putting on the market. It is designed for the ready diagnosis of myopia, hyperopia, and astigmatism by estimating the puncta remota of the eyes. The illustration shows the instrument to be constructed on



the principle of the near point rules, but the interposition of a convex lens enables a greater use to be made of this means of measuring eye-defects. Astigmatism is measured by means of trial lenses placed in one end of the lens tube and graduated so that the axes of the defect can be accurately fixed. A booklet has been issued to explain the use of the punctumeter, from which chemist-opticians will see that this method of sight-testing is practical.

Marriages.

BINGHAM—RADFORD.—On April 30, at St. Mary's, Snibstone, by the Rev. F. W. Atkins, William Arthur Bingham, chemist and druggist, Bournemouth, to Florence, second daughter of Mr. James Radford, Snibstone Lodge, Ashby de la Zouch.

BLAND—HEATH.—At Hull, on April 28, Henry Moffatt, eldest son of Mr. Henry Bland, chemist and druggist, Manchester, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr. W. Heath, of Hull.

BROOM—WILLIS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Ilfracombe on April 29, Frank Willy Broom, of Fore Street, Devonport son of the late Mr. W. W. Broom, Queen Street, Exeter, to Florence Willis, second daughter of the late Mr. B. P. Willis, of Ashford Grove, Ilfracombe.

GLASS—PEEBLES.—At Darling's Hotel, on April 30, by the Rev. William Grant (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. W. H. Spinks, Kirkcaldy, J. Grant Glass, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Margaret Smith, younger daughter of Mr. John Peebles, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy.

HOSKIN—REID.—On April 29, at Christ Church, Cork, by the Rev. A. J. Brady, Harry Hoskin, M.P.S.I., Sovereign Street, Clonakilty, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Henry Reid, Ovens, co. Cork.

HUNT—PATERSON.—On April 29, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Wellington, Shropshire, by the Rev. E. Devonport, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Norman, Frederick Edward Hunt, chemist and druggist, to Pattie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Paterson.

LEWKOWITSCH—MORRIS.—On May 5, at the Hampstead Registry Office, Julius Lewkowitsch, Ph.D., of "The Laurels," 71 Priory Road, West Hampstead, to Kate Morris, third daughter of Louis Morris, 55 Belsize Avenue, N.W.

PARRY—ROBERTS.—On April 30, at Horeb Wesleyan Chapel, Llanrwst, by the Rev. P. J. Roberts, Arthur Parry, chemist and druggist, Llanrwst, to Jennie, only daughter of Mr. O. Roberts, Tal-y-Bont, Llanrwst.

SMITH—WATEER.—April 2, at Crumlin, co. Antrim, by the Rev. Thomas West, M.A., Frederick Thomas Smith, Medical Hall, Antrim, third son of Mr. Wm. Smith (Evangelist), to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Wateer, Onahilt, co. Down.

WARREN—DIXON. — April 24, at St. Mary's Church, Athlone, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Arthur Warren, chemist, Ballinasloe, son of Mr. H. Warren, to Sarah (Sadie) Dixon, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Dixon, Athlone.

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Deaths.

Boe.—At Cape Town on April 10, on his way to England, Mr. John A. Boe, chemist, Natal. Aged 41. Mr. Boe was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Boe, Dunblane, and was well known to the younger pharmaceutical generation in Edinburgh some years ago, as he then took an active interest in the local Association.

Edwards.—At 141 Garngad Road, Glasgow, on April 28, Mr. William Edwards, assistant to Mr. John McGowan, chemist and druggist. Aged 45.

Flinn.—The death occurred at Everton on April 30 of Dr. J. J. Flinn, J.P., a well-known Liverpool citizen. Dr. Flinn, who was over 70 years of age, spent the earlier portion of his life in Cumberland. When quite young he went to Liverpool to be apprenticed to an apothecary. He was afterwards in the employ of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Hanover Street, Liverpool, and subsequently commenced business as a chemist and druggist in William Henry Street, Everton, in the shop which was afterwards occupied by the late Mr. R. Parkinson. He then qualified as a medical practitioner and established a lucrative practice in Everton, where he had been a prominent figure in public life for about forty years.

Glover.—At Hully Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 1, Mr. John Glover (the inventor of the Glover tower). Aged 85.



Born in Newcastle in February 1817, and the son of a working-man, John Glover was as a boy apprenticed to a plumber, and he worked at that trade for fourteen years. During that time and in the evenings he studied at the old Mechanics' Institute at Newcastle, chemistry being amongst his subjects. This he became so expert in that he was able to take a position at the Felling Chemical-works, then Messrs. Lee & Co. (afterwards Messrs. H. L. Pattinson & Co.), and ultimately went to Washington as manager of the large works there. It was while at Pattinson's works (1847-48) the idea occurred to him that the way sulphuric acid was taken from the Gay-Lussac tower and freed from nitrogen compounds by reducing from 140° to 120° Twaddell was a very wasteful process. The idea was new to him but common to all vitriol-makers, only none of them had seriously attempted to overcome the waste. Mr. Glover tried many experiments until he hit upon a plan which he thus narrated to the Society of Chemical Industry in 1893, when the first gold medal of the Society "for conspicuous service to applied science" was bestowed upon him:

> I came to the conclusion that it must be by an oxidising atmosphere that I should accomplish the separation of nitrogen oxides and sulphuric acid, and during the next ten years when I was engaged in the design of chemical works and other things, I worked at the matter and made laboratory experiments with the deoxidising atmosphere. Well, the results were good, but I did not expect when I applied the process on the manufacturing scale that the sulphurous acid would do anything else than remove the nitrogen oxides. It was a surprise to me that it not only did this but helped to concentrate the acid.

The first Glover tower was built in 1859, and its utility, and although it was ten years later before Lancashire appreciated the value of the invention, which Mr. Glover had not patented, its value since has been such that Mr. Thomas Tyrer in 1896 estimated that in nitre alone the tower had up to that time saved this country 300,000*l*. The benefits from non-contamination of the atmosphere are incalculable. Mr. Glover made little by his invention, and the *Newcastle Chronicle* happily compares him with the late Mr. Lewis Thompson, whose discoveries with regard to dyes have benefited mankind the world over. "Probably modesty, like virtue, has its own reward; but the more modern plan is not to be over modest, and to get the reward in money. If Mr. John Glover and Mr. Lewis Thompson had had the pushfulness of Mr. Pierpont Morgan or the German chemical manufacturers on the Mersey, they would have been millionaires when they died."

Lingard.—On April 26, at Oldham, Mr. Joseph Lingard. Aged 60. Mr. Lingard, prior to going to Oldham about twelve years ago, was in business as a chemist at High Street, Cheadle.

Lockhart.—At 15 Princes Street, Pollokshields, on April 30, Mr. John Lockhart, chemist and druggist. Aged 63.

Macdonald.—At Glasgow, on April 30, Mrs. Marion Macdonald, druggist, late of London Road.

Mornement.—On May 3, at Anson Road, Southtown, Yarmouth, Mr. Henry Mornement, chemist and druggist. Aged 83. For a long period Mr. Mornement had carried on a successful business in King Street, but he retired some time ago. He was one of the oldest Yarmouth tradesmen.

Rowley.—At Gloucester, on April 23, Mr. Seth Breaks Rowley, chemist and druggist, formerly of York. Aged 55.

Skinner.—At Lossiemouth, on April 26. Mr. John Skinner, chemist and druggist, late of Govan. Aged 62. Mr. Skinner was a man of much originality of character, who had a successful business career.

Stonham.—On May 5, at 65 King Street, Maidstone, Mr. Thos. Goland Stonham, chemist and druggist. Aged 81. Mr. Stonham served his apprenticeship at Rye, and after being for some time in London he entered the pharmacy of Messrs. Argles & Duke, of Bank Street, Maidstone. On the death of Mr. Duke, Mr. Stonham was taken into partnership, from which he only retired in 1899, when Mr. F. J. Oliver took over the business. Of his six sons, two have served in South Africa; one, Major Stonham, recently returned home, while the other is still at the front.

Some Drug-standards.

At this week's meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., of Exeter, replied to some notes on the analysis of drugs by Sir Charles Cameron in the *Analyst* for March, with remarks on tinctures of asafetida and nux vomica. In regard to the total extraction of the former, he commented upon Sir Charles Cameron's statement that it should be 5 per cent., and stating that he had recently prepared a tincture, on the experimental scale, from a selected gum (which fell well within the B.P. limits, as it yielded only 3 per cent. of ash), and the resulting product yielded 10·9 per cent. solid residue. He also mentioned that powdered asafetida is difficult to get and to keep in the pulverulent condition, as pure gum reduced to powder speedily agglutinates and forms a solid mass. He has tried to overcome this difficulty by adding about 12½ per cent. of powdered sugar of milk to selected gum—a form of adulteration which would seem to be excusable under the circumstances, especially as the product answers the pharmacopœial requirements, yielding only 4 per cent. ash, and 63·5 per cent. soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol. Sir Charles Cameron maintains in regard to tincture of nux vomica that the alcoholic strength is 52·2 per cent. Mr. Gadd found commercial samples to vary from 64·4 to 67·9, and, as the tincture is made from a liquid extract varying in alcoholic strength, the strength of the tincture cannot be expressed by a single whole number. A liquid extract made exactly by the B.P. method would have an alcoholic strength slightly under 70 per cent., but to obtain such we must start with a nux vomica containing at least 1·5 per cent. of strychnine: the average of commercial samples of nux vomica examined during the last two or three years is 0·6 per cent. It has, therefore, been found necessary to use rather more than double the official quantity of beans, and consequently the amount of extractive obtained in the percolate has been so excessive that it has been almost impossible to reduce the latter to the one fluid part specified in the Pharmacopœia, and consequently either a stronger alcohol than 90-per-cent. has to be used for diluting, or the alcoholic strength will be considerably reduced. Taking the alcoholic strength of the liquid extract as 60 per cent., theoretically the strength of the tincture should be just over 65 per cent.; but it would, of course, be unreasonable to condemn a sample which was not more than 1 or 2 per cent. below this. Mr. Gadd also pointed out that in Sir Charles Cameron's notes the quantities of strychnine and quinine in syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych. are given in ten times the official amount.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Council Contest.

SIR,—May I be allowed to answer Mr. Colley's query in last week's *C. & D.* with a most emphatic "Yes."

Yours very faithfully,
C. E. PICKERING.

52 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood,
May 6.

SIR,—I am desired by the Grimsby and District Chemists' and Druggists' Association to forward for publication the following resolution:—

That this Association pledges itself to vote only for candidates who pledge themselves to take action in support of a test-case being taken in favour of the protection of the title of chemist, and that they do all in their power to administer the Pharmacy Act in distinct accordance with that section which states that only those who comply with its regulations shall legally assume the titles therein protected. And that they trust other local Associations will help and support them in this action.

All candidates are respectfully asked to forward their views on this question to

HERBERT W. COLLEY (Hon. Secretary).
253 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.
May 7.

Are We Decadent?

SIR,—I feel that it requires a considerable amount of courage to enter the lists against a gentleman who so emphatically proclaims that present-day chemists are decadents, but I think it only right that a protest should be made against (in my opinion) such an unwarranted assumption. My experience of pharmacy and pharmaceutical affairs, as secretary of one of the largest provincial associations, leads me to believe that, in the north of England at any rate, there is at the present time no lack of interest shown by chemists in their local associations, and that they are in a more flourishing state than at any previous period. Within the last decade, since you take that period as a standard, six or seven associations have been organised in the West Riding alone, and I am not aware that there is any difficulty in maintaining them in a healthy and efficient state. As to "dismal complaints of lessening membership and falling revenues," we have not experienced these misfortunes so far, and, given a little energy and common-sense amongst our local leaders, we may reasonably hope that these "dismal complaints" may never be our lot. Of course there are always some things in connection with association work that one would like to see altered, but just because the things that are do not square with things as one would like them to be, is no excuse for asserting that pharmaceutical organisation is a huge bubble only waiting to be pricked. In fact, the whole article reads more like the pessimistic utterances of a disappointed man sighing for the "good old times" when chemists made, or were supposed to make, fabulous profits, than a serious attempt to point out the evils from which chemists suffer at the present day, and indicate a remedy for them.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRED. A. WILCOCK.

Bradford, May 2.

[The secretary of another of the largest associations in the north of England wrote to us on April 28: "Just a line to say how much I have appreciated your leader of last Saturday on the decadent tendencies of the times. I hope sincerely it will do good." We sincerely believe that the article strikes a note which has been left untouched too long; but there is no reason why those of Mr. Wilcock's way of thinking or the opposite should not express their views.—EDITOR.]

"The Invasion of Scotland."

SIR,—I agree with Mr. Reid in many things he states in his letter of April 21. But why make so much noise about Boots (Limited) opening here? As far as cutting is concerned, Glasgow cannot be much worse. From what I hear of Boots (Limited) their business seems to be carried on properly and legally, and why complain and go on kicking? This can have no other result than to sharpen up the opposition. Moreover I am informed that Boots (Limited), before opening in a new place, ascertain the local prices and adopt the same. If the principle of "cutting off the nose to spite the face" is adopted by the chemists, Boots (Limited) will be prepared to cut, and cut again, with the result that all would be losers, and the individual chemist not the least. As much cannot be said of all chemists. I have known them in similar circumstances, after ascertaining the cut-prices in the district, straightway to cut lower. I am not aware that Glasgow chemists are taking steps in view of fresh competition. If they are organising secretly (and Mr. Reid seemingly thinks it is the right thing), then surely he must have forgotten himself in writing in such a stage-whisper-like way. If they are, I am sure their organisation will be on healthy and business-like lines. Let every chemist look properly after his own shop and customers, and he need not fear stores or limited companies.

It occurs to me that the retail chemists might better their position by combining in their buying. Most goods can be got at much better terms in quantities that would be too much for the individual. The wholesale houses in Scotland issued a new net price-list recently a perusal of which, and comparison with makers' net-prices in quantity, will surprise many. The wholesale houses have been combining all the time, the result being that for many "proprietaries" they are taking as much profit, and in some articles more, than the retailer has who disposes of one for their dozens and grosses. The wholesale houses ought to give more consideration to those who support them. Stores and limited companies as a rule buy from the makers, and are, therefore, in a better position than the average chemist. If one takes the trouble to look over a year's invoices, it is surprising the magnitude of the turn-over of proprietaries. Everything, to my mind, lends itself to a combined-buying arrangement being successful. It is the custom now for makers of proprietaries to quote lowest terms to any buyer. A town like Glasgow could be arranged into districts, which with little trouble and harmonious working would overcome any difficulty as to distribution. The general combine, apart from the district arrangement, would be of service in case of proprietaries less in demand. I am prepared to go even further, by stating that I am strongly of opinion that with such a combine a properly equipped laboratory is quite practicable for the preparation of many forms in which drugs have to be dispensed nowadays and for the supply of which the chemist has to trust the factories.

Glasgow, April 29. X. F. F. (218/53.)

SIR,—At a meeting held in Glasgow on Thursday, May 1, it was decided to form an association to protect and further the interests of local chemists. The prime movers in the scheme are the very men who initiated extreme cutting here, and who for years have shown small mercy for those they are so anxious at the moment to embrace as "brother-chemists." Why this right-about-face? and why the apparent quaking at the knees? Simply because the local atmosphere is at present heavily charged with Boots, and these giants of the drug-trade have an acute attack of Boots on the brain and nerves. Instead of showing a bold front to the invader, and endeavouring to fight him with his own weapons, these valiants go down on their knees and beg of those they have misrepresented to the public for years "to come over and help us." Those of us who have had to fight our battles alone will, I trust, continue to do so, and now that the cutters are getting a taste of their own sauce let them paddle their own canoe.

Yours truly,
TIT FOR TAT. (219/37.)

[We have received several other letters in regard to this matter, especially referring to the meeting held in Glasgow last week and reported on page 736.—EDITOR.]

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The Violet Powder of the Shops.

Sir,—In their own interests your readers ought to examine the composition of the violet powder which they are retailing. Some which I analysed lately was composed of sulphate of lime, and there was not the slightest trace of starch powder present.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. H. (24/37.)

Medicine stamp Duty.

Sir,—There has always been a suspicion that the officers who are the informers in this department get a share of the fines paid, and this is now confirmed on the authority of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (*C. & D.*, page 611). This is quite opposed to the information given in a leading article of the *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1,000, where it is said, "Officers get no share of the fine, nor is any inducement held out to them to trap offenders." I am, &c,
W. C. (208/48)

[Our information was obtained from one of the head Inland Revenue officers in the course of an interview arranged with the Chairman of the Board.—Editor.]

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

210/10. *Pharmac.*—Our view in regard to the use of the Royal Arms by tradesmen other than those holding warrants from Royalties is upheld by the Solicitor-General, who in the House of Commons recently declined to alter the law so as to make it clear that persons who displayed the Royal Arms on shop-fronts, trade-labels, or in other ways without implying that they do so by authority are not infringing the law. The Solicitor-General, in his reply, stated that it is illegal to use the Royal Arms for business purposes without authority if *they are so used as to lead the public to believe that the person using them is carrying on business under authority.* He added that the question whether the public has or has not been misled is one of fact to be determined in each particular case. This is substantially what we have already said.

209/32. *R. S.*—As long as an article differs in name from another, and is not put-up in the same or similar manner, it is not a colourable imitation.

210/55. *Jacobus* writes as follows regarding a Pharmacy Act case:—

In a case which has just come under my notice, a local solicitor has attempted, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, to serve a claim upon an unqualified manager of a branch shop for a penalty of 5*l.* for retailing, &c., a certain poison. So far the claim does not hold good, as they have not the manager's name, and have served the claim under a wrong name altogether. Moreover, the man is leaving the situation in a few days' time, as he is just completing a month's notice. What further action can the Society take in such a case, and are they likely to follow him up? Also are they not bound to specify the particular sale and article for which they claim the penalty? Also, if approached in a proper manner, will the Society accept a mitigated penalty? Again, the solicitor appends a further charge of 5*s.* for his own expenses, which I scarcely think will hold, as the Society, I suppose, should pay their own costs in such a case.

It is probable that the matter will not go further. The next step would be to summon the assistant for the penalty. His name must be correctly specified, and the poison which he sold. The Society never accepts mitigated penalties, and it is entitled to costs. The private application for the penalty specified in the Act and nominal costs, is a procedure which the Society need not take, and this merely gives the culprits the opportunity of settling up without going into court.

215/10. *Bollo*—Foods are not liable to medicine-stamp duty, and unless you direct the "cereal food" to be given in doses it will not be liable.

212/20. *R. T. D.*—Vaseline is not liable to stamp-duty, as it is an entire drug. Cascara-sagrada elixir is liable, because it is a preparation, and your label recommends it for habitual constipation. Dentifrices are not liable, though said to "prevent decay."

215/59. *A. J. C.*—There are several Rivalentas on the market, and, as far as we are aware, the word is common property.

220/12 *Dentalax.*—Your indentures as a dentist's apprentice will be accepted in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as evidence of training, but not for registration. You must pass the colonial examination.

220/22. *Sulphonal.*—The usual agreement with chemists transfer agents in placing businesses on their books for disposal is to pay commission on sales to persons introduced by the agents. If it can be shown that a sale has been entirely independent of introduction by the agent no commission could be enforced.

219/55. *Sussex*—Your label is not liable to stamp-duty. See paragraph "Entire Drugs" in our Diary, page 231.

167/30. *Thankful.*—When you employed the plumber to repair the gas-jet in your window, it was your duty to give him free access to the window. It was your duty to remove the carboys, and unless you specifically agreed with the plumber in regard to that matter the consequences of the breakage of the carboy by the plumber rest upon you.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

202/4. *J. P. R*—Phosphorus-paste.—The following is one of the recipes given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Phosphorus	ʒj.
Carbon bisulphide	℥ss.
Beef dripping	ʒiij.
Biscuit-powder	ʒ̄ij.
Compound tragacanth-powder ...	ʒss.
Oil of anise	gtt. x.
Oil of peppermint	gtt v.
Boiling water	ʒiss.

Heat the dripping until it is quite clear, and transfer to a hot mortar; pour into this the carbon bisulphide in which the phosphorus has been dissolved; stir, then add the two powders and the oils, and finally the boiling water all at once, kneading the mass thoroughly until a perfect mixture is obtained.

185/23. *Ajax.*—Dissolving Cotton-wool.—Dr. F. B. Power pointed out, in his paper before the 1900 Conference, that the B.P. test for cotton-wool is incorrect: the copper solution should be a "solution of ammonio-cupric oxide, prepared be precipitating cupric hydrate in the presence of a little ammonium chloride, and dissolving the well-washed precipitate in a 20-per-cent. solution of ammonia" (see *C. & D.*, July 23, 1900, page 153).

131/36. *E. I. H.*—Hydrochloric acid, oxalic acid, and ammonium persulphate have been each recommended for removing pyrogallol-stains from the fingers, but the difficulty is to apply the remedies to the stains round the nails.

202/62. *Camdux.*—The charge for the hire of a camera is 5 to 10 per cent. of the cost of the apparatus per day, with a considerable reduction for a week or longer.

214/18. *J H.*—Inquiries addressed to the Conductor of the Corner for Students should be appended to the reports on salts sent in.

215/43. *G. R. W*—Dimatos is offered by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.

203/73. *Veteran.*—Surely you do not expect that relief can be obtained from the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund without due inquiry by the Secretary on behalf of the Council? Applicants have nothing to lose by giving all particulars required, and they are kept private.

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188/30. *Tat.*—We cannot now trace the information on the obesity-cure.

219/44. *Granville.*—**Wall-paper Cleaner.**—See *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1049.

203/25. *H. S.*—**Dental Impression-wax.**—Analysis does not furnish the exact composition of your sample, but the formula given in the *C. & D.*, September 21, 1901, page 514, resembles it very closely.

196/72. *Photo.*—**Books on Practical Photography.**—Sir W. de W. Abney, "Instruction in Photography," 3*s.* 6*d.* (Sampson Low); Chapman Jones, "Science and Practice of Photography," 2*s.* 6*d.* (Iliffe & Son), are both good. There are also several cheaper books on the subject, but these are often written from some particular plate-maker's point of view, which detracts from their value.

142/2. *Mel.*—**Fly-paper Gum.**—See *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294. We cannot repeat the formula yet awhile.

206/71. *E. M. W.*—The *Optician*, weekly (123, 124, and 125 Fleet Street, E.C.), The *Dioptric and Ophthalmometric Review*, monthly, 17 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., and the *British Optical Journal*, monthly (Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, E.C.), are the only journals in this country devoted to optics.

208/63. *J. W. A.*—**Egg-preserving.**—Refer to pages 410 (March 8) and 477 (March 22), also note in this issue. Surely you have heard of water-glass before?

206/57. *S. E.*—We have examined the samples of marmalade, and suggest that the source of the mould in the one sample is the vegetable parchment. The method of preparing the preserve is apparently faultless, and steps should be taken to sterilise the parchment covers before use.

208/54. *Peter.*—(1) **Indiarubber Solution** for tyres is made by dissolving 1 oz. of masticated caoutchouc (negro-head) in a pint of coal benzine. When solution is effected the product is concentrated by evaporating part of the solvent. (2) **Recovering Silver from Old Fixing-baths.**—Into a cask or precipitating jar put the fixing-baths as produced, and add potassium sulphide in the proportion of 4 oz. to 6 gals. of liquor. Stir well, and in twenty-four hours drain off the clear supernatant liquid and throw it away. More waste baths are added until the quantity of precipitated sulphide is considerable, when, having drained the precipitate as dry as possible, it should be dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution of silver nitrate evaporated, redissolved, and crystallised until pure. The sulphide may be precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen or hydroxylamine if preferred.

187/66. *Zero.*—(1) **Ice-cream.**—A formula for this was given in the *C & D.*, September 15, 1900, page 485, which we cannot further elaborate. (2) A varnish is used for **Glazing Confectionery** composed of:—

Tolu balsam	5 oz.
Shellac	1 oz.
Rectified spirit	1 pint

This varnish is used particularly for chocolate goods. (3) **Freezing-mixtures.**—Some recipes for these are given in the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and four were given in the *C. & D.*, August 25, 1900, page 350. If a freezing-mixture kept cool indefinitely one of the problems of the universe would be solved. Iced water is best for keeping butter cool in the summer, as the salts of a freezing-mixture would contaminate the butter.

208/36. *A. E. D.*—**Instruction in water, milk, and urine analysis** can be had at most of the schools of pharmacy that advertise in the *C. & D.* Communicate with the Secretaries and state your requirements.

22/4. *Anacardium.*—We do not do analyses unless they are likely to yield some useful information, and as you give no particulars of the "toilet preparation" we cannot judge whether it is worth examining.

192/38. *Vet.*—If you send us a packet of the horse-gruel we will examine it.

209/69. *Cape Town.*—Carbolic acid is extensively used in the manufacture of picric acid, and picric acid is used as an explosive in shells, so that if peace is declared in South Africa there may be some slight downward influence upon the price of carbolic acid.

210/24. *Toning.*—When the two solutions of your Combined Bath are mixed, they should be allowed to stand, and filtered bright before adding the gold solution. Alternative formulæ are given in this year's DIARY.

206/20. *Inquirer.*—You are quite mistaken in assuming that Minor candidates are not expected to detect ordinary adulterants, for the syllabus says: "The candidate is required to detect impurities in such as are included in the Pharmacopœia." It is this, no doubt, to which Dr. Thomas Stevenson refers in his report, and by "standardisation" he may refer to the volumetric determinations which are part of the Minor syllabus. In fact, you have found a mare's nest.

208/37. *Clifford.*—There is no reason why perchloride of mercury should be an ingredient in **Mixtures for the Blood**, nor potassium iodide either. Try the following:—

Ammonio citrate of iron	ʒij.
Potassium chlorate	ʒj.
Conc. comp. decoction of sarsaparilla	℥j.
Spirit of chloroform...	ʒj.
Recently boiled water to	ʒviij.

Mix.

Dose: A tablespoonful.

Thanks for your remarks in regard to your correspondence with the Board of Inland Revenue. As we have repeatedly stated, the word "specialities" placed on handbills dealing with medicines renders them liable to stamp-duty. Your blood-purifier is, of course, clearly liable.

214/26. *L. J. M.*—The apparatus used for making ointments on a large scale is figured in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1898. The kind of apparatus will depend on the quantity and variety of ointment you wish to make. The advertisements in the *C. & D.* and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY will supply you with the names of the makers of pharmaceutical machinery.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

218/41. Address of makers of Mincasea food?

201/70. What is benzoinol, or where can it be obtained?

Coming Events.

Monday, May 12.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.30 P.M.

Tuesday, May 13.

Royal Photographic Society, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. F. Mollmorgen on "A New Apochromatic form of Zeiss Planar Lens."

Thursday, May 15.

Optical Society, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. C. V. Drysdale on "The Testing of Optical Instruments."

Friday, May 16.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Sir Robert Ball on "The Nebular Theory."

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

2 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 8.

THE business tone shows a slight improvement on that of the last few weeks, transactions as a rule being of small dimensions. In heavy chemicals the principal alteration has been an advance in sal ammoniac as the result of a combination among makers. Sublimed sulphur on the spot has also advanced owing to scarcity, and sulphate of ammonia is dearer all round, supplies being scarce. Nitrate of soda has been reduced, and is more plentiful. Caustic soda is firm, and soda ash steady. Druggists' grade of cream of tartar is firmer and rather scarce. Citric and tartaric acids show no alteration. In drugs, buchu-leaves are wanted, but unobtainable in first hands. Chamomiles show an improved demand. Jalap is inquired for, and still remains cheap. Cod-liver oil is tending lower, and is quiet. Essential oil of camphor is scarce. Quinine has revived somewhat from the recent depression, shellac is flat, and saffron is very firm. The following are the principal alterations of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Cream of tartar	Capsicums	Ginger (Cochin)
Buchu	Quinine (sec. hand)	Soda nitrate	Oil (cinnamon
Ginger (Jamaica)			
Linseed oil			
Sal ammoniac			
Sulphur (sublimated)			
Wax (Japanese)			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 30 to May 7, inclusive:—Acid, citric (Fr.), 10; acid, tartaric, 18; annatto-seed, 58; arsenic (@ Oporto), 513 brls.; balsam copaiba (@ Maranham), 5; benzoin (@ Singapore), 25; borax (@ Tocopilla), 1,789; buchu, 10; camphor (@ Hamburg), 366 tubs 330 cs.; canary-seed, 50; caraway-seed, 200; castor oil (Fr.) 28 cs. 155 cks. 249 brls., (@ Antwerp) 142; cinchona 20, (@ Mollendo) 384 bls.; cod liver oil (@ St. John's) 10, (@ Aalesund) 151, (@ Bergen) 55, (@ New York) 25; colocynth (@ Marseilles), 20 cs.; coriander-seed, 222; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 142; drugs (@ Leghorn) 118 pkgs., (@ N. York) 51, (@ Monte Video) 16 bls.; ergot (@ Hamburg), 8; essential oils (@ Messina), 83; fennel-seed, 1,437 bgs.; galls (Chinese), 100 cs.; gamboge (@ Singapore), 50 cs.; ginger (@ Bombay), 150; gum arabic (@ Suez), 117 bls.; gum sandarac, 17; honey (Chil.), 45 bls.; jaborandi, 14; lemon juice (@ Messina), 30 pps.; lime-juice, 6 pns.; myrrh, 31; opium (@ Smyrna) 48, (@ Constantinople) 14; potash salts, 70; "roots" (@ Rio) 23 pkgs., (@ Bahia) 8 pkgs.; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 60; shellac (@ Calcutta), 350; soda bicarbonate (@ New York) 384 pkgs.; sulphur (@ Catania), 15; tartar (@ Antwerp) 43, (@ Naples) 12, (@ Bordeaux) 122; wax, bees' (@ Natal) 43, (Span.) 51; wax, Carnauba (@ Pernambuco) 306 bags, (@ Tutoia) 71; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf) 21, (@ Hamburg) 20; wine-lees (Span.), 346.

The Bulgarian Rose-crop.

Kezanlik, May 3.

At the earliest the new rose-harvest will hardly begin before June 5, or about a fortnight later than last year. At first it was thought that the rose-distillation this year would begin as early as May 10, which would have been the earliest on record, as the winter was excessively mild and the spring at the outset rather warm; but in a mountainous country like the rose-district of Bulgaria extreme sudden changes in the weather occur, and such has happened this year, especially during March and April. The extremely cold wave during the middle of March, lasting a whole week and followed by the heavy hoar-frosts in April, was an unexpected surprise. Both the cold wave and the heavy hoar-frosts caused some damage to the rose-bushes in the lowlands by killing the first buds, but as all the rose-bushes had not yet begun to throw out their buds, the damage was not so pronounced and extensive as to greatly affect the prospects of the general crop. Besides, such early damages can always be easily retrieved by favourable weather later on, and especially during the budding and harvesting seasons. To some extent this has already been done by the steady fall of rain during the whole of this week. The effect of this rich rain at this propitious time, when the rose-bushes are throwing out their buds, cannot be fully ascertained just now, but the benefit to the crop in general is immense. Even the owners of old stock, who predicted a poor crop before the rain, admit now that an average crop is assured. Favourable weather during the distillation of the harvest can make a most unpromising crop the richest, as it happened in 1900, and *vice-versâ*. Just at present the prospects are for as good a crop as last year. The old stock of otto left over from last year in the hands of growers and jobbers is estimated at about 12,000 T. oz. Some of the exporters, too, have pretty heavy stocks on hand. All other crops throughout Bulgaria are in splendid condition and promise rich harvests.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April, 1902, and to the stocks on April 30.

—	April		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	334	115	1,507	2,909	543	453
" ..... gourds	—	—	—	766	—	146
Aniseed, star ....cs	—	—	12	49	35	33
"Balsams" cks, &c.	148	112	536	216	301	332
Calumba ..... bgs.	—	1	1,573	960	127	417
Camphor .....pkgs	820	1,103	646	3,809	3,287	3,334
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	529	487	2,500	2,159	2,305	1,743
Cinchona..... pkgs	2,202	2,291	9,793	11,661	7,003	7,508
Cochineal .....bgs.	74	134	995	1,878	231	332
Cubebs ..... "	—	20	1,281	1,394	47	141
Dragon's-blood ..cs	14	13	71	102	45	32
Galls.....pkgs	233	601	8,048	4,557	1,488	1,616
Gums—						
Ammoniacum "	—	7	62	97	—	20
Animi & copal "	1,730	4,109	21,562	15,715	16,052	16,958
Arabic..... "	1,602	2,379	14,869	13,735	6,622	8,751
Asafetida .. "	184	186	1,003	648	1,133	897
Benzoin .... "	528	272	1,387	1,069	1,682	1,041
Damar ..... "	146	261	2,707	3,833	1,029	1,600
Galbanum .. "	—	—	—	10	—	—
Gamboge .... "	4	17	41	164	20	75
Guaiacum .. "	5	—	50	33	19	13
Kauri .....tons	83	270	1,351	1,747	849	930
Kino.....pkgs	29	13	183	100	99	34
Mastich .... "	5	4	21	3	—	7
Myrrh, E.I... "	32	41	125	180	260	131
Olibanum .. "	605	679	2,718	2,616	3,198	1,430
Sandarac .... "	454	141	1,624	823	1,229	323
Tragacanth.. "	1,029	1,067	5,008	5,175	5 232	4,513
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	67	41	504	210	129	195
, other kinds pkgs	129	60	520	168	311	187
Jalap .....bls	—	3	127	165	—	22
Nux vomica... pkgs	162	2	211	317	153	59
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star.. cs	—	27	838	163	300	141
*Cassia ..... "	30	11	327	106	70	97
Castor .....pkgs	220	235	790	514	1,241	1,081
Cocoa-nut ..tons	109	81	113	133	309	227
Olive ...cks, &c.	603	300	1,562	892	1,241	218
Palm ..... tons	—	1	6	17	—	12
†Quinine.....lbs	11,250	1,282	225,113	208,189	13,786	10 965
Rhubarb .....chts	11	84	349	923	199	343
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	106	132	174	130	437	409
Senna .....bls, &c.	49	291	1,918	1,676	1,389	1,963
Shellac .....chts	5,870	4,816	30,659	40,140	17,402	15 829
Turmeric .....tons	49	74	377	299	129	171
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	368	604	1,076	1,401	1,258	1,919
" Japan cs, &c.	20	31	234	488	157	238

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

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Heavy Chemicals.

A gradually increasing business continues to be transacted in the heavy-chemical market, the export department in particular being distinctly busier, and generally speaking the tone is better both on prompt and forward account. All-round demand in the home branch keeps up well, and deliveries on contracts are for the most part fully up to the average. General miscellaneous products are in better request. Dyers, calico-printers, and bleachers are all well engaged, and carpet manufacturers also find trade fairly satisfactory. Papermakers are moderately busy, doleful reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and large quantities of raw materials are as usual going into consumption. Soap-manufacturers are busy with good demand for both manufacturing and household qualities. An increased demand for disinfectant soaps is also specially noticeable. The paint and colour trades, as is customary at this period, are very busy. Regarding values there is not much of change to be noted; for the most part they are steadily maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—In this branch there is little change from recent reports. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and ammonia alkali are all in steady and increased demand.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Good business has been done and prices are very firm, with tendency towards further advancement. Beckton June-September, 12*l.*; Beckton terms, 12*l.*; London, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*; Leith, 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; Hull, 12*l.* Exports from Leith last week were heavy, and amounted to 1,201 tons.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 7.

CASTOR OIL.—There is a much firmer feeling among the holders of good seconds Calcutta at the moment, 2½*d.* per lb. being asked and paid. The importers seem confident as to an improved position in the future. French is practically unchanged in value.

BEESWAX.—There was considerable competition for the recent arrival of Chilian, the final result being that 3 pkgs. Pile 1 realised 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.; 8 pkgs. Pile 2 sold at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 5 pkgs. Pile 3, at 7*l.* 5*s.*; while 2 pkgs. of rather soft wax realised 7*l.* per cwt.

TURPENTINE has fully maintained the recent advance, and 33*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. has been paid; 34*s.* is now asked.

HONEY.—Several parcels of low quality changed hands for shipment abroad at reduced prices. Holders of Chilian here are asking nominally 19*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt., according to quality, but these prices might be shaded for quantity. Californian honey is in better supply, and ranges in value from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., but the demand is light owing to the season.

ACACIA SORTS.—Further sales are reported at prices ranging from 30*s.* to 43*s.* per cwt., as in quality, but the bulk of the transactions is limited. A parcel of 63 serons roughish sorts sold at 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—Further sales are reported at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per qr., 200 bags realising 35*s.* per qr.

CARNAUBA-WAX.—Forty-one bags of grey have been sold at 49*s.* per cwt.

AFRICAN GINGER.—New crop is obtainable at 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., being slightly easier, but the quantity available is limited.

QUILLAIA-BARK. — Further sales are reported at from 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is steady, at 18*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* per ton.

ARSENIC.—Slightly easier, at 12*l.* 15*s.* to 13*l.* per ton.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Small remaining stocks are held for 65*s.* per cwt..

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 6.

Our drug-market is very quiet, and shows very little business at present.

BALSAM PERU is quiet at 12m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is also quiet and unchanged; refiners still ask 435m. per 100 kilos., and second-hand holders quote 420m. per 100 kilos.

KOLA is in good demand; the stocks are getting small here, and 47m. to 55m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

CUMIN-SEED is steady at 51m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is unchanged at 340m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is declining, and is now quoted 135m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is firm and scarce at 30m. per kilo., spot.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, with Rio quoted 21½m. and Cartagena 9½m. per kilo.

GALANGAL is lower at 35m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED is very scarce, and tending upwards; fine green is quoted 87½m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISEED is quiet, at 120m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is very firm, with non-congealing oil of new crop quoted 110m. per 100 kilos.

ESSENTIAL OILS are practically unchanged.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, May 7:—Japanese wax has advanced to 71m. per 100 kilos. Agar-agar is firmly held, and kola is advancing. Quinine is dull of sale.

* * * *

SMYRNA, May 7:—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 25 cases, including Yerli at 7*s.* 4*d.* per lb., f.o.b., and selected Karahissar at 7*s.* 2*d.* Market is steady.

* * * *

BERGEN, May 7, 7 20 P.M.:—Stormy weather has prevailed in the Finmarken district this week, and poor results are reported, the fish being small and the livers lean. The market has, in consequence, a rather firmer tendency, but 100*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., is quoted for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. Up to date the total catch of cod amounts to 37 227.000, against 33,191,000 at the same time last year. The output of steam-refined oil is 17,473 barrels, against 28,948 barrels in 1901.

* * * *

NEW YORK, 2.40 P.M.:—A dull tone prevails. Opium has declined to $2 82 per lb. Buchu-leaves have advanced to 24c. per lb. Cannabis indica is advancing. 65c. per lb. now being quoted for tops. Senega is quoted 50c per lb., and is quiet. Peppermint oil is firmer at $1.75 per lb., and thymol has declined to $2 10 per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is quiet at from 1*s* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is unchanged at 11½*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. on the spot for English, and 10½*d.* for foreign.

ALOES.—About 120 kegs good bright Socotrine aloes have arrived this week; also from 50 to 100 boxes dull livery Curaçaos.

BALSAM PERU.—For forward delivery 5*s.* 1½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is quoted, and 6*s*, spot.

BENZOIN.—Immediately after the auction last week a fair quantity of Sumatra gum was disposed of, including good seconds at 7*l.* 15*s* per cwt., fair seconds at 6*l.* 17. 6*d*, and middling at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

BUCHU-LEAVES are practically unobtainable in first hands. 10*d.* has been paid for a small lot. Tea bales will be offered in sale next week.

CANARY-SEED.—There was a considerable increase in the export of canary-seed from Cadiz during 1901. The total amount exported was 165 tons against 70 tons in 1900, and 100 tons in 1899. Of the total quantity exported in 1901 the United Kingdom took 103 tons, and the remaining 62 tons went to Cuba, France, and the Canary Islands.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Business was done in tops last week at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For three-year-old bark 23*s.* per cwt. is quoted.

CHAMOMILES have been in better demand, and several parcels have been sold at about the prices quoted last week.

COCA-LEAVES.—Green Truxillo are quoted by one holder at 9*d.* per lb. net, spot.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the auction in Amsterdam on May 6, 80 tons Van Houten's sold at 66½c. to 68½c. (average price 67 70c. against 66·90c. at the previous auction). Thirteen tons De Jong sold at 63c. to 63½c., and of 10 tons Mignon offered only 480 kilos. sold at 62½c. per ½ kilo. In the London auction 100 tons Cadbury's sold at 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.*, closing at 1*s.* 0⅛*d.* per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The exports from Huelva, Spain, during 1901 to the United Kingdom amounted to 204 tons, against 129 tons in 1900. Nearly 2,000 tons were sent to France and Algiers alone, and a further 4,000 tons were produced locally for consumption in the Peninsula. The Rio Tinto Company was the principal exporter.

CREAM OF TARTAR is a shade firmer, 74*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being quoted for 98-per-cent. powder, which is rather scarce on the spot; 95-per-cent. powder is quoted 71*s.* 6*d.*, first white crystals 70*s.* 6*d.*, and powder 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Nine cases of lump and 4 cases reed have arrived this week.

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Ergot is unaltered here, but said to be cheaper in Hamburg, from which port 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb, c.i.f., is quoted for Russian. On the spot 1*s.* 7*d.* has been paid for Russian and 1*s.* 8*d.* for Spanish.

Galls.—Chinese are lower with sellers at 45*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Gamboge.—The ss. *Oriental* has arrived with 50 cases from Singapore.

Insect Flowers.—The stock in Trieste at the end of April amounted to 121,800 kilos., against 124,800 at the end of March. The receipts in April amounted to 24,400 kilos., and the deliveries to 27,400 kilos. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b.:—Trieste: "Open" flowers, 74*s.* to 76*s.* per cwt.; "half-open," 93*s.* to 110*s.*; "closed," 116*s.* to 127*s.*; and wild, 131*s.* to 148*s.* per cwt.

Ipecacuanha of both descriptions has been in fair demand for the United States at unchanged rates.

Jalap is in fair inquiry, and there is still a quantity on offer at 5*d.* per lb. net.

Lemon Juice (Conc.).—Under date of April 30 a lifeless market is reported for concentrated lemon-juice and citrate of lime, and holders quote 12*l.* per pipe, f.o.b., for May shipment. Shipments to consuming markets have been large during the last two months, and buyers are well stocked.

Lithia Salts may probably be dearer, but there is nothing definite at present.

Menthol.—Quiet with small sales of Kobayashi at 12*s* 9*d.* and Yazawa at 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. spot. To arrive 13*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted. It is reported that 30 cases Kobayashi brand have been withdrawn from the market, owing to the receipt of a telegram from Japan not to sell at present prices.

Morphine.—The importation of morphine and salts into Amoy during 1901 amounted to 12,431 oz. (3,600*l.*), against 16,776 oz. (4,865*l.*) in 1900.

Oil, Camphor.—White essential oil of camphor is firm, and scarce; 34*s.* per cwt. has been paid.

Oil, Castor.—Quiet. Hull make is quoted 24*l.* 15*s.* per ton, and seconds 23*l.* 15*s.* for October-December delivery, ex wharf London. Belgian is 25*l.* for firsts, and 23*l.* for seconds, ex wharf.

Oil, Cod Liver.—There is little doing in this article, with the market tending easier, although reports as to continued poor fishing come to hand. Some business has, however, been done at 102*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Our Bergen correspondent writes that the market is decidedly weaker, though the reports from Finmarken up to date are not at all encouraging. There appears to be fish enough, but the weather has been boisterous. Best Lofoten non-congealing oil is to be had at perhaps a trifle below 100*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. (see cablegram). The exports to date amount to 3,558 barrels against 3,518 barrels at the same time last year.

Oil, Olive.—The last crop of olive oil in the island of Corfu amounted to 100,000 barrels, of which more than half has been already exported, the principal buyer being Russia, where, in consequence of its purity, this oil is extensively used for lighting churches. It is stated that there are ten million olive-trees on the island, and that a good crop ought to produce 400,000 barrels of oil, but that the machinery and methods used are more or less primitive, and this quantity is rarely attained.

Oil, Peppermint.—Advices from New York say there is no possibility of lower prices, but until the extent of the new planting is known, it is difficult to say which way the market will turn. For American HGH oil importers quote 8*s* 3*d.* per lb. net, and pure Wayne County at 7*s.* 3*d.* net, both spot. In secondhands H.G.H. is quoted 8*s.* 9*d.* and Wayne County 7*s.* 6*d.* London terms: Japanese dementholised is quiet at 3*s.* 9*d.*, spot.

Oils, Fixed.—Linseed has advanced to 32*s.* per cwt. in barrels, landed terms. Cochin cocoanut is 37*s.*, spot, and Ceylon, 33*s.* spot. Refined cotton, 27*s.* to 27*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; and Lagos palm, 27*s.*

Poppy-heads.—Large are unobtainable, and for small 12*s.* per 1,000 has been paid.

Quinine.—There has been a slight improvement here, and a small business was done on Wednesday at 1*s.* 1¼*d.* per oz., spot, with further buyers, but no sellers.

Saffron remains firm at from 24*s.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, for B.P. quality.

Safrol, in small quantities, is quoted 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Sal Ammoniac.—As the outcome of a combination on the part of manufacturers, an advance of 3*l.* per ton has taken place. Firsts are now quoted 42*l.*, and seconds 40*l.*, per ton.

Shellac.—On the spot a moderate business has been done, TN Orange selling on a basis of 112*s.* to 117*s.* per cwt. Good and fine Orange marks are worth from 126*s.* to 135*s.*, spot. AC Garnet is quoted at about 116*s.* spot, and 114*s.*, c.i.f., to arrive. Futures have been dull and lower. August delivery has been sold at from 115*s.* to 116*s.* per cwt.

Soda Salts.—Hyposulphite is quoted 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in kegs, on the spot, and 7*l*, in casks, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Bicarbonate is quoted 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in kegs, ex warehouse, and 6*l.* 15*s*, f.o.b. Liverpool. Caustic, 70-per-cent. white, is 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton, spot. Crystals, in 3 cwt. barrels 65*s.*, and bags 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., ex ship or wharf; and 67*s.* 8*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Nitrate has declined, owing to more plentiful supplies; refined is quoted 10*s.* per cwt., spot.

Spermaceti.—American refined is offered at 1*s.* per lb., c.i.f., net.

Spices.—The market is still very quiet. At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was steady; small washed rough sold at 36*s.* per cwt., fair quality being bought in at 40*s.* Jamaica, in good supply, sold with competition at 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. advance on medium and good qualities, but slightly lower for Rhatoon. Common to good common sold at 34*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*, middling to fair 44*s.* to 50*s.*, and good bright washed at 52*s.* 6*d.* to 61*s.* per cwt. A parcel of good rough limed Japan was bought in at 36*s.* per cwt. Fine Penang *Cloves* sold at 1*s.* per lb., but good were bought in at 10*d.* fair at 7*d*, and dark damp at 6*d.* per lb. Zanzibar have been quite neglected, the quotation for June-August delivery is nominally 3 15/16*d.* per lb. *Pimento* slow, ordinary was bought in at 2 7/8*d.* per lb. East India *Capsicums* on stalk were bought in at 26*s.* per cwt. Penang *Mace* was bought in at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. for good pickings. *Cinnamon-quillings* sold at 7½*d.* per lb., and one lot of ordinary dusty chips at 2½*d.* per lb. *China cinnamon* was bought in at 30*s.* per cwt. *Cassia-lignea* and chips were both bought in. Black *Pepper* is quiet, at 5⅝*d.* per lb. for Singapore on the spot, and at 5⅝*d.* to 5¾*d.* for arrival. White is firmer, with more business doing; fair Singapore was bought in at 9¾*d.*, and good coriander kind at 10¾*d.* per lb. Fair Singapore has been sold at 9½*d.* per lb. to arrive, and Penang at 9 1/16*d.*; the latter is quoted 9¼*d.* on the spot.

Sulphur is dearer, sublimed being quoted 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton, ex wharf.

Thymol.—Quiet, at 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., in bulk.

Turmeric.—Split Cochin bulbs are worth 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* per cwt. on the spot. Bengal is slow of sale, at 15*s.*, spot.

Wax, Japanese.—Spot is scarce and firmly held at 36*s.*, and 34*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Affairs of Park, Macfadyen & Co.

The *Financial Times* is informed that owing to non-receipt of remittances and the generally depressed state of trade in the West Indies, Messrs. Park, Macfadyen & Co., of 21 Lime Street, E.C., and having branches in New York and Jamaica, have placed their books in the hands of Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Sons & Co., and have instructed them to prepare a statement of Messrs. Park, Macfadyen's affairs, and to convene a meeting of those interested at the earliest possible date. The firm is an old established one in the West Indian trade, and, under various styles, has been in existence some thirty years. Up till quite recently they have kept their engagements very regularly, though there have been some indications of tightness in the state of their finances. The liabilities are said to be considerable, and it is stated that a Manchester house of importance is largely interested.

Laboratory-tap Case (*C. & D.*, April 26, page 673).—Judge Rentoul, K.C., gave judgment in this case to-day. He found for the defendant, as he could not find that there had been any negligence on his part. It was very unfortunate for the plaintiff, but it could not be helped.

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Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section took place at Burlington House, W., on May 5, with Mr. Otto Hehner in the chair.

PURE ZINC.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the Chairman referred to the joint report of that Section and the Society of Public Analysts on the detection of arsenic. A meeting of the latter Society is to be held to discuss the report, and members of the Society of Chemical Industry are invited to attend. Many of the members have experienced a difficulty in obtaining arsenic-free zinc to use in the arsenic-test, and Mr. Hehner said they would doubtless be glad to hear of a plan he had found to answer splendidly. The zinc is melted in a clay crucible, a small quantity of metallic sodium dropped in, and stirred till the sodium is oxidised, when an arsenic-free zinc results. The process can be repeated if thought desirable.

CARBIDES OF MANGANESE AND CALCIUM.

Mr. J. S. Brame read a paper by himself and Professor V. B. Lewes bearing the above title. Attempts have been made to prepare mixed carbides of manganese and calcium, with the object of yielding a mixture of acetylene, methane, and hydrogen when acted on by water. Using a mixture of manganic oxide, lime, and coke in the electric furnace, it has been found that when the manganese is in excess no calcium carbide is produced, and similarly when the proportion of lime is large no manganese carbide results. Manganese carbide is a silvery grey substance, which gives off methane and hydrogen when acted on by hot water, and if a demand for a mixture of these gases with acetylene should arise it can be satisfied by mixing the separately produced carbides of manganese and calcium.

JOHN GLOVER.

At this stage the Chairman called upon Mr. Tyrer to say a few words about the late John Glover. Whilst Mr. Tyrer was President he presented the first gold medal of the Society to John Glover for his contributions to chemical industry. Mr. Tyrer referred to this and to the able summary of Glover's work which Dr. Ferdinand Hürter gave at that time. "They speak," said Mr. Tyrer, "of the pieces of canvas a few feet square in the Academy behind this room as being priceless, but they can never become as priceless as the work of John Glover." (Applause.)

Dr. Messel seconded the vote of sympathy and condolence proposed by Mr. Tyrer, and gave some particulars of the career of John Glover. He was the son of a foreman cooper at some chemical-works at Newcastle, and was apprenticed to a plumber. His spare time was spent in studying chemistry, and shortly afterwards his opportunity came, when pyrites was introduced as a source of sulphur in sulphuric-acid making. The greater heat required for pyrites necessitated improved means of cooling the gases. The pipes or flues required would have been endless, and it was here that the well-known Glover's tower came in. The invention was given to the world without reward, and resulted in the great cheapening of sulphuric acid. As something like a million tons of sulphuric acid is produced annually, the saving effected by Glover's invention must be enormous.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Oscar Guttmann to read his paper on

DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Mr. Guttmann explained that some years ago a committee was appointed by the Society to report on the precautions necessary in storing and handling dangerous chemicals, and the paper he had prepared would, he hoped, form a basis for the committee's report. He explained that he had not included poisonous alkaloids in his list, nor yet carbonate of soda, which has been known to destroy the vegetation for miles around when sent forth from works' chimneys in powder form. Reference was made to the way in which the vapour of spirit travels along the floor for great distances, and to the lighting of stores containing inflammable substances. Electric light, if installed with proper precautions, is perfectly safe. In extinguishing fires caused by chemicals special precautions are necessary; in large conflagrations of dangerous substances it is generally useless to attempt extinction, and all efforts should be directed to saving surrounding property. Dangerous chemical substances were divided into seven classes, and from these Mr. Guttmann singled out the following substances for special remarks. The temperatures given are on the Centigrade scale:—

Acetic Acid and Acetates.—When mixed with chromic acid they explode. A mixture of sodium acetate and potassium nitrate explodes on heating. If textile fabrics or dry wood are impregnated with lead acetate, they take fire very readily, and continue glowing like tinder.

Amyl Acetate—Boiling-point, 138°; burns easily. A mixture with air explodes.

Acetone.—Boiling-point, 56°; igniting point below 0°. At ordinary pressure it dissolves 31 times its own volume of acetylene, at −81°, 2,000 vols.

Acid, Nitric.—Is liable to decomposition by the sun or heat. Strong acid sets fire to cellulose matter, such as hay, straw, bags, &c. Acid of 1·279 sp. gr. also ignites straw. Acid of 1·246 sp. gr. also ignites hay and straw, if the acid is heated to about 45°. Acid of 1·30 to 1·388 sp. gr. ignites hay and straw, at ordinary temperature, in thirty-five to forty-five minutes; weaker acids take several hours. The nitrous acid formed when nitric acid is decomposed in contact with organic matter is dangerous to inhale.

Acid, Chromic.—Ignites organic matter, also alcohol, ether, and acetic acid.

Alcohol.—Even diluted it gives off inflammable vapours, 30 per cent. alcohol being inflammable at 29·5°. Ethylic alcohol vapour is not explosive at ordinary temperatures, only when highly heated.

Alcohol, Methylic.—Ignition point at 0°; is more easily inflammable than ethylic alcohol, and its vapours are explosive at ordinary temperature.

Aluminium.—When powdered is inflammable and explosive. Mixed with oxygen-carriers for flash-light, it can be exploded by a blow.

Ammonia.—The gas in a concentrated state causes fatal results. It is dangerous in contact with oxygen, chlorine, and iodine.

Benzine (petroleum spirit).—Boiling-point, 90°; flash and ignition point, 15°. Agitation of textile fabrics in benzine generates electricity, which gives rise to explosions; the addition of soap solution has proved to be a good remedy. Benzine vapours have a stupefying effect. *Benzole* (from tar) has similar properties.

Camphor.—On subliming, explosive vapours of camphor oil are formed. Cloth impregnated with camphor burns like tinder.

Carbonaceous Dust.—Fine dust mixed with air is explosive. The presence of oxygen-carriers and heating facilitate explosion. Dust explosions known with coal, lampblack, woody matter, flour, starch, sugar, dextrin, malt, &c.

Chlorine.—In contact with phosphorus or finely divided antimony, arsenic, or copper, also with paper soaked in oil of turpentine it takes fire.

Chlorite of Lead.—Explodes at 100° or on grinding, ignites with sulphur or antimony pentasulphide.

Chlorate of Potassium.—In large quantities it explodes by heat, especially when carbonaceous matter is present. Mixed with phosphorus, sulphur, cyanides, or metallic sulphides, even small quantities explode. Sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid develop chlorine peroxide, which explodes at 70°. *Chlorate of Sodium* is more sensitive than potassium chlorate.

Chromates.—Inflammable in contact with sulphuric acid, or with oils, petroleum, ether, phosphorus.

Ethers generally.—The vapours are explosive in the cold. Vessels should not be filled completely.

Ether, Ethylic.—Ozone, oxygen and oil of turpentine cause formation of explosive ethyl peroxide. Peracids make it self-inflammable. The smallest electric spark ignites ether vapour. Pulverulent matter added to warm ether makes it boil over.

Ethyl-Compounds of Metals (aluminium, antimony, bismuth magnesium, zinc) are self-inflammable in air (so are the methyl, compounds). Bismuth-triethyl explodes at 150°; lead-triethyl explodes with iodine or bromine.

Lead Peroxide.—On grinding with sulphur or sugar ignites; it explodes with amorphous phosphorus, and becomes incandescent with sulphurous acid.

Magnesium behaves like aluminium. It burns in hydrochloric acid.

Metals, Dust (bronze powders), must be protected by olive-oil against oxidation and moisture. Explosive with air, and especially with oxygen-carriers.

Naphthalene.—Dust and vapours are explosive. Explosions occur in stills through the choking of the outlet. Textile matter preserved with naphthalene burns like tinder.

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Nitrate of Ammonium.—Slightly heated with acetic acid it takes fire, whilst *Nitrite of ammonium* explodes on heating and by a blow.

Nitrates (Potassium, Sodium)—Explode when melted in presence of carbon. Large explosion of saltpetre took place at the Tooley Street fire in 1861. Water poured on molten saltpetre may produce conflagration. *Nitrites of potassium and sodium* explode if heated with potassium cyanide or with ammonium salts.

Nitrate of Tin.—According to Weber an explosive variety exists, which is sometimes found on soldered joints of saltpetre pulverising drums.

Nitrate of Ethyl.—Boiling-point, 86·3°. Rapidly heated it explodes at 87°.

Nitrate of Methyl.—Boiling-point, 66°. Explodes on heating and by a blow.

Oxalate of Silver.—Explodes when quickly heated, or touched with incandescent platinum wire on hot metal plate.

Permanganates.—With sulphuric acid they ignite ether, alcohol, resin, oils, &c. Potassium permanganate ground with sulphur or phosphorus detonates. Concentrated solution in alcohol is liable to explode. Caution is recommended where in contact with organic matter; paper-lined barrels containing it have been known to take fire.

Phosphide of Calcium.—In contact with water produces self-inflammable phosphoretted hydrogen.

Propyl-Compounds of Metals (aluminium, zinc).—Self-inflammable in air.

Sodium Peroxide.—Takes fire when moistened in contact with organic matter, and may explode if confined.

Sulphur.—The dust is explosive, and can be ignited by sparks or electric discharge. Explodes when ground with lead-peroxide, potassium chlorate, or lead chlorite.

Sulphur Monochloride.—Fumes in air, and has a penetrating smell, but is not inflammable.

Sulphate, Dimethyl, and Diethyl.—Gases dangerous to larynx, eyes, and lungs.

Sulphides, Metallic.—Large quantities in the open may ignite. Iron sulphide on iron pipes removed from the ground may become incandescent through absorption of the oxygen. A mixture of antimony-pentasulphide and chlorate of potash is explosive.

Sulphide, Carbon-di-.—Explosive with air. Boiling-point, 46°. Ignites and flashes at −20°. Spontaneous combustion at 145°. Stored in iron vessels iron sulphide is formed, which may explode by a blow. A fire of carbon disulphide in a closed room extinguishes itself through formation of sulphurous acid. The vapours of carbon disulphide are ignited even by a safety lamp.

Superphosphates.—If not free from sulphuric acid and when mixed with sodium nitrate may ignite the bags through the formation of nitric acid.

Stannous Oxide.—Burns in contact with a red-hot body.

Turpentine, Oil of.—Flash-point, 35°; ignition point, 45°. Iodine explodes it.

Zinc Oxide, Commercial.—Frequently consists of about equal quantities of zinc oxide and zinc dust, and is therefore liable to heating through oxidation.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hinchley inquired what the author meant by ignition-point and flash-point; he did not understand the use made of those terms in the paper.

The Secretary then read a communication from Dr. Dupré, who thought the paper too inclusive; for instance, potassium chlorate in large quantities is liable to explode, but should not be placed in the same category as dynamite. The vapours of alcohol are not explosive except when mixed with air, and even then much heat is required. In regard to charcoal being liable to spontaneous ignition, he only knew of two cases of lampblack fires ascribed to this cause, and neither case was conclusive.

Mr. Tyrer also thought the statements in the paper too sweeping. He made experiments some years ago on the action of nitric acid on straw, and did not succeed in igniting the straw. He could hardly credit the statement that the weak acid could do so. He was astonished to find methylic alcohol classed amongst dangerous goods, and was afraid the paper would hardly help manufacturers in their case against the carriers. The list required a wider classification. In regard to lighting stores containing dangerous goods, electric light is safe, and as an extra precaution the globe surrounding the electric bulb should be filled with water. The books on dangerous substances he had consulted were the most unfortunately compiled books it had ever been his misfortune to read.

Mr. Walter Reid (who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hehner as Chairman of the Section) recognised the subject as a very thorny one, but could not at all understand paraffin-wax and ceresine being classed as dangerous, nor the inclusion of acetate of lime under the same heading as phosphorus. Flour, too, could only by a stretch be classed as dangerous; surely it would not be necessary to have a little magazine in their households to store it in. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brame thought the paper would defeat the object it had been written for; they should beware of alarming the public. The carbide industry is much hindered by the restrictions imposed on the storing of calcium carbide. He did not think calcium carbide should be classed with dynamite.

Other speakers thought the conditions under which some of the substances explode should be defined, and it was mentioned that charcoal, produced by the action of acid on organic matter, is very liable to explode on drying.

Dr. Dvorkovitch objected to classing petroleum oil as dangerous; some twenty million tons of the oil were annually carried without accident. If the oil catches fire it burns out quietly. An example was recently furnished by a tank steamer in the Suez Canal, which was on fire for ten days, but caused no damage to surrounding steamers or property.

Another member said the vapour of glacial acetic acid is not very poisonous, but is inflammable at high temperatures. He had tried to get an explosion with flour, but could only get a small flame.

Mr. Marshall said many explosions of flour have occurred. He knew of one resulting from the grinding of malt.

Mr. Hooper said the conditions under which the substances explode should be stated. In the course of his official duties he had examined a brown-paper parcel, which had caught fire in the post. The parcel contained zinc-dust, which, however, would be perfectly safe if sent in a metal package.

Mr. Jenkins, as a railway chemist, said the companies would certainly not be alarmed by the paper, as they depended on expert advice in these matters. He knew of an interesting explosion caused by dilute sulphuric acid at a station on the Great Eastern Railway, particulars of which he would communicate to the Society.

Mr. Guttmann, who was greeted with applause, in reply, said, after the shower of abuse, in polite language, he was surprised at such a reception. (Laughter.) Many of the speakers had misunderstood the spirit in which the paper was written. All the statements he had made have been published and gone about unchallenged. He had known any amount of flour-mill explosions, and the explosive properties of carbonaceous dust were well known. He recalled explosions of benzine used in a wax-purification process and in chemical-cleaning works, and there is plenty of proof that charcoal, even when old, is liable to spontaneous ignition. That there is considerable risk in transporting petroleum, the reports of H.M. explosives inspectors amply proved. He (the speaker) would take a dynamite cartridge, light it, and only put it down when it burnt too close to his fingers, but that would not justify him in saying dynamite was not dangerous. The ignition-point referred to the temperature at which a liquid takes fire, whilst the flash-point had to do with the firing of the vapour. Nitric-acid fires were of common occurrence; he himself had had eighty tons destroyed at one time. The paper was written for the purpose of discussion, but he thought they should have approached it from a higher standpoint.

The Chairman summed up the discussion. He said all chemical substances are dangerous, but the paper should only have included those that are dangerous under ordinary commercial conditions. If alcohol is dangerous, surely whiskey is—(laughter)—and they had seen in that room that air, under the influence of a powerful alternating current, takes fire, but that would be no reason for classing it as dangerous. Acetic acid is explosive when mixed with chromic acid, Mr. Guttmann said, but why mix them?

Votes of thanks to the authors of the papers concluded the meeting.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE last meeting of the session of the Manchester Section was held at the Victoria Hall on May 2, Dr. Gerland presiding.

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MORE ABOUT ARSENIC.

Mr. Wm. Thomson read a paper on his method of determining arsenic in malt, beer, &c, and on the preparation of the reagents used therein. After criticising the report of the joint committee of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Analysts on this subject, he said that he had never been able to obtain sulphuric acid free from arsenic nor hydrochloric acid either. He had tried the method of purifying hydrochloric acid recommended by the joint committee, but still there was arsenic in it. His method of purifying the acid was to dilute the purest acid obtainable with about one-third its volume of water, put it into a retort, add about a gramme per litre of chromic acid to it, and distil. It still, however, was saturated with chlorine, and to get rid of that he passed a current of air through the distillate, which removed it. At that stage no trace of arsenic would be discovered. To purify sulphuric acid he used chromic acid in a non-tabulated retort. The quantity was about a gramme of chromic acid or of potassium permanganate to the litre; then distilled and the distillate was free from any trace of arsenic. Nitric acid could be obtained nearly always free from arsenic.

A discussion took place as to what had become of the Manchester committee which was to report on arsenic-tests. Mr. Carter Bell said the committee proposed to dissolve, but it was eventually resolved to ask the committee to report.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held at the Municipal Technical School, Leicester, on April 30, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C., being in the chair. The first paper read was by Mr. S. R. Trotman, F.I.C. (city analyst of Nottingham), and Mr. H. Peters, A.I.C., on

THE ANALYSIS OF COD OIL FOR LEATHER-DRESSING.

Mr. Trotman explained that the ordinary analytical constants do not give much indication of the likelihood of the excessive formation of a resinous substance found to be most objectionable when certain cod oils are used in tanning. Since the resinous matter consists chiefly of oxidised acids, it occurred to the authors that the measurement of the power of absorbing oxygen which an oil possesses would give a rough but useful indication of its value for leather-dressing. The oxidation is carried out by means of normal permanganate-solution. A black precipitate settles out. The filtrate is titrated with a solution of ferrous sulphate, and at the same time a blank experiment is done in an exactly similar way. The difference between the two titrations gives the amount used to oxidise the oil. The constants of a very good and a very bad oil may be given as examples. These were found to be respectively: Oxidation-value, 10·1 and 90·9; iodine-value, 130 and 448; saponification-value, 180·2 and 186; acid-value, 21 and 22·58. It may thus be seen that the range of the oxidation-value is very great as compared with that of the other constants.

Mr. Jackson asked what methods were used in estimating the iodine-values.

Mr. Archbutt said he would like to know whether these analyses were made on the filtered oils, as otherwise there might be extraneous organic matters interfering with the results. It seemed to him that the oxygen-number does not give much more information than the iodine-value. The bad oils reach in most cases the figure 300, whilst the good ones are well below 200. There is, therefore, a sharp line dividing the good from the bad. He had found the Wijs method of determining the iodine-value both expeditious and accurate, and the test-solution keeps its strength for many months.

Mr. S. F. Burford also thought that the iodine-value had advantages over the oxidation-value. He suggested that the determination of the refractive indices might also give useful indications.

Mr. T. F. Harvey said he had occasion to test medicinal cod-liver oils, and always employed the method of Wijs. The acetic acid used should be strong—99 per cent. He liked it very much better than the old method of Hübl, as it was not only easier, but gave closer results. Figures given by the old method were 138·8 to 159·6. By the Wijs method he had obtained 159·72 to 176·9 on thirteen samples. This was practically 167—the figure given by Lewkowitsch in his recent work, which probably was an average. He had found his Wijs solution absolutely unchanged after a period of three months, so that for all practical purposes it is very stable.

Mr. H. Peters, replying to the discussion, said that they had used the old iodine-method with mercuric chloride in alcoholic solution. The oils were filtered in each case. The iodine-value was, of course, a measure of the unsaturated bodies; but their object had been to determine the oxidisable bodies, which could also be effected in less time than was taken up by an estimation of the iodine-value by the old method. The reason for filtering the black matter obtained in their method is because it makes the end reaction more sharply visible.

Mr. Trotman then read a further paper, by the same authors, on "The Determination of Nitrates in Water by the Indigo-carmine Method"; and Mr. J. Golding also exhibited "An Improved Modification of the Kjeldahl Apparatus for Estimating Nitrogen."

Royal Institution.

THE Friday evening discourse on May 2 was by Professor A. E. Tutton, who gave a *résumé* of his experiments on the

CONSTITUTION OF CRYSTALS.

Sir William Crookes was in the chair. Professor Tutton said experimental work on the constitution of crystals offers attractions of a particularly fascinating kind—a crystal being the most beautiful of inanimate things in nature. The study of crystals involves also the consideration of light—the most beautiful form of energy. Passing on to consider the external morphology of crystals, a large cluster of diamonds was exhibited, illuminated both from the back and front, to show that transparent crystals send out two kinds of emanations—reflections of white light from the exterior faces, and coloured rays which have penetrated the interior of the crystals and been there reflected and refracted. For the last eight years Professor Tutton has been studying crystals to discover the connection between chemical relationship and crystalline form. The result has been the propounding of a new law, that in any series of salts the properties of the crystals show progressive changes in the order of their atomic weights. The experiments were conducted with either the single or double sulphates or selenates of potassium, rubidium, and cæsium, and lantern-slides were exhibited to show that the optical ellipsoid not only progressively changes its dimensions, but rotates round the symmetry-axis of the crystals. The method of measuring the angles of crystals by means of the goniometer, and a series of interference-figures, were also shown on the screen, the most remarkable of the latter being those produced by calcium sulphate before and after heating.

NEW OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the members was held on May 2, when the usual reports were received and adopted. The Duke of Northumberland was elected President, and Sir Wm. Crookes Secretary, for the ensuing year, and amongst the managers are Sir Francis Laking, Mr. George Matthey, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Dr. Hugo Muller, and Mr. James Wimshurst, whilst the names of Dr. H. E. Armstrong and Dr. W. S. Squire are in the list of visitors. Sir Wm. Crookes has also been elected a Vice-President.

AMONG the articles imported at the port of Newport News, Va, during 1901, were the following:—

	Value £		Value £
Cocoanut oil	57,590	Oxalic acid	411
Palm oil	12,102	Carbonate of potash ...	7,820
Sal ammoniac... ...	8,168	Chlorate of potash ...	7,882
Ammonia sulphate ...	1,785	Sulphate of potash ...	11,881
Glycerin	30,313	Kainit	9,470
Castor-beans	8,079	Pepper	1,790
Bleaching-powder ...	4,151	Chloride of lime ...	22,614
Desiccated cocoanut ...	1,546	China clay	20,009
Shellac	439	Cocoa-butter	13,737
Senna-leaves	1,267	Castor-seeds	2,369

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London Chamber of Commerce.

Chemical-trade Section.

AFTER an interval of sixteen months this section met at Botolph House on Tuesday afternoon, May 6. Mr. T. Tyrer presided, and the others present were Messrs. Thomas Bennett (Vice-Chairman), S. B. Boulton, Thos. Christy, David Howard, Peter MacEwan, and Dr. Messel. As this was the last occasion on which Mr. Tyrer presided as chairman of the section, he took the opportunity of giving the members an interesting *résumé* of the

WORK DONE BY THE SECTION

during his period of office, making his remarks retrospective, so far as the spirit-drawback question is concerned, and leading up to a query as to whether the section had justified its existence or not; also whether now that the Manufacturers' Section has taken over much of the work that the Chemical Section had previously done, there might not be a further devolution. Speaking on the spirit question, he first touched upon the drawback on medicinal preparations, where, he said, the diplomatic method of dealing with the authorities had proved infinitely preferable to rushing it, as, step by step, they had succeeded in getting all they wanted. No one could deny that the movement was unnecessary, as a large proportion of the medicinal preparations used even by the Army and Navy were, before the drawback question was started, manufactured originally in Germany. At the time the first concession was granted Mr. Howard was chairman of the section, and there was the most distinct evidence that the authorities did not wish to impose, but rather remove, hindrances. In the same way, when Mr. Howard and Mr. White approached them on the question of manufacturing chloroform, ether, chloral hydrate, &c., in bond, they certainly did not discourage the idea but looked upon the suggestion in a wonderfully open-minded way. From the speaker's own knowledge the attitude of the Government authorities had not decreased, but increased, up to a week ago. He pointed out in regard to German competition, which they felt at home in the cutting of prices, and in their own and the colonial markets being made the dumping-ground of German goods, that over-production had something to do with it. Thus export druggists complained that certain brands of British chloroform cost 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. in Australia, against German at 1*s.* 1½*d.*

No rebate which the British Government could ever give would, he said, bridge over that difference, which was solely due to the very low price at which German alcohol is being sold now owing to over-production. The interesting article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 22 proved that. Except the cost of spirit, export druggists have in this tincture matter little to complain of now. Mr. Tyrer next dealt with manufacturing in bond with duty-free spirit. Here, he said, the security of the revenue was the first consideration, and some provincial men objected to London manufacturers receiving special facilities, which they might not be prepared to take. The idea was not encouraged in official quarters. In this matter the Section had had the co-operation of perfumers, and Mr. Gosnell told them all about the difficulties of manufacture in bond—they had to work in official hours, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., and pay the Inland Revenue officer who locked them in and out. Their consideration then was the facilities which German manufacturers enjoy in the use of duty-free alcohol. As to that, he had described the German regulations in his address to the Society of Chemical Industry in 1896, but since then the restrictions to the use of duty-free alcohol had been growing in Germany, and are now quite stringent, owing to risks of revenue loss. These are known to our authorities, and, summing up the matter, he said unless our manufacturers are prepared to submit to individual supervision and enormously heavy bonds, it was hopeless to get any facilities from in the present state of the British treasury.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Mr. F. Harwood Lescher had sent a letter nominating Mr. Charles Umney, and Mr. Bennett was also asked to act, but ultimately it was agreed to draw upon the younger members, Mr. John C. Umney being invited to take the chairmanship, with Mr. D. Lloyd Howard as vice-chairman.

The meeting next considered the

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL,

and after an explanation from Mr. Boulton about what the General Purposes Committee and the Manufacturers Section had done, Mr. David Howard urged the Section to support the measure, and a resolution to that effect was passed.

South African News.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. J. M. Goodenough, chemist and druggist, has acquired the Plumstead Pharmacy, at Wynberg, formerly carried on as a branch by Messrs. Darroll & Co.

MORE NEW DOCTORS.—The following gentlemen have been authorised to practise medicine in Cape Colony: Arthur Leopold Gurney, M.B., (late of Eastbourne, England); George Kelbe Moberly, L.R.C.P., and Andrew Gilmour, M.B. (late of Edinburgh, Scotland); Edmund Gauss, M.D. (Vienna); Robert Edward Franklyn Pearse, M.R.C.S., formerly at Jagersfontein, O.R.C.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Latest reports from Rhodesia state that the epidemic of redwater among the cattle is spreading with unabated virulence, and only the stock of a few farmers and transport riders has escaped the infection. At Umtali not a single span of oxen is available for transport purposes. The singular rapidity with which the animals sicken and die is only equalled by the extraordinary infectiousness of the disease, which attacks a whole herd of cattle simultaneously.

NATAL NOTES.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Natal Pharmacy Board took place on April 10, when all were present with the exception of Mr. J. E. Marchant, M.L.A., who had to attend to his duties as a member of the Legislative Assembly.—Mr. Edward Tracey Chamberlain, chemist, who was a Town Councillor of Newcastle (Natal), died suddenly on April 11. He had been in delicate health for some time. Mr. Chamberlain was highly esteemed in business and in all other capacities, and his death is greatly regretted.

TRADE-MARKS.—Trench's Remedies (Limited), of 33 South Frederick Street, Dublin, have applied in Maritsburg, Natal, for registration of the trade-mark "Trench's Remedy" and two T's crossed in a circle, in class 3, in respect of medicinal compounds for human use.—Application has been made to the authorities in Bloemfontein, O.R.C., for the registration of trade-marks by Ashton & Parsons (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., manufacturing chemists, "Phosferine," Class No. 3, in respect of chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy, and by Foster-McClellan Company, trading as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Company, 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, for Doan's "Backache Kidney Pills," Class 3, in respect of pills for human use.

CAPE TRADE IN 1901.—At the annual meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on April 7, the President (Mr. J. W. Jagger) delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said that the trade of South Africa during 1901 had been a record. With the conclusion of the war, he was afraid that the trade of Cape Town would have to face a set-back, although the trade of Port Elizabeth and East London must go ahead, seeing that a large part of their business is with the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The President dealt in detail with the imports and exports of Cape Colony, the figures relating to which have already been published in the *C. & D.* Other topics alluded to in the address included the war at the docks, railway statistics, colonial agriculture, gold-mining, and new markets

CAPE EXHIBITION.—The arrangements for the forthcoming exhibition to be held in Cape Town in 1903-4 are progressing, we are assured by the organiser, Mr. A. P. Baker, who has returned to England to complete the arrangements on this side. It is questionable whether Cape Town is the best place to hold the exhibition. Some think that Johannesburg

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would be the best place, and even Bloemfontein would have been more central than either. However, it has now been decided to pitch the exhibition on the shores of Table Bay in the South African metropolis. Mr. Baker has got all the capital necessary at his disposal. The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has not gone out of its way to further the scheme, bearing in mind, without doubt, the Kimberley fiasco, and the more recent exhibition at Grahamstown.

CAPE TOWN PRICES ADJUSTMENT.—The Committee on this matter has issued a retail price list for Cape Town and vicinity, and will ask the trade to confirm it at a general meeting to be held in the course of a few days—writes our correspondent on April 16. It is not based on getting a certain profit on every article sold, or even on such lines as are in the chemist's hands solely, but on what "can be got," so no great disturbance in over-counter figures is anticipated or meant. As the list stands at present there are a few impossible prices in it, but these will doubtless be straightened out at the meeting. The gentlemen comprising the Committee have put a great deal of work into the arrangements, and with a few alterations their labors should be rewarded with success. The representative of a foreign house doing a large export business with South Africa, in course of conversation with our correspondent, said: "It is my people's wish that the retail trade should have a living profit on our goods, and we will do our best to see that they get it. The local wholesalers make absolutely nothing on some of the patents they handle, but they make it up on others, and thereby do considerable injustice to the retailer purchasing the 'others' locally, who is unable to get his share of the profit supposed to be shared between the wholesaler and retailer."

PORT ELIZABETH NOTES.—Under the latest Martial Law Regulation no "aboriginal native" is permitted to possess intoxicating liquors. By order of the commandant two of the locations were searched, and large quantities of "Kaffir beer" and other liquors were found. The occupiers of huts where liquor was found were arrested, and tried before the Resident Magistrate. The accused received sentences varying from fourteen days' to three months', with hard labour. One of the cases was of interest to chemists. The "native" said the brandy found in his possession was obtained from a chemist. The case was adjourned for investigation. It again came before the Court on April 9, when Mr. R. Jackson said he was the manager of the Princes Street branch pharmacy of Messrs. J. A. Willet & Co. He recognised the accused, and remembered him coming, on April 1, with a prescription from Dr. Wright, also an order for 10 oz. of brandy. The order was produced. He supplied only 8 oz. of brandy. Mr. Brown, for the accused, contended that the brandy in the gill-bottle was taken from the 8-oz. bottle, and diluted with water. On that contention he asked that the case might be dismissed. The prosecution, however, emphasised the evidence of witnesses who found the liquor, and swore the 8-oz. bottle was full when found. The native was prosecuted, not for what the chemist supplied, but for the other bottle of liquor. The "boy" got fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.—The building of the new premises for the National Bank having exceeded the anticipated period, Messrs. Gardner & Co. have been unable to obtain possession of the present bank premises for their new branch, but hope to get it soon.—Merchants are still greatly inconvenienced by the delays in the disembarkation of goods, due to congestion of traffic arising out of the "military exigencies."—A chemist in one of the lower quarters of the town is advertising as follows:—

Every purchaser will be presented with tickets, representing value of goods bought. By returning same to value of 40s. a discount of 1s. will be granted, together with a bicycle ticket. The party possessing the greatest number of cycle tickets at the end of the year will be presented with a bicycle.

THE insanitary form of swearing by kissing a book is purely one of custom. There is no direct authority for it in any Act of Parliament, or rule, or book of practice. The date also of its introduction is unknown.

IN disinfecting a steamer at Sydney in which a case of plague had occurred the ship was fumigated four times with sulphur, more than three-quarters of a ton having been burnt. This was in addition to spraying twice with corrosive-sublimate solution.

Colonial and Foreign News.

STASSFURT MINES.—It is reported that the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company is trying to get the control of the German trade in potash fertilisers.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Brummerstaedt & Groh have transferred their offices and warehouses from 25 rue de la Senne to 71–73 rue du Canal, Brussels (Centre).

NO SCARCITY.—There are now in Germany, according to the last census, about 2400 pharmaceutical apprentices; about 750 pass yearly their assistant examination. Of these about one hundred disappear before the State examination, leaving, however, far more than can ever be independent owners of pharmacies.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.—According to statistics issued by the Medical Bureau of Moscow, the total number of medical practitioners in Russia is 20,092. Of these 642 are women. There are also 1,824 dentists. The number of pharmacists is 3,781. The proportion of medical practitioners to population is 1 to 6,500, and of pharmacists 1 to 35,000.

THE OPIUM-TRADE OF INDIA.—The revenue from opium brought 2,764,000*l.* into Indian coffers in 1900–1901. The poppy area was in 1897–98 540,000 acres—a reduction of 32,000 acres on 1896–97, and an increase of 80,000 acres on 1889. In India the poppy area is almost entirely confined to the valley of the Ganges and to the Central India native States.

INSPECTION TO BE INSTITUTED.—Owing to the want of proper means, there has been hitherto no revision of Italian pharmacies. The Ministry has now, however, enjoined the officials in charge of medical affairs to inspect pharmacies, paying particular attention to the validity of the certificate of the owner, the locality, and the storage and quality of the drugs in stock.

THE PHARMACY ACT IN TURKEY.—In the vilayet of Aidin fines ranging from 2*l.* to 6*l.* each have been inflicted upon several persons who, without licences, have been practising as doctors or as chemists in that province. The Government has instructed the provincial authorities to take stringent measures against all such unlicensed practitioners and to send them to Constantinople to be examined at the Imperial School of Medicine.

KEEPING DOWN THE DUST.—The *Upper Burmah Gazette* of March 29 contains an account of experiments made in Mandalay by Major Strickland and Count Carldarari, with the assistance of Mr. King (of Messrs. Curtis & Co.), in laying the dust of the roads. The method consists in sprinkling with earth oil or petroleum exactly in the same manner as when water is used. A preliminary experiment made in front of Messrs. Curtis's dispensary by Mr. King demonstrated the immense advantage of the method, and this was extended to the greater part of Merchant Street. The *Gazette*, in referring to the matter, says: "The thanks of the public are due also to Mr. King, who was able to give the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary valuable hints as to how the experiment should be carried out. Mr. King has evidently not lost his interest in the affairs of the town since he ceased being a Municipal Commissioner."

CHINESE *v.* PERSIAN OPIUM IN AMOY.—Persian opium has been practically driven out of the Amoy market, the importations have fallen from 1,981 chests in 1897 to 65 chests in 1901. It has been superseded by native opium, to which it is nearly allied in flavour and strength. In Hong-Kong there was a heavy stock of some 3,000 cases of the Persian drug last year, and there being no demand prices fell until merchants were eager to realise at $320 an actual loss of $200 per chest. The total imports of opium into Amoy amounted to 2,200 chests, of which nearly 2,000 were Benares, which sold at between $850 and $950, leaving a good profit. It appears that the native growers have not yet acquired the art of making their opium into hard balls as is done in India. When they succeed in this, and in improving to some extent the quality and colour of their drug, their competition will probably make itself felt even more than at present.

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The "William Martindale Memorial" Fund.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Alcock, J. E.	0	2	6
Allen & Hanburys	2	2	0
Anderson, A. B.	0	5	0
Anderson, G. L.	0	5	0
Archer, J. S.	0	2	6
Arkinstall, W.	1	1	0
Bain, J.	0	10	6
Baker, J. T.	0	5	0
Baker, S.	0	10	6
Barker, W.	1	1	0
Barnes, J. B.	1	1	0
Berridge, H.	1	1	0
Bevan, E.	0	10	6
Bew, J.	1	1	0
Bletsoe, J.	1	1	0
Boxall, T. W.	0	2	6
Bradshaw, C. H.	0	10	6
Bremridge, E.	1	1	0
Bridge, G. E.	2	2	0
Brown, E.	0	5	0
Brownen, G.	1	1	0
Bye, W. L. J.	0	2	6
Chaplin, J. L.	0	10	6
Clarke, J.	1	1	0
Clarke, R. F.	1	1	0
Clay & Abraham	1	1	0
Clubb, W. H.	1	1	0
Cooper, F.	0	10	6
Cowley, R. C.	0	10	0
Crane, J. H.	0	5	0
Cross, W. G.	1	1	0
Crozier, R.	0	5	0
Cummings, C.	0	5	0
Cuthbert, R.	0	10	6
Dalziel, C. M.	1	1	0
Davenport, J. T.	2	2	0
Davidson & Kay	1	1	0
Dawson, P. S.	0	2	6
Dewsbury Association	1	1	0
Dick, R.	1	1	0
Dickens, F.	0	5	0
Dobinson, T.	0	5	0
Dobson, J.	0	5	0
Dodd, W. R.	1	1	0
Druce, G. Claridge	1	1	0
Dunn, J.	0	2	6
Easton, R. A.	0	2	6
Elliott, W. M.	0	5	0
Evans, J. T.	1	1	0
Evans, Sons & Co.	2	2	0
Foster, W.	0	5	0
Francis, G. B.	2	2	0
Fraser, J.	0	5	0
Frost, J. H.	1	1	0
Frost & Cope	1	1	0
Garibaldi, J. A.	2	0	0
Gatehouse, W.	0	5	0
Gibson, A.	1	1	0
Goff, W. E.	1	1	0
Hairsine, H. S.	1	1	0
Hallaway, J.	1	1	0
Hanson, A. W.	0	10	6
Harrington, J. F.	1	1	0
Harris, E. W.	0	5	0
Harrison, J.	1	1	0
Hatfield & Son	0	10	6
Hatt, H. E.	0	2	6
Henry, C. F.	0	5	0
Heywood, J. H.	1	1	0
Hick, J.	0	10	6
Hickman, W.	0	10	6
Hindes, James	1	1	0
Holmes, W. M.	1	1	0
Houfe, R. W.	0	10	6
Hugill, E. A.	2	2	0
Hugill, J. H.	2	2	0
Hunt, R.	1	1	0
Idris, T. H. W.	2	2	0
Isaac, J. G.	0	5	0
Jackson, D.	0	4	0
Jenkins, T.	0	10	6
Jessup, R. M.	0	2	6
Johnstone, C. A.	1	1	0
Jones, R. R.	0	2	6
Jones, W.	0	10	6
Kay, S.	1	1	0
Kerr, C.	1	1	0
Lansdown, G. Arthur	1	1	0
Lawson, W.	0	5	0
Lescher, F. H.	1	1	0
Le Seelleur, T. J.	0	5	0
Lyon, W.	0	5	0
Macdonald, Alex.	1	1	0
MacDonald, Angus	0	2	6
Macintyre, J.	1	0	0
Malins, T. E.	0	5	0
Martin, E. G.	0	2	6
Mathews, H.	2	2	0
Mathews, J. H.	2	2	0
Matthews, H. E.	1	1	0
Medley, F.	0	2	6
Mitchell, D.	0	10	6
Moir, D.	0	5	0
Morse, C. H. S.	0	5	0
Morson, A.	1	1	0
Morson, T.	1	1	0
Morson, T. P.	1	1	0
Moss, J.	2	2	0
Need, J.	1	1	0
Noble, J.	0	10	6
Nunn, A. W.	0	5	0
Old, H. A.	0	2	6
Oldham, H.	0	2	6
Paine, E. S.	2	2	0
Parker, R. H.	1	1	0
Parrott, J.	0	10	6
Peck, E. S.	1	1	0
Phillips, A. J.	1	1	0
Phillips, J.	0	10	6
Pidd, A. G.	1	1	0
Pinchen, W. J.	0	5	0
Pocock, W. H. F.	2	2	0
Poole, J.	1	1	0
Probyn, C.	2	2	0
Proctor, R.	0	10	6
Ragg, W. W.	0	5	0
Ransom, W.	1	1	0
Ratcliffe, S.	0	2	6
Rees, R. P.	0	5	0
Reynolds, F.	0	10	6
Ridley, T.	1	1	0
Roberts & Taylor Gibson	0	10	0
Robinson, J. J.	1	1	0
Robinson, R. A.	1	1	0
Robson, J.	1	1	0
Rossiter, F.	0	2	6
Savory, A. L.	2	2	0
Sawyer, H.	1	1	0
Shepheard, T.	1	1	0
Shepheard, W. F. J.	1	1	0
Silverlock, H.	2	2	0
Simpson, H. D.	0	5	0
Simpson, P.	1	1	0
Smart, W.	0	5	0
Smith, F. A. U.	0	5	0
Smith, J. H.	0	5	0
Smith, J. J.	0	10	6
Smith, W. F.	0	5	0
Smith, W. J.	0	5	0
Soddy, F. W.	0	10	6
Southall Brothers & Barclay	1	1	0
Squire, P. W.	2	2	0
Stewardson, A.	0	2	0
Stickland, W. H.	2	2	0
Taggart, A. W.	0	10	6
Tanner, A. E.	1	1	0
Taylor, E. S.	0	10	6
Taylor, T. M.	0	10	6
Thomas, J. O.	0	2	6
Tocher, J. F.	1	1	0
Tompsett, L.	0	5	0
Toon, A.	0	2	6
Townson, W.	0	5	0
Vallance, A. C.	0	5	0
Warren, W.	2	2	0
Westlake, B.	0	10	6
Whineray, E.	0	2	6
Williams, Jas.	0	5	0
Williams, Jno.	0	5	0
Wilson, J.	0	10	6
Withington, H. M.	0	5	0
Wood, A.	0	5	0
Wood, R.	0	10	6
Woolley, G. S.	1	1	0
Woolley, H.	1	1	0
Wretts, J. R.	1	1	0
Wright, A.	0	10	6
Young, Jas. R.	1	1	0

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1l., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 23, 1902.)

"ENSIGN"; for photographic chemicals and films. By G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn, W.C. 244,809.

"URINIM"; for a veterinary colic cure. By Sigmund Metzner, 8 Holtzestrasse, Kattowitz (Oberschleisen), Germany. 244,466.

Device and the words "PIED PIPER" and "LET EM ALL COME (the essential particulars); for a vermin-killer. By James Walker, 19 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats, N.B. 244,506.

"MALTASSA" (no claim for "Maltass"); for chemicals. By R. McAlley, Barkside, Falkirk, N.B. 244,516.

"CHLORODOL" and "FEBRODYNE" (no claim for "Chloro" or "Febro"); for cattle-medicines. By Stephen Pettifer & Sons, Malmesbury, Wilts. 244,780.

"JELLOIDS" (no claim for "Jelly"); for chemicals and capsules. By Warrick Brothers, 7 Portpool Lane, E.C. 242,343 and 242,344.

"LE SŒMNOFORME"; for an anæsthetic. By Albert Rousseau, 61 rue de la Rousselle, Bordeaux, France. 244,194.

"WA-PO" and facsimile signature (the essential particulars); for a medicine. By Alexander von Wagner, 36 West Strasse, Chemnitz, Germany. 243,951.

"ANÆSTHESINE"; for chemicals. By Die Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/Main, Germany. 244,958.

"GLYCIA"; for photographic paper. By J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), 26 Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 245,071.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) representing three beehives and three shamrocks; for honey. By the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, 23 Rutland Square Dublin. 243,250.

"SPEEDALOSE"; for a glucoside. By A. Boake, Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenters Road, Stratford, E. 244,695.

"PHEASANTINE" (no claim for "Pheasant"); for a poultry-meal. By A. & F. Wilcox, Sandyford, Stone, Staffs. 244,782.

"BORAMUS"; for soaps. By G. Stevenson & Co., 9 Pott Street, Hyson Green, Nottingham. 243,751.

Device of a stag (the essential particular); for laundry-blue. By W. G. Nixey, 12 Soho Square, W. 243,845.

"FOAMINE" (no claim for "Foam"); for soaps, &c., perfumery, and toilet-articles. By Yardley & Co. (Limited), 6 Ridgmount Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 244,597 and 244,598.

Floral design; for toilet-articles. By the Me-Mosa Company, 46 Dover Street, Piccadilly. 242,705.

"SOLARINE"; for polishing-preparations. By the Solarine Company, 80 Market Street, Chicago, U.S.A. 244,047.

"TANBO" (no claim for "Tan"); for furniture and metal polishes and creams. By W. & H. Miers (Limited), Meanwood Road, Leeds. 244,607.

"KORTINE"; for a liquid polishing-paste. By the Kortine Company, Sycamore Street, Sheffield. 244,652.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 30, 1902.)

"GLUCINE"; for chemicals. By Lyons' Ink (Limited), Park Street, Cheetham, Manchester. 242,632.

"TRUSTINE" (no claim for "Trust"); for a gelatinous composition. By La Société Anonyme du Trust Chimique, 33 Place Bellecour, Lyons, France. 244,579.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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AN AMERICAN ISSUE

OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be circulated on May 31 to buyers of all kinds of druggists' goods, in Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies. The object of it is to make these buyers as well acquainted as possible with the goods offered by our advertisers, and as this issue is practically the only journalistic means these important buyers have of getting into touch with manufacturers and merchants in this country, we cordially commend the issue to their attention. Good advertisements, descriptive of manufactures and novelties, inserted in the issue should bring an excellent return in inquiries and orders. Address the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars.

GUINEAS TO GET.

WE offer a guinea to any subscriber, or member of his family, or *employé*, who arranges the surnames of the ten candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council in the order that they will appear on the poll. The candidates are:—

A. S. Campkin, Cambridge
M. Carteighe, London
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London
J. F. Harrington, London
J. Harrison, Sunderland
J. W. T. Morrison, Tring
C. E. Pickering, London
C. J. Park, Plymouth
A. Southall, Birmingham
J. R. Young, Warrington

The names printed in italics indicate the new candidates.

Please write on postcards, and send them not later than Monday, May 19.

Summary.

TWO more Beecham actions are reported (p. 774).

THE increased cheque-duty has been abandoned (p. 764).

DUNDEE is to have a cancer hospital and laboratory (p. 756).

THE extractive in vinegar of squill is the subject of several letters on p. 777.

SEVERAL pharmacists were capped at London University on Wednesday (p. 773).

THE B.P.C. RESEARCH-LIST is printed on p. 767, and some comments upon it on p. 772.

THE preservation of the title of chemists is discussed by several local Associations (p. 763).

BUTTERFIELD'S SYRUP has been in court again, but an amicable settlement was arrived at (p. 774).

"XRAYSER" makes a practical suggestion as to the disposal of the Martindale library legacy (p. 769).

IT IS impure celluloid that catches fire. So it has been stated recently in the House of Lords (p. 764).

WE describe graphically the chief subjects of scientific interest at this week's Royal Society soirée (p. 766).

AN Ancoats chemist, who rendered first aid to an injured woman, has been unsuccessfully sued by her (p. 774).

DEWSBURY still pegs away at West Riding Federation, Mr. Broadhead supplying the requisite calefacient (p. 762).

THE DIVISION OF THE MINOR, with Dr. Symes as the executioner, is gruesomely limned by Mr. Fred Reynolds (p. 768).

THE P.A.T.A. is a more efficient organisation than that of any other trade, according to Mr. H. W. Macrosty, B.A. (p. 769).

GERMAN PAPERS on cerium oxalate and ipecacuanha indicate a want of attention to English work on the subjects (p. 771).

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council has discussed a proposal to get the Royal University to grant a degree in pharmacy (p. 759).

AN action by Lewis & Burrows (Limited) against a branch manager reveals a curious system for adjusting the daily returns (p. 776).

WE discuss the present position of the Pharmaceutical Council contest, and give a map showing the distribution of the members (p. 770).

THE CAPE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY objects to proprietary medicines being sent there stamped, and is moving in the matter (p. 758).

COLONIAL SUBSCRIBERS will be specially interested in our notes on the exhibition of the Prince and Princess of Wales's presents (p. 780).

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination is henceforth to be spread over two days—to the candidates' advantage (p. 759).

MR. FREDERICK ANDREWS, a well-known London West-end chemist and a former member of the Pharmaceutical Council, died on May 9 (p. 785).

BLACKBURN asks members of the Pharmaceutical Society not to vote for Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, and Southall, for the reason given on p. 763.

THE LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION appears to be making progress. We report a General Purposes Committee meeting held this week (p. 763).

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION is not in a good way, and at the annual meeting there was a protest against a self-elected Council (p. 762).

SOME ART NOTES picked up at the Royal Academy and the Paris Salons will be found on p. 785. A reproduction of the Pasteur jubilee picture is included.

THE inquest on the death of the Woolwich doctor has resulted in a verdict of death from strychnine given in error for morphine. The inquiry is reported fully on p. 761.

LORD AVEBURY altered his Shops Bill so as to make it conform with the Select Committee's resolutions, and introduced it a second time this Session. The Lord Chancellor protested, and the Bill was thrown out on Monday (p. 764).

WE give portraits and biographical notes of six of the new honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society—Sir Dietrich Brandis, Dr. Leon Guignard, Sir George King, Dr. Donald MacAlister, Dr. Sorby, and Professor Stockman (p. 787).

ST. VINCENT ARROWROOT, West Indian lime oil, lime-juice, and tamarinds are all held for higher prices. Crude Formosan camphor is dearer; menthol and cream of tartar are firmer; spermaceti is easier; and strychnine is lower. The drug-auctions are reported on p. 781.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A meeting of the Western Chemists' Association is to be held on May 21 at the Westbourne Restaurant, Paddington, W., at 9 P.M.

The late Mr. Henry Tate, a director of Henry Tate & Sons (Limited), sugar-refiners, left an estate of the value of 722,440*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

At Stamford on April 28, a confectioner named Elson died from gangrene, caused, it is supposed, by cutting a corn and subsequently applying some corn-cure.

Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, on Saturday, May 10, opened the Hartley Botanical Laboratories of the Liverpool University College.

A sample of tincture of iodine and another of sweet spirit of nitre were the only drugs examined last quarter by Mr. A. Bostock Hill, public analyst for Hereford, and both were found to be genuine.

Thieves entered the Imperial College of Pharmacy on May 8, and stole Mr. Frederick Davis's overcoat, umbrella, and various other things, including a season-ticket, cheque-book, and about 15*s.* in silver.

George Hales (14) was ordered to be birched at Chatham Police Court on May 5 for stealing two boxes of tooth-powder, value 1*s.*, from his employer, Mr. A. W. Morgan, chemist, Railway Street, Chatham.

The Arsenic Commission on May 9 examined Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., and Mr. Gordon Salamon, F.I.C., F.C.S. The latter stated that the amount of arsenic in malt has been diminishing during the last six months.

The Dispensing Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council met on Wednesday of this week, and Mr. William Duff, President of the Public Dispensers' Association, attended by request to lay some facts before the members.

The Duke of Northumberland occupied the chair at the Friday evening discourse on May 9, when Professor Norman Collie gave his well-known lantern-lecture on the "Canadian Rockies." Many representatives of pharmacy were present.

At the Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire Freemasons, held at Wolverhampton on May 10, Wor. Bro. Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist, Hanley, P.M. 418, P.P.G. Steward, was appointed by Lord Dartmouth to the office of Prov. Grand Pursuivant.

Lieut.-Colonel Clifford Probyn, Mayor of Westminster, gave a dinner last week at Prince's Hall Restaurant, Piccadilly, in honour of the President of the Royal Academy. A distinguished company of artists, noblemen, and municipal workers responded to the Colonel's invitation. "The health of our Host" was proposed by Mr. McDougall, Chairman of the London County Council.

Contracts.

Mr. C. E. Lewis has been appointed chemist and druggist to Eton Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

Marlow Urban District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. C. P. Dye, of Marlow, for the supply of disinfectants.

Yarmouth Town Council on Tuesday appointed Mr. A. E. Richmond to be chemist to the Isolation Hospital for the ensuing twelve months.

The High Wycombe Rural District Council has accepted the tender of Mr. Horace Ridley, chemist and druggist, of Princes Risborough, for the supply of disinfectants.

School of Pharmacy.

By permission of Price's Candle Company, a party of students from the "Square" was shown over their works at Battersea on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, a complete tour of the extensive premises being made; and very interesting and instructive it proved. The Company are mainly candle-manufacturers, but their "night-lights" and soaps are equally well known. The life-history of a candle is a long story, and the details of its development from the crude material as imported from America to the finished article which leaves the works make up several chapters. "Coronation" candles and other "Coronation" specialities were seen in the course of manufacture, and very smart they looked. Night-lights of all sorts and kinds were being rapidly made in large quantities, and the dexterity of the girls engaged in finishing them off was amazing to the uninitiated. The manufacture and the milling of soaps were seen in various stages. A description of the decomposition of tallow and other fats was attentively listened to, and much interest was taken in the huge apparatus employed in the purification of stearin and glycerin. The departments for the making of cardboard boxes and wood boxes for packing were afterwards visited, and an inspection made of the commodious and well-equipped laboratories of the firm. Unanimous satisfaction was expressed by the visitors for the kind invitation of the firm and for the courtesy of the officials who conducted the sections of the party.

Cricket.

Bleasdale's C.C., York *v.* Raimes C.C.—This match was played on Bleasdale's ground at York on May 10, and resulted in a win for Raimes' by 17 runs. Henderson, for the winners, took 5 wickets for 1 run.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. C.C., played a match with Renklaf C.C. at Honor Oak on Saturday, May 10, and won by 60 runs. The scores were: B.B.'s 103 for 9 wickets (declared), and Renklaf 43. For the winners C. P. Winchester (41), and E. H. Barton (25), batted well, and R. M. Dealtry took 8 wickets for 25 runs.

The cricket club of the Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association played their first game at Roath Park on Wednesday, May 7. The teams were captained by Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Morgan. The latter team won by 4 runs, the scores being 66 and 62 respectively. Mr. Ferrier bowled well for his side, taking seven wickets; and Mr. Sparrow for Mr. Morgan's and Mr. Gee for Mr. Ferrier's batted well, making 22 and 28 runs.

The Constable's Device.

At the South-West London Police Court on May 12, Henry Wilson (40), described as a chemist, of 3 South Street, Wandsworth, was charged with being disorderly in a public place. A police constable said there was a quarrel between some neighbours in which the prisoner and his wife appeared to be concerned. As the prisoner was disorderly and refused to go away, he took him into custody. The prisoner, in defence, asserted that as he was on private property at the time the constable had no right to interfere, and in arresting him he did so unjustifiably. The constable when questioned on the subject admitted that the disorder took place on private property, but at the time of the arrest the prisoner was in the public street. The prisoner said the officer invited him into the street in order to obtain his name and address. Mr. Garrett (the Magistrate) observed that a policeman could not entice a man to come into the public street and then arrest him. The prisoner would be discharged.

Sheffield Improving.

In his quarterly report to the Sheffield City Council, Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst, states that included in the 301 samples analysed by him were four of ground ginger, six of compound liquorice-powder, two of paregoric, and eight of camphorated oil. With the exception of one sample of camphorated oil, which contained only 17 per cent. of camphor, all were found to be genuine.

Birmingham Notes.

The prominence given to water-glass as a preservative of eggs has made quite a run on the article locally.

On the city magistracy bench Professor Pointing, F.R.S., University professor of physics, now finds a place. Pharmacy is represented by Mr. Thomas Barclay, and medicine has several representatives, amongst whom are Sir James Sawyer, M.D., Dr. Warden, and others.

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There seems likely to be a photographic boom this summer, and with increased facilities for getting abroad by cycling, cheap week-end tickets, and the like, the photographic chemist has an excellent opportunity for business.

The curriculum regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Birmingham University have just been issued. The term is for three years, and it is urged that two modern languages and chemistry should form a part. At present Latin and one modern language will be accepted. Matriculation examinations will be held in June and September.

In a tussle between Messrs. Robert Peel (3) and Messrs. William Sykes (3) the rendezvous was Messrs. Southall's premises, Bull Street. The Sykes trio had used these premises to get to a neighbouring jeweller's shop, and were heavily laden with gold ornaments, when two of them were arrested in a room of a disused public-house adjoining the chemists' premises, and which they have recently acquired.

The sturgeon is known to the pharmacist chiefly as a source of isinglass, ichthyocolla, or fish-glue; but it is interesting to know that a dealer in our city has had possession of one of these animals of such great dimensions that the King has commanded that it be sent to him for inspection. The monster weighed 470 lbs., was 12 feet long, and had a girth of 6 feet, and was caught on the bank of the Wash, near Boston, where it had been left stranded by the receding tide. Caviare—the table delicacy—is obtained from the roe of this fish. The Caspian and Black Seas supply the largest specimens, where they attain the length of 20 to 25 feet, and weigh 3,000 lbs.

Through the courtesy of the Vinolia Company's representative a *C. & D.* correspondent made a tour of inspection of the newly-inaugurated exhibition at the Bingley Hall. Although pharmacy is not much in evidence, there are many things that will interest the pharmacist. The Vinolia Company show original packages of otto, essential oils, tonquin beans, and the like. A student of dietetics learns much, and there is a small but excellent display (in the gallery) of hydrometers and thermometers. Messrs. Cadbury are there, of course, and so is Van Houten. An excellent line of food-warmers and stand for gas-burner is shown by Mr. John Thacker, a local maker.

Female Pills.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Edith Ellen Tippetts, wife of a Manchester warehouseman, was held on May 9. Particulars of the former hearing were in last week's issue (page 717), and it was now stated that the *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to peritonitis, which had been brought on by puncturing the uterus with some instrument, such as a knitting-needle. Evidence was given by Mr. Robert Mountain, chemist and druggist, 8 Bury Road, Rawtenstall, the proprietor of the "female pills" which were suspected as the indirect cause of death. Mr. Mountain deposed that he was not the actual maker of the pills, but that they were his speciality. They contained dried sulphate of iron, powdered Barbadoes aloes, powdered colocynth, powdered southernwood, oil of pennyroyal and an excipient. In reply to the Coroner (Mr. Sidney Smelt) witness said the pills were for anæmia, amenorrhœa, and constipation. "Who told you they were good for these things?" said the Coroner. "It is the outcome of my experience," replied Mr. Mountain. "I have dispensed thousands of prescriptions, and have been acquainted with medicines for twenty-nine years. I am also familiar with medical literature, and understand the use and action of drugs and their properties and characteristics." Continuing, he said he did not prescribe, and the pills were not intended to act as an ecbolic. He was convinced they would be useless for that purpose, and if people asked for them in that connection he would not supply them. The Coroner said if the pills were taken in large doses they would only act as a purgative, and this statement was confirmed by the two doctors who made the *post-mortem* examination. The jury eventually returned a verdict that deceased died from peritonitis due to an injury to the uterus, there being no evidence to show how it was caused.

The Week's Poisonings.

Ten poisoning fatalities are reported since our last issue, half of them being due to unscheduled poisons. Phosphorus paste and chloride of zinc (in the form of soldering-fluid) are coincident in having caused two deaths each; the other unscheduled medium employed being nitric acid, taken by a petty officer at Chatham, who afterwards jumped into the sea. The phosphorus was taken by an Ipswich man and a Birmingham woman, and the chloride of zinc was taken (by misadventure in both cases) by a Grimsby fisherman and a labourer at Barry. The scheduled list includes two deaths from carbolic acid, two from laudanum, and one from oxalic acid. The last-named was taken by a Chudleigh labourer; a Bromsgrove manufacturer and a Bremerhaven seaman took laudanum in overdose, while the carbolic-acid victims were a Radford man and a labourer's wife at West Gorton. The carbolic acid was procured in the latter case from Mr. J. F. Fieldsend, chemist and druggist, of Gorton Brook, Manchester, on the pretence that it was to be used for cleansing-purposes. The Coroner at the inquest on May 13 exonerated Mr. Fieldsend from any negligence, and said he had taken every possible precaution. — Besides the fatalities mentioned, eight attempts at suicide by poisoning are recorded. A Plaistow cabinet-maker tried oxalic acid ineffectually; a Birmingham widow took laudanum, but not enough; while an Oldham factory-girl tried the same poison, with the same result. An Evesham woman, whose husband illused her, took a quantity of "Kill-germ," and nearly died. A woman appeared at Worship Street Police Court on May 8, charged with attempting suicide with red precipitate powder, and a commercial traveller was arraigned at Southport for taking a large quantity of tincture of belladonna. An Ongar man took a quantity of spirit of salt, and a Wherstead youth got an 8-oz. bottle of carbolic lotion (1 in 40) from Mr. F. Palmer, chemist and druggist, Ipswich, and a 6-oz. bottle of carbolic acid from an assistant in the shop of Mr. F. Thurston, chemist and druggist, Ipswich, a quantity of either or both of which he drank, but lived to be committed for trial.—A young woman at Appledore mistook embrocation for brandy, and swallowed a liberal dose. The timely application of the stomach-pump saved her life.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Musical Success.

Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Butler's Medical Hall, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, won the silver medal in the tenor class at the Feis Ceoil on May 6. Mr. Walsh, who is well known for his musical ability, is an assistant of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

Must Give Less Medicine.

The Killarney Guardians have been informed by the Local Government Board that the cost of medical and surgical appliances for the year ended March 31 was considerably in excess of that in similarly classed unions. In the event of a recurrence the Local Government Board stated that they would refuse recoupment upon the excessive expenditure. The Chairman said that in medicine alone the cost was 140*l.* higher than Tralee. The Clerk said their expenses were 500*l.* less than the previous year. It was decided to ask the Local Government Board what course the Guardians were to adopt to reduce the cost of medicines in hospital.

Poisoning Cases.

A young farmer died last week at Limavady from poisoning with strychnine, self-administered.

On May 8, a three-year-old child of Mr. M. J. Harty trainer, of Alston House, Croom, co. Limerick, picked up a bottle containing embrocation, and drank some of the contents. The mother at once took the child to the doctor, but it died on the way.

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The Analyst's Decision to be Final.

The Strokestown Guardians have been written to by the Local Government Board relative to the analyst's report on a sample of liniment, and they asked the Guardians to inform the contractor that when a drug is reported by the analyst to be below the standard the contractor must replace it. In the present instance four months elapsed before the drug was replaced. The contractor was also to be reminded that he agreed to accept the analyst's decision as final and conclusive when entering into the contract.

Want Irish Soap.

At a recent meeting of the Sligo Board of Guardians Mr. Jinks objected to Lancashire soap being used in the workhouse in preference to an Irish-made soap, and he moved that the resolution giving the contract to an English firm be rescinded. After some discussion the Guardians agreed to rescind the contract, and to advertise for Irish-made soap.

Local Medicine Preferred.

At the last meeting of the Boyle Board of Guardians the Local Government Board wrote asking why the lowest tender for medicines, &c, was not accepted. The Clerk said that Mr. Boyers's tender was 13 per cent. under the standard, while a Liverpool firm tendered at 20 per cent. off. The Guardians, however, gave the contract to Mr. Boyers to avoid sending for medicines to Liverpool. A reply in these terms was sent to the Local Government Board.

Contract Cancelled.

At the meeting of the Cavan Board of Guardians last week a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they could not alter the decision of their medical inspector, which led to the cancelling of the contract of Mr. Cole, chemist, Cavan, for the supply of medicines. The Guardians then considered the tenders, and that of Messrs. Hunt, Dublin, at 10 per cent. off, being the lowest, was accepted.

Personal.

Dr. Ninian M. Falkiner's presidential address at the opening meeting of the Section of State Medicine of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland on "The Registration of Disease" has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. John Falconer, 53 Upper Sackville Street.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Chlorodyne-drinker.

On May 8, an old man named M'Arthur was sent to gaol for two months at Perth for fraud. The indictment contained fifteen different charges, nine being for obtaining bottles of chlorodyne from a chemist in Crieff by fraud.

Cancer-investigation.

Mr. J. K. Caird, a Dundee manufacturer, has offered to the directors of the Dundee Infirmary to erect a cancer-hospital at a cost of over 18,000*l.*, containing six wards capable of accommodating from ten to twenty beds, and a ward for private patients. He has also promised to guarantee 1,000*l.* a year for five years for a laboratory for original work in cancer-research. The offers have been gratefully accepted.

A Question of Skill.

Evidence was led before Sheriff Henderson, in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on May 8, in an action raised by Mrs. Margaret Lawrie, or Craik, against William Edwards, surgeon dentist, 61 Queen Street, Edinburgh, in which she claimed 100*l.* damages for injuries said to have been sustained in connection with a dental operation conducted by defender. Eighteen teeth were extracted from Mrs. Lawrie's mouth by the defender, but after the operation the pain and swelling in the gums was so great that she was unable to use the new set of false teeth provided. In her evidence she said she took five splinters of bone from her gums, and had to take opiates to relieve the pain. She was practically an invalid for some months after the operation. A dentist who was examined said in his opinion there had been negligence in the operation, but not want of skill. Several dentists deposed to the skill of defender, and the Sheriff reserved judgment.

Glasgow Notes.

It is understood that the new Trade Association will shortly begin business in earnest, but no information is yet available as to its first line of defence or offence.

An inspection of local chemists' windows shows that there is everywhere a marked increase in the proportion of packed goods and specialities made up on the premises, or bearing the occupier's name and address.

A Glasgow chemist who employs female assistants says that in respect of cleanliness, regularity, honesty, and reasonable submissiveness he prefers them to males, but in his experience they do not learn the business so thoroughly because they expect to get married and quit it.

In the "Answers to Correspondents" column of a local weekly newspaper the genius who enlightens the world with his encyclopædic knowledge informs an inquiring aspirant that the "profession of a chemist and druggist is an eminently genteel calling, particularly suited to ladies, whose more sympathetic nature and manner in dealing with the sick and suffering ought to make them more popular as assistants and successful in the business than men."

Owing to the continued east winds and lack of sunshine vegetation is very backward all round Glasgow. The catkins of the willow and hazel are still abundant, and the flowers of the elm and ash have just appeared. There is an abundance of wood-anemone, lesser celandine, wood-sorrel, and primroses, and here and there a small colony of male or female *Mercurialis perennis*, and the seedlings of such sturdy umbellifers as bishop's weed, sweet cicely, and cow-parsnip. But even the exuberant daisy and dandelion are in arrears, and the woods and copses are comparatively bare.

Business Change.

Mr. James Freeland, chemist and druggist, Dunoon, has moved into larger premises in the fashionable Clyde summer resort. They have been fitted throughout with new fittings in excellent taste. An important attraction is a compact soda-fountain, one of the first to be introduced at the northern seaside places. On the opening day free drinks were dispensed at the fountain, and the musically inclined were treated to selections of popular music on the gramophone.

A Miner's Claim.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, an action has been raised against Dr. William Craig, of Cowdenbeath, by a miner named Foy, for 500*l.* damages. Foy was in the employment of the Fife Colliery Company (Limited) last summer, during which time a deduction was made from his wages for the services of the defender. In May last his wife gave birth to a child, at which he had to procure the services of a nurse, and when defender was called in it is stated that through ignorance or neglect he did not discover that the child's limbs were dislocated, and that owing to the suffering it endured the child died. Defender says his terms of engagement did not include attendance at confinements, and that after he was called in the child was properly treated.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A Question of Plague Propagation.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine Professor Proust read a paper by M. Garnaleia, of Odessa, regarding the propagation of plague by rats. The result of the Russian scientist's researches is that plague is not transmitted from one rat to another, but that they are liable to taint alimentary products, such as rice or grain. He suggests that attention to this fact may be an important factor in securing immunity from plague for Europe.

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MLLE. CASSIVE'S MASSAGE.—The well-known actress, Mlle. Cassive, has been sued by her medical adviser, Dr. Verdier, for his fees. His bill included 157 visits, massage with electricity (faradisation and galvanisation), at 20f.—3,140f. Mlle. Cassive regarded the charges as excessive, and refused to pay, but the Court held "that the fees claimed are not out of proportion with the state of fortune of the patient," and awarded the full amount.

POISONED PAINT.—It is reported from Avignon that a M. Fernand Robinet has just died in that town under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. About four months ago he had his bedroom painted in what is known as the "new art" style, and his death is attributed to arsenic-poisoning inhaled from the paint. It was only when the symptoms of poisoning were manifested in a peremptory manner that he was treated for arsenical-poisoning, but it was too late. He succumbed to efforts caused by vomiting provoked by large doses of magnesia. The police have taken the matter up.

THE CASE OF DANVAL, the convict-pharmacist, who was recently pardoned, has given rise to a great deal of interest and some discussion in pharmaceutical circles here. As a whole pharmacists are, of course, glad that one of their calling should, to some extent at least, be relieved of the stigma of having poisoned his wife, but Professor Carles, of Bordeaux, has voiced the views of our experienced and hard-thinking men here in saying that a good many people are of opinion that the first steps taken in this matter by some of our French scientists were not happy, and that they would have gained in authority and respect in confining themselves to their laboratories and academies, in showing a little more circumspection in newspaper interviews, and a less noisy propaganda with a public incompetent to understand their scientific arguments.

MINIMISING DISPENSING RISKS.—A death was caused last year at the Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, through a nurse giving a patient a dose of poison instead of the remedy prescribed by the doctor. The mistake arose from the fact that the labels on some of the jars in the hospital dispensary had become partly obliterated. In order to minimise as far as possible the risk of such fatal errors M. Mourier, Director of the Assistance Publique, has decided that in future all poisonous substances used in the various Paris hospitals shall be kept in special receptacles, impossible to be confused with ordinary bottles and jars containing non-poisonous substances. These new receptacles are now being tried at the Lariboisière Hospital. They take the form of glass bottles for quantities of 15 grammes to a litre, and jugs or jars for larger quantities. They are triangular in form, and the bottles will be of yellow glass, with two sides fluted. In this way it is hoped that confusion will in future become impossible, and the risk of dispensing errors therefore greatly minimised.

American Notes.

TO REDUCE COST OF SULPHUR.—The claim is made by Mr. John S. Fleming, Vice-President of the United States Sulphur Reduction Company that by a process which will be used by the company the cost of sulphur will be reduced by one-half. The company will manufacture sulphur from iron pyrites.

NO INTENTION TO VIOLATE.—The prosecution instituted by the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Board against John Wanamaker, the well-known dry-goods store magnate, for having violated the "poison laws," by the sale of a poison, without the necessary regulations, has fallen through. This prosecution was based on the alleged act of a salesman at Wanamaker's store in selling the Board's local agent an ounce of corrosive sublimate, in the photographic department, without obtaining the name and address of the buyer or asking for what use it was intended, also that it did not bear a poison label. The Magistrate dismissed the case in view of the fact that there had been no intention to violate the law regarding the sales of poisons.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The semi-centennial meeting of this body will be held at Philadelphia in the week beginning September 8. The convention which formulated the constitution and by-laws and adopted the present name of the Association was held in a hall of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Zane Street, on October 6 and 7, 1852. It is anticipated that, on the occasion of the golden jubilee all of the living ex-Presidents of the Association will be in attendance, viz.: Dr. J. W. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, O., 1864; Frederick Stearns, Detroit, Mich., 1866; E. H. Sargent, Chicago, Ill., 1869; Dr. Enno Sander, St. Louis, Mo., 1871; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill., 1872; John F. Hancock, Baltimore, Md., 1873; Professor C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky., 1874; Wm. Saunders, Ottawa, Can., 1877; Dr. Geo. W. Sloan, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879; James T. Shinn, Philadelphia, Pa., 1880; Professor John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, O., 1887; A. K. Finlay, New Orleans, La., 1891; Professor Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa., 1892; Edgar L. Patch, Stoneham, Mass., 1893; Wm. Simpson, Raleigh, N.C., 1894; Professor James M. Good, St. Louis, Mo., 1895; Joseph E. Morrison, Montreal, Can., 1893; Henry M. Whitney, North Andover Depôt, Mass, 1897; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md., 1898; Dr. Albert B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1899; and John F. Patton, York, Pa., 1900.

South African News.

NEWLY REGISTERED.—The following have received licences to practise in their respective professions in the Cape Colony: Mr. James Gray, M.B. (formerly of Quirindi, New South Wales); Mr. Oscar Edgar Lynott, D.D.S., Phila., U.S.A. and Mr. Needham James, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng. (not on British Dental Register, 1902).

PATENTS.—Jean Baptiste Germeuil Bonnaud, a chemist, Dover, Eng., is applying at the Cape for a patent covering "improvements in nitrocellulose compounds for various useful purposes." There is also a requisition for "an automatic washing and developing machine for photo plates and prints" by Harry Alexander Alston, of Cape Town.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. S. C. Sivertsen, of Observatory, Cape Colony, has purchased the businesses carried on in Mowbray and vicinity under the style of Godfrey & Co. It is understood that the Mowbray shop will be entirely refitted.—Messrs. Cameron & Hamilton, chemists, Sir Lowry Road, Cape Town and Salt River, have purchased the entire block of buildings at Observatory, Cape Town, wherein they had leased and were fitting a pharmacy. The deal is one of the biggest conducted here by a retail firm.

NATAL EXCISE-DUTY ON SPIRIT.—With further reference to the article on methylation in Natal (see *C. & D.*, April 19, page 616), the Excise-duty on spirit made in the colony has been fixed at 7*s.* 6*d.* per gal. There is to be a rebate of duty on rectified spirit of wine made from spirit distilled in the colony, and used by chemists and druggists in the preparation of medicines, perfumery, and non-potable articles. Methylated spirit made from colonial spirit, and wine made in Natal under a licence, are exempt from duty.

NO LOYALTY, NO LICENCE.—A sagacious scribe on a Cape weekly thinks "it would be an exceedingly wise thing to do with rebel doctors, chemists, and dentists, whether British or foreign, what has already been done in the cases of two rebel attorneys, and that is to have their licences to practise permanently withdrawn, and their names removed from the register." The mischief some of these fellows are reported to have caused is very dreadful, the writer states, and he is convinced that loyal subjects could not possibly object to that procedure on the part of the executive.

NOTHING LACKING.—In the course of a descriptive visit to the canvas town of Zeildorp, a writer in the *Bloemfontein Post*, where the refugees are sheltered, states that the dispensary was visited, in which there was nothing lacking for the latest improved treatment. "We do not allow our drugs to get stale; that is the reason why we don't get the largest-sized bottles," said Dr. Laurence. "Fresh consignments are constantly arriving, for we only keep enough stock for our immediate needs. And there is no limit as to expense, either. This drug"—lifting a 20-oz. bottle—"is 18*s.* a pound, and we can use half-a-pound a day if we like. As for medical comforts, well, if any patient does not get sufficient I have only myself to blame, for the Government gives me an absolutely free hand in the matter."

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The Merchandise-mark Act (Cape Colony) is a model of what an Act of Parliament should be in its way, but it is perhaps unfortunate that its provisions are rarely if ever enforced. For example, Clause 2 provides that the expression "trade-mark" means a trade-mark registered in accordance with the Cape Act, or without registration if such mark is protected in the United Kingdom or in any British possession or foreign State; while the expression "trade-description" means any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect (*a*) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight of any goods, or (*b*) as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced. This last clause (*b*) particularly applies to all packed pharmaceutical goods imported into the country ready for delivery to the public, but is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In the Orange River Colony.—By a proclamation in the "Gazette," it is enacted that from April 17 no person not already practising in the Orange River Colony shall be entitled to practise as a physician, surgeon, dentist, chemist, or druggist unless duly registered in the Colony. The certificate of registration will be issued on production of the diploma, accompanied, if required, by a sworn declaration as to its authenticity and the identity of the applicant. Those entitled to a certificate must be either persons entitled to practise in Great Britain and Ireland, or, the holders of a foreign diploma from a country which grants to British practitioners equal privileges. This is the official announcement of the extension to the Orange River Colony of the provisions for the regulation of medicine and pharmacy already in vogue in the Transvaal.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A general meeting of the Society was held in Hofmeyr's Chambers, Cape Town, on April 17, the President (Mr. Geo. Darroll) in the chair. The attendance was rather small, but among those present were the Vice-President of the Society (Mr. F. W. C. Thomas, member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), Messrs. Geo. Hamilton, R. S. Smiles, Alex. Cameron, H. Magness Elgar, and the Secretary. Mr. A. J. Rivett, resident director of Lennon (Limited), was represented by proxy.

Before the business of the meeting was proceeded with the President referred to the great loss South Africa and the whole Empire had sustained through the death of Cecil John Rhodes, and a vote of sympathy was passed and recorded, all members standing with bowed heads.

Various Matters.

Minutes of the previous general meeting were then read and confirmed. The Benevolent Fund amounts to 37*l.* 15*s.*, and officers to administer same were appointed, consisting of the President in office as Chairman, and the Treasurer, while the provisional members of the committee are Messrs. S. Johnson (Lennon, Limited) and E. L. Ralling. The Secretary intimated the receipt of von Herkomer's portrait of Dr. John Attfield, presented to the Society by Mr. Francis Oldfield, of Waverley, near Bloemfontein, O.R C. Mr. Thomas asked that the picture be framed and hung at his expense.

A communication from the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist relative to the Martindale memorial was read, and the Secretary was directed to thank the Editor for the particulars extended, which were fully appreciated.

Arrangements to hold a chemists' dinner were placed in the hands of a committee, and the function will take place at an early date.

Unstamped Proprietary Medicines.

The question of the continued exportation to South Africa of certain British proprietary medicines stamped was brought up on a motion of the President, who had been pressed by a section of the trade to deal with the matter, and he handled it at some length. A member stated that a certain British proprietary medicine went out to New Zealand unstamped, but the proprietors refused to export to South Africa in the same manner. This occasioned various caustic comments, but it was decided that it was a matter to be dealt with by South Africa as a whole, and therefore the other trade organisations would require to be approached. Correspondence with the Eastern Province Association, the Natal, Transvaal, and Rhodesia Societies is to be initiated accordingly.

New Members.

The following were made members: Messrs. F. W. Good, I. J. van Niekerk, R. E. Wright, W. J. Strange, A. P. Brown, and E. S. MacKenzie. Messrs. R. S. Smiles and F. H. Carman re-joined.

The proceedings then terminated.

A Hospital Dispensary.

We recently had an opportunity of inspecting the dispensary of the Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital at Hampstead. The hospital is a rectangular building, with a frontage of about 170 feet, the main entrance being in the centre. The principal staircases are just inside the entrance, and a wide corridor runs from end to end with rooms arranged on either side. The ground-floor contains the administration-offices, whilst the out-patients' department and the dispensary are situated in the basement. It must not be inferred from its situation that the dispensary is small and dark; on the contrary, for size and convenience few dispensaries can compare with it in comparison with the size of the hospital. There are 100 in-patients, but a much larger number of out-patients, some 4,699 new out-patients being treated last year. The dispenser is Miss Hilda Rosenthal, who holds the Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate. Miss Rosenthal, who has held the post of dispenser for two years, was trained at the Manchester College of Pharmacy, and at the time of our visit was filling the medicine-basket for the in-patients. The prescriptions are on large folio sheets, and contain a chart showing the extent of the lung-mischief. As may be expected, the tonic-syrups are much in evidence, but the variety of drugs in use is by no means limited. Chinosol in pill form is one of the newer medicaments which is being tried at present. The dispensary is shelved on all four sides, except where poison and alkaloid cupboards and the out-patients' window are, and the drugs are arranged in gold-labelled bottles in classes. A table in the centre is brightened by vases of flowers—a sure sign that a lady dispenser is employed—and a general tidiness, which mere man cannot hope to successfully imitate, prevails. Cod-liver oil, which is supplied to nearly all the patients, is kept in a large iron drum, fitted with a tap, and has frequently to be replenished. It is interesting to note that the open-air treatment is being extended, as many as forty patients sleeping in the open air. The use of paper handkerchiefs is now being restricted by the more general use of Dettweiler's sputum-flasks. The sputum is burnt and the flasks sterilised each night, and a steam disinfector is used to render all clothing innocuous before it is sent to the laundry.

An anonymous supporter of the hospital has recently given 100,000*l.* to provide and partially endow a country branch and convalescent home, and the foundation of the new hospital at Northwood, Middlesex, was laid by Princess Christian on May 13.

NEWCASTLE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of this Association was held on the evening of May 7, to consider the question of a compulsory curriculum and division of the Minor examination. Mr. Robert Wright, President, occupied the chair. Mr. F. R. Dudderidge opened the discussion, and advocated the division of the Minor, but was opposed to a compulsory curriculum. The President, Messrs. B. Noble, T. Maltby Clague, E. Bennison, Gibson, and Gilderdale having spoken, the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—

That this Association supports any well-devised scheme for the division of the Minor which will allow candidates to pass the subjects separately.

Mr. Bennison next spoke strongly in favour of a compulsory curriculum, but had not the sympathy of the meeting, the following being carried:—

That this Association is not prepared to pass an opinion on the subject.

Delegates were appointed to represent the Association at the Pharmaceutical Conference in Dundee, and at the annual meeting of the Federation, which will be held at the same time and place.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, May 7, Mr. George D. Beggs (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. John I. Bernard (Vice-President), Patrick Kelly, T. Batt, J. E. Connor (Newry), T. N. Moffitt (Belfast), George Brown, R. Blair (Cork), T. H. Edgar, J. Smith, R. Simpson, Vincent Johnston, and Professor Tichborne.

COMPOUNDING IN INSTITUTIONS.

Replies were read from several institutions acknowledging the receipt of the Council's memorandum on the subject of compounding by unqualified persons, and the sale of poisonous medicines and liniments in improper bottles. The Managing Committee of the Meath Hospital forwarded a copy of a resolution which they had passed stating that they

recognised the importance of the subjects mentioned in the memorandum, and were fully alive to the necessity of safeguarding the public in the dispensing of poisons; that they had long since taken ample precautions in the matter; and that they would gladly afford any members of the Council who visited the hospital an opportunity of satisfying themselves that that was so.

A letter from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, stated that in that hospital all the medicines were dispensed by duly qualified licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that poisons and liniments were only supplied in bottles intended for the purpose.

A letter from Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, stated that the subjects dealt with in the memorandum should have the attention of the Governors of the hospital.

The reply of the Secretary of Jervis Street Hospital said:—

I am directed to thank your Society, and to say that the recommendations contained therein have been already acted on in this hospital.

The reply of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, Baggot Street, stated that Mr. Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, was in charge of the compounding department of the hospital, and that the necessary steps had been taken with regard to the supplying of poisonous liniments in proper bottles both in the hospital and in the dispensaries.

A letter from the Royal Hospital for Incurables stated that the Resident Medical Officer of that institution was a fully-qualified medical practitioner, that under no circumstances were nurses allowed access to the dispensary except for the purpose of removing medicines recently compounded, and that there were no students in the general hospital.

The reply from the Incorporated Dental Hospital stated that the memorandum had been laid before the Governors and duly noted.

The letter from the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals stated that the memorandum would receive the best attention of the Governors.

The PRESIDENT: We have done our duty and there is nothing more to be said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We ought to pass a vote of thanks to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal* for the very able article which he published on the subject. The Council, I am sure, feel that the *Freeman* has done its duty even though it has not induced the Board of Guardians to do theirs.

The article referred to was read by the Registrar for the information of members of Council who had not seen it

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved a vote of thanks to the Editor of the *Freeman*, and the motion was seconded by the PRESIDENT and passed unanimously.

EDUCATION IN CORK.

In reference to an application of Mr. E. A. O'Keeffe, Head Science Master of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork, for the recognition by the Council of the botany class of that institution,

Mr. BLAIR said it was not yet possible to start a class for materia medica in the Institute, but he would be very glad if the Council would recognise the botany class. The master of the class was the Curator of the Museum of Queen's College, Cork, and was very highly qualified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: What provision is there for instruction in materia medica?

Mr. BLAIR: At present it is done in the College.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Do we accept their certificates?

Mr. BLAIR: Yes.

On the motion of Mr. BLAIR, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the application of the Crawford Institute was granted.

A donation was received and acknowledged from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, of a copy of their register.

REPORTS FROM THE EXAMINERS

showed that at the recent Preliminary examination there were 31 candidates, of whom 16 passed; that at the examination for the Licence, 23 candidates presented themselves, of whom 9 passed; that at the Registered Druggists' examination 1 candidate presented himself in Dublin and 8 in Belfast, of whom 3 failed; and that at the Assistants' examination, 4 candidates came up, of whom 3 passed.

A report was read from the special committee which had been appointed to confer with the examiners on the proposed alterations in the conduct of the examinations. After a discussion on this, in which the PRESIDENT, the VICE-PRESIDENT, Professor TICHBORNE, and other members took part, the following decisions were arrived at:—

As to the Preliminary examination—that it shall in future be held on the first Tuesday and following day in January, April, July, and October, commencing at 11 A.M.; that both examiners shall be present during the two days; that the first day shall be devoted to papers, and the second to the oral examination, unfinished papers to be disposed of on the second day; that the examiners shall, for their own guidance and for the information of the Council, draw up a time-table showing the time allowed for each subject; and that a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* be allowed to each examiner for his second day's work.

The PRESIDENT moved the adoption of an addition to the regulations to the effect that the minimum percentage of marks should be required in all the sub-divisions. At present in the Latin examination the minimum percentage was 20, given for both translation and grammar combined, the result of which was that a candidate might get through whose knowledge of grammar was very defective. The effect of the amended regulation would be that the candidate would have to get at least 20 per cent. in both translation and grammar.

The President's motion was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT said, as to the Licence examination, that the recommendation of the examiners was that the first day (Wednesday) should be exclusively occupied with papers, all of which should be given in on that day. This would prevent candidates engaged in writing answers to papers being taken away from that work to answer oral questions. Half of the following Thursday should be taken up with practical chemistry, and the other half with practical pharmacy. The whole of Friday should be given to Oral examination in all the subjects.

These recommendations were adopted, and a further resolution was passed appointing the examiners to act as inspectors on the first day, when papers are to be handed in.

AN IRISH PHARMACY DEGREE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT brought forward a motion asking the Council to "consider the advisability of applying to the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland to provide a university degree in science for Irish pharmacists." This, Mr. BERNARD said, was a suggestion from Dr. McWalter to meet a want which had been long felt. Heretofore, when licentiates completed their examinations, they did not go any farther. The object of the proposed degree was to induce them to seek higher qualifications so as to enable them to secure Local Government Board appointments. The Vice-President read a long letter from Dr. McWalter, setting forth the grounds on which he maintained that the establishment of the proposed degree was desirable. It would tend to raise the standard of qualification of the whole body of pharmaceutical licentiates. The letter pointed out that such degrees were given on the Continent.

The PRESIDENT seconded the motion. They might not at first have a large number of licentiates looking for the

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degree, but still it would be a stimulus to aspiring pharmaceutical chemists to pursue their studies.

Professor Tichborne said that two years ago he proposed the establishment of a kind of fellowship or second grade for the purpose of inducing the licentiates to pursue higher studies in order to better their position. He knew at the time that he was not going to succeed with the motion because of a feeling amongst some members that they would not like to have a superior grade lording it over them. He pressed the motion, however, and was very decidedly beaten. They were now asked to do the very same thing. He was not going to oppose the present motion because he should be sorry to oppose anything that appeared like progress; but they should remember that no university would give any degree to a person who was not one of its own graduates; and even if it did offer such a degree as that sought to be established it would be open to any graduate of the university. It was not likely that it would be made a *sine qua non* that the person coming up for it should be a pharmaceutical chemist. They might now pass a resolution to the effect that some such degree was desirable.

The Vice-President said he could not see that there would be any harm in asking for the establishment of such a degree as that suggested. He did not believe that there would be any jealousy on the part of ordinary licentiates towards the holders of it. At present under their Acts of Parliament the Society could only give a pharmaceutical chemist's licence. He thought the Society had been too much out of the public gaze except in the matter of prosecutions. Besides, there were positions held by foreigners which licentiates of the Society should seek to obtain.

Mr. Kelly said he was not present when Professor Tichborne brought forward the proposal which he had mentioned. If he had been he would have supported it. No one desired to see pharmacy going ahead more than he did. But they should remember that the licentiate would have to graduate in the university from which he sought the degree; and the obtaining of B.A. in the Royal University meant a great deal of hard study and the expenditure of much money. In Germany and elsewhere on the Continent education was much cheaper than it was in Ireland. The Council might refer the matter to a committee.

On the motion of Professor Tichborne the consideration of the subject was postponed for a month.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

A Dark-room Scheme

is unfolded this month in the *Photogram*. The idea is to compile a list of dark-rooms available for plate changing and developing, and, in order to make the fact known, to supply a distinctive sign for affixing to the premises. Chemists who have dark-rooms and desire to have their names included in the directory should send particulars to the Editor of the *Photogram*. The sign, of which a facsimile is given here, is printed on cardboard (10 by 7) and varnished, and is supplied free to owners of dark-rooms who will display it. I believe the sign can be also had in enamelled iron for outdoor positions—which costs money, I suppose.



WHERE THIS SIGN IS SEEN A DARK-ROOM IS PROVIDED FOR THE USE OF TOURIST PHOTOGRAPHERS. A LIST OF SUCH DARK-ROOMS ALL OVER THE WORLD IS PUBLISHED BY THE EDITORS OF THE PHOTOGRAM, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., LONDON, W.C.

A New Catalogue.

"Wizard" Cameras have become well appreciated since the *C. & D.* noticed their introduction two years ago, and the makers do not stop at the point of perfection they had then attained. The new catalogue of "Wizards at Work," which Messrs. Seabrook Brothers & Co., 21 Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C., have just issued contains a number of new features in camera construction and finish, and the catalogue itself is an artistic production. Any *C. & D.* subscriber will get a copy on applying to the firm.

Alcohol in the Developer

is scarcely a new idea. It was used in the early days of dry-plate photography, with the idea of preserving the pyrogallol developer, and was abandoned because it was found to be unnecessary. It is, however, proposed by Dr. Hauberrisser, in the *Photogram*, to use alcohol in the developer as a hardener, and the following formula is suggested:—

Sodium sulphite	80 gr.
Amidol	8 gr.
Water	3½ oz.
Alcohol (96-per-cent.)	3½ oz.

The alcohol is added after the amidol and sulphite have completely dissolved. The developer may find uses under certain conditions, but the cost of the alcohol is prohibitive in this country, and the volatile nature of the solvent is a disadvantage in hot climates.

Ensign Developers.

Chemists will have noticed that Messrs. G. Houghton & Sons, High Holborn, W.C., have placed on the market a series of "Ensign" photographic specialities. The latest additions are developing cartridges and toning and fixing cartridges. The two-tube system has been adopted in the case of the developer, the smaller tube contains the metol and quinol; and in the toning and fixing cartridge a tiny inner tube contains the gold salt. This method of packing has the advantage of stability and the "Ensign" goods being also attractively labelled should sell well. The developers are sold in boxes of half-a-dozen cartridges, or boxes containing a set of developing, toning and fixing chemicals sell at 1s. There are several different developers in the series.

Dark-rooms.

Frome.—Wilfred L. Watson, 14 Cheap Street.
Lutterworth.—T. H. Dewey, High Street.

Personalities.

Mr. H. W. Smith, chemist, of Niagara Falls, Canada, and Mrs. Smith are now on a visit to England.

Mr. Alexander Smith, chemist and druggist, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan, Straits Settlements, formerly of Elgin, N.B., is now on his way home for a short visit.

Mr. F. M. Fisk, European manager to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and Mr. Thomas Maben, F.C.S., of the firm's scientific staff, sailed by the *Oceanic* on Wednesday for New York.

Mr. Councillor O. A. Clark, chemist and druggist (of Messrs. Nunn, Hinnell & Clark), is one of the deputation of the Bury St. Edmunds Town Council to visit the Septic Tank system of sewage at Exeter.

"Mr. T. J. Wise, the eminent bibliographer of our modern poetry," is how Mr. Edmund Gosse speaks in this month's *Century* of a well-known Mincing Lane gentleman, who is an equal authority on certain drugs.

While on their visit to Wales last week the Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new hospital at Rhyl. The favourite watering-place was beautifully decorated in honour of the Royal visit, the Secretary of the Decoration Committee being Mr. P. J. Ashfield, chemist and druggist, Rhyl.

Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool), has been re-elected to the leadership of the Liberal party in Liverpool, a position he has held with conspicuous ability for many years. Mr. Evans has also consented to again be President of the Liberal Federal Council.

Mr. Geo J. Seabury will sail for Europe on the *Oceanic* on May 28 in order to study on advanced lines foreign steamship subsidy laws, taking as a basis the English, German, and French laws, either for peace or war. Also, their departments of commerce and the industries, and several collateral subjects, including the position of pharmacists in the armies and navies of Europe. He proposes to draw up a Bill covering these subjects.

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Strychnine for Morphine.

AT the Woolwich Union Relief Offices on Friday, May 9, Mr. E. Negus Wood (Deputy Coroner) concluded the inquest with reference to the death of Dr. George Ingledew, aged 53 years, 19 Nightingale Vale, Woolwich. At the previous sitting (see *C. & D.*, April 26, page 652) Dr. Fuller expressed the belief that death was due to shock, but the relatives suggested that deceased had been given strychnine instead of morphine, and the inquiry was adjourned to ascertain if that was so.

Mr. F. W. Beck, solicitor, now appeared for Mr. Goldthorpe, chemist and druggist, Plumstead, from whose shop the morphine had been obtained.

John Morley, the deceased's messenger-boy, gave evidence as to being sent on the night of April 14 by Dr. Ingledew to Mr. Goldthorpe's shop with a note and a shilling, and getting a white packet from the assistant.

Mr. Patrick Cavanagh stated that he had been in Mr. Goldthorpe's employ about a fortnight on April 14, and had been about a week at the Herbert Road shop. "When the lad brought the note to me," he said, "I took it round the counter and asked the manager if it was wrong or right to serve the lad. Mr. Ingham said, 'Yes, it is all right; Dr. Ingledew often buys morphia here,' and he told me where the morphia was kept."

The Coroner: Are you sure you did not give strychnine?

The Witness: Positive, for I have never served strychnine in that shop.

The Coroner: Do you know the difference between strychnine and morphia, or not?

The Witness: Oh, yes; I know the difference distinctly.

The Coroner: Was there any date or signature on the order?

The Witness: No date, but it had Dr. Ingledew's initials.

By Mr. Beck: He had not served any poisons before to anyone, nor did he know where they were kept. On this occasion Mr. Ingham told him which was the poison-cupboard, and told him that the morphine was kept two shelves from the bottom. He weighed 1 dr., according to the order. Never having been to the cupboard before, he had to look carefully for the bottle. It was labelled "Morphinæ hydrochlor."

By the Coroner: The strychnine and morphine bottles were quite dissimilar in appearance. He had over three years' experience at the trade.

Mr. John Bertram Ingham, chemist and druggist, manager of Mr. Goldthorpe's shop, 160 Herbert Road, Plumstead, deposed to authorising the sale of morphine, which was not entered in the poison-book because the order came from a medical man. Nor was the order kept.

The Coroner: You should have kept it, and I do not agree with you that it was not necessary to do so.

A long discussion here followed between the Coroner, Mr. Beck, and the witness whether initials were a legal signature, the Coroner adding that they had only the bare statement that even initials were there.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Ingham said that during the last twelve or fourteen months he had received a similar order from Dr. Ingledew about every ten days or a fortnight for morphine. None of the orders were kept. He would not have accepted such an order from a stranger.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Ingledew, widow of deceased, said she saw the boy Morley bring back the white packet with a yellow poison-label on it. The deceased put the packet into his pocket, but later gave it to Mr. Thomas, his assistant, to make up. The powder looked a dirty white, and was not a perfect powder; it seemed imperfectly crushed. It was put in a 12-oz. bottle, and only water added. Deceased did not take any that night, but about 11.30 the next day she found him sitting in his armchair, and he said, "That man has sent me strychnine instead of morphia; go and get me some morphia." The bottle was then on the shelf, but some was gone out of it. The remainder was turned into a basin, and some morphine fetched in the bottle. She at once sent for Dr. Fuller, but the deceased was seized with spasms, and his arm became as hard as iron, his face rigid, and he died very shortly after.

By Mr. Beck: He was in the habit of taking morphine every few days, and sent the boy for some, as he had used all he had. She did not believe he had any strychnine in his surgery. Mr. Thomas, the deceased's dispenser, always made up this mixture for the deceased, and when he went to do so on this occasion he said, "This looks very inferior stuff."

The Coroner: Have you anything else to add?

The Witness: I would like to know of Mr. Ingham how many shelves there are in the cupboard, and was the bottom reckoned by Mr. Cavanagh as a shelf; and, again, where was the strychnine kept?

Mr. Ingham: There are five shelves, and the strychnine would be on the bottom one and the morphia on the second.

Mrs. Ingledew: From the contradictory evidence they do not seem to know where anything is kept.

The Coroner: You must not say that.

Dr. Fuller (recalled) said that the story of the spasms he first heard that day. He now thought death was caused by strychnine.

Mr. Thomas was then called, and said that though he acted as the deceased's dispenser or assistant he was not acquainted with drugs, and did not know the difference between strychnine and morphine.

The Coroner: How on earth, then, do you make up the drugs?

The Witness: I worked only by the labels on the bottles.

The Coroner: I do not think I would like you to make up my medicines. Such so-called dispensing is shocking.

The Witness: They were always done under the doctor's eyes.

The Coroner: For a person to coolly talk of mixing drugs without the slightest knowledge of them suggests to me a danger that is almost criminal in my views.

The Witness: But I could read the labels all right.

The Coroner: Do not argue such a subject with me. You have heard my views on such dispensing.

Continuing, the witness said that the deceased used to take 10 to 15 gr. of morphine at a time. Witness had obtained morphine for the deceased of Mr. Wing, chemist, of Powis Street, Woolwich; also of Mr. Palmer, of Woolwich Common, and of Mr. Harwood, of the New Road. Mr. Wing charged 1*s.* 2*d.* per dr., and Mr. Goldthorpe 1*s.* per dr. He had also got strychnine, but it was liquid, not a powder.

Mr. Beck: Had the deceased any strychnine in his surgery?

The Coroner: How could he possibly know when he does not know the appearances of strychnine?

Mr. Beck: But he would know if the strychnine-bottle was empty.

The Coroner: That would not prove none was there. What made you say, "This looks very inferior stuff"?

The Witness: It looked different to me from the usual morphia, for it seemed crystals, and not a powder. He did not draw Dr. Ingledew's attention to the matter, and it did not occur to him it was wrong.

The Coroner: You go in for a little study and examination before you mix up any more drugs, or you may find yourself in an awkward position. It is useless asking you any more on a subject you admit total ignorance of.

Dr. Fredk. Womack, of 2 Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, stated that he was toxicological expert to the L.C.C. and lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The bottle containing what had been the contents of the stomach he found contained 8 oz. of a solution which he found contained 4·5 gr. of strychnine. The contents of the stomach thus did not contain a fatal dose, but probably some had already been absorbed. There was no trace of morphine in the contents of the stomach. He had heard the evidence, and believed death was due to strychnine.

The Coroner then summed up, and the jury, after a long consultation in private, returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased, George Ingledew, died suddenly from the effects of strychnine, which was supplied by Mr. Cavanagh to the deceased through the boy Morley, in mistake for morphia, which the deceased had been in the habit of taking, and ordered. We, however, are unanimously agreed that Mr. Cavanagh did not supply strychnine with felonious intent, but by a mistaken idea that he was serving morphia. We further agree that Mr. Thomas, who was an inexperienced man, should not have had the control of drugs with which he dispensed the deceased's medicine, and he ought to be severely cautioned against further dispensing.

The Coroner having expressed agreement, the proceedings closed.

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Association Affairs.

Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association.

The first annual dinner of this new Association was held last week at the Castle Hotel, Hastings. The President of the Association (Mr. F. Rossiter) was in the chair, and supporting him were the Mayor of Hastings, Dr. Batterham (President of the East Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society), Dr. Jowers, Dr. South, Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Ballingall, and Dr. Sanderson, and Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society). Mr. John Smith was in the vice-chair, and amongst others present were Messrs. A. Batting, G. Batting, H. Exbank Smith, F. Tree, E. Ripley, T. D. Vint, A. C. Tharle, H. Cheshire (Borough Analyst), Sidney Smith, H. C. Edwards, W. Dawes, G. Parker (Bexhill), A. E. Marriott, F. J. Crisford, A. Barnes, and Messrs. Rogers and Booth (Tunbridge Wells).

The Chairman gave the loyal toasts, afterwards congratulating the members of the Association on the success of their first dinner.

Mr. Tharle proposed "The Mayor and Corporation," and Alderman Langham (Mayor of Hastings) responded.

Thereafter Mr. John Smith gave "Medicine and Pharmacy," two departments of scientific work running on the same lines, for he regarded the trained medical man and the trained pharmacist as workers in the same field. As pharmacists they delighted to do honour to the medical profession, for they knew it was a hard and arduous calling, and that its members lived and carried on their labours in the light of public opinion.

Dr. Batterham, replying for "Medicine," thought that Mr. Smith might fairly have placed pharmacy in the first place in his kindly speech, for the work of the skilled pharmacist was closely allied to the practical side of medicine. Mr. Smith had alluded to the work of a distinguished pharmacist, Mr. Martindale. All medical men appreciated Mr. Martindale's labours, and owed him a deep debt of gratitude.

Mr. C. B. Allen, who responded for "Pharmacy," traced the early development of pharmacy, and gave a history of the various legislative efforts that had been made to organise pharmacy, and protect the public from unskilled practitioners. He said he had come away from a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, which had sent hearty greetings to that Association, and wished it every success. Pharmacy, it had been said, was the outcome and offspring of medicine, but, as a distinguished pharmacist had observed, it was not the handmaid of medicine, but its wife. (Applause.) He then detailed the various steps taken by the old apothecaries of England to guard their interests, from the first Act of Parliament, passed in 1511, to recent times.

The Mayor, in proposing "The President," spoke of Mr. Rossiter as being the right man in the right place. He had known Mr. Rossiter for many years, and knew that whatever he took in hand he did exceedingly well, as witness his work for so many years as Secretary of the School of Art and Science. Mr. Rossiter returned thanks, after which Mr. T. D. Vint gave "Our Guests," for whom Mr. Rogers responded. The annual meeting was adjourned until Thursday, May 15.

Three Town Juniors Smoke.

The Three Towns Junior Chemists held a successful "smoker" at Farley's Hotel, Plymouth, on May 7. Among those present were Mr. C. T. Weary (President of the Senior Section) and Messrs. H. P. Hearder, F. A. Spear, and Downing. Mr. E. J. Groombridge occupied the chair, and the Secretary (Mr. E. Lovatt) had arranged a capital programme of music, to which Messrs. Weary, Cocks, Spear, Downing, Groombridge, Richards, and Lacy contributed. Mr. Lamble acted as accompanist.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual general meeting was held on May 8 at 73 Newman Street, W., Mr. J. W. Peck (President) in the chair. Messrs. Frost and Bateson were elected scrutineers to examine the voting-papers for the election of the new Council, and Mr. Tweedy read the literary report of the session. Mr. Strother (the Hon. Treasurer), in dealing with the financial statement, pointed out that there were thirty-six patrons of the Association, but only twenty-seven had paid subscriptions, while sixty-five members had paid for this year. The balance carried forward was 3*l.* less than last year. Messrs. Britton and Snow had acted as auditors, and were thanked.

Mr. Snow, as an old member and founder, said he believed that more spirit was shown in the old days when the Association was first formed. He suggested that the members might take districts and call upon every chemist's assistant in that neighbourhood with the view of getting them to join the Association.

Mr. Tweedy objected to "touting for members."

Mr. Lownsbrough said some 150 members were on the books, but only sixty-five had paid. Twenty-four new members had been elected, but of these thirteen had never attended a meeting, so that only 50 per cent. of the new members were any good to the Association.

Mr. Jones was of opinion that a great lack of business was shown in the conduct of the affairs of the Association. The meetings were late in starting, and frequently at the time a meeting should be in progress a committee was sitting in the other room.

Mr. Franklin supported this view.

Mr. Frost complained that no notice had been given to members as to nominations for the Council. He had been a member two years himself before he received even a voting paper. He suggested that an addition should be made to rule 4, "that nominations for the Council should be forwarded to the secretary on or before a certain date in April of each year to be fixed later."

Mr. Ffoulkes supported this motion. He stated that the lack of new blood to the association had been lamented and the Council had let this opportunity of infusing new life slip past. The Council apparently nominated each other, year by year, and elected one another annually to the executive posts.

The motion was ultimately carried.

A scrutiny of the voting papers, thirty-five of which had been received, showed that Messrs. Latreille, Tweedy, Lownsbrough, Matthews, Peck, Strother, Thompson, Franklin, Garsed, Coupland, Britton, Jones, Haylings, and Hymans, were members of the new council, and that Messrs. Curry, Barker and Wendon were the unsuccessful candidates.

The scrutineers having been awarded the thanks of the meeting, Mr. Ffoulkes proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Peck, the President of the past year.

This was seconded by Mr. Coupland and carried unanimously, amidst acclamation. This terminated the business of the evening, and ended the session.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

This Association wound up the session on Monday evening with a meeting held at the Church House, Dewsbury, under the presidency of Mr. R. Gledhill.

Federation.

The correspondence read by the Secretary (Mr. G. Walker) included a letter from the Bradford Association, intimating that, after further considering the proposed formation of a Federation of West Riding Chemists' Association, that Association had expressed it approval of the scheme.

The President remarked that the Barnsley Association approved of the scheme, but had not intimated their approval. It was stated that the Halifax and Wakefield Associations also approved, the only West Riding Associations disapproving being Leeds and Sheffield. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Associations which had not formally conveyed their approval, in order that the scheme might be got into shape for next session.

Mr. Broadhead said they might congratulate themselves at the close of the session that their Association was active and progressive. They had dealt with many important subjects during the session, such as the division of the Minor and the compulsory curriculum, upon which they were in the ranks of the forward movement. It seemed to be becoming recognised that a federation of local associations in West Yorkshire was a practical and workable idea. He was rather glad that it had met with a certain amount of

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opposition. It proved that in certain quarters, where apathy and inertia seemed to be the guiding principles of political advancement, there was a feeling that such a powerful organisation as the proposed federation was likely to be a source of danger to those who regarded stagnation and apathy as the proper conservation of vested interests. The Federation would break through a good deal of that apathy, and would be able to deal with many subjects more effectively than any number of small associations. It would be able to deal with the question of the

PRESERVATION OF THE TITLE

very effectively. He reminded them that he introduced the question before the Association eighteen months ago, with a view to suggesting to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that steps be taken to check the abuse of the title. It was right that the time was inopportune, the draft Bill being prominently before the country. That Bill was anything but prominently before the country now, though he scarcely agreed with those who said it was as dead as Queen Anne. It was under the influence of a powerful anæsthetic, and would take a great deal of reviving. (Laughter). If its heart was as weak as the hearts of some of its supporters, it was a bad job for the draft Bill. They had, however, an Act of Parliament, which was only half-administered. It was decided under the Act that only qualified persons shall perform certain acts, and it was further enacted that only qualified persons shall use certain titles. How was the Act enforced as regards titles? Not at all. He believed that if they could only get a Council that would take a test case there would be no fear of losing it. At the same time he believed that, if a case were taken to the highest court and lost, it might be the very best thing that could happen for pharmacy. There was, however, not much fear of losing. The objection to this course was, he believed, very largely private objection. In certain quarters it would be inconvenient, but there were ways and means whereby everything could be regulated, if it were decided that the titles could only be used by qualified individuals, just as the practice was conserved to them. If they could get the new members of the Council to give a pledge to support a test case, they would be doing a very important thing. Could anything be done to obtain the opinions of candidates for the Council? It was no use approaching the Council itself, because resolutions had previously been sent up and no notice taken of them.

After some discussion as to how the candidates should be approached (the session being at an end and the election near at hand), a resolution was adopted recording the Association's desire to ascertain the opinions of the candidates on the preservation of the title in conformity with the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act of 1838, it being hoped that the candidates would reply through the trade Press.

The Asscciation then adjourned until September.

London Chemists' Association.

THE meeting of the General Purposes Committee of this Association at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on May 14 was more businesslike in tone than any of its predecessors. The quantity (and quality) of the attendance was encouraging, and the business, although informally conducted, showed symptoms of definite aim. There still appears, however, an inexplicable shyness in admitting the Press to assist at the deliberations. The Chairman of the committee (Mr. Albert Cooper) presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. F. Harrington (Kensington), H. Cracknell (Bayswater), W. J. I. Philp (Notting Hill), G. P. Pond (Fleet Street), C. E. Pickering (Marylebone), C. J. G. Bunker (Great Dover Street, S.E.), A. Pellew (Walworth), P. H. Barton (Cambridge Road, N.E.), F. E. Bustard (Tottenham), F. W. Truman (Old Kent Road), W. A. Goodall (Fulham), S. W. Dawson (Norwood), R. Willson (New Kent Road, S.E.), and the Secretary (Mr. R. H. Jones). The first business raised was by the Secretary, who intimated that about 3,000 circulars had been printed, and copies had been sent to members of the committee and of the Association. However, there were several minor mistakes discovered in the wording of the circular, and "Xrayser's" comment in the *C. & D.* of May 3 (page 697) was specially mentioned. It was agreed that there was reason for criticism of the particular "object" referred to, and the paragraph was accordingly changed to read:—

To protect various trade customs (particularly those affecting London chemists), which are not sufficiently recognised by Magistrates and others in authority, and are sometimes overruled in Courts of Law. To support the Pharmaceutical Society, or any other trade organisation, in any action taken with this object, or, failing their action, to take the initiative.

It was ultimately agreed, on the motion of Mr. Cracknell, that the circular, with this and other corrections, be reprinted and distributed, as originally proposed. Mr. Truman then reported the success of a meeting of South London chemists in the Masonic Hall, Camberwell, which had resulted in an accession of nearly a dozen new members to the Association. The Chairman then made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Frederick Andrews, of Leinster Terrace, W., who was a member of that committee. He (Mr. Cooper) had known Mr. Andrews for many years, and they all knew the keen interest he took in trade matters. He had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Council for some years, and did his duty faithfully and well to his brethren and the craft generally. He moved a formal motion of condolence, to be sent to the family, and, after Mr. Bunker had seconded in a few appreciative phrases, the meeting expressed its silent acquiescence upstanding.

The next subject of interest referred to the annual general meeting. The Secretary suggested that, although the rules distinctly said the annual meeting was to be held in May, this year it had better be postponed till June. This led to a complicated discussion, as Mr. Barton, Mr. Pickering, and others deprecated the evident desire to break the newly formed rules; but things were ultimately straightened out by Mr. Pond, who moved that, owing to exceptional circumstances (such as the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society and the coronation of King Edward VII.), the annual meeting be this year held on June 18. Mr. Pickering, as an amendment, suggested May 29, but he had no backers, and June 18 was agreed upon *nem. con.* Mr. Pond evidently appeased Mr. Pickering by stating that the Association was so infantile and irresponsible in its unreasonableness that it could not quite keep its own rules yet, but it would promise to do better in future. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Bustard, Barton, Truman, Cracknell, and Glyn-Jones, was appointed to draw up a report to be submitted to the annual meeting, and auditors are to be appointed later. The Secretary made the satisfactory statement that the Association financially is already sound. He had a balance of over 10*l.* in hand. Fourteen new members were elected, and, discussing again the annual meeting, it was resolved that everybody connected with the trade be invited to attend, and, in order that as much publicity be given to it as possible, the announcement of the meeting is to be advertised in the trade journals. It was likewise agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Bustard, that a motion be brought forward for discussion at the annual meeting, urging the Pharmaceutical Society to bring a test case into the courts to decide the question as to the right of a limited company to use the title of "chemist."

N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, called to consider the coming Pharmaceutical Council election, was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Tuesday night, May 13, Councillor Critchley presiding. The following resolutions were passed:—Moved by Mr. W. Holt, and seconded by Mr. G. B. Pickworth:

That in view of reiterated expressions of this Association that practising under trade names simply is not in accordance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and as we cannot expect such traders to forget their private interests when the interests of the general body are at issue, we recommend our members to strike out the following names on the voting-paper: Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, and Southall.

Moved by Mr. W. Pickup, and seconded by Mr. W. Holt:

That this meeting requests the committee to consider the advisability of petitioning the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, asking them, in view of recent legal decisions, to take a test case *re* the use of title by companies.

The Association wishes to express its satisfaction as to the way in which Mr. R. L. Gifford, its representative on the Council, has endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the Association, and also to express its appreciation of his services.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

The Cheque-duty.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed Mr. Patrick O'Brien last week that if anybody has been so forgetful as to place an extra penny stamp on bank-cheques they can get the penny back from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under the provisions of the Stamp Act, 1891, Section 10.

It is Abandoned.

One of the first things which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did this week was to announce to the House of Commons that he had decided to abandon the proposed additional duty on cheques. The effect upon the House was marked. Had the Government fallen the Opposition could not have cheered with greater vigour, and, although this was not a matter for surprise, the bulk of the Ministerialists showed with emphasis that they also were glad that the obnoxious thing had been got rid of. The Chancellor made no excuses; his surrender was unconditional, and it was this that saved him from the undiluted bitterness of humiliation. Had he endeavoured to defend himself the House would have become abusive. His frankness tickled the humour of the audience, and the cheers of his opponents quickly became lost in good-natured laughter. Nevertheless, some of his admissions were damaging. He said that when he proposed the tax on all cheques he did not appreciate to how very large an extent these cheques were drawn for very small sums by persons even of very small means engaged in business. Surely he ought to have got up all the facts before he took any step. He also expressed surprise that the alternative he had proposed did not commend itself to bankers. The opinion of bankers could have been obtained very easily before the alternative plan was stated in the House. In these sentences I am merely summarising the uncomplimentary gossip of the Lobby. It seems to have been the feeling in the country that impressed him most. He had never expected so great an outcry. To use his own words, he found this feeling prevailing so largely that he could not anticipate receiving nearly as much from the additional duty as he had supposed, owing to the large extent to which payment in cash would be substituted for payment by cheques. Therefore, as the duty was not based on any particular principle, and as the amount which he should expect to receive from it was comparatively small, he had decided not to press it further. By way of postcript I ought to add that even now all members are not pleased. Certain gentlemen are known to have been at great pains to prepare speeches sufficiently powerful to transfix the Chancellor to his seat. The speeches must now be burned, and there is some lamentation.

Another Shops Bill Gone.

Lord Avebury's Shop Hours (No. 2) Bill has gone the way of No. 1, but its fate was decided in the House of Lords on Monday in a somewhat curious fashion. In February it will be recollected his Lordship introduced the first Bill, which was rejected. He then prepared a second. No doubt he believed that the changes he had made with the view of conciliating the Opposition were very important, but as a matter of fact the only material difference was a provision that the order of the local authority to close shops within a given area at a certain hour should be confirmed by Parliament, and it was the want of something drastically different that led to the destruction of the measure. Lord Avebury introduced the Bill in a brief speech. He said he thought he had succeeded in producing proposals which were not marked by the defects which roused the ire of certain noble lords in February, and he dwelt on the importance of something being done. He was followed by the Earl of Wemyss, who reiterated all the old arguments against the Bill. It was class legislation, and as such the House of Lords ought to have nothing to do with it. At this point an unexpected turn was given to the debate. The Earl of Morley, who acts as chairman of Committees in the Upper Chamber, raised the question whether under the rules of the House the Bill could be entertained at all. He pointed out that to all intents and purposes it was practically the same Bill which their Lordships rejected three months ago, and there was an excellent rule that no Bill could be introduced a second time in the same session. The Lord Chancellor took the same view, and so did the new official leader of the Opposition, Earl Spencer, but the noble earl pleaded that the Bill was one in which the rule might be waived. The mere suggestion is an indication of the free-and-easy way in which the Lords are wont to transact their business. It was apparently a dread that things might be thought to go on in too free-and-easy a style if the concession were made that instigated the Prime Minister to intervene. He said he was "much impressed" with the views of the noble lord on the Woolsack and of his deputy, and he did not see how they could depart from the precedent which guided their debates. This settled the matter, for the Earl of Cork at once got up and moved the previous question, the carrying of which rung the knell of the Bill. Nothing more can be done in the matter this year.

Appointment of a Commercial Committee.

Arising out of the agitation for a Minister of Commerce, a Commercial Minister has been appointed among members of the House of Commons which "shall deal with matters that may arise from time to time affecting the welfare of the trade and commerce of the country, and which shall further the progress of Bills relative to those interests."

British Trade with India.

Lord George Hamilton says he is unable to give any undertaking that the Indian Customs duties will be removed or reduced. It had been suggested by Sir John Rolleston that the duties on goods entering India from the United Kingdom might be removed so as to get rid of a hindrance to British trade.

The Sugar Question.

The Colonial Secretary has promised that there will be a full opportunity of discussing the proceedings of the recent Sugar Convention and the final protocol before it is ratified. No date is fixed.

Manufacture and Sale of Celluloid.

A discussion of some length took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday on the danger of using articles made of celluloid. Lord Saltoun, who stated that a member of his family had sustained serious scalp-wounds through the burning of a celluloid comb, asked "whether the Government would, in view of the fact that celluloid is a highly inflammable and sometimes explosive substance, manufactured chiefly from gun-cotton, and that it is used freely in articles of attire such as combs and collars, cause such modifications to be used in its manufacture or place such regulations upon its sale as would render impossible the recurrence of the many serious accidents which have resulted from its unrestricted sale." Lord Belper replied on behalf of the Home Office. He pointed out that celluloid, if free from impurity, will not take fire except at a very high temperature, and the accidents that have occurred must have been due to the impurity of the materials employed. During the last few years all celluloid factories in which gun-cotton enters into the process of manufacture have been brought under the provisions of the Explosives Act, and are under licence. The result is that greater attention is now paid to the purity of the materials than was formerly the case. Of course it is impossible to extend this supervision to the manufacture of celluloid abroad. Celluloid is used for an enormous number of purposes, and it would be a matter of very great difficulty either to interfere with or restrict the sale. Under these circumstances, and in view of the very small number of accidents compared with the large quantity of articles sold, the Home Secretary does not see his way to interfere by legislative means. He seems to think, however, that something might be done in the way of warning the public of the danger.

In 1901 drugs, chemicals, &c., weighing 7,856 tons were shipped from the United Kingdom to Stettin, against 4,714 tons in 1900. Similar products were exported from Stettin to the United Kingdom weighing 1,714 tons, against 2,031 tons in 1900.

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Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1l., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," April* 30, 1902.)

"PALM BRANCH" and device; for chemicals in Classes 1, 2, and 3, aniline dyes, beeswax, colouring-matter, fullers' earth, gelatin, glycerin, &c., mineral and aërated waters, brushes, metal-polish, furniture-polish, plate-powder, &c. By Raimes & Co. (Limited), 24 Prince Regent Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 244,351, 244,352, 244,353, 244,354, 244,356, and 244,358.

"OKAPI BRAND" and device; for chemicals in Classes 1 and 3, and for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Hamel & Horley, 102 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 245,055, 245,056, and 245,062.

"ELASTILITÉ"; for chemicals. By the Imperial Varnish and Colour Company (Limited), 6 Morse Street, Toronto, Canada. 245,090.

"GRAPHOIDS" (no claim for "Grapho"); for compressed photographic chemicals. By Brady & Martin, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 245,200.

"LESCOL"; for chemicals and perfumery, &c. By the Lescol Manufacturing Company, 99 George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E. 244,553 and 244,554.

"IFOR" (the essential particular in a label-device); for a whooping-cough mixture. By J. Rowlands, Aubryn, Montgomery. 243,015.

Label-device and the word "SINAPOL" (the essential particulars); for an embrocation. By Sadler, Firth & Ross (Limited), 26 Great Guildford Street, Southwark, S.E. 243,687.

"KENI"; for photographic apparatus. By A. L. Adams, 26 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 245,043.

"REFILLETIERE" (no claim for "Refill It"); for ink pellets and ink. By Cochran & Co., Greenland Street, Liverpool. 244,092.

Combination of devices (the essential particular); for gelatin. By J. & G. Cox (Limited), Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh. 244,318.

Device of the Eiffel Tower; for food-substances. By G. Foster Clark & Co., Hart Street, Maidstone. 214,411.

The device of a ruby and the word "RUBY" (the essential particulars); for baking-powder. By the Parazone Company (Limited), 11 Bothwell Street, Glasgow. 245,258.

"VOLKA" (no claim for "Volk"); for mineral and aërated waters. By R. White & Sons (Limited), Cunard Street, Camberwell, S.E. 243,159.

Combination of devices and *facsimile* signature (the essential particulars); for a cleansing fluid and for a toilet-preparation. By Scrubb & Co., Guildford Street, S.E. 241,230 and 241,231.

"BATHESMA" (no claim for "Bathe"); for a toilet-bath preparation. By H. P. Truefitt (Limited), 13 Old Bond Street, W. 243,691.

"SERO"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By the Rose Remedy Company, 434 Strand, W.C. 244,914.

Star device enclosing arm and hand holding an arrow; for furniture and metal polishes and polishing-preparations. And device (the essential particular) of a newly-hatched chick and the words "JUST OUT"; for leather polishes. By Day & Martin (Limited), Borough Road, S.E. 244,284 and 244,285.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 7, 1902.)

"DOVE BRAND" and picture of dove; for chemicals. By W. & C. Pantin, 147 Upper Thames Street, E.C. 244,637.

"NONEX"; for a chemical composition. By G. & T. Earle (Limited), Dalton Street, Wilmington, Hull. 245,654.

"VERMILINE"; for a vermin-destroyer. By Mary Anne Aitken & Son, Drug-mills, Mitcham, Surrey. 244296.

"LUTO"; for goods in Class 2. By J. F. Smith & Co., 3 Calvert's Square, Stockton-on-Tees. 244,923.

"AMISNEEP"; for chemicals. By J. Poynter, Son & Macdonalds, 72 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow. 245,125.

"TUSSANO"; for chemicals. By C. J. Hood & Co. (Limited), 34 Snow Hill, E.C. 242,982.

The signature "HOLMES & Co." (the essential particular) and the word "RUBENS"; for an embrocation. By Holmes & Co, Kirk Royds, New Mill, near Huddersfield. 243,074.

"CAMALATA"; for medicated toilet-articles. By Dorothy Dixon, 12A Eccleston Street, Belgravia, S.W. 244,007.

"RECTONES" (no claim for "Recto"); for a medicine. By Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 244,613.

"AERIAL"; for a corn-plaister. By W. B. Pritchard & Son, Wilton Chambers, 10 St. Ann's Square, Manchester 244,644.

"CAMFORT"; for tanning and dye-stuffs. By the Island Trading Syndicate (Limited), 14 Wormwood Street, Old Broad Street, E.C. 245,160.

"PETOL" and circular device with smoking vessels and "Petol" four times round the edge; for charcoal, tar, &c., and for a food-preservative. By A. C. Kennedy, Eustace Lodge, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire. 245,213, 255,223, 245,218, and 245,226.

"OZEE"; for spectacles and optical instruments. By Alfred Burnett, 451A Brixton Road, S.W. 244,009.

Trade Notes.

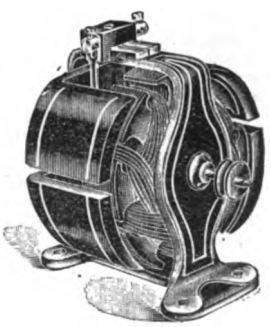
MR. CHARLES B. ALLEN, pharmaceutical chemist, 20 High Road, Kilburn, N.W., is now on the telephone company's service—No. 180 Hampstead.

LIME-FRUIT CORDIAL AD LIB.—The offer of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, of Bartholomew Close, E.C., to supply free as much Montserrat lime-fruit cordial as is required for the King's dinner to the poor has been accepted.

AS A CORONATION SOUVENIR, Messrs. John Gosnell & Co. (Limited) are putting up Cherry-blossom perfume in a new art style; the bottle is of unique shape, and the case in which it lies is satin lined. The retail price is 4*s.*, the minimum retail price being 3*s.* 4*d.* "Famora" perfume is put up in similar style.

"TABLOID" KINO COMPOUND has been added to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s list (compare *C. & D.* DIARY, page 291). Each compression contains pulv. kino co. B.P., gr. v., and the articles are put up in bottles of 100. The new preparation is useful and portable for summer diarrhœa, and we find that ready disintegration and solution are a characteristic of the compound.

MESSRS. F. DARTON & Co., of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, have just introduced a twin-telescope field-glass of exceptionally high power, which is equal in field and magnifying power to a +8 binocular prism-glass. The glass is well made and beautifully finished, the price in aluminium being 3*l.* 12*s*, and in bronze 2*l.* 15*s.* in case. The figure included in this paragraph is drawn from a tiny electric motor which the firm are now making. It is twice the size of the illustration, yet is powerful enough to drive a phonograph or a window model. It is quite silent in use, and the absence of the "burr" is an advantage.



ROYAL SCARLET CATALOGUES are issued by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, one containing prices of druggists' sundries and the other consisting simply of illustrations. This arrangement is useful for chemists as the latter can be shown to customers without disclosing the cost price of the articles. The catalogues are excellently produced, and are being sent to customers as the opportunity occurs of including them in packages of goods. The firm are offering something good in seidlitz-boxes this week.

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Business Changes.

Boots Cash Chemists (Limited) are opening two pharmacies in the principal thoroughfares at Brighton, and also one at Worthing.

Mr. A. J. Appleton, chemist and druggist, 501 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, has built a new and handsomely fitted branch pharmacy at Darnall.

Mr. D. Albert Evans has been appointed manager of the business of Messrs. Steele & Marsh, Milsom Street, Bath, with the option of purchase [corrected announcement].

Mr. H. R. Maynard, chemist and druggist, Horncastle, has opened a branch business at Woodhall Spa, with fittings supplied by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool.

Messrs. Lennon (Limited) have removed their London offices from 75 Leadenhall Street, E.C., to premises erected for them at 53 to 58 Queen Elizabeth Street, Tower Bridge, S.E.

Mr. Harold Wyatt, sen., chemist and druggist, has retired from the drug-business formerly carried on by him for many years at 223 Stanley Road, Bootle, and is now residing at Willesden. No alteration, however, has been made in the carrying-on of the business, of which Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun., pharmaceutical chemist, is now proprietor.

Recent Wills.

Barnaby.—The will of Mr. Henry Barnaby, chemist and druggist, who died at 31 Port Hall Road, Brighton, has been proved at the Lewes District Registry by his executors, Mr. Frederick Harry Syms, of Horsham, and Mr. John Henry Pinder, 47 Hamilton Road, Brighton. The gross value of the estate is 5,233*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and the net personalty 5,190*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Hewitt.—The will of Mr. John Henry Hewitt, of 211 Graham Road, Hackney, formerly head cashier to Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), who died on February 8, has been proved by his widow, the sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,145*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the net personalty 1,091*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Johnson.—Probate of the will of Mr. Henry Johnson, chemist and druggist, 62 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, who died on December 7, has been granted to his executors, Mr. James Gibson, chartered accountant, and Mr. Robert Dixon, architect and surveyor. The gross value of the estate is 30,683*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and the net personalty 22,189*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The testator left his furniture, &c., and 100*l.* to his wife, Sarah Ann Johnson; to his nephew and niece, Robert Johnson Butcher and Ada Butcher, 1,000*l.*; and to his trustees 50*l.* each. He directed his trustees to pay an annuity of 25*l.* during life to his sister Mary Johnson, and an annuity of 400*l.* to his wife until the youngest child attains 21, when it is to be reduced to 300*l.* The remainder of his estate is to be held by the trustees for all his children in equal shares.

Kirby.—The will of the late Dr. Edmund Adolphus Kirby, of Bournemouth, of the firm of Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. (Limited), Newman Street, W., who died on March 4, has been proved by his executors. The deceased left a gross estate valued at 54,005*l.*, including net personalty 42,709*l.* To the United Kingdom Beneficent Institution the testator bequeathed 1,000*l.* in trust, to found two annuities of 25*l.* each for widows or daughters of medical men.

Payn.—The estate of the late Mr. Stapleton Payn, of the firm of S. Payn & Co., of Faversham, chemical-merchants, who died on October 30 last, has been valued at 24,694*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* gross, including personalty 15,026*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* He appointed as executors of his will of September 6, 1895, his son, Mr. Arthur Stranson Payn, of 15 Bedford Row, W.C., solicitor, and Mr. Charles Cremer, of Preston Lea, Faversham, brickmaker. The executors are authorised to carry on or discontinue his business.

Thompson.—The will of Mr. Henry Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, of 102 Highbury Hill, N., who died on January 19, has been proved by his executors, Mr. John Keynes Upward, retired costume manufacturer, 48 Aberdeen Road, Highbury, and Mr. Herbert John Thompson, Argyle House, Sevenoaks, clerk, brother of the testator. The gross estate is valued at 485*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Birth.

Duckett.—On May 12, at 3 Linacre Road, N.W., the wife of Frederick William Duckett, of a son.

Royal Society.

The first *soirée* of the season took place at Burlington House on May 14. The President (Sir William Huggins) received the guests, amongst whom were Sir Michael Foster, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Sir Wm. Roberts-Austen, Sir Francis Laking, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Dr. Gladstone, Sir Wm. Crookes, Professor Armstrong, Principal Oliver Lodge, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Professor Meldola, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Dewar, Sir W. S. Church, and Sir Thomas Sanderson.

The Exhibits,

always interesting, did not strike us as showing many new features. Mr. J. Mackenzie Davidson was again showing his stereoscopic *x*-ray transparencies and the development of photographic negatives in ordinary light (*C. & D.*, May 3, page 691). Mr. W. R. Pidgeon exhibited a portable electrical influence-machine suitable for *x*-ray work in camp, whilst Mr. Cossor was there with a new therapeutic *x*-ray tube constructed so that the rays pass through an area of the tube from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and can by this means be exactly localised when treating disease. Apparatus for colour-photography was shown by Mr. Sanger Shepherd, the process being the one recently explained in the *C. & D.*, April 12, page 576; and Sir H. Trueman Wood gave a lantern-demonstration of the three-colour process during the evening. Professor H. A. Miers showed some attempts to reproduce polarisation-effects by the three-colour printing. The photographs were taken by limelight, with an exposure of from seven to twelve seconds with the red screen, ten to eighteen seconds with the green screen, and from 2½ to 4½ seconds with the blue screen.

The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik displayed specimens to illustrate Professor Heumann's method of producing synthetic indigo. The initial material is naphthalene; this is converted by oxidation with sulphuric acid into phthalic anhydride, then into anthranilic acid and phenylglycin—ortho-carboxylic acid. The last body, by treatment with caustic alkali at a high temperature, yields indoxyl, which is afterwards oxidised into indigo. University College was showing some lecture-models, and the circular slide rule and planosphere, dated 1670, which tradition connects with Sir Isaac Newton. Professor Silvanus Thompson again exhibited the various editions of Gilbert's "De Magnete" and the Gilbert Club translation. Dr. Wm. Gilbert was born in Colchester 1540, died 1603, and was President of the Royal College of Physicians and physician to Queen Elizabeth. The stone implements recently excavated at Stonehenge were shown by Sir Edmund Antrobus, the hammerstones and mauls used in trimming and shaping the stones being very remarkable. The mauls are dense sarsen, weighing from 37 to 64 lbs., and each has a rude waist around which a band and thongs of hide could be fixed so that it could be used by three or more men. Mr. W. A. Shenstone exhibited some lenses and a prism of vitreous silica which he has succeeded in making. Professor Wyndham Dunstan had brought from the Imperial Institute specimens of the poisonous fodder-plants which he and Dr. Henry recently reported on. He was also showing *Hyoscyamus muticus*, and several Indian aconites and the alkaloids obtained from them. Specimens of Indian and Australian gums—*Cochlospermum*, *Gossypium*, and *Sterculia acerifolia*—remarkable for the fact that they develop acetic acid on exposure to air, were shown. Another resin, *Callitrus verrucosa*, resembles sandarac in its properties. Professor W. Ramsay was showing that to many people the colour of a vacuum-tube containing krypton is lilac, whilst to others it appears to be green. The colour is also influenced by the wearing of spectacles; at least, so Professor Ramsay told us—it made no difference to our representative. The Marine Biological Association have been investigating the scales of fish, and find that it is possible to determine the age of individual fish with considerable precision. The lines of growth are shown under the microscope, corresponding to the annual rings seen in a transverse section of a tree. Mr. Vernon Harcourt's apparatus for regulating the administration of chloroform was also shown; and Lieut.-Col. Bruce and Mr. J. E. Dulton exhibited specimens of a new trypanosoma, which has been discovered in the blood of cattle and native African children.

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British Pharmaceutical Conference.

RESEARCH-LIST.

THE following subjects are suggested for investigation, and the Executive Committee hopes that members of the B.P.C. will undertake to work at one or more of these questions. New subjects have been added to the list to replace those already worked out.

The Hon. Secretaries wish to call attention to the fact that a special fund was raised last year to defray expenses connected with original research. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive applications from members for grants from the above fund.

PLANT-ANALYSIS.

(1) ARNICA.—What is the active principle, and what are the relative proportions of it in the root and flower?

(2) ASH.—What are the percentages of ash that should be found in the following drugs in powder?—Rhubarb (*R. rhaponticum, R. palmatum, R. officinale*), storax, guaiacum-resin, digitalis, catechu, cambogia, belladonna (leaves and root), araroba, aniseed-fruit.

(3) CASCARA SAGRADA.—What is the nature of the various resins contained in the bark? The cascara sagrada of commerce apparently consists of two species, *R. Purshiana* and *R. californica*, the latter having a much paler fracture. It is desirable to ascertain how far these differ in activity, percentage of active principles, yield of extract, &c. (See *Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1893, page 131, and *Y.B.P.*, 1899, page 134.)

(4) CASTOR OIL.—A research having for its object the isolation of the purgative principle either from the oil or seed is required. (See *Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1898, page 184; 1899, page 163; 1901, page 125. See *Pharm. Journal*, [4], 5, page 84, and *P.J.*, [4], 11, page 152.)

(5) CHAMOMILE.—Research upon the bitter principle of *Anthemis nobilis*. (See *Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris*, [2], 41, page 483.)

(6) CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA (*Actæa racemosa*).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of the plant owes its activity. (See *Y.B.P.*, 1885, page 149.)

(7) DAMIANA is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. As the liquid extract of the leaves is now extensively used, a thorough systematic examination of the drug is desirable.

(8) DULCAMARA.—It is uncertain whether this drug contains the alkaloid solanine or not. Experiments upon it are therefore needed.

(9) EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—Required, a report upon the chemistry of this drug.

(10) FUCUS VESICULOSUS.—The medicinal virtues have been attributed solely to the presence of iodine and bromine. It is not improbable that the drug may also contain some organic constituent of importance. A complete chemical investigation is required.

(11) MEZEREON-BARK.—What is the chemical nature of the acrid principle of this bark?

(12) PAPAVER RHŒAS.—An examination of the red colouring-matter of the petals is required.

(13) SENNA-FRUITS.—A comparison of the constituents of the leaves and fruits would be of interest.

(14) SIMARUBA-BARK.—A comparison of the constituents of this drug with those of quassia-wood is desirable.

(15) STROPHANTHUS.—Information is desirable on the best methods of separating the different active principles obtained from strophanthus-seeds:—(1) *Y.B.P.*, 1878, page 54 and page 162; (2) *Y.B.P.*, 1899, page 59; (3) *Y.B.P.*, 1901, page 167; (4) *P.J.* [4]. 6, page 385; (5) *P.J.* [4], 6, page 506.

(16) TARAXACUM.—What is the active principle of the root? To what constituents are the cholagogue and diuretic properties due?

(17) VERATRINE.—Can a process be devised for preparing an alkaloid of more definite composition than the official veratrine from cevadilla seed? (See *Y.B.P.*, 1898, page 58; *Y.B.P.*, 1899, page 54.)

(18) PROXIMATE ANALYSES of following drugs are required:—*Cereus grandiflorus, Citrullus colocynthis*, and *Cassia fistula*.

CHEMISTRY.

(19) ADEPS.—A satisfactory test for the presence of cotton oil is needed. A good test for lard oil is required.

(20) FERRI ARSENAS.—The official test supplies only the means of determining the amount of ferrous iron present. It has been suggested that a method for the determination of the arsenic content should be ordered. (See *P.J.* [4], 7, page 530.)

(21) GLYCERIN.—Required, a good method for estimating this substance, applicable, if possible, to pharmaceutical preparations.

(22) OLIVE OLIVE.—An inquiry into the British Pharmacopœia tests for this oil, and their bearing on the purity of commercial samples, is much needed.

(23) RESINS, &c.—Is it desirable to introduce acid and saponification values into the official descriptions? If so, experiments to determine the limits of these for the more important resins, &c., should be carried out.

(24) SODIUM ARSENATE.—A better method of assay than that now official would be welcome.

(25) TANNINS.—The various methods employed for the estimation of tannin in astringent drugs and preparations give very discrepant results. Required, a thorough research into the comparative merits of these processes.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

(26) CANNABIS INDICA.—Preparations of uniform strength of this drug are a desideratum. Experiments are also required as to best method of preparation and solvent. Experiments are also needed to determine the difference in yield of resin, cannabine, and cannabinol between the guaza of Bombay and the ganjah of Calcutta.

(27) COMPRESSED DRUGS AND COATED PILLS.—Required, a report on the strength and quality of the compressed drugs and coated pills of commerce.

(28) EFFECT OF CULTIVATION, SOIL, CLIMATE, AND TIME OF COLLECTION ON MEDICINAL PLANTS.—Compare the proportions of active constituents of indigenous plants grown in different districts, and the effect upon these constituents of time of collection.

(29) ERGOT.—The determination of the proportion of alkaloid extracted from ergot by the official processes for the various preparations.

(30) EXTRACTION OF DRUGS BY PRESSURE.—This mode of extraction (see Dr. Symes's suggestions in *Y.B.P.*, 1888, page 356) is likely to produce good results with a number of drugs. Required, a series of experiments in this direction, showing the effect of the process on the quality and yield of extracts as compared with the corresponding products obtained by the ordinary modes of extraction.

(31) EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM.—The sp. gr. and proportion of solid residue appear to vary much in commercial specimens. Is this due to variable amount of extractive in the dry root, and, if so, should the strength be adjusted by the percentage of extractive, as in the official method for the preparation of extractum pareiræ liquidum?

(32) JABORANDI.—The leaves as imported are much mixed with stalks. Should the leaves be completely separated from the stalks for the making of official preparations? What is the alkaloidal strength of old leaves, young leaves, and stalks?

(33) LIQUOR SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS.—In this preparation the senna is exhausted by repercolation; in the liquor for preparing syrupus sennæ, B.P., a process of double maceration is employed. Which is the better method?

(34) MISPRONUNCIATION OF LATIN PHARMACOPŒIA NAMES IN COMMON USE.—It is suggested that a short prosody be compiled for purposes of reference.

(35) OLIVE OIL.—It has been suggested that for some galenical preparations purified cotton seed oil, arachis oil, or sesame oil might be substituted for olive oil. A series of plasters, liniments, ointments, &c., should be prepared with each of these oils, and the resulting products compared.

(36) PEPSIN.—A good method of assaying, peptonising, and not merely determining the dissolving power of pepsin, suitable for inclusion in the British Pharmacopœia, is wanted. (See Allen, *P.J.* [4], 5, 561.)

(37) PODOPHYLLUM-RESIN.—Much of the podophyllin in the market is of foreign manufacture, and does not answer the requirements of the official resin. An examination of commercial specimens would be of value.

(38) STANDARDISATION.—It is suggested that the Pharmacopœia preparations of aconite, stramonium, strophanthus, Calabar bean, colchicum, and jaborandi should be standardised. Processes of assay are required.

THE ALABONE "CURE."—The conclusion of a two page article on this subject in this week's *Truth* is:—"There is *primâ facie* evidence that the treatment has had remarkable success, and those who, like Colonel Trench, have seen its success conspicuously demonstrated are right in considering the matter worthy of serious investigation in the interests of the hundreds of sufferers whom medical science is at present unable to save or relieve. My view, therefore, is that the treatment ought to be thoroughly and impartially tested; and even if the result is to prove it worthless, and to finally stamp Mr. Alabone as a mere imposter, the result will not have been wholly without value. It is not to the credit of the medical profession that a matter of so much national moment should be dismissed with a sneer or a jeer, or considered exclusively from the stand-point of professional 'trade-unionism.'"

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Scientific Progress.

New Compound from Cordia Excelsa.—Thoms (*Ber. Deut. Pharm. Gessell.*, 1902, 140) describes a new crystalline compound which he has isolated, with Dr. Peckolt's aid, from the fresh leaves and the bark of the Brazilian plant, *Cordia excelsa*. The body was termed "Cordianin" by Peckolt, who first isolated it, but it appears to be identical with the compound allantoin.

Cinnamon Oil.—The principal constituent of cinnamon oil is cinnamic aldehyde. In addition to this eugenol and phellandrene have also been recognised in small quantities. Schimmel & Co.'s chemists have made an exhaustive investigation of the oil, and have isolated quite a number of hitherto unrecognised bodies in addition to those named. Amongst them is methyl-amyl ketone, which has already been isolated from oil of cloves. In addition there were found pinene, cymene, furfurol, benzaldehyde, nonyl-aldehyde, cumic aldehyde, linalol, and caryophyllene. Two other compounds are probably present—viz., hydrocinnamic aldehyde and linalyl isobutyrate.—(*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1902, 279.)

Bitter-almond Oil.—In one of a series of papers on the Essential oils which are being published by E. Kremers with a view to assist in the revision of the next edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, the question of Bitter-almond oil is discussed (*Pharm. Review*, 1902, 127). From the examination of twenty-six samples, it is clear that most of the oils of commerce have come into contact with synthetic benzaldehyde more or less, and that pure oil is the exception and not the rule. Only five samples were free from chlorinated compounds, and the amount of benzoic acid varied from 3 to 12 per cent. The author asks for ample criticism, in order to assist his object in furthering the revision of this group of bodies in the new edition of the U.S.P.

A New Urine-deposit.—Dr. T. R. Bradshaw (the *Lancet*) has identified monohydric magnesium phosphate in the urine of a patient who had been taking for dilatation of the stomach magnesium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate in moderate doses, and also powdered magnesia. The deposit is in the form of sparkling crystals, which under the microscope are seen to be very thin, elongated needles. It dissolved in acetic acid without effervescence, but was insoluble in alkalies. It yielded the reactions of a salt of magnesium, and after solution in dilute acid gave a yellow precipitate, with ammonium molybdate and with ammonio-nitrate of silver—reactions which showed it to be an orthophosphate. On heating, the deposit changed to pyrophosphate.

Artificial Musk.—As is well-known, the basis of the artificial musk of commerce is a trinitrobutyl toluene. A large number of analagous compounds have been prepared in order to see whether they, too, have a musk-odour, and it has been found that in general similar compounds of this series have but a feebly musk-like odour, and are useless for commercial purposes. This is the case with the nitro-butyl-xylenes, and the amyl and propyl toluene derivatives. Numerous other compounds are of a distinct musk like odour, but appear to be merely weak imitations of the ordinary artificial musk, and are the subjects of patents only for the sake of covering the master-patent. Among these the most interesting is trinitro-butyl hydrindene, in which the three nitro-groups are not symmetrically arranged.

The Valuation of Cortex Granati.—Stœder (*Pharm. Weekblad.*, 1902, 21) gives the following method for the valuation of this bark. Twenty grammes of the dry powdered bark are shaken well with 100 c.c. of chloroform and 5 c.c. of ammonia for twelve hours, when 20 c.c. of water is added and the whole allowed to separate. Seventy-five cubic centimetres of the chloroformic solution are filtered (=15 gm. bark) and from the filtrate about two-thirds of the chloroform are distilled off. The remainder is transferred into a separator, and the flask washed with 5 c.c. of chloroform, and the alkaloids are shaken out with dilute hydrochloric acid. They can now be estimated by weighing and by titration. The mean molecular weight of the alkaloids is found to be 147·5.

Oil of Sweet-orange Flowers.—The composition of the oil of the flowers of the bitter orange, or true neroli oil, has been the subject of numerous researches recently. Theulier has now made an exhaustive examination of the oil from the flowers of the sweet orange, usually known as Portugal neroli. The pure oil has a sp. gr. of about 0·860, rotation of +29° 30′, and an ester content calculated as linalyl acetate of about 6·5 per cent. It does not dissolve in 90-per-cent. alcohol, and no methyl anthranilate could be found. This latter fact at once explains the inferiority of the Portugal oil as compared with the Bigarade oil of neroli, since methyl anthranilate is undoubtedly one of the most characteristic constituents of the latter oil. Theulier has isolated from the oil a solid hydrocarbon melting at 55° C., apparently identical with that from the Bigarade oil, and the terpenes dextro-limonene and dextro-camphene, as well as the alcohol linalol and its esters.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



A Trio of Minor Sonnets.

Mr. Carteighe: It seems that I am the culprit, and I willingly apologise to Dr. Symes.—*C. & D.*, May 10, page 723.

By those who seek what students all desire
  The sturdy Symes undaunted takes his stand,
And speaks, in words of eloquence and fire,
  The thoughts that wise men think. He scorns the band
Of scribes, pedantopedic and profuse,
  Who'd build up words obfuscate and obese;
The silent Solons who our minds confuse
  With no superfluous wisdom, till they seize
The fleeting moments, and, with mien profound,
  Give forth in vein oracular their word;
Egregious milky wisdom it is found,
  That with much standing hath begun to curd.
    (Thus, breaking silence, on our patient ears
    Falls pent-up "brief remark" to calm our fears.)

The battle-axe the Doctor wields with force
  Until the bloated Minor weakly squirms,
With limbs dismembered. Loud with voices hoarse
  Our youths applaud; but fierce resentment burns
In breasts of brave Curriculists, who pose
  As sole upholders of our craft and kin;
And, rallying to their chief, they firm oppose
  The doughty students' champion—and they win.
The Liverpudlian arguments are scoffed
  By order of officialdom supreme;
But narrow is the gain, and pride is doffed,
  When some prove not so lamblike as they seem.
    (The die is cast; once more the fight is done,
    But hope remains: the triumph theirs—by ONE.)

The Ancient Moon (whom keen impatience irks
  When opposition manifest becomes,
And who, by custom, hath engendered quirks
  Of quoting from those unauthentic tomes
That traitrous Memory often-times collects)
  The Doctor contradicts and crisply snaps
A statement at his head which he affects
  To be Pronouncement Privy; thus he raps
The Doctor sharply and the doubting Glyn.
  They meekly bow, accepting bald rebuff,
But dubious hearers, thinking it no sin,
  Unearth the letters—with a sequel rough.
    (O Moon! beware lest reminiscent slips
    Become the genesis of thine eclipse.)

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The 1,452*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

"balance of charges" on the wrong side of the Pharmaceutical Society's law account has been criticised very gently so far. I hope some earnest member will press for details at the annual meeting. We are told that during the year "in nearly 200 instances the Registrar was authorised to proceed for the recovery of penalties." Only about thirty of these cases have come before the Courts, so that it would seem a pretty fair assumption, allowing for defaulting defendants, that 150 five-pound notes were collected without any expenditure beyond postage. That 750*l.* has gone in addition to the 1,452*l.* balance, making some 2,200*l.*, sunk on legal matters in 1901. For such a sum we ought to have acquired some substantial advantage, or at least have suffered some crushing defeat.

In 1880, the Year of the Great Company Case,

as it was opportunely pointed out in last week's editorial, the balance of law costs amounted to 1,169*l.* There was at that time practically no income from penalties collected in uncontested cases, so that that figure (1,169*l.*) compares not with the 1,452*l.* of 1901, but with the 2,200*l.* made up as shown above. The one English case which last year could have cost a big sum was that of the Worcester florist agency, and as the heaviest bill paid since that appeal amounted to 294*l.*, the cost of that case may be set down at 250*l.* at the outside. For the remaining 1,950*l.* we have had two High Court decisions in Scotland, one interpreting a by-law and the other authorising imprisonment if fines under the Pharmacy Act are not paid, and the Medical Council work, which was important and perhaps rather costly. But it is impossible to assess the costs of these cases at 1,000*l.* Then, I find, on looking through the *C. & D.* law reports, that in 1901 there were, besides the High Court cases, twelve reports of actions under the Pharmacy Act in England and Wales, and seventeen from Scotland. The seventeen realised in fines much less than half what was got from the twelve. The N.B. Branch can hardly have paid its way in 1901.

Mr. Martindale

left nineteen guineas to the Pharmaceutical Society for its library, but it is reported that the Society had to pay about 2*l.* legacy-duty on this bequest. Many people probably, myself for one, and evidently Mr. Martindale for another, were under the mistaken impression that legacies of sums under 20*l.* were not subject to duty. That was so, it appears, under an Act of 1815, but the concession was repealed in a Revenue Act of 1831 so far as bequests of money are concerned. Legacy-duty is still not chargeable in regard to otherwise liable goods—as, for instance, jewellery, books, furniture, when the value is under 20*l.*; but there has been no exemption since 1831 in respect of money legacies.

The 17*l.* 19*s.*

will, I hope, be spent in a special purchase: on something that will ear-mark it as the Martindale bequest Some medico-pharmaceutic work or series is naturally suggested as appropriate. Among useful books of this character not at present in the Library may be named the New Sydenham Society's "Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences." This is in five large volumes, and is a grand dictionary and much more. It gives formulas and excellent monographs on drugs, as well as on diseases. Buck's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences" is an American work of great value. It is in eight volumes of about 800 pages each, and is noted for its illustrations as well as for its articles. The most wonderful medical encyclopædia is Raige-Delorine's and Dechambre's "Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales." It consists of one hundred volumes of some 800 pages each. The world's medical literature was ransacked by its contributors to provide this work. As an indication of the scale on which it is compiled it may be mentioned that its treatise on opium occupies 130 pages.

The Shop Hours Bill

is not likely to get forward on such "sympathy" as the Midland Pharmaceutical Association gives it. The Hon. Secretary of that body had a letter from Lord Avebury asking for a petition in favour of his measure as he understood that the association approved of it. The Hon. Secretary "cannot understand how the impression had got about that the Association was in favour of the Bill; the resolution passed only expressed sympathy with the movement." Lord Avebury has actually been officially informed that the Association was not sufficiently acquainted with the details of his Bill to support it. Those details have been published again and again; a copy of the Bill was, I recollect, sent by this journal to all chemists' associations in the country; and I expect it was in response to this communication that the M.P.A. "expressed its sympathy" with the movement. We shall know in future what value to place on Birmingham "sympathy."

Some Trade Problems

are cleverly discussed in a book recently published by the Fabian Society entitled "Trusts and the State; a Sketch of Competition." The author, Mr. H. W. Macrosty, B.A., a gentleman who I believe has been a contributor to the *C. & D.*, presents effectively the contrasts which result from a survey of the history of trade. Up to the time of Adam Smith or thereabouts Kings and Emperors assumed the duty of taking care of trade. "The crafts have been devised," ran a decree of the Emperor Sigismund in Germany in 1434, "that everybody by them should earn his own daily bread, and nobody shall interfere with the craft of another." The old trade guilds were based on a similar principle, and a number of Tudor statutes enforced it in this country. But as trade grew kings and statutes were found to be nuisances, and there came a time when manufacturers and merchants prayed to be rid of them. The great French minister Colbert, contemporary with our Charles II, is said to have invited the merchants of Lyons to a conference, and to have asked them what he could do for them. "Let us alone; *laissez faire*" they replied. But it was a century later before that policy was seriously advocated. It made its way, and the Nineteenth Century became

The Era of Competition.

The first half of that century was the period of experiment; the second half was the period of free development. The Fabian philosophers are not in love with free competition, and Mr. Macrosty quite fairly shows how all sections of traders are getting a bit tired of it. They speak of it as "unhealthy," as "ruinous," and as "suicidal." In scores of cases they are combining to suppress it, and yet they do not hail Mr. Pierpont Morgan as exactly their deliverer. In the course of this demonstration Mr. Macrosty sketches among other organisations for checking competition the P.A.T.A. "Chemists and Druggists," he says, "have a more efficient organisation than any of the other trades, and this has perhaps made them better able to tackle the problems of competition." So it seems to an outsider. The Fabian ideal is the substitution of "collectivism" for competition; the control of industry by association, but not by associations directed and controlled by Mr. Pierpont Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller, or indeed for any individual advantage at all.

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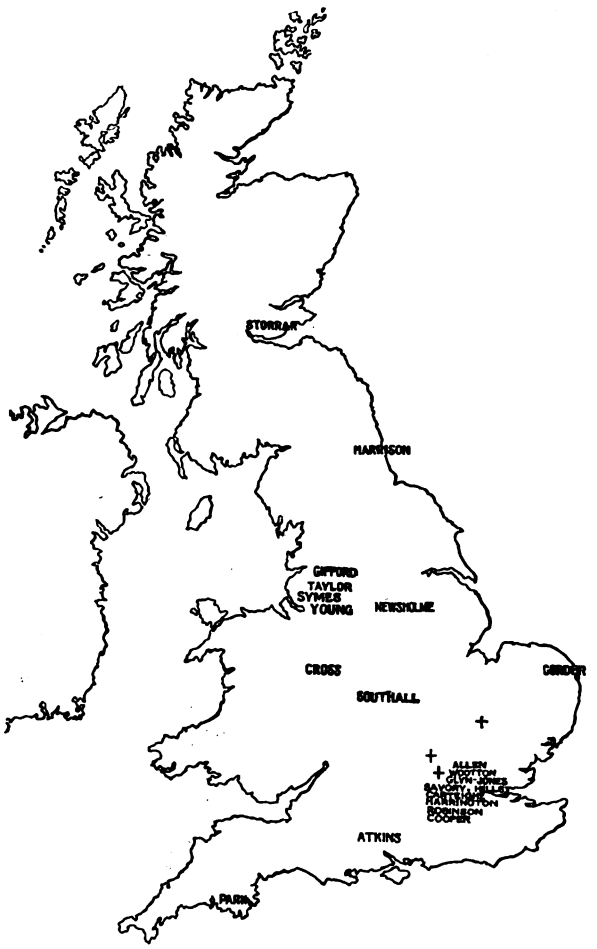
Editorial Comments.

The Council Election.

THE contest for the seven vacant chairs on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain might be dead were it not for the fact that Mr. C. E. Pickering, President of the Chemists' Assistants' and Managers' Society, loses no opportunity of letting the electors know that he is a candidate. Mr. Campkin has also placed his views before the electors, and it may be inferred from the support which has been given to him on previous occasions that his views are not far wrong, and that he will get a place on the Council when there is an opportunity. Mr. Morrison, of Tring, is the only other new candidate, and he stands, we believe, as a country chemist, situated far enough from London to be non-metropolitan in feeling, and yet sufficiently near it to be able to give London time to the duties of the office. The other seven candidates are the retiring members. From these we have heard and asked nothing, and we may assume that they stand upon their records. Mr. Glyn-Jones, however, assures us that he so well appreciates the trust reposed in him three years ago that he again solicits the suffrage of the electors; and this, we dare say, is what the other six mean by accepting nomination again. They are Messrs. Carteighe, Harrington, Harrison, Park, Southall, and Young. Were these gentlemen opposed by seven other stalwarts it might be desirable to examine more closely the work they have done as councillors. In our issue of April 26, page 678, we gave some particulars, apart from which there is little to go upon. We suggested that a place could be found for Mr. Campkin (hitherto the most popular of the trio) by unseating Mr. Park; and since then the Dewsbury Association has also found a place for Mr. Pickering by the exclusion of Mr. Alfred Southall. The Barnsley Association would displace only Mr. Park. With grim irony Blackburn asks voters to score out the names of Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones and Southall, because they trade under other names. The Grimsby Chemists' Association asks the electors to vote only for candidates who pledge themselves to support a test case being taken in

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favour of the protection of the title of chemist—that is, to take proceedings against such a company as Boots' Cash Chemists (Limited) for using the title conferred by the Pharmacy Act upon persons qualified by examination. Mr. Lord Gifford made this one of the planks of his platform, and the fact that he has been on the Council a year without public mention of the matter might be regarded as proof that the question has not been raised. We understand that the contrary is the case. One difficulty is that the highest legal authority in the country is so convinced that companies may under the present law use Pharmacy Act titles that he introduced into the House of Lords a Bill specially dealing with the matter. What is the use of going to law on a point about which we know the highest tribunal



of the land is against us before we begin, and will be at the end? Perhaps the action against the London and Provincial Supply Association would have been decided differently if it had been taken on the title-question, but it happened to be taken on another issue, with the result that the House of Lords ruled that the first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 do not apply to companies at all—they are outside altogether, and can do as they like. Although the precedent then established has been set aside with difficulty in actions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, there is no hope that it would be in proceedings under the identical Act on which the precedent was made. To us it appears this fact that companies are outside the main provisions of the Act and that the Lord Chancellor has endeavoured to bring them within are the best grounds for effort that can possibly be had, and fresh legislation is the direction for effort—not renewed litigation on a sentimental basis.

As illustrative of the Council contest, we have prepared a sketch map of Great Britain, showing where the sitting members and the three new candidates are located. The latter are indicated by crosses, Mr. Campkin having the northernmost position and Mr. Morrison westernmost. Leaving the merits of the candidates out of consideration, the contest can be reduced to one of territorial representation, and in that case it will be seen that three of the retiring members are the solitary representatives of important centres of population—namely, Mr. Harrison (of Sunderland), Mr. Southall (of Birmingham), and Mr. Park (of Plymouth). The two best represented parts of the country are Lancashire and London, and the retiring members are Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, and Young; we do not suppose the districts would suffer much by the rejection of three of these, but the Council would seriously. The sketch is not given, however, as light and leading on the present contest—rather for guidance in the future. It shows the haphazard manner in which the Council is reconstituted year by year. This requires the careful consideration of local Associations, and if the President of the Society would devote some of his exceptional territorial knowledge to carrying his scheme further by the creation of territorial caucuses for the nomination of new councillors he would do the Society perhaps a greater service than the scheme now in force has done. As we shall give next week the result of our postcard vote, we shall be obliged if those who are interested in this subject will post their cards to us by Monday next.

German Thoroughness.

THE traditional idea of German thoroughness may not infrequently be questioned when one observes the extent to which, particularly in recent years and in pharmaceutical periodicals, current chemical literature is either overlooked or ignored by German writers. The circumstance which suggests this remark is the publication of a rather lengthy paper by Dr. C. R Böhm, in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (pp. 297-8), entitled "Cerium Oxalicum Medicinale." The author of this paper was apparently unaware of a recent investigation of the same subject by Power and Shedden, communicated to the Society of Chemical Industry (*C. & D.*, June 16, 1900, page 992), and published officially in the *Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry*, vol. xix., pp. 636-642. The paper was abstracted in the *Chem. Centralblatt*, 1900, ii., page 621, and the *Chemiker Zeitung*, 1900, page 568, so that it is within reference to German workers. Although the paper by Dr. Böhm, unlike Power and Shedden's, contains but little experimental data, it discusses the subject in many respects on similar lines, but with the wrong assumption that "up to the present no attention has been given to this preparation in pharmaceutical and medical circles." The absence of analytical details will also serve to explain why Dr. Böhm still assumes cerium oxalate to contain nine molecules of water instead of ten molecules, as was shown by Power and Shedden, and subsequently confirmed by Meyer and Marckwald (*Ber. Berichte*, 1900, 33, page 3003). It may be remembered that we called attention in November last to the fact that some German drug-merchants and pharmaceutical analysts in dealing with ipecacuanha ignore Paul and Cownley's research on the drug by returning the whole of the alkaloid as emetine, especially in the case of the Cartagena drug. This charge may now be wiped out, for Dr. P. Siedler, the chemist to a leading Berlin house, has recently addressed

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the Pharmaceutical Association there on ipecacuanha amongst other things. He examined both kinds of ipecacuanha, isolating and weighing the alkaloids, which he sent to Dr. Kobert for physiological examination. The following shows the percentages which Dr. Siedler obtained, and those by Paul and Cownley:—

	Emetine	Cephaëline	Psychotrine
Rio (Siedler)	1·0	0·5	0·1
„ (P. & C.)	1·45	0·52	0·04
Cartagena (Siedler) ...	1·0	1·0	0·2
„ (P. & C.) ...	0 89	1·25	0·06

There are sufficient differences between these figures to call for some comparison with the English workers' results. In 1895 Dr. Robert B. Wild, of Manchester, examined emetine and cephaëline physiologically, and reported that emetine is weaker in emetic power than cephaëline. Dr. Kobert has come to exactly the same conclusion, and it is inferred in the paper that the extract of rich-in-emetine Rio-root has a weaker action than the rich-in-cephaëline Cartagena-root. If care is not taken, that statement may be accepted in some quarters as proof that Cartagena ipecacuanha is better than Rio, whereas the emetic properties of the roots are solely referred to, and the author is careful to explain that as an emetic Cartagena ipecacuanha is preferable to the Rio, while as an expectorant in lung-affections the Rio is the better. This is what Dr. Wild said, but we should not be surprised to find Dr. Kobert get all the credit on the Continent On one point Dr. Kobert is first in the field. He finds that psychotrine has no emetic action, and that the fatal dose for a guinea-pig is 0·2–0·3 gramme per kilogramme body-weight. The fatal dose of emetine is 0·047 gramme, and of cephaëline 0·032 gramme per kilogramme. The emetic action of the alkaloids is not, as in the case of apomorphine, due to influence on the brain-centre, but to direct action on the sensory nerve-ends of the stomach-coating. As a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1892, Dr. Kobert has had the original papers of the English workers on this subject, and we hesitate to regard the absence of reference to them in the paper before us as indicating that he is not acquainted with, or has ignored, them. It cannot be expected that all pharmaceutical workers in one country should be acquainted with the current literature of others, but it is the rule that workers in classic subjects should glean English, French, and German literature, and in their publications give all credit to those who have worked before them. Our German *confrères* here show weakness.

Modest Research.

We print to-day a research list compiled by the Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It contains several subjects which young pharmacists past the examination stage and careful in experiment might well undertake. They may do work of this kind with advantage to themselves and at little cost, for the Conference has a special fund from which grants may be obtained for the purchase of materials. In days gone by several gentlemen, who now put "F.R.S." behind their names, did much of the work upon which their fame was built with the aid of grants from the fund, and there is little reason why the present young generation should not do the same. Applications should be made to the Secretaries, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. In mentioning this matter, we cannot avoid bringing in a little card issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association with the *Transactions*, received a few weeks ago:—

Suggestions.

The Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing offers the following list to indicate the style of matter that may be brought before the Section. Greater latitude, however, is enjoyed by members, and anything of practical value will be gladly welcomed.

Subjects.

Mortar and Pestle, or Spatula and Tile. Which offers the greater advantages for making pills, ointments, or suppositories, considering time and efficiency?

"Time is Money." Practical methods for saving it at the prescription-counter.

Filtering Eye-solutions. Effective and speedy methods.

Glycerin. Its more extended employment as a solvent, with the object of making preparations that are miscible with water.

Predigested Foods. Practical methods for preparing and preserving them.

Formulas.

Wines, Syrups, and Elixirs of the various Glycerophosphates. Simple and in combination.

Petroleum Emulsions. Simple and in combination, with hypophosphites, creosote, guaiacol.

Oily Sprays, Petroleum, &c., containing cocaine, phenol, iodine, menthol, eucalyptol, &c.

Mixture of Magnesium Hydrate.

Solution of Iron and Manganese Peptonates. Simple and with combinations.

Exhibits.

Capsule filling and sealing devices, with products.

Suppository machines, moulds, and improvised apparatus, with products.

Powder-dividing and folding devices, blocks, patterns, &c., with products.

Prescription-containers, labels, and wrappings of all kinds.

Filing-devices for prescriptions.

The Enno Sander prize of fifty dollars will be awarded the most deserving paper or combination of papers, formula and exhibit, presented.

This, it will be seen, touches branches of work not covered by the B.P.C. list, but highly appreciated by the rank-and-file. Perhaps some may get thoughts for a Conference-paper from it also.

EXPORTING STAMPED PROPRIETARIES.

From the report of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony (on page 758) it appears that South African pharmacists consider themselves unjustly treated by manufacturers of proprietaries who export their products to the colony already stamped. Certain exporters who follow this practice, when questioned on the subject, are reported to have said that the stamp showed that the product was genuine, and they had no intention of shipping unstamped goods to South Africa. Our South African brethren complain, however, that the same firms have exported their wares unstamped for many years to other parts of the world, and even to other parts of the British Empire. It is evident that the competition in the drug-trade is as keen throughout the Cape peninsula as anywhere in the world—the recent move to adjust and maintain uniform prices recently made by the leading South African drug houses is proof of this—but it is not only a question of money, but a matter of principle that is involved. The South African trader asks, with some show of reason, why he should pay 18*s.* per gross extra for 13½*d.* articles to the British Government, when the Colonial Government collects 20 per cent. duty on the 18*s.* or the value of the stamps, and especially seeing such a course is unnecessary. Now that the trade organisations have the matter in hand it will be interesting to watch developments.

HOW TO TAKE QUININE IN MALARIA.

Major Ronald Ross, in the ninth edition of his book on "Malarial Fever" (2*s.* 6*d.*, Liverpool University Press), gives some useful notes on taking quinine. He explains that, as quinine is wanted in the blood, and not in the stomach, the best form is to take it dissolved by means of acid. The next best form is that of the powder shaken up in water. Quinine in pills, tablet form, or capsules takes longer before it is absorbed into the blood, and if pills or tablets are used they should be previously immersed in water for a few

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minutes so as to disintegrate them. The bitter taste of suspended or dissolved quinine can be corrected by taking one or two mouthfuls of food immediately after the medicine. Just before meals, especially before breakfast, is the best time for quinine, and its presence in the blood should be announced by a ringing in the ears within half an hour. Details of the doses needed in malarial fever are given—for a first attack 10 gr. of quinine should be given about every twelve hours for a week, which may be increased to 15 or 20 gr. In cases of vomiting it may be necessary to reduce the dose, and it is often useful to administer a saline purgative with the first dose of quinine. If a person has once become infected with malarial fever, he must continue to take quinine regularly for at least three or four months, so as to ensure extermination of the parasites, otherwise relapses are sure to occur.

NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Following on the reorganisation of the Army Medical Service comes a set of new regulations for the entry of candidates for commissions in the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, and regulations as to the promotion and pay of naval medical officers embodying the provisions of an Order in Council of March 24. The regulations for entry are practically a repetition of those already in force, with the exception that chemistry and physiology are now made voluntary subjects of examination, and 600 marks are allowed for French and German. The full yearly pay and allowances will be on the following scale:—

Rank	On Entry or Promotion	After Four Years' Full-pay Service	After Eight Years' Full-pay Service
	£ s.	£ s.	£
Surgeon	255 10	310 5	365
Staff-Surgeon	438 0	492 15	—
Fleet-Surgeon	547 10	602 5	657
Deputy Inspector-General	766 10	—	—
Inspector-General	1,300 0 Consolidated	—	—

The hospital allowances, in lieu of provisions, for officers and their servants, and for fuel and lights, are 67*l.* (at home) and 112*l.* (abroad) for Deputy Inspectors-General; 53*l.* and 112*l.* for Fleet-Surgeons and Staff-Surgeons; 39*l.* and 108*l.* for Surgeons. It is now required that the medical officer undergo a post-graduate course of three months at a Metropolitan hospital.

TAHITI VANILLA.

In the May number of *Chambers's Journal*, Mr. A. McFarlane of Moorea, Society Islands, contributes an interesting article on vanilla-growing in Tahiti, after reading which one is tempted to sigh for the life of a vanilla-planter. Tahiti, he says, has the finest tropical climate in the world—no hurricanes, no malaria or fevers—and a friendly race of natives to live among. A man with three or four acres of vanilla has a competence; with ten or more he is rich, and for one who likes to "potter" around among flowers there is no life more attractive, says Mr. McFarlane. So much has been written about vanilla planting and curing that Mr. McFarlane's article necessarily traverses old ground, but he gives several interesting facts in describing the methods employed in the South Sea Islands. Although Tahiti is one of the largest vanilla-producing countries, yielding annually nearly 100 tons of pods, the product is the worst vanilla that reaches the European market. This is mainly due to the native planter, who does not give the necessary attention to the curing, which is the most important work. There is no secret about the method of curing, although some pretend that there is. It consists in alternate exposures to the sun, always under dark-coloured blankets, and sweating in the house in light tins or boxes. The average price of Tahiti vanilla is 6*s.* per lb., and as Mr. McFarlane, who is a cultivator and curer of vanilla, estimates that it costs 2*s.* per lb. to grow and cure, a good margin of profit is left for the grower. Most vanilla-planters suffer from small itching blisters on the hands, resembling "prickly heat," which is brought about by the constant handling of the beans. Mr. McFarlane has found a specific in his own case, and that is a mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid, glycerin, and rosewater rubbed on the hands—rather strong in carbolic, we think; perhaps he means carbolic lotion.

East Indian News.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE IN CALCUTTA.—At the instance of the Excise authorities, a native for selling cocaine without a license, was fined 30*r.*, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON PERFUMERY IN CEYLON.—The *Ceylon Gazette* has published the draft of an Ordinance to increase the import duty on perfumery and spirits imported as perfumery to 7*r.* per gallon.

A WEDDING PRESENT.—Captain W. T. Grice, commanding F (Trade) Company 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, was presented on April 28, with a beautiful bowl-shaped centrepiece of solid silver, bearing the crest of the regiment and an inscription, by the members of the company, on the occasion of his marriage.

HOLIDAYING.—Amongst the passengers on board the s.s. Arabia which left Bombay for England on May 3 were Mr. and Mrs. W. Donald Smith (of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., chemists, Madras), and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Grice (of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta).—Mr. Tom Bliss (Messrs. E. Plomer & Co., Lahore) is expected to arrive in London in the first week in July.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

THE first "presentation" of the reconstituted University took place on Wednesday, May 14, in the "Great Hall," a temporary building, much in need of replacement, which formerly did duty as the concert-hall of the Imperial Institute. The occasion was celebrated with great ceremony, and many processions of gaily-robed professors, mayors, and students, who assembled in various parts of the building, and marched to the meeting-place under the care of stewards. The newly-elected Chancellor of the University (Lord Rosebery) presided, and was supported by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Henry Roscoe), the Principal (Dr. Rucker), and the members of the Senate. After the welcome of Lord Rosebery, and his reply, Dr. Rucker read his report on the work of the University during the past year, and announced the establishment of courses of University extension lectures to be given in the metropolitan area, and the appointment of Dr. R. G. Roberts to act as inspector of secondary schools. With the grant of 10,000*l.* per annum, made by the County Council, two professorships of chemistry—general and organic—are to be founded at University College, whilst the teaching of German in the colleges and polytechnics is to be undertaken by a group of new university lecturers. Engineering is also to receive attention by the better equipment of the laboratories at King's and the City and Guilds Institute. These and other movements indicate a re-awakening, and Dr. Rucker dealt with satisfaction on the fact that last year over 600 contributions to scientific societies and journals were made by teachers and students of the University.

The ceremony of presenting prize-winners and graduates to the Chancellor then proceeded. Among these we observed Mr. Harold Wilson, B.Sc., examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. A. C. Bodey, B.Sc., formerly lecture-assistant in chemistry at the "Square" school; Dr. T. A. Henry, a former Bell scholar of the Society; and Dr. W. H. Eccles, who began his career as a pharmacist in Lancashire. This ceremony over, Sir Michael Foster, M.P., congratulated the presentees.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

A Fromm's Extract Loan.

In the Court of Appeal on May 12, Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Mathew had before them the case of Day and another *v.* Powell and another, on the appeal of the plaintiffs from the judgment of Mr. Justice Channell in the King's Bench Division in April, 1901. The action related to a loan of money by the plaintiffs to Fromm's Extract Company (Limited), of which defendants (Powell and Warner) were directors. Mr. Justice Channell held that Warner was not a party to a promissory note given by Powell in respect to the loan, and against this judgment plaintiffs appealed. The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

Beecham Actions.

Mr. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division, on Friday, May 9, had before him a motion by the well-known pill-manufacturer of St. Helens for an injunction to restrain a Mr. Prebble, of Liverpool, from passing off pills not of plaintiff's manufacture as and for such pills. Mr. Martelli appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Green appeared for the defendant, and consented to the motion being treated as the trial of the action. His Lordship granted a perpetual injunction against defendant, and made an order for him to pay an agreed sum for damages and costs.

In a similar action, Beecham *v.* Nelmes, the defendant was represented by Mr. Todd, and consented to a similar order.

A Dye Dispute.

Mr. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division, on Friday, May 9. had before him the case of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik *v.* Thompson, which related to alleged infringement of patents for dyes. His Lordship recently granted the plaintiff company an interim injunction restraining the Star Chemical Company, of Manchester, certain gentlemen residing in Manchester and Stockport, and the Basle Chemical-works, Switzerland, from importing into England, and selling in this country any dyes or dye-stuffs made in accordance with plaintiffs' patents dated 1891 and 1892. Mr. Upjohn, K.C., on behalf of the Basle company, now applied that the order to serve notice of writ on that company might be discharged. The ground of the application was that the action was brought to restrain acts not intended to be done, and that the Basle Chemical Company were not necessary parties to the action. It was further contended that the application for leave to serve out of the jurisdiction was not supported by the evidence required by the rules. His Lordship held that a sufficient case was disclosed upon the affidavits to warrant the leave to serve out of the jurisdiction being granted, and dismissed the motion with costs.

Three motions by defendants in other cases of a similar nature were directed to stand over until after an appeal from the decision could be disposed of.

The Two Syrups.

Mr. Wm. Butterfield, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, was the plaintiff in an action before Mr. Justice Wills at Liverpool Assizes on May 8, in which he sought to recover damages from an Accrington grocer, named Hughes, for alleged misrepresentation in respect to the sale of Butterfield's Syrup. The plaintiff also asked for an injunction restraining the defendant from selling the syrup. The Judge asked whether it was "our old friend Gripe-syrup" and plaintiff's counsel said it was, explaining that nine out of the ten cases of a similar kind had been disposed of. Defendant had for years been a customer of the plaintiff, but he had been induced by a former traveller of the plaintiff's, named Alsop, to take the latter's syrup, on the representation that it was practically the same as plaintiff's, while it was cheaper. In the defendant's shop this imitation was sold as "Butterfield's Syrup." For the defence it was urged that a mistake had been made by defendant's wife in selling Alsop's syrup for that of the plaintiff, and Mr. Justice Wills suggested that the parties should make a settlement. It was ultimately agreed that a juror should be withdrawn on the defendant giving an undertaking in terms of the injunction sought for, each party to pay his own costs.

County Court Cases.

The Good Samaritan.

At the Manchester County Court, before Judge Parry, on May 9, an action was heard in which Ellen Shepherd, the wife of a provision-dealer, sued Henry Clinton, trading as H. Clinton & Co., chemist, Every Street, Ancoats, for 50*l.* damages for the loss of a thumb, due to the defendant's alleged unskilled treatment. In October last plaintiff, having cut her thumb, went to the defendant, who dressed the injury and charged her 4*d.* When she called again, the defendant declined to take the plaster off, and told her to go to a doctor. She went to Dr. Thompson, who had to amputate the thumb. Dr. Thompson said the plaster was too tight, and had been kept on too long. The defendant said he only rendered first-aid, and told the plaintiff to go to a doctor. The 4*d.* was to cover the cost of the material. The Judge said the defendant had merely acted the part of a good Samaritan, and nothing could be said which in any way affected his position as a professional man. The plaintiff had shown a wrong feeling by bringing the action for the purpose of trying to get money. There would be judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Garnisheed.

At the Southwark County Court on May 13, Judge Addison, K.C., heard a garnishee summons issued by Messrs. W. W. Flood & Co., wholesale druggists, of High Street, Borough, S.E., against Dr. D. Villesid, of 10 Westminster Bridge Road, for 19*l.* 10*s.*, Dr. G. W. Brown being the judgment debtor. It was stated that Dr. Brown sold his practice at Westminster Bridge Road for 750*l.* to Dr. Villesid, it being agreed that a balance of 100*l.* of the purchase-money, less certain deductions, should be paid in two instalments covering a period of twelve months. At the time the practice was sold there was a judgment against Dr. Brown for drugs supplied to him, and the plaintiffs now sought to garnishee the sum. It was contended for the garnishee that money actually due and payable could not be garnisheed, but against that it was argued that an existing debt such as this was, payable at some future time, could be attached. Judge Addison said there was an existing obligation to pay 100*l.* within twelve months, and that must be attached to the extent of 19*l.* 10*s.* and the costs. Continuing, the Judge said: If this were a debt for a carriage accident or anything of that kind I could sympathise with Dr. Brown, but I cannot sympathise with him when he does not pay his druggists' bills. Mr. Barbcur, solicitor for Dr. Villesid, the garnishee: He is at the Front now. His Honour: Oh, then that is all the more reason why the druggists should have this order for their money. Mr. Barber: Under this agreement Dr. Brown is to receive half the profits from Coronation seats to be let at the surgery. That money will come in sooner than the other so I suggest that should be attached. His Honour: That is something which may accrue, and therefore it cannot be garnisheed. That money will not be owing until it has been received by Dr. Villesid. You cannot attach a conditional debt. Eventually his Honour made an order requiring Dr. Villesid to satisfy the judgment against Dr. Brown, the costs of the plaintiffs, as also his own costs, as he had not made any default out of the 100*l.* he owed Dr. Brown when such sum should become due.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Joseph Bloom Meggitt, The Laurels, Mansfield, Director and Manager of Messrs. Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited), glue and chemical-manure manufacturers, of Sutton-in-Ashfield.—A meeting of creditors was held at Nottingham on May 9. The statement of affairs showed liabilities expected to rank for dividend 3,705*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and assets 282*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The Official Receiver said the firm was turned into a limited-liability company n 1893, and debtor had been managing director, at a salary which atterly had been about 600*l.* a year. He also returned himself

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as the holder of 1,178 fully-paid 10*l.* shares; but these shares, even if they were valuable, were not available, as they were deposited with a creditor to secure a loan and interest amounting to 1,520*l.* The bankrupt attributed his insolvency to heavy household expenses and loss of income consequent on no dividend accruing for the past two years on the shares he held in the company. This, said the Official Receiver, struck him as an inadequate explanation of such a statement of affairs, and he suggested that extravagance had been a very large factor. The deficiency-account disclosed that, during last year, against 550*l.* of income, debtor's expenditure had been 1,000*l.* The office of trustee was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, and Messrs. Hameyer, Linney, and Wilkinson were appointed to confer with the trustee.

Re E. E. BURFORD (trading as Burford Brothers), 22 Canal Street, Albany Road, chemical merchant.—This debtor has petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court, and upon the application of Mr. Lewis Barnes the usual receiving-order was made, together with an adjudication in bankruptcy. The liabilities are estimated at 17,000*l.*, and the assets at something between 5,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*

Re EDWARD HOWDALL HASSELBY, 55 and 57 Pevensey Road 1 Eversfield Place, and 33 King's Road, East Street, St. Leonards-on-Sea, chemist and druggist.—The adjourned public examination was held at the Hastings Bankruptcy Court on May 13, before Mr. Registrar Knight. The liabilities are 1,139*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and assets 299*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, the causes of failure being stated as due to "losses through assisting Marchant in cycle business, through liabilities incurred on my behalf, and misappropriation of moneys, and also losses on trust accounts, and on guarantees paid for Mr. Atkinson, my solicitor." No further questions being asked, and the debtor having made the statutory declaration, he was allowed to pass.

Deed of Arrangement.

Sudlow, Thomas Wilson, 158 High Street, and Dinsdale Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist and druggist. Dated, May 3; filed, May 10. Liabilities unsecured, 2,975*l.* Composition of 6*s.* in the pound payable forthwith. The following are among the creditors:—

	£	*s*	*d.*
Balcombe, A. G. (Trustee of), Huddersfield	784	0	0
Barnett & Foster, London	23	0	0
Bleasdale (Limited), York	37	0	0
Bratby & Hinchcliffe, Manchester	36	0	0
Breidenbach & Co., London	83	0	0
Cohen, M., Stockton-on-Tees	166	0	0
Deran, J., Stockton-on-Tees	125	0	0
Foxall, W. T., Newcastle	27	0	0
Gibbs, D. & W. (Limited), London	11	0	0
Harrison, J., Stockton-on-Tees	118	0	0
Hast, Brook & Hast, Leeds	11	0	0
Hullah, W., Stockton-on-Tees	255	0	0
Hyams, A., Stockton-on-Tees	121	0	0
Idris & Co. (Limited), London	29	0	0
Maw, Son & Sons, London	16	0	0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester	12	0	0
Parker, J. M., Stockton-on-Tees	115	0	0
Powett, J., Stockton-on-Tees	200	0	0
Price, H. (Exors. of), Stockton-on-Tees	221	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham	18	0	0
Tennett, W., Middlesbrough	30	0	0
Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle	44	0	0
Wilson, Miss, Manchester	100	0	0
Bankers' claims	247	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Cummins, G., and **Thiollier, A.,** under the style of George Carr, Whitton Road, Twickenham, mineral-water manufacturers.

Gridley, W., Gridley, C. O., and **Cattley, S. W.,** under the style of Gridley & Co., Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C., isinglass merchants; so far as regards S. W. Cattley.

Norman, J. W., and **Fison, E. T.,** under the the style of Norman & Fison, Salisbury, Wiltshire, general medical practitioners.

Stanley, R., Bellamy, F. S., and **Christian, E.,** under the style of the Crown Chemical Company, Leicester, manufacturers of household specialities.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Park, W. C., Macfadyen, J. J., and **Park, James,** trading as Park, Macfadyen & Co., 24 Lime Street, E.C., Park, Son & Co., at New York, and Turnbull & Co., at Kingston, Jamaica.

ADJUDICATION.

Burford, Ernest Enoch, carrying on business under the name or style of Burford Brothers, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E., salt, oil, vinegar, and chemical merchant.

ORDER RESCINDING ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

Loten, William Lowson, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist.

New Companies & Company News.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND HYGIENIC EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION (LIM.).—Registered with 100 members, each liable for 1*l.* in the event of winding-up. Objects: To hold or co-operate in the holding of medical, surgical, hygienic, and similar exhibitions, to negotiate with railway and carrying companies for reduction in fares and freights, to arrange public dinners or entertainments given by the associated exhibitors and their friends, &c. The first subscribers are: F. Weiss, H. Blair, A. Cooper, H. V. Down, A. P. Smith, H. E. Wilkinson, G. A. Back, F. W. Abbott, A. A. Ball, J. E. Morgan, H. T. Baker, and F. J. Rebman. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

DURBAN OIL AND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between the Société Francaise pour l'Industrie et les Mines of the one part and the company of the other part, and to carry on the business of oil and soap manufacturers, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, compounds, cements, pigments, varnishers, dyes, candles, oleaginous and saponaceous substances, unguents, and ingredients, etc. Minimum cash subscription, 40,000*l.* The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration (except managing director), 100*l.* each per annum, and 50*l.* extra for the chairman.

"MAHAL" (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of a hair-producer known as "Mahal," manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines, cosmetics, washes and similar preparations, &c. The first subscribers are:—E. J. Noble, 37 Oxford Road, Kilburn, secretary; E. A. Haggard, 4 St. Alban's Place, S.W., Major (retired); M. B. Rose, 31 Fletching Road, Clapton, warehouse manager; E. F. Moody, Evelyn Villa, Evelyn Road, Richmond, assistant secretary; M. H. Dwyer, 40 Waldemar Avenue, Fulham, S.W., clerk; F. P. Bailey, 12 Hemberton Road, Clapham, clerk; and G. E. Mason, 27 St. Luke's Road, Bayswater, W., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 10 Norris Street, Haymarket, S.W.

LINDSAY'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, and importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, and other preparations, drugs, dryware, proprietary articles, photographic and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. Simpson, 5 Welby Street, Knatchbull Road, Camberwell Road, S.E., chemist; A. Van Zwanenberg, 74 Highbury New Park, N., merchant; W. G. Ireland, 40 Rendlesham Road, N.E., traveller; Mrs. F. M. E. Ireland, 40 Rendlesham Road, N.E.; J. Dowson, 5 Welby Street, Camberwell, S.E., accountant; Mrs. C. A. Simpson, 5 Welby Street, Camberwell, S.E.; and A. Zwanenberg, 74 Highbury New Park, N., meat-salesman. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemists and druggists carried on at 20 Cornwall Street, Plymouth, as the "Plymouth Co-operative Drug Company," and to adopt an agreement with W. F. Goodwin. The first subscribers are:—E. T. Cocks, 7 Lansdown Place, Plymouth, chemist's assistant; W. J. Manley, 34 Turret Grove, Plymouth, chemist; H. E. Cocks, 7 Lansdown Place, Plymouth, dentist's assistant; Miss B. M. Moysey, 21 Lisson Grove, Plymouth; J. B. Moysey, 21 Lisson Grove, Plymouth; J. G. Millman, 1 Maybank Road, Plymouth, shipping agent; and J. W. Bridle, 9 Queen's Gate, Plymouth, solicitor. Minimum cash subscription, 50 per cent. of the shares first offered to the public. The first directors are E. T. Cocks, W. J. Manley, and H. E. Cocks. Office, 20 Cornwall Street, Plymouth.

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SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED).—We are informed that the new issue of preference shares has been subscribed "twice over."

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors, at a board meeting held on May 8, resolved to recommend, a distribution of a final dividend on the ordinary shares, for the year 1901, of 15 per cent., free of income tax, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on February 15 last, 20 per cent. for the year.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The directors have decided to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares for the past six months at the rate of 35 per cent. per annum, which, with the interim dividend at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, makes 32½ per cent. for the year. A sum of 60,000*l.* is to be added to suspense account, and 37,000*l.* carried forward.

WATKINS (LIMITED), wholesale druggists, &c., Hong Kong. The third annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on March 27, at 66 Queens Road, Central, Hong Kong, when Mr. G. A. Watkins presided. The report, which was adopted, states that the amount standing to credit of profit-and-loss account after providing for bad and doubtful debts was $1,387.50. In the accounts submitted last year was a clerical error, the stock including a portion of the plant and machinery of the value of $8,741.97. This sum is included in the amount $13,544.51 passed to equalisation of dividend fund at the last meeting, so that the net profit was $10,129.47. It is proposed to transfer from the equalisation of dividend fund to the credit of profit-and-loss account this sum of $8,741.97, which will then stand at $10,129.47, to pay a dividend of 9 per cent. for the year, which will absorb $9.000, carry forward to equalisation of dividend fund $4,802 57, and to profit-and-loss account $1,129 47.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

AT the South-West London Police Court on May 8, Joseph Milne (26), chemists' manager, was charged with embezzling 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and further with stealing and receiving 30*s.* and 2*l.*, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited). Mr. E. W. Gough, chemist and druggist, general manager to the prosecutors, stated that in February last the accused was appointed manager of the company's branch at 17 Lavender Hill, S.W., and owing to a letter written by one of the assistants to a director, he (the witness) examined the prisoner's accounts, with the result that the 2*l.* "change-money" which the prisoner should have had in his till was found to be missing, and although the takings of two days amounted, according to the pay-sheet, to 16*l.* 11*s.*, the sum actually banked by the accused was 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* In addition to this, a sum of 30*s.*, which the accused had received from his two assistants, was also missing. Questioned by the prisoner, witness admitted that the accused had borne a good character during his four years' service with the company, and that he had proved himself a capable manager, having pulled the business up 20*l.* in a fortnight. When he (Mr. Gough) acquainted prisoner of the shortage he replied, "I am aware of it," and took about 4*l.* from a shelf in a store-room at the back and gave it to him. Robert Evans, deputy-manager, stated that when prisoner gave him the money to bank on the previous morning, he said it was 3*l.* short, but gave no explanation. There had been no "rest" money in the till lately. Prisoner: Didn't we generally move the money from the till overnight and put it in different parts of the shop? Witness: Yes. In case it should get stolen?—Yes. Are you not under notice to leave this firm?—Yes. Didn't you put it down to my fault?—No. You said you thought that conversation I had with the general manager in the back store was the cause of your being dismissed?—Yes, I did say that. Do you think I have ever used any of this money for my own personal benefit?—I cannot say. Have you ever seen anything to give you that idea?—No, never. The Magistrate observed that if prisoner put by the 3*l.* in some part of the shop to take care of it, that was not being short of it. Witness: It should have been banked. Dealing with the alleged theft of 30*s.*, witness said prisoner about three weeks before remarked that his banking-money was short by 30*s.*, and asked for 15*s.* to help to make it up. He (Evans) gave him the money from his till, and another assistant handed over a similar amount. The Clerk: How do you make up the 15*s.* loss from your till? Witness: By customers' money. If a customer came in for a bottle of embrocation I put the shilling in the till and didn't write out a bill. Prisoner: Sometimes, after a quiet day, haven't I said we will make it up, and haven't we made it up out of the "rest" money? Witness: Yes, we made it a good day. Wasn't that done very often?—Yes, very often. The Magistrate: That was to prevent inquiries being made about small takings?—Yes, sir. And when we saw we had the best week and didn't want to lose the opportunity of reaching a certain figure this winter, we put a certain amount to it to make it larger?—Yes. The Magistrate: Then your accounts were purely fictitious, that's what it comes to. You may as well have had none at all, or better. By further cross-questioning prisoner elicited that the "rest" money was used to make up good days until it was finished. When they had a poor Saturday prisoner often put a shilling or two out of his own pocket to make it up. The general manager remarked that this tinkering with the accounts was a revelation. Prisoner was remanded for a week.

The hearing was resumed before Mr. Garrett on May 15, when Mr. H. T. Waddy appeared to prosecute, and Mr. J. T. Lewis (Lewis & Lewis) defended. Mr. Waddy said it would be proved that the takings on May 5 and 6 were 16*l.* 1*s.*, but the prisoner only accounted for 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The day after, when the prisoner was questioned, he went out, and returned two hours later, and then produced about 4*l.* from another till, which he said was the missing money, and alleged it had been there all the time, but the prisoner was then aware that this till had been examined. The evidence of Mr. Gough was read over, and Mr. Waddy produced the assistants' takings-books.

Mr. Gough said that it was the duty of the prisoner or his assistants when making a sale to enter the amount on a carbon-book, one sheet of which the customer would receive as the receipt, and the duplicate was for the company.

By Mr. Lewis: There was no suggestion that the prisoner attempted to abscond. He only produced 4*l.*, whereas he should have produced 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 2*l.* "rest" money. Prisoner did not say, "Here is the 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 1*l.* of the 'rest' money." Prisoner did say he hid the money for safety, as it was his day's holiday. Prisoner did not give any satisfactory explanation of another 23*s.* he had from the other assistants' "rest" money in April.

Mr. Lewis: My instructions are that the prisoner produced 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, which would be 1*l.* short of the "rest" money only.

Mr. Gough added that the directors had such confidence in the prisoner in February as to appoint him manager of this branch, but beyond that he would rather not speak.

Robert Evans, the deputy-manager, recalled and further examined, said that on one occasion, to account for money put out of the "rest" money into the till to give the appearance of a good day, the "rest" money was made up by not entering moneys received from some customers. When Mr. Milne borrowed 15*s.* of witness, he said, "Don't enter any sales until the till is made up again." These sales had never been accounted for.

Mr. Garrett: Then what you mean is, you entered sham sales to make appearances of good sales, and left out actual sales to make up the deficiency?

Witness: Yes, that is so.

Mr. Garrett: Most extraordinary!

Mr. Lewis: Have you heard of these irregularities in the other shops of the prosecutors?

Mr. Garrett would not allow this question.

Harry Richmond Sharman, assistant for the last three months at the shop, also deposed to making shortages good by not entering receipts. This he did by prisoner's instructions. Evidence was also given by F. D. Heath, G. F. Barratt (inspector for Lewis & Burrows, Limited), and P.C. John Lewis.

Mr. Lewis said that the prisoner reserved his defence, and called no witnesses, and he was committed for trial at the next South London sessions on May 21. Bail was allowed in one surety of 50*l.*, and Mr. W. Watson Will, of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, Kennington, was accepted.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Pharmacy in Norway.

SIR,—In your issue of May 3, page 698, it is noted "that only two pharmacies in the whole of Norway can be sold absolutely by the proprietors." This is a misunderstanding either by Mr. Thos. Barclay or your representative. The fact is that we have thirty-six pharmacies which can be sold by the proprietors. The value mentioned (55,000*l.*) seems to be much exaggerated. The number of the other pharmacies is about ninety-five. Yours truly,

H. MONRAD-KROHN,
May 6. Proprietor of Loveapotheket, Bergen.

Vinegar of Squill.

SIR,—In the editorial comment on the Vinegar of Squill prosecutions in your last issue, you imply that I suggested 4 per cent. as a standard for total solids. This is a mistake as I gave no figure as a standard, though in my cross-examination at Highgate I stated that in my opinion 9 per cent. and even 7 per cent. was too high to be taken as a minimum. A number of samples examined by myself in the Analytical Laboratory of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) have usually fallen within the limits of 7 and 9 per cent., but I am not in a position to state how low the limit may fall if squill of different character were used in manufacture. The free acetic acid strength has in my experience varied from 3·3 to 3·6 per cent. in samples representing batches prepared on the large scale by the B.P. process, the so-called deficiency being, without doubt, due to (1) moisture and extractive matter in the squill and (2) loss by evaporation during manufacture and filtration, both of which factors must necessarily vary and render it difficult to fix a standard even for a freshly prepared article. Since deterioration certainly occurs it is much more difficult, if not impossible, to say what should be the minimum acidity of a sample which has been prepared some time. The percentages given above represent grammes per 100 c.c. both in the case of acetic acid and of total solids. The specific gravity usually falls between 1·033 and 1·039. Yours faithfully,

48 Southwark Street, S.E., May 13. C. T. BENNETT.

SIR,—I have estimated acetum scillæ made last November with the result that 10 grammes gave 10·03 per cent. solid residue or if absolutely charred 6·48 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
337 Lordship Lane, S.E., May 13. F. E. RUBBRA.

Batch made January 27, 1902. Ten grammes evaporated to dryness gave 0·801 gramme residue, showing 8·01 per cent. of dry extractive.

Dawlish, May 13. GEO. JNO. CUTCLIFFE.

[Other communications received on this subject will be given next week.—EDITOR.]

The New Glasgow Association.

SIR,—I am surprised at the cold-water douche which your paper has attempted to throw upon the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association. [We are also surprised, as the solitary editorial comment we have made about the Association was agreement with a correspondent regarding the privacy of the meeting. The cold douche is local, we fear.—EDITOR.] I have always understood your journal to be a pioneer and champion in all matters which tended to the advancement of chemists' interests. As to your reference to the old Association, allow me to point out that this Association is something quite distinct and apart from it, embracing all who handle patent or proprietary articles, and therefore works on wider and broader lines. It also has the hearty approval and support of the leading members of the old Association. Its aims and objects are not what some of its critics would have us believe, a bending of the knee to the stores, but to promote a strong and united body, capable of bringing into line those irreconcilables who have been the stumbling-blocks in the trade for many years, and whose attitude is just the one to bring about that curse to all traders, a trade war, which it is the Association's object to avert by all the means at its disposal, or, failing in that, to meet those trade enemies in one united front, against which they shall throw themselves in vain. The decision of having a private meeting was to encourage those present to frankly state their views, which an open meeting might otherwise have prevented; but it seems there was not quite so much honour amongst us as we took for granted.

Yours, &c.,
Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow, May 12. J. MURCHIE.

Protection of Title.

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of voters at the coming election (particularly Grimsby members) to the fact that in my election address I make the protection of the title my chief care. For several years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the facility with which capitalists and unscrupulous traders have been and are still being permitted to use a title to which they have no legal claim. It will be my first act, when on the Council, to know how much longer we are to suffer from this injustice, and why action has not been taken in certain cases where information of this infringement has been given. A test case on the title-question has never been attempted, so that the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association so often quoted does not apply here. The present Acts, if properly used and enforced, will be found to be held by the judges quite sufficient to put a stop to this. What right, for instance, have Messrs. Spiers & Pond or Messrs. Jesse Boot to the title? What examinations have qualified them? Doubtless there are very few chemists who cannot supply the Society with plenty of material for any number of test cases. It is a serious matter, and I intend having it seen to. Should the present Acts, after a test case has been heard, fail to protect the title, then will be the time to amend them, and immediately. I trust every other Association will take the same step as Grimsby. Your obedient servant,

52 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, C. E. PICKERING.
May 12.

[Mr. Pickering sends us a copy of his address for publication. We have no room for it, but any one interested can get a copy from him.—ED.]

"Lichen" and "Pharmaceutical."

SIR,—Referring to "Xrayser's" note on the pronunciation of "lichen," it is the rule with derived words to retain, as far as possible, the pronunciation of the original. "Ch" usefully illustrates this, as we have it from several different sources. In Greek-derived words it has the sound of "k" (*e.g.*, chemist, character, chaos), in those from the French it has that of "sh" (chivalry, chateau), while in words of Saxon origin or very early importation it is "tsh." Of course, the number of exceptions is very great; if "lichen" had been in common use in England for hundreds of years, the ordinary speaker would probably have irrevocably settled its pronunciation in the Saxon way. In this connection the word "pharmaceutical" is interesting; we give the first "c" the sound of "s," but a Greek scholar, not having heard the word before, would almost inevitably render it "k." This point was discussed some years ago during the hearing of a Pharmacy Act case; I am sorry I cannot now refer to the passage, but perhaps you, Mr. Editor, can do so, and, if not too long, quote the explanation there given.

Yours,
5 Pond Street, N.W., May 12. A. W. BROMLEY.

[After the Pharmacy Act, 1852, was passed, the Pharmaceutical Society drafted by-laws, one of which enabled the Council to elect as members of the Society chemists who had been in business before the charter was obtained, and others who had been in business before the Act passed, and whose *bonâ fides* was certified. Against this a section of the members protested, and applied to the High Court for a mandamus calling upon the Registrar to furnish a proper register. The case came on in November, 1854,

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and was decided by Lord Campbell on January 26, 1855, his judgment, against the applicants, being confirmed on appeal. It was in an early stage of this trial that the pronunciation of the word "pharmaceutical" arose. The Attorney-General, who led for the Society's registrar, was asked by Lord Campbell why he pronounced "c" soft. He replied that it came from the Greek, but when it became English it must be subject to English rules. He had, however, been cautioned, he said, by some of his learned friends as to the pronunciation. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was for the applicants, bowed to the opinion of his learned friends, who were so much superior to him in learning as in everything else. The Attorney-General said that was rather bad, as it was Sir Fitzroy Kelly himself who had cautioned him. Sir Fitzroy Kelly remarked that whatever his Lordship should say was the pronunciation should be the mode to be adopted. Lord Campbell replied, "Then let it be soft. Be it so."—Editor]

Dividing the Minor Examination.

Sir,—It seems to me that the question of division or no division of the Minor examination is misleading, the real and vital question being whether the examination should be made easier for the candidates or not—a lower standard or not a lower standard is the real question. I am strongly antagonistic to any attempt to allow men to receive their diplomas on less exacting terms than I myself received it. Having been compelled to expend energy and capital in obtaining a qualification, I object to others being granted the same qualification on less stringent terms. It would be most unfair on the part of the authorities to do any such thing, unless they are prepared to compensate me for the surplus amount of energy and capital I have expended in attaining to what they would thereby admit to be an unnecessary and more or less unjust, and even exorbitant, standard of efficiency. An influx of men into the trade at a reduced standard of efficiency would seriously handicap the younger generation who have obtained their diplomas during the last five or ten years, and who in ten years to come will constitute the backbone of the body-pharmaceutical. I would also like to point out that such a course as lowering the standard of a diploma is without precedent and contrary to all right custom. It is recognised at the schools and universities and medical colleges that the standard of efficiency must be raised from time to time, and the reason is obvious. Let it be granted that the physician or lawyer of to-day has just the same standard to attain as his predecessors of thirty years ago in order to get his diploma, and what happens? Why, the man is not fit for his position.

It is my firm conviction that the men who are rejected time after time at the pharmaceutical examinations deserve to be rejected. Who are they? Have we not all seen them? They are the men who are "just going up to see what it is like." They are the men who come late to their lectures and benches—who can afford to stop work for half an hour during a simple analysis or volumetric estimation, to smoke a pipe or have a friendly chat with other overworked individuals of like mind. They are the men who can afford to go to a theatre one night, and another night to the rooms of a fellow-student (to work with him), and a third night, to entertain their friend at their own rooms for the same purpose, and all this in one short week. They are the men who never honestly toil at their work, and go up simply on the chance of getting through. These are the men who fail and revile the examiners and persuade their undiscerning friends that the examination is abnormally hard, or that it is all a case of luck. There must be dozens of young chemists up and down the country who agree with me on this subject and whose sentiments I am now expressing. They cannot help regarding any reduction in the standard of efficiency as a direct betrayal of their vested interests. I would call upon all such to resist this and vote for no candidate at the coming election who has any sympathy with such a retrograde movement, whether by division of the examination or otherwise.

Yours sincerely,
William Shadforth.

[We have much condensed this letter, the writer of which appears to be unaware that fifty years ago medical diplomas in this country were granted after one examination corresponding to the present "Final." Now the examination is divided into three to four parts, and the subjects of each part can be taken separately. This is intended to reduce "cram" and secure greater efficiency.—Editor.]

Medicine-stamp Duty.

Sir,—I have had a conversation with an Excise officer regarding "W. C.'s" note on this subject and your remarks thereon. The officer says "W. C." is right, and that the Inland Revenue officer at headquarters who told you that informing officers get no part of the fine is wrong, or rather "not quite correct." It is true that informers get no share of the fine, but they do get money rewards, and my friend has had such. This reward is sometimes 5*s.* when the fine has been only 1*s.* or there has been no fine at all, and in that sense only is the reward "no part of the fine."

Yours faithfully,
W. G. (227/18.)

Diascordium.

Sir,—Whilst diascordium still holds its place *sur le tapis* I beg to send you the following formulæ which may be of some interest to many of your readers. I have lately had the pleasure of perusing at my leisure a very interesting old book—viz., the Pharmacopœia Genevensis, A.D. 1780, which gives the following formula:—

Confectio Japonica.

℞ Catechu præparati, uncias tres.
Radicis tormentillæ,
Nucis moschatæ,
Thuris, singulorum uncias duas.
Opii, in sufficienti quantitatæ vini albi hispanici soluti, sesqui drachmam.
Syrupi corticum aurantiorum, ad mellis consistentiam inspissati, triplum pulvum pondus.

Misce secundum artem, ut fiat electuarium quod vicem diascordii supplebit.

Hager, 1840 edition, gives two formulæ which I find from personal experience far behind that of the French Codex.

Yours truly,
Geneva, May 6. Wm. B. Payne.

Dickensiana.

Sir,—I beg to remonstrate with your correspondent—page 737—who states, on the authority of the late Dr. Sir R. Quain, that Mr. T. H. Hills was the prototype of Cheeryble Brothers. First, how could he represent two individuals? Second, the name of the celebrated firm was suggested by Messrs. T. & W. Grant, of Manchester. Also Tim Linkerwater was confidential clerk in their warehouse; his daughter, a most engaging young lady, was Florence. Two other interesting characters were his talented sister and her husband Mr. Burnett, with their dear little invalid boy, who was Paul Dombey. I have dispensed for all of them, and was frequently in their company. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were admirable musicians, and conducted the singing at Rusholme Road Chapel, which was charming and entirely vocal.

Yours faithfully,
Deal, May 14. R. G. Mumbray.

Dispensing Notes.

A Minor Prescription.

Sir,—Would you have the kindness to inform me what extract should be used in the following prescription, which was given at the recent Minor examination?—

Ext. belladonnæ	...	...	... 3j.
Adipis benz. ad	...	...	... 3j.

M. Ft. ung.

Yours truly,
Cortex. (205/1.)

[Where the kind of extract of belladonna is not specifically stated, extractum belladonnæ viride, B.P. 1898, which is the original extractum belladonnæ, may be used for internal purposes. In the above case root-extract is indicated.]

Camphor-and-Salol Pills.

214/60. *Ibrox* asks how the following pill should be made:—

Pulv. digitalis	...	...	... gr. j.
Camphor. ...	...	...	... gr. ij.
Ext. belladonnæ	...	...	... gr. ½
Salol.	...	...	... gr. i j.

Ft. pil. Mitte xij.

[The best plan is to mix the salol and camphor; when liquefied add 15 gr. of Roe's excipient (see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901,

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page 1044, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," ed. v., page 587); mix well, then add the digitalis and belladonna, and mass with compound tragacanth powder.]

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

174/21. *Arsenic.*—You do not clearly express the grounds of liability, but in the event of any action being taken against you, you should have little difficulty in proving that the powders did not make the horse ill.

226/44. *Nemo.*—There is no law to prevent any person, qualified or not, compounding or selling in Great Britain a preparation of rhubarb, pepsin, soda, and bismuth.

226/11. *E. H. J.*—You have no remedy against the solicitor who merely acted as the agent of your debtor, who alone is responsible for the debt unless you have committed yourself to transfer the obligation to his wife; and that would be valueless unless she has a separate estate.

226/53. *J. P.*—If a debtor pays an account to a creditor after he has been served with a summons, the proper course, in order to get costs, is to pay the money into court.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

135/47. *Comb.*—Dead finish for Ebony is obtained by giving the wood two coats of fine copal varnish and rubbing smooth with pumice-stone. A third coat of varnish is then applied and rubbed down with rotten-stone; and, lastly, a coat of thin copal is applied, allowed to become quite dry, and polished with chamois leather and the palm of the hand.

135/17. *Caput.*—To make the hair grow on a bald patch on a boy's head requires persevering treatment with a Stimulating Hair-lotion, such as the following:—

Cantharidin	gr. j.
Acetic ether	℥vj.

Dissolve with gentle heat, and add—

Rectified spirit	℥iij
Castor oil	℥j.
Oil of lavender	♏xv.

This is rather strong, if frequently applied. It is better to dilute the lotion with an equal quantity of spirit. If after a course of this lotion no improvement is noted, try the use of pilocarpine-ointment (pilocarpine nitrate, gr. iv.; lanoline, ʒss.; vaseline, ʒss.).

196/54. *P. N W.*—Sodium chloride can be used as a diluent in making mercuric chloride and potassium bichromate tablets. The best lubricant is an ethereal solution of vaseline.

21/3. *A. T. J.*—The Lamb-drench, of which you give no particulars, is coloured chalk.

197/56 (*Leicester*) and 213/17 (*Nicholas*). — Dry Shampoo:—

White Castille soap...	℥j.
Oil of lavender	℥j.
Rectified spirit	℥viij.
Water	℥iij.

Macerate for a day or two, filter, and add—

Liquid ammonia	℥j.

Mix.

184/22. *Ebona* —The lime-cream made from formula V., page 78 ("Pharm. Formulas"), can be thinned by adding more lime-water, but the addition would have to be made in an emulsifier to be successful.

190/20. *F. G.*—(1) An Udder-wash for drying cows and preventing sore nipples is made of alum 2 oz., water 1 pint, suitably coloured. The external treatment will need supplementing by doses of alum (4 oz. in 3 pints of water) internally twice a week. (2) The application of solid caustic potash is the best for preventing calves' horns growing.

198/39. *C. & Co.*—McDade's Mixture (Liquor stillingiæ compositus):—

Ext. smilac. liq.	℥ij.
Ext. stillingiæ liq.	℥ij.
Ext. cappæ min. liq.	℥ij.
Ext. phytolaccæ liq.	℥ij.
Tr. xanthoxyli	℥j.

M.

Dose: ℥j. in water thrice daily before meals, gradually increased to ℥ss.

158/18. *Extractor.*—(1) To Stop Bleeding after Tooth-extraction.—A 1-in-10 solution of tannin in tincture of myrrh or tincture of perchloride of iron is generally sufficient, but a newer method is to use powdered suprarenal capsule tablets or adrenalin solution. (2) There are several ways of Painlessly Extracting Teeth—(*a*) by inducing complete anæsthesia with nitrous oxide, chloroform, or ether, (*b*) by local application of cocaine, ether, or ethyl chloride. The last mentioned is probably the safest, but the freezing process is far from pleasant.

144/32. *O. D.* (Constantinople).—(1) It is usual to combine aniline blue-black with aniline black in colouring boot-cream so as to overcome the brownish tinge of the latter. (2) Lecithin from Eggs is prepared (Strecker's process) by extracting the yolk of egg with alcohol-ether and adding an alcoholic solution of platinic chloride. A compound of lecithin and platinic chloride is precipitated, and this is shaken with silver oxide, and the filtrate freed from silver by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through it, and evaporating.

197/45. *J. P. P.*—(1) Hair-wash, to suit your label:—

Liq. ammoniæ	℥ss.
Tr. capsici	♏xxx.
Glycerini	℥iij.
Aq. coloniensis	℥j.
Aq. ad	℥viij.

M.

(2) Safe Influenza and Fever Mixture.—See *C. & D.*, April 19, page 645.

175/21. *J. Adkins.*—The duty on patent medicines imported into New Zealand is now 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, to which it was reduced from 40 per cent. last year. We understand the patents you name have had an increased sale since the reduction.

219/10. *Zeta.*—Naphthalin melts at 176° F., so that the heat of the water-bath is sufficient. The vapour is inflammable, and the operation should be conducted out of doors.

213/39. *G. A.*—(1) Eucaine is a synthetic compound, closely allied to cocaine. The hydrochlorides of α-eucaine or η-methylbenzoyltetramethyl-γ-oxypiperidin carbonic acid methyl ester and β-eucaine or benzoylvinyldiacetonalkamine are met with in commerce, and are distinguished by the relative solubility, α-eucaine being the more soluble. β-eucaine is the less toxic, and is used in 2-per-cent. solutions for extractions. (2) Registering Trade-mark — See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 285.

215/67. *E. W. B.*—(1) The subject of aniline dyes is too big to be treated in these columns. You should consult such works as Schultz & Julius's "Organic Colouring-matters" (Macmillan) and Hurst's "Dictionary of the Coal-tar Colours" (Heywood). (2) Is it a stencil ink you require, or an aniline ink for stamping?

214/66. *Sugar-coater.*—The process of Sugar-coating Pills is the same as confectioners use in making comfits. It is described in Gunter's "Modern Confectioner" (Dean & Son).

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203/21. *D. H.*—**Pancreatised Cod-liver Oil :—**

Cod-liver oil	150 parts
Water	50 parts
Malt extract	200 parts
Scale pancreatin (soluble)	1 part
Sodium chloride	2 parts
Sodium bicarbonate...	2 parts

Dissolve the pancreatin with the salts in the water, and mix with the oil and malt extract as in emulsion-making. Flavour can be added.

202/28. *Mortar.*—We do not understand your failure with the white liniment, as you adopt the best process for mixing. Try an increased quantity of egg.

200/74. *T. T. L.*—**Blood-purifying Mixture :—**

Ext. sarsæ co.	℥ij.
Potass. iodid.	ʒj.
Glycerini	℥ij.
Sp. chloroformi	℥ss.
Ol. sassafras	♏xx.
Aquæ ad	℥xx.

Dose: For adults one tablespoonful three times a day after meals.

211/74. *Country Chemist.*—A solution of ammonium persulphate will remove the metallic appearance which has appeared on an old negative.

213/3. *Subscriber.*—The only way of making the Soothing Tincture miscible with water would be to reduce the quantity of oil of aniseed, but that would alter its medicinal value.

203/6. *J. E. S.*—**Cod-liver Oil Emulsion with hypophosphites.**—A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, March 23, 1901, page 470, or by adding sodii hypophosph. ʒiv., calcii hypophosph. ʒiv., to the formula given in the *C. & D.*, April 19, page 634, a good preparation results. The hypophosphites should be dissolved in part of the water.

214/20. *D. W.* (Ghent).—**The following Distemper is satisfactory for use on the walls of cellars :—**

Paris white	560 parts
Zinc oxide	160 parts
Plaster of Paris	160 parts
White dextrin	39 parts
Copper sulphate	9½ parts
Gum acacia	16 parts
Borax	9½ parts
Alum	9½ parts

A pint of boiling water is required for each pound of powdered distemper.

214/74. *Rusticus.*—**(1) Codeine is calmative, but nothing like so powerful as morphine. It can be given in bronchitis. (2) Dental-cement**

Zinc oxide	98 parts
Magnesium oxide	2 parts

Mix, and when required for use make into a stiff paste with syrupy phosphoric acid.

213/51. *Nemo.*—The compound is a dental-cement, but we do not recognise it from your description.

215/65. *P. & L.*—We have not a formula for cloudy ginger-beer essence.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

223/63. **Makers of De Sancti's pills.**

226/33. **What is or who makes Duroleum?**

227/28. **English agents for the "Handy" sheet soap.**

227/18. **What is buckskin chalk, and where obtainable?**

215/74. **Name of an institution where Swedish massage is taught.**

211/11. **Dealers in American gas-black for stove-polish manufacture.**

224/24. **Makers of thin wood boxes such as are used for packing Eau de Cologne in.**

THE COLONIAL PRESENTS.

On Wednesday of this week a representative of the *C. & D.*, in response to the invitation of the directors of the Imperial Institute, went to the private view of the presents which the Prince and Princess of Wales received during their tour round the world. The presents are displayed in the North Gallery, and have been arranged according to the progress of the *Ophir*, making a topographical display that may give some idea of the comprehensive nature of her great voyage. The walls of the gallery are decorated with the names of the places visited, starting with Gibraltar at the east end of the gallery. After Gibraltar come Malta, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, South Africa, Canada, finishing appropriately with the address of welcome presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Portsmouth on their Highnesses' return to England. Illuminated addresses bulk largely in the collection, among which are noticeable addresses from the Victorian British Medical Association, signed by Dr. Nield, President, Dr. Vance, Secretary, and eight members of Council. There is also a handsome joint address from the Medical Society of Victoria (President, Dr. Martin), the Melbourne Medical Association (President, Dr. Thomson), and the Medical Defence Association (President, Dr. Syme). The University of Melbourne, the Queensland Medical Association, the St. John's Ambulance Association of New Zealand, the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Mauritius, the medical profession in Natal (headed by Dr. Jas. Hislop), also contributed illuminated addresses. Items of strictly pharmaceutical interest there are none; but there is shown a photo of "the old gum-tree at Glenelg," a bent, old eucalyptus-tree, bearing a board, which states that on this spot the colony of South Australia was proclaimed on December 28, 1836, while a piece of wood from the self-same tree is exhibited in another part of the gallery. A copy of "Australian Botany," handsomely bound in red morocco, presented by Mr. Guilfoyle, of Sydney, and a portfolio of crimson leather, containing dried specimens of Australian plants, comes from the director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and sundry other books and pictures, illustrative of the natural history of the various countries, are also to be seen. Several exhibits of minerals from Australia are of interest to chemists, notably No. 314, a casket of Gothic design, of carved colonial woods, containing thirty-five specimens of gold; a box (No. 311) containing specimens of Tasmanian minerals; and a maple-wood box (No. 319) containing thirty-six minerals from the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Among these last are tin, nickel, lead, copper, iron, antimony, calcium, wolfram, zinc, bismuth, and gold—pure and in combination. Perhaps the most interesting, and at the same time most beautiful, of the collection is a model of a diamond-mine (No. 561). The outer casket is made of silver, each panel containing eight rough diamonds set in gold leaves. The inside is an exact representation of a Kimberley diamond-mine, in pure blue ground, with rough diamonds deposited therein. The "tip-trucks" are made of pieces of shell which burst at Kimberley during the siege, and in each truck is a rough uncut diamond. The sheds, &c., are all made of silver, and the casket stands on a base of marble, encrusted with rubies and garnets from De Beers Mine. There is a magnificent display of furs, chiefly from Canada, and a goodly show of native weapons, ornaments, and such-like from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The caskets containing the addresses are many of them exceedingly handsome, notably an ivory casket, presented by the planters of Ceylon, inlaid with no fewer than 512 jewels. The exhibition is very interesting, and well worthy a visit.

St. Vincent Arrowroot.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken the island of St. Vincent has brought about dearer prices for arrowroot, which is the staple product of the island, and a note about the position of the London market will be found below. A Colonial Office report on the trade of St. Vincent for the year ending 1900 (!) was recently issued, from which we learn that the commercial outlook of the island previous to the disaster was not bright, especially in regard to the arrowroot-industry, which was the only remaining source of wage-earning employment to the agricultural labourer.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 15.

THERE is a little more activity in the markets this week induced by the fact that an auction of "new and old" drugs has been held, at which plentiful supplies were offered. Privately the fluctuations include advances in St. Vincent arrowroot, lime-juice, lime oil, bay oil, and tamarinds, which have been brought about by the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies. Crude camphor has been slightly advanced by the monopoly, and there has been more demand; refined is quiet. Menthol is held for higher prices, being scarce on the spot. Cream of tartar is firmer, and tartaric and citric acids are unchanged. American spermaceti is easier, and strychnine and salts have been reduced. Quinine is very quiet, and opium remains easy. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Curaçao (gourds)	Cream of tartar	Copper sulphate	Ammoniacum
Ammonia sulphate	Menthol	Oil, lemon-grass	Areca
Arrowroot	Oil, castor	Spermaceti (Amer.)	Calumba
Buchu			Cardamoms
Camphor (Formosa crude)			Croton-seed
Gambier			Gamboge
Ginger (Jamaica)			Oil, cassia
Kola			Strychnine
Lime-juice (W.I.)			Turmeric
Oil, bay			Wax, bees' (bleached Calcutta)
Oil, lime (W.I.), distilled			
Tamarinds (W.I.)			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 7 to 13, inclusive:—Acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Hamburg) 8; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; arrowroot (@ St. Kitts), 5 brls.; balsam Peru (@ Amsterdam), 30; bay oil (W.I.), 6 cs.; Calabar beans, 2; camphor (@ Kobe), 57 tubs, 125 cs.; canary-seed (Span.), 43; cardamoms, 86; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 283, (@ Coconada) 89; chillies, 60; citrate of lime (@ Messina) 60, (@ Palermo) 20 cks.; citronella oil (@ Galle, 21 drms. 53 cks.; cocaine, crude (@ Mollendo), 2 cs.; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 30 cs., (@ Aalesund) 225 brls., (@ Bergen) 70; coriander, 145; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Bordeaux) 262; essential oils (@ Palermo) 32, (@ Messina) 75; galls (Persian), 266; gentian, 11; ginger (@ W.C. Africa) 1,865, (@ Jamaica) 904, (@ Yokohama) 1,015 bgs.; glycerin, crude (@ San Sebastian) 50 drums, (@ Rouen) 20, (@ Amsterdam) 36; gum olibanum, 548; tragacanth, 117; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia), 335; honey (@ Jamaica) 222, (Chil.) 192; iodine, 31; kola (W.C.A.), 12; lemon-juice (@ Messina) 35 pps.; lime juice (@ Dominica) 7 brls., (@ Kingston) 18 pns.); lime oil (W.I.), 7; liquorice-root (@ Catania) 58, (@ Persia) 1,600 bls. *in tr.*; musk (@ Marseilles), 1 box; nux vomica (@ Calcutta), 580; opium (Persian) 60 and 30 *in tr.*, (@ Calcutta) 40; potash chlorate (@ Antwerp) 3, (@ Sweden) 75 kgs. 10 cs.; quicksilver (Ital.) 100, (Span.) 5,000; safrol (@ Japan), 50 cs. *in tr.*; scammony-root, 10; shellac (@ Calcutta), 1,371; saffron, sulphur (@ Girgenti) 175 tons, (@ Catania) 550 cks. 1,136 pkgs 150 tons, 101 brls. *roll*; tamarinds (W.I.), 43; tartar (@ Rotterdam), 13 tons; wax, bees' (@ Australia) 19, (Span.) 27; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 24; wax, Japanese, 53.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is quiet and easy: 39° to 40° C., detached B.P. quality is quoted 8*d.* per lb.; and 39° to 40° C. ice crystals 6½*d.*, and 34° to 35° C. 6⅜*d.* per lb. Crude 50's 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.*, 60's 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 75's, 2*s.* 3*d.* per gallon.

ACID, OXALIC, is quoted 2½*d.* to 2⅝*d.* per lb., net, delivered London.

ALMONDS.—A report from Messina states that the crop, especially at Bari, will be small, but the good prospects in France and the large stocks prevent a rise.

ARROWROOT.—Owing to the disaster to the island of St. Vincent the market is disorganised. Holders as a rule abstain from offering, but a few second-hand parcels have changed hands at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb., an advance of about 1*d.* per lb., but now 3½*d.* is the nearest quotation.

ARSENIC.—On the spot 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton is quoted for best white English powdered.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Good quality is scarce, and nothing is obtainable at under 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Common can be had at 26*s.*

CAMPHOR.—Formosan crude camphor has been advanced by the monopoly to 140*s.* to 145*s.* per cwt, c.i.f., and pressed is unchanged at 165*s.*, c.i.f. For May-June shipment Japanese crude has been sold at 150*s.*, c.i.f., and for more distant shipment 147*s.* 6*d.* is quoted. Refined camphor is very quiet.

CANARY-SEED.—The exports from Laraiche, Morocco, during 1901 amounted to 11,993 quarters (13,591*l.*), against 12,791 quarters (14,666*l.*) in 1900. Almost half of the total shipments last year went to Spain, and probably afterwards reshipped to the United Kingdom as Spanish seed.

CHAMOMILES still keep in fair demand, with fair flowers offering at from 50*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during the first half of the month amounted to 465,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 228,000 Amsterdam lbs. last year.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Spot is easier, at from 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* per ton, according to brand. Liverpool is quoted 18*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer, at 71*s.* per cwt., spot, for first white crystals, and 73*s.* for powder; 98-per-cent. powder is 74*s.* 6*d.*

GAMBIER.—Good cubes have been sold on the spot at 37*s.* per cwt.

GENTIAN is tending dearer, at 17*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ARABIC.—Good pale and reddish sifted olibanum-scented Aden has been sold at 35*s.*, and good chips at 25*s.* per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS are very firm, and for fine "wild" closed flowers it is reported that from 150*s.* to 160*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., has been paid. "Half-closed" are quoted 117*s.*, and "open" at 90*s.*, c.i.f.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are firmly held, at from 12*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt.

LIME-JUICE.—West Indian has advanced, good pale being quoted 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal.

OIL, CASTOR.—Belgian is firmer, at 26*l.* per ton for firsts, and 23*l.* for seconds, on the spot, ex wharf. Calcutta seconds quiet at 2¾*d.* per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—According to reports received here, the fishing in the Finmarken district continues very poor. The market is quiet, new Lofoten oil being offered at from 107*s.* 6*d.* to 113*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, ex wharf. Agents continue to quote previous prices. A fair quantity of yellow Japanese oil has been sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal. In auction 25 casks Newfoundland oil were held at 4*s.* per gal.

OIL, LEMON, is quoted 2*s.* 4½*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for Messina oil.

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Oil, Olive.—Sellers in Messina are holding back in anticipation of higher prices. In the coast districts the blossoming of the trees has commenced, and is progressing favourably.

Oil, Spearmint, in 20-lb. packages, is quoted 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Opium.—The market for Persian opium remains weak, but a considerable quantity has changed hands on the spot recently, at from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per lb.; for forward delivery little business is reported.

Constantinople, May 9.—The market is practically unchanged; a few cases of "ordinary druggists'" have changed hands at the parity of 6*s* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Rumours were afloat a few days ago that some slight damage had been done to the young plants owing to the hot winds, but they lack confirmation The weather has suddenly set in exceptionally hot and unseasonable, and rain is needed very much indeed, after a dry beginning of spring; and it is feared, without doubt, that damage will be done to the crop if copious rains do not fall in the near future.

Quinine is slow of sale, with a retail business at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per oz., spot, for good German brands of sulphate in bulk. For forward delivery no business is reported. On Wednesday there were further sellers at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and buyers at 1*s.* 1¼*d.*, spot; the latter quotation has been refused for Amsterdam brand. A case of Brunswick containing 199 oz, sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* per oz. in auction.

The exports of quinine, quinine-preparations, &c., from Germany during the two months ended February amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos. ...	24,700	24,100	49,600

Rhatany.—There is practically none on offer; 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. is the nominal quotation.

Saffron remains firm, both here and in Spain. For good Valenica (B.P. quality) 24*s.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, ex warehouse, is quoted.

Shellac.—The Calcutta price of TN has been advanced to 57*r.* The market here has been steady, with a fair spot business at unchanged rates, TN Orange selling on a basis of 114*s.* per cwt. for fair.

Spermaceti.—American refined is ¼*d.* per lb. lower, at 11¾*d.*, or in lots of 50 boxes, 11½*d.* is quoted.

Spices are without alteration except Jamaica *Ginger* which was about 2*s.* per cwt. dearer for the better qualities at auction on Wednesday. Common sold at 36*s.* to 38*s.*, ordinary to middling dullish at 39*s.* to 47*s.* 6*d.*, and fair to good washed at 48*s* 6*d.* to 55*s.* per cwt. Cochin was steady, cuttings partly sold at 35*s.* per cwt., fair washed rough at 38*s.*, and C cut at 50*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Bold cut was bought in at 75*s.* to 80*s.*, medium at 60*s.*; D rough, and Calicut brown rough were also bought in. Japan is selling privately at 32*s.* 6*d.* for limed rough, and Bengal is scarce at 42*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are still very slow, and no business is reported for delivery; fair quality was bought in at 3⅞*d.* per lb. Fair Penang were bought in at 7½*d.*, and fine at 1*s.* per lb. *Pimento* quiet, one lot of good clean sold at 2⅞*d.* per lb., the remainder being bought in. *Pepper* slow of sale. Singapore black was bought in at 5¾*d.* per lb., but business is passing at 5 11/16*d.* privately, for arrival there are sellers at 5 11/16*d.* Fine Malabar was bought in at 6*d.* per lb. Tellicherry is selling privately at 5 15/16*d.* White Singapore was bought in at 10*d.*, Penang at 9¼*d.*, and Siam at 9½ per lb. For arrival Singapore is quoted 9¼*d.*, and Penang 9*d.* per lb.

Strychnine.—Both the British and German makers have reduced their prices as the result of competition, and now quote B.P. crystals in bulk at 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz., net, and powder at 1*s.* 7*d.*, net. Salts have also been reduced, and for hydrochloride (B.P.) 1*s.* 7*d.*, net, is quoted.

Sulphur.—From Messina it is reported that stocks are about some 75,000 tons in excess of last year, which fact gives a depressing tone to the market. Owing to the entire control exercised by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company, "bears" are very cautious in selling futures. Current thirds have improved in price, some tests showing only 4½ per cent. impurities. Best unmixed seconds are quoted 83*s.* 9*d.*, best thirds 74*s.* 9*d.*, current thirds 70*s.* 9*d.*, and refined block 87*s.* per ton of 13 Sicil. cantars, f.o.b. Refined roll sulphur in 3-cwt. casks 96*s.*, pure flowers in bags 102*s.* 9*d.*, and current ditto 97*s.* per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of old and new drugs to-day a larger proportion of the goods than usual was offered "without reserve," which may be taken as some indication of the state of business. The tone throughout was dull, and the tendency of values lower. Curaçao aloes in gourds was dearer; boxes were neglected. No genuine Cape aloes was offered; asafetida was quite neglected; buchu-leaves were dearer; croton-seeds cheaper. Cardamoms sold at lower prices again. Calumba was slaughtered; dragon's blood firmly held. For gamboge easier prices were accepted owing to better supply. Jamaica honey was very quiet; Rio ipecacuanha firmly held and Cartagena inclined to be easier. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was unaltered, and native red was full up. The Tinnevelly senna offered comprised very little greenish leaf, and Alexandria leaf was in large supply, and neglected. Jamaica beeswax was flat, Madagascar and Zanzibar were steady. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	10	0
Ajowan-seed	17	0
Albumen	2¼	0
Almonds	4	0
Aloes—		
"Cape"	17	0
Curaçao gourds..	90¼	90¼
" boxes...	130	14
Socotrine	5¼	5
Zanzibar	5	5
Ambergris	8	3
Ammoniacum	12	0
Annatto-seed	50	0
Antimony (Jap.)	30	0
Areca	45	10
Asafetida	231	0
Asphaltum	16	0
Balsam copaiba	15	0
Tolu	13	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	53	0
Siam	8	2
Sumatra	115	6
Buchu	10	10
Calumba	242	142
Canella alba	31	0
Cannabis indica	10	0
Cantharides (Chin.)	3	0
Cardamoms	308	114
Cascara sagrada	50	0
Cascarilla	14	0
Cassia fistula	20	20
Chiretta	41	30
Cinchona	9	0
Civet	1	1*
Coca-leaves	43	30
Colocynth	20	2
" (pulp)	12	0
Croton-seed	30	30
Cubebs	70	10
Cumin-seed	20	10
Cuttle-fish bone	58	0
Dill-seed	39	10
Dragons-blood	30	3
Elemi	24	0
Ergot	15	0
Fennel-seed	50	0
Galangal	9	0
Galbanum	6	0
Galls	53	0
Gamboge	49	16
Gandy	4	0
Gum acacia	63	5
Honey—		
Californian	80	40
Honolulu	45	0
Jamaica	279	92
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	37	0
Rio	52	9
Irish Moss	3	0
Jalap	40	0
Kamala	5	5
Kino	15	9
Kola	12	4
Lime-juice	10	0
Liquorice-root	90	0
Mastich	18	0
Matico	11	0
Menthol	5	0
Musk (pod)	3	0
grain	12	12
seed	2	1
skins	2	0
Myrrh	44	7
Nux vomica	294	0
Oil—		
bay	6	0
cajuput	8	0
cassia	32	32
castor	59	0
cedar-wood	1	1*
chaulmoogra	2	0
cinnamon	20	3
cod-liver (Newf.)	25	0
croton	1	1
eucalyptus	74	4
geranium (Bour)	2	0
lemon	2	0
lemongrass	3	3
lime (W.I.)	1	1
orange	2	1
peppermint	9	4
rose (E.I.)	3	0
wintergreen	1	0
Orange-peel	53	0
Orris (Flor.)	12	0
Puree	2	0
Quinine (oz.)	199	199
Rhubarb	71	32
Sandalwood	27	0
Sarsaparilla	36	19
Scammonium	7	0
Scammony-root	25	15*
Seedlac	25	25
Senega	5	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	118	2
Tinnevelly	232	88
Soy	43	0
Storax	10	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	73	0
(W.I.)	80	36
Tonka-beans	2	0
Tragacanth	24	25
Turmeric	355	130
Turpentine	1	0
Valerian	12	0
Vermilion	5	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	12	6
Calcutta (white)	53	25
Italian	10	0
Jamaica	28	8
Madagascar	66	11
Morocco	35	0
Spanish	24	0
Zanzibar	66	36
Wax (carnauba)	19	0
Wax (Japanese)	25	25*

* Sold privately.

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ALOES.—Curaçao aloes, in gourds of mostly small sizes was in demand at higher rates, and for those containing good liver, 43*s.* was paid; rough and coarse ditto brought 28*s.*, and common dull and mixed 13*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. There was a good supply of Curaçao aloes in boxes on show, but mostly middling qualities: 30*s.* to 32*s.*, subject, was paid good to fine liver, and 25*s.* to 26*s.* for dull mixed to fair. Socotrine in kegs sold at unaltered prices, stiff pasty of good flavour bringing 72*s.* 6*d.* Good hard Zanzibar hepatics, in tins in cases, brought 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ARECA sold at lower prices, 14*s.* per cwt. being paid for good sound. In another instance 18*s.* was wanted for small to bold sound.

BALSAM TOLU.—A new parcel of good hard balsam, in small tins, was sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was slow of sale; 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. was refused for good fair seconds, well flavoured, and packed with small to bold almonds; for 6 cases fair seconds, 6*l.* 15*s.* was paid. For good glassy Palembang seconds, in block, 42*s.* 6*d.* was wanted. For Siam gum, 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., subject, was paid for a case of partly blocky pea-size almonds, and 90*s.*, subject, for a case of very dusty siftings, slightly blocky.

BUCHU-LEAVES were from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. dearer compared with the last public sales, and 2*d.* to 3*d.* dearer than the rates paid privately. Only 10 bales were offered and sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. for good green round to yellowish and slightly stalky leaf.

CALUMBA.—Irregular but lower. A parcel of 112 bags of small to bold yellowish sorts, slightly wormy, sold at about 4*s.* to 5*s.* below valuations, 9*s.* per cwt. being paid. In another instance 30 bags of small to bold but sound yellowish sorts sold at from 13*s.* to 15*s.*, which was nearer the value.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Tops were held at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. It is said that 2*s.* 9*d.* will shortly be wanted.

CARDAMOMS.—In slow demand, at irregular, but about 2*d.* to 4*d.* lower, prices. Decorticated seed sold at previous rates. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysores: Bold long pale, 2*s.* 4*d.*; bold medium pale, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; bold dullish, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; small lean, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; medium splits, 1*s.* 2*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.*; brown, split, and pickings, 11*d.* to 1*s.*; seed, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* Native wild Ceylon, good, 2*s.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—25*s.* per cwt. was the limit for a parcel of 1899 crop.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Good West Indian pod sold at from 33*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt., showing practically no alteration.

CHIRETTA sold at 1¾*d.* per lb., without reserve, for common quality.

CIVET.—The horn catalogued for sale, which was of impure quality, had been sold privately.

COCA-LEAVES.—Thirty cases of small Ceylon kiln-dried leaves, of doubtful quality, sold at from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Thirteen bales good green Truxillo were held at 10*d.* per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Good pale Turkey apple brought 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

CROTON-SEED.—Fair, partly dark mixed sold cheaply, at 23*s.* per cwt., and very dark mixed and shelly, at from 11*s.* to 15*s.*

CUBEBS.—Fair, partly stalky berries sold at 30*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—Good clean Maltese sold at 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

DILL-SEED.—Fair East Indian brought 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD was very firmly held; 8*l.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* was paid for rather seedy lump, and for 3 cases of fair thin reed 9*l.* was wanted, at which figure sales have been made privately.

ELEMI.—Neglected; 75*s.* to 80*s.* is about the value of fair Manila gum.

GAMBOGE.—A new parcel of 48 cases, just arrived from Singapore, was offered, of which a small proportion sold at rather lower prices. For rough Siam pipe of good orange fracture 12*l.* per cwt. was paid, and good pickings sold at 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Saigon pipe of very bright fracture, somewhat unusual in this description, sold at 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and bold dull pipe at 7*l.* 10*s.*

GUM AMMONIACUM.—A case of small to bold pale loose clean drop sold cheaply at 38*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—The new crop of Jamaica was in slow support, and prices showed no material change. Fine bright amber liquid in casks sold at 16*s.* per cwt.; fairly good bright to darkish amber ditto, at from 17*s.* to 16*s.*; fine pale amber in cases, 16*s.*; and dark amber liquid in various packages, 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Forty cases of Californian honey were offered and sold without reserve at from 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for partly pale set and partly liquid. More can be had privately at about these figures.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio was firmly held and a few bales were disposed of at unchanged prices, from 9*s.* 7*d.* per lb. being paid for ordinary lean root to 9*s.* 9*d.* for fairly good bright. For the finest lots 9*s.* 10*d.* was wanted. No Cartagena was sold publicly, and possibly a shade under 4*s.* 3*d.* might soon buy.

JALAP.—The parcel catalogued for auction had not arrived in time; 5*d.* per lb. was understood to be the limit.

KAMALA.—Five cases offered without reserve, and sold at 2¾*d.* per lb.

KINO.—Further sales without reserve were made to-day. Small reddish grain from Madras, slightly blocky, sold at 7*d.* per lb.

KOLA.—Tending dearer. Good bold washed West Indian brought 3¼*d.* per lb.

MATICO.—No bid was made for a parcel of small broken leaf, although offered "without reserve."

MENTHOL.—Five cases of Kobayashi brand of unworked crystals were held at 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; privately, 13*s.* 3*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* is quoted, which is an advance of 6*d.* on last week's prices.

MUSK.—For 12 bottles of mixed Assam and Tonquin grain 65*s.* per oz., subject, was paid, and for 1 parcel of musk-skins 1*d.* per oz. is to be submitted.

MUSK-SEED.—A box from Grenada sold at 1*s.* per lb., and a bag from St. Lucia was held at 1*s.* 9*d.*

MYRRH.—Very dark sorts sold at 53*s.* per cwt., subject. For small to bold picked gum 6*l.* per cwt. is about the limit, at which sales have been made privately.

OIL, BAY.—The parcel of West Indian distilled was withdrawn, no price being mentioned.

OIL, CASSIA.—Lower. Three parcels were offered "without reserve," and sold as follows: Twelve cases (74 per cent. c.a.), at 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; 2 cases (82 per cent. c.a), at 2*s.* 6*d.*; 20 cases (75 to 80 per cent. c.a.), at 2*s.* 3*d.*; and 10 cases (81 per cent. c.a.), at from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OIL, CINNAMON.—For genuine bark oil, Kaderana brand, 11*d.* per oz. was paid. For leaf oil, 2½*d.* per oz. was asked.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Four cases of guaranteed B.P. quality were sold without reserve at 10½*d.* per lb. Ten cases of "Magnet" brand (65 to 67 per cent. cineol) were held at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

OIL, GERANIUM.—Bourbon was held at 18*s.* per lb., a bid of 17*s.* being refused.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, of good quality from Calicut sold at 5¼*d.* per oz., being easier. Privately the market is unchanged at 6*d.* per oz., spot, and 5 1/16*d.*, c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—In auction only 1 case was offered and sold at 2*s.* per lb. for West Indian distilled. Privately sellers have practically withdrawn from the market in consequence of the disaster in the West Indies.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Yazawa brand of Japanese demen-tholised oil sold at 3*s.* 4*d.* per lb., "without reserve."

RHUBARB.—The sales to-day were mostly "without reserve" as follows: Canton, medium to bold flat, sound, three-quarters pinky, one-quarter grey and dark fracture, 1*s.* 8*d*; small to medium ditto, 1*s.* 6*d.*; High-dried (imported in 1898) bold flat, dull coat, slightly wormy, two-thirds pinky, one-third grey and dark fracture, 5½*d.* to 6*d.*; medium

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and bold flat, slightly wormy, 6*d.* to 6½*d.* Six cases of small to medium high-dried, with good pinky fracture, had been sold privately at 8½*d.* Round medium to bold wormy Shensi, dull coat, mostly grey and dark fracture, 8½*d.* per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—For 27 packages from Madras offered without reserve, no bid was made. One of the buyers asked if the parcel in question was genuine sandalwood, as some time ago he bought a parcel of the same mark as that offered, and on investigation the interior of the wood proved to be white and not sandalwood at all. As he could get no redress from the brokers, his idea was now to call public attention to it.

SARSAPARILLA.—Red native Jamaica sold at unchanged rates, 10½*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. being paid. Of grey Jamaica 16 bales were shown, of which 5 sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* for sound, and for the remaining 11 bales 1*s.* 4*d.* was wanted. Sound Lima-Jamaica was limited at 1*s.* 2*d.*, and slightly country-damaged sold at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Part of the parcel catalogued had been sold privately. 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was mentioned as the limit for the remainder.

SENNA.—The bulk of the Tinnevelly was of low quality, and brought from ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. for small common and yellowish leaf, partly sea-damaged. Tinnevelly pods sold at 1¾*d.* per lb. for fair, and dark and sea-damaged at ¼*d.*, subject, to 1*d.* Alexandrian siftings sold at 2*d.*, and good pale pods were held at 8*d.* per lb.

SEEDLAC sold with keen competition at from 95*s.* to 98*s.* per cwt.

TAMARINDS. — In auction 18 barrels of pale squashy Antigua sold at dearer rates, 13*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* being paid; and for 20 packages of Dominica and Antigua "in bond," 12*s.* was paid. East Indian tamarinds have been sold privately at 9*s.* It is anticipated that higher prices will be asked in consequence of the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies.

TURMERIC —Fair to good bright Madras finger has been sold at from 16*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt., and good split Cochin bulbs at 11*s.* In the drug-auctions 130 bags of fair bright Madras finger sold at from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica flat, and little sold. Good bright red was bought in at 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and fair dark-brown sold at 7*l.* 15*s.* Madagascar sold at steady rates, 7*l.* being paid for pale yellow to dark, and 6*l.* 15*s.* for mixed and dark. Good pale to dark grey and yellow Australian brought 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A parcel of 25 cases fair bleached Calcutta sold "without reserve" at from 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Fair Zanzibar in block brought 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.*, and pale yellow to dark rolls, 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. Privately, dull bleached Calcutta has been sold at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The exports of beeswax from Tangier in 1901 show a great decrease, the figures being 741 cwt. (8,892*l.*), against 8,212 cwt. (46,193*l.*) in 1900.

WAX, JAPANESE.—The parcel catalogued had been sold previous to the auctions. Privately 38*s.* per cwt., spot, has been paid for good squares.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, May 15, 10.45 A.M.:—The opium market is unsettled, and prices have slightly advanced. Crop news is unfavourable consequent on the absence of rain.

BERGEN, May 14, 6.5 P.M.:—The market is firm on continued reports of bad fishing at Finmarken; 102*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., Bergen, is now quoted for best medicinal non-congealing Lofoten oil. The catch of cod to date amounts to 38,328,000, against 33,719,000 at the same time last year This has yielded 17,810 barrels, against 29,060 barrels in 1901

AMSTERDAM, May 15:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 5,912 packages were offered, weighing 506,365 kilos., and containing 24,047 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 5,265 packages were sold at an average unit of 8.65c. per half kilo., against 8.60c. paid at the auctions on April 3. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, 8,669 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 2,383 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 3,733 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 2,827 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,840. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark range from 10c. to 81½c. per half kilo., and druggists' bark from 8½c. to 66c. per half kilo.

HAMBURG, May 15:—Business here is dull. Japanese wax is firm at 72m. per 100 kilos. Turpentine is also firm, and HGH oil of peppermint is slow of sale.

NEW YORK, May 15:—The market here is quiet. Opium remains easy at $2.80 per lb. American bleached beeswax is advancing, 32c. being now asked. Buchu-leaves have advanced to 26c. for round. Wild-cherry bark is easier at 7c. per lb. Cannabis indica is higher at 65c. per lb. Jalap remains easy at 9c.; and American oil of peppermint has a firmer tendency at $1.95 per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market continues on the whole to be of a fairly satisfactory character, seeing that the home trade demand is steadily maintained, whilst exports are increasing, if only but slowly. As regards values, there is little change to be reported; they are, however, as a rule maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder has a tendency towards easier side. Caustic soda and ammonia alkali continue to move well. Yellow prussiates show no change, and are still very quiet. Chlorates are dull.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues very firm, and prices are again higher, with tendency towards further advance. Beckton terms, 12*l.* 5*s.*; London, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Leith, 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

BENZOLS are very dull, but stand nominally unchanged, from 8½*d.* per gal. for 90 per cent. and 7½*d.* per gal. for 50 per cent.

GREEN COPPERAS, owing to continued heavy demand, and consequent scarcity, easily maintains a strong tone. Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—Firm, and still somewhat scarce, with brisk request: 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bags.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—In moderate demand only, but without change in value, at 11*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

SATINITE.—In good all-round request, both for home and export, at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Liverpool.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 14.

CASTOR OIL.—There is a confident tone among holders and importers as to the better future for good seconds Calcutta; 2¾*d.* per lb. is still being quoted on the spot, and small transactions are taking place at this figure. French first-pressure is held at 2¾*d*, though from the quay this price might be shaded. Second-pressure French is quoted at 2¾*d.*

TURPENTINE has again advanced, and 35*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. is now the figure quoted. There is every indication of a further upward rise.

HONEY.—Sales of Chilian are reported at 25*s.* per cwt. for Pile 1, and a large parcel of low-grade Peruvian (about 150 kegs) has changed hands at 15*s.* per cwt.

CALABAR-BEANS.—At auction 3 bags just arrived sold at 1*s.* per lb.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The small remaining stocks here have been cleared off at 65*s.* per cwt., and second-hand parcels are firmly held at 70*s.*

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Several sales of ton-lots are reported at about 13*l.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is unchanged at 18*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* per ton.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Sales are reported from the quay at 34*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per cwt. The latter figure may be considered the value to-day, 70 bags having been sold thereat.

CANARY-SEED.—Business has been transacted at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d* per qr. for good bright Turkish.

ACACIA SORTS.—Considerable movement has been manifested in the market during the week, and considerable quantities have changed hands at prices ranging from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BEESWAX.—The recent advance is fully maintained, and for the small stocks available 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. is asked for both Peruvian and Chilian.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—At auction 8 barrels were offered, and 2 barrels were sold at 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb., the same price being demanded for the remainder of the parcel.

CARNAUBA-WAX.—The volume of business is not large, and yellow remains at 79*s.* to 80*s.* per cwt. Grey is changing hands at 49*s.*; 41 bags of Maranham grey realising 51*s.* per cwt.

LINSEED OIL.—There is again a firmer tone in the market, Liverpool-make in export-casks being now held for 33*s.* 3*d.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

KOLA (W.C.A.).—Fourteen bags at auction realised 1½*d.* per lb

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Marriage.

NORMANSELL—LITTLER.—On May 1, at Prestatyn, John William Normansell, pharmaceutical chemist, Hazel Grove, Stockport, to Edith, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Littler, of Prestatyn.

Deaths.

ANDREWS.—At Forest View, Bell Common, Epping, on May 9, Mr. Frederick Andrews, pharmaceutical chemist, of Leinster Terrace, Bayswater. Aged 73. Mr. Andrews was one of the best-known and popular West End chemists, who was ever willing to give what help he could to any endeavour for the improvement of pharmacy, whether on the benevolent, commercial, or political side, and he was such a genuine man socially and so modest in respect to all he did, that he had hosts of friends who loved him. Mr. Andrews was a Londoner, and was born on Christmas Day, 1828. He was apprenticed to Mr. Rouse, of Clapham, when the Pharmaceutical Society was still young, and in due course passed the Minor and Major examinations, the latter amongst the first lot after the 1852 Act came into force. He was then with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys in their Plough Court pharmacy, where he remained for nine years, a very devoted servant, and his devotion was reciprocated, the firm ever regarding him as a friend, and one of the partners left him a small legacy. Mr. Andrews started in business for himself at Store Street, Bedford Square, but removed in 1857 to Leinster Terrace, Bayswater. He had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society since he passed the Major, and always took an interest in its proceedings. After being an auditor, he was elected a member of the Council in 1880, and remained on it until December, 1884, when he retired, and Mr. C. B. Allen was appointed in his place. His last official connection with the Society was as a divisional secretary, an office which he but recently resigned. He was one of the founders of the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, and a councillor all through its existence. Similarly he joined the Proprietary Articles Trade Association at the commencement and worked hard on its committees. One always saw Mr. Andrews at his best as a member of the Western Chemists' Association. He was one of the founders of that body and a past President. His passionate love of music made the social evenings of the Association the most memorable of the kind. He would bring with him a few friends with stringed instruments, and they played so well, he joining them on the 'cello, that one could scarcely realise how so quiet a man was capable of giving his colleagues so much real pleasure. The Association will miss him sadly—indeed, all who knew him will. He had been in failing health lately, and had gone to Epping for a little change. On Friday morning while he was in bed, Mrs. Andrews, who was in the room, heard a sound of distress, and turning round found him dead—a spasm of angina pectoris having brought the end. He leaves a family of four, including one son (Mr. C. Russell Andrews), an old "Square" student, who some years ago gave up pharmacy. The funeral took place at Epping Old Church on Tuesday, when representatives of the Western Chemists' Association, Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and the Chemists' Defence Association were present.



CHAMBERLAIN.—The death is announced of Mr. Edward Tracey Chamberlain, chemist, Newcastle, Natal, at the age of 35. Deceased formerly resided at Hull, England, and was in business in Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, before proceeding to Newcastle in 1895. He was a member of the local Town Council and a Freemason. He was well known and much respected, and his sudden death (he was found dead in bed) is much regretted in the community.

COLGATE.—At Lakewood, N.J., on April 21, Mr. Bowles Colgate, for several years senior member of the firm of Messrs. Colgate & Co., perfumers, New York. Mr. Colgate, who was 56 years of age, was a native of New York City, and was a partner in the well-known perfumery business from 1867 until 1901, when he retired.

CRASSWELLER.—On May 6, at Inyoni, Bury St. Edmund's Minnie Eliza, wife of Mr. W. E. Crassweller, chemist and druggist. Aged 73.

MACKENZIE.—The death is reported at Wynberg Hospital, Cape Colony, of Lieutenant Stewart Murdoch Mackenzie, of Driscoll's Scouts. Lieutenant Mackenzie, who was a native of Musselburgh, N.B., was a qualified chemist and druggist. He went out to South Africa in 1889 through the instrumentality of Messrs. Lennon (Limited), who engaged him as an assistant to Mr. J. McJannet, of Beaufort West. When the war broke out Mr. Mackenzie was manager of the Fort Beaufort branch of Mr. McJannet's business. He volunteered for service as a dispenser, and attained the rank of sergeant in the base hospitals. Subsequently he transferred for active service in Driscoll's Scouts, and for his services at the siege of Wepener, where his work among the wounded proved invaluable, he received his commission as lieutenant. His death was due to a lung affection induced by the hardships of the South African campaign.

MORGAN.—On May 12, at 13 The Boltons, South Kensington, Katherine Anne, widow of Octavius Vaughan Morgan, in her 59th year.

WHITE.—On May 3, at Wigton, Mr. Tom McCall White chemist and druggist. Aged 54. Mr. White served his apprenticeship at Wigton, afterwards starting in business in the town on his own account, with the manufacture of sheep-dips, sauces, &c., as side-lines. Some five or six years ago he relinquished the pharmaceutical portion of the business, confining himself entirely, and with much success, to the manufacture of preserves and sauces.

WILLIS.—At New Brompton, Kent, on May 7, Mr. Alfred James Willis, eldest son of Mr. H. J. Willis, chemist and druggist, High Street, New Brompton. Aged 21. Mr. Willis served his apprenticeship with Mr. W. G. Gordelier, of Sittingbourne, but had recently been an assistant in a pharmacy at Dover.

Art of Two Nations.

British.

THIS year's Royal Academy Exhibition is deceptive. Most of us get our first impressions from the newspapers, and as many of those who write the "notices" therein are crazy about Mr. John S. Sargent, R.A., one is tempted to think he has done the whole 1,598 pictures instead of his ample eight. "All the more credit to Sargent," whispers a modest mentor. Our interest in Mr. Sargent lies in the portrait of Alfred Wertheimer, Esq. (No. 157), who is known to our readers as a contributor to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in association with Mr. C. T. Tyrer. The portrait helps one to realise Sargent's popularity, for it is Mr. Wertheimer, with a *plus* or *minus* something which the artist has put into it. An *Academy and Literature* critic says of it:—

The portrait of a Jewish youth remains in the memory and will remain a thing of beauty. Not that the sitter is beautiful, but because the quiet dignity of the figure, so exquisitely drawn, is so modest in its appeal, so suggestive of controlled and organised power in the painter without a hint of cleverness or

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bravado. How charged with feeling is the faint light playing on the wall, caressing, not grabbing it, the glass retorts hanging there because they should be there, and not because, as in the portrait of the Duchess of Portland, a marble mantelpiece is a comely background to a comely figure. It is beautiful, and if you ask me to explain further why it is beautiful, I can only answer that Ruskin wrote twenty volumes to explain why things are beautiful and that the world is still unconvinced.

Barring the rapid change of the glass retorts to a marble mantelpiece, this is the sort of writing that is prevalent this season in respect to the Academy. The present writer is, therefore, extremely thankful that his commission was to pick out the pictures of men and things medical and pharmaceutical. Of the lot Mr. Wertheimer happens to be the most talked about, and it is certainly a persistently memorable picture, but it is not exactly Mr. Wertheimer. The next portrait in our department is the first in Gallery IV. (No. 205), that of Dr. H. Ronald Carter, of Leonard Place, Kensington, which only needs a passing glance; and in the same room is The Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., F.R.S., by Mr. Ouless, R.A.—a fine face beautifully rendered, but the emblems of rank which the old philosopher has chosen to be painted in are a trifle regrettable. No. 419, in Gallery VII., is a good piece of portraiture by Mr. Sholto J. Douglas, the subject being the Chairman of the Poisons Committee, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. It is almost on a level with the presentation portrait of Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A., which Mr. von Herkomer has painted (No. 284), and which to our thinking is as good a portrait and picture as there is in the Academy. Compare it with the Sargent already referred to and with Professor Pettigrew, M.D., F.R.S. (No. 291), by Ouless, close beside it. There is in Gallery IX. a tiny oil-portrait (No. 657), by Mr. Edgar Anderson, of Mr. T. Morrison Porter, M.R.C.S. (Paris), which is a gem; and Mr. Hanson Walker's more ambitious portrait of Dr. C. D. F. Phillips, of Henrietta Street, is another success. Here (No. 753) the well-known pharmacologist is depicted in his LL.D. robes. In the same room is Mr. W. R. Symonds's portrait of Surgeon-General Jameson, C.B., which is pleasing and picturesque, albeit the face lacks animation. In the miniature cases is one of Dr. W. W. Shackleton, of Bushey, by Miss Kemp-Welch, and in the black-and-white room several chalk and pencil portraits by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., which are worth dozens of portraits in oils. That of the Lord Chief Justice—an exquisite sketch—is well paired with No. 1296, Dr. Thomas Morton, of Kilburn, the treasurer of the British Medical Temperance Association. The last portrait in the same room is a pencil-sketch by Mr. E. B. Johnson of his friend, Dr. M. Anslow Alabone.

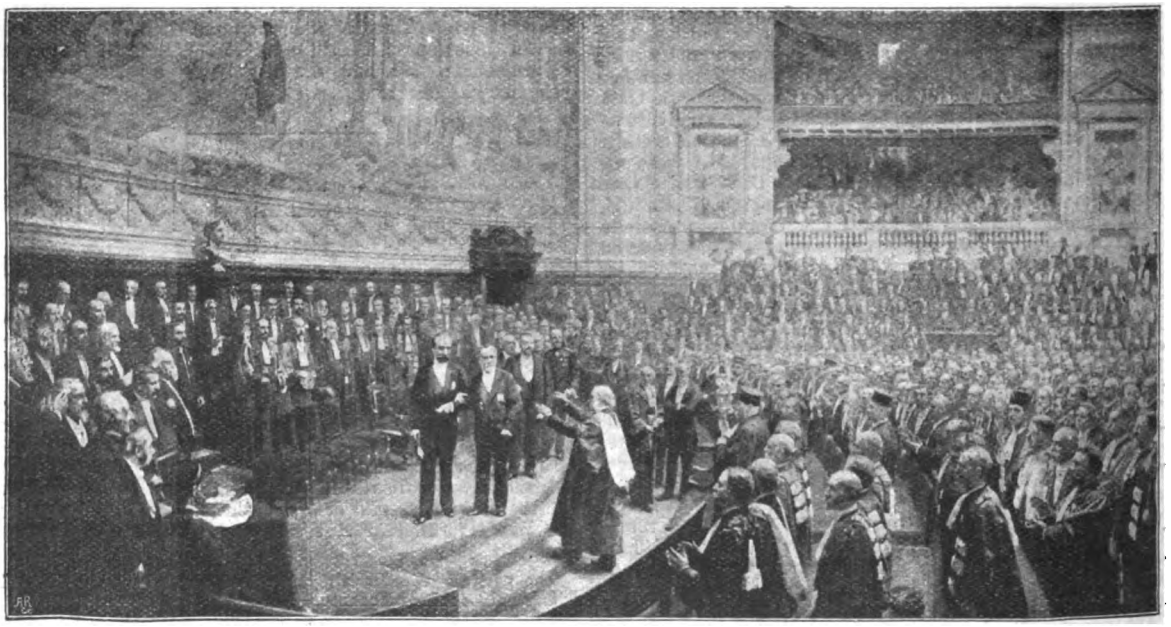
We mentioned a fortnight since that Mr. Horace Brocklesby (director of Lorimer & Co., Limited) has a picture in the Academy (No. 585). It has the peculiar honour of being placed alongside the President's "Vision of Endymion." It is a pleasing and breezy sea-view, as fresh as the morning, and although unambitious in composition, the artist has admirably rendered the subtle atmospheric depth seen "looking eastward o'er an ebb-tide." Amongst the sculpture the only piece which calls for mention here is Mr. Frank M. Taubman's pretty statuette "Fairy Tales." If Mr. Taubman does not take care he will find himself amongst the immortals.

French.

The Paris "Salons" that form the counterpart of the Royal Academy are now open. There are two exhibitions (writes our Paris correspondent), one representing the work and traditions of the older present-day French artists, while the other contains a display of the pictures of the younger school—another "New Gallery." This year the latter have the more interesting exhibition, and the two salons figure side by side in the Grand Palais of the Avenue des Champs Elysées. They remain open until June 30.

Pictures relating to science are never very numerous at these exhibitions, but this year there is one, of which we give an illustration, of special interest, as it records the crowning point of Pasteur's great scientific career. It is a large canvas entitled the "Jubilé de Pasteur," painted by M. Rixens, a well-known French artist, and is shown under the auspices of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts (the younger school). The artist has devoted several years of patient work to the picture. The amount of detail given is enormous, and the picture may well be said to faithfully represent an official ceremony under the Third Republic.

The interesting event which the picture represents took place at the New Sorbonne, Paris, on December 27, 1892, to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the great chemist and scientist. The large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne is reproduced with great fidelity, and some four hundred portraits are given. In the front seats the leading professors of the Paris University in their handsome robes add a picturesque aspect to the scene, and behind is a packed audience composed of students and the minor lights of French science. On the platform are assembled the principal members of the Institute of France. Pasteur, the late President Carnot, and Lord Lister, form the central figures of the picture. Pasteur, already weak and undermined by illness, has just reached the middle of the platform and is



The Pasteur Jubilee in the Sorbonne.

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leaning on Carnot's arm, and Lister, in academical robes, is in the act of acclaiming his great colleague, with arms outstretched.

M. Rixens has had the talent of giving to this picture, which might so easily have appeared rigid and official, a tone of dignity and simplicity which adds charm to it. Having been fortunate enough to be present a few months ago at a similar ceremony given in honour of Berthelot in the same amphitheatre, I can the more appreciate how well the artist has succeeded. I also well remember the Pasteur Jubilee. The audience on that occasion included the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Professor Ray Lankester. The proceedings were opened by M. Dupuy, the Minister of Public Instruction, who referred to the gathering as a scientific solemnity and a red-letter day alike for France and humanity. When M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, saw the picture a few days ago he remarked to M. Rixens that he was present at the ceremony in his capacity of Minister of the Interior. The artist replied that he was aware of the fact, but did not like to ask the President to sit for his portrait in the picture. The latter replied, with his usual urbanity, that he regretted this, as he would have sat with pleasure.

Pasteur reminiscences are also a prominent feature at the other salon (Société des Artistes Français), but they figure there in the section of sculpture. The handsome bronze monument of Pasteur by M. Antonin Carles to be erected at Dôle is shown, also a fine relief in plaster, surmounted by a bust by M. Paul Richer. It is a tribute to Pasteur's discovery for the *charbon* of sheep.

In the Salon of the Société Nationale there is a picture by M. Rosset of a Paris street showing the outside of a chemist's shop at night. The legend of the picture is simple enough. There has been an accident and the victim is inside the shop. A group of men and women outside are peering through the windows with anxious and sympathetic expressions of countenance and coloured lights are thrown on their faces from the carboys.

There is a small exhibition of English and French pictures, chiefly of eighteenth-century artists, in London Guildhall, and amongst the pictures is the sign of "Ed. Pinaud's Perfumery," Paris, which was painted by Jean Simeon Chardin. One side of the sign, 74 inches long by 26 deep, shows apparatus, consisting of glass alembic with an open book towards the left and a cactus. The other side shows distilling-apparatus, and in this case the process of destructive distillation is also depicted. The pictures are lent by M. Victor Klotz. Chardin was a pupil of Cazes and Coypel, and in the early years of the eighteenth century obtained quite a reputation as a sign-painter, but afterwards he gave up sign-painting for pictures of the French peasantry.

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
Pharmceutical Society of Great Britain.

BY its charter the Pharmaceutical Society has the power to elect honorary and corresponding members of the Society, "who shall have all the privileges thereof, except the right of being present at the general meetings." Until ten years ago there was only one class of such members; then corresponding members were created. The Council has the power to limit the number of each class; thus honorary members must not exceed fifty, but no limit has been placed on the number of corresponding members.

The oldest living honorary member in point of election is Sir Alfred B. Garrod, M.D., elected in 1856, and next to him comes Dr. Wm. Odling (1862), after whom follow Sir H. E. Roscoe (1870), and Professor Crum Brown (1872). Of the nine new honorary members elected last week, five have been corresponding members. We give this week portraits of as many of the new members as have been able to communicate with us in time to get engravings made.

Sir Dietrich Brandis, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1892. He is a son of Dr. C. A. Brandis, who was Professor of Philosophy in Bonn University. There he was born in 1824, and graduated in 1848. In the following year he was appointed lecturer on botany at the University, which post he held until 1855, when he was appointed by the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India, to the charge of the teak forests in Pegu, to which charge, in 1858, that of the forests in the Tenasserim and Martalan provinces was added. In 1862 he was called to Calcutta to assist the Government of India in organising forest administration in the other provinces of



SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS

the British Indian Empire. In 1864 he was appointed as the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India. In 1866 he organised the professional training of young Englishmen in the State Forests of France and Germany for the Indian Forest Service. In 1878 he established the Imperial Forest School for the professional training of natives of India for the Forest Service at Dehra Dun in north-west India. In 1881 and 1882 he re-organised forest administration in the Madras Presidency, and retired in 1883. In 1887 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1898 the Edinburgh University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Sir Dietrich lives at Capel House, Kew.

Dr. Leon Guignard, who now becomes associated with the Society, is, like Sir Dietrich Brandis, a botanist. Two years



DR. LEON GUIGNARD

ago he succeeded the late M. Planchon as director of the Paris School of Pharmacy. He was born at Mont-Sous-Vaudrey in 1853, and served his apprenticeship to pharmacy

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in Paris. In 1876 he became a hospital pharmacist, and, studying at the Faculty of Medicine, distinguished himself, graduating as a doctor of natural sciences and first-class pharmacist in 1882. The following year he was appointed professor of botany at Lyons, and since then his progress in the French ranks of science has been rapid.



Sir George King.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George King, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., M.B., is an Aberdonian and a botanist. He was born in the granite city in 1840, and educated at the university there, where he graduated M.B. with highest honours in 1865. He entered Bengal Medical Department in that year, and became surg.-major in 1877 and brig.-surg. in 1889, retiring in 1898. For years he was superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and of cinchona-cultivation in India. Also Director of the Botanical Survey of India, and Professor of Botany in Calcutta University. He is the author of monographs of Ficus, Quercus, Sikkim orchids, &c., and of many papers to learned societies. He is an LL D. of his Alma Mater, and was one of the first corresponding members of the Society.

Professor Donald MacAlister, M.D., Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee, is a son of the late Mr.



Dr. Donald MacAlister.

Donald MacAlister, of Tarbert, Cantyre, and, after laying the foundation of his wide knowledge at the Aberdeen University, went to St. John's, Cambridge, where, in 1877, he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman—as high a distinction as any scholar can dream of. He turned to medicine, dividing his studies between Cambridge and St. Bart's., graduating as M.B. at the University in 1881. He taught mathematics at Harrow and natural philosophy at St. Barts'., while he was studying medicine. He is now Linacre lecturer of physic at Cambridge, where he has his home, having married Miss Edith Macalister, daughter of Dr. Alexander Macalister, Professor of Anatomy at the University there. He succeeded the late Professor Leech as Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee.

Mr. Henry Clifton Sorby, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Woodbourne in 1826, and was educated at the Sheffield Collegiate



Dr. H. C. Sorby.

School and by private tutors. He has always taken an interest in scientific subjects, and has specialised on the microscopic structure of crystals and of iron and steel. He is an authority on minerals and rocks, and is Vice-President of the Sheffield University College. He has devoted much time to the development of science, literature, and art in Sheffield, and has come in contact with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society through the local Microscopical Society.

Professor Ralph Stockman, M.D., of Glasgow, has long been known to members of the Society. It was in 1883 that



Dr. Ralph Stockman.

the writer induced him to communicate a paper to the North British Branch of the Society on the chemistry of senna, a subject which the young doctor had been working up under Professor Schmiedeburg, at Strasburg. He was then an assistant to Professor T. R. Fraser in the Edinburgh University, and the paper was the beginning of much pharmacological work, some of which was done in association with Mr. D. B. Dott. He is an M.D. of Edinburgh, and succeeded the late Professor Charteris in the chair of materia medica and therapeutics at the Glasgow University. He is just turned 40.

The port of Tangier imported drugs and chemicals to the value of 2,706*l.* in 1901 against 3,547*l.* in 1900. With the exception of carbonate of soda, valued at 240*l.*, the bulk came from France.

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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be circulated on May 31 to buyers of all kinds of druggists' goods, in Canada, the United States, and the British West Indies. The object of it is to make these buyers as well acquainted as possible with the goods offered by our advertisers, and as this issue is practically the only journalistic means these important buyers have of getting into touch with manufacturers and merchants in this country, we cordially commend the issue to their attention. Advertisers should note that the Publisher cannot guarantee the insertion of any advertisements received after Wednesday next week. Advertisements for the Supplement will be taken up to the same time as usual. Address the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars.

Summary.

WE want a correct rendering of the prescription facsimiled on p. 822.

LAMPBLACK is the subject of new regulations as to shipment (p. 790).

A TALE OF A TRUSS has been told before a City of London Judge (p. 801).

AN announcement respecting the Naylor Testimonial Fund is made on p. 790.

"MARY MASTERS" is a lady about whom Mr. Bremridge sends us a warning note. See p. 811.

ANOTHER spurious Beecham-pill case has been settled in the High Court of Justice (p. 800).

NORMANDY PHARMACY provides a correspondent with an interesting subject, discussed on p. 793.

ACCORDING to our Council election postcard vote Messrs. Park and Campkin almost tie (p. 808).

AUSTRIAN CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS are much troubled about their conditions of labour (p. 808).

THE NEW REGULATIONS in regard to the manufacture and sale of saccharin in France are epitomised on p. 792.

MR. GEORGE PECK has been elected an alderman of Cambridge, and we give some notes respecting him on p. 823.

AFTER JUNE Latin will be no longer an obligatory subject in the London University Matriculation examination (p. 790).

TWO WYCH STREET SHOPS (chemist's and "specialities") have been the subject of a High Bailiff and Jury action, reported on p. 801.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TABLETS are now prohibited in France, that and similar forms being reserved for medicinal purposes only (p. 792).

A MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC EXHIBITION has been held in London this week, and we have tried to gather novel ideas from it (p. 795).

MR. W. G. BAKER, of Messrs. May & Baker (Limited), died at Brighton on May 16. A portrait and notes of his career are given on p. 821.

WHAT may happen if the Minor examination is not divided is indicated on p. 807. "Xrayser" has also something to say on the subject (p. 805).

THE PUBLISHER of a New York drug paper has been arrested for criminal libel, alleged to be in an advertisement inserted in the paper (p. 791).

PORTRAITS of Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., and Professor Julius Wiesner, new honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society, are given on pp. 823–4.

THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY reply, in a lengthy communication, to criticism by Messrs. Schimmel & Co. of work done on lemon oil in their laboratories (p. 812).

MR. GLYN-JONES'S Stamp Act case respecting the sale of recommended tr. quin. ammon. B.P. has got half-way on the preliminary stage, and proves to be interesting (p. 798).

A GLASGOW CHEMIST who sold camphorated oil containing 2½ per cent. less camphor than the B.P. required objected to the public analyst extending it to 11 per cent. (p. 801).

MR. BRAXTON HICKS, the Coroner who was the means of getting important decisions in regard to poisonous proprietary articles and sale of poisons by unqualified assistants, is dead (p. 821).

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE has informed a correspondent that in dispensing proprietary medicines *per se* they may be taken from unstamped packets if the portion is stamped before sale (p. 807).

WE have received a number of communications in regard to acetum scillæ, which show that the extractive content lies between 7 and 8·5 per cent, and that the preparation deteriorates slightly by age (p. 811).

THE FLUCTUATIONS in the markets include a reduction in caffeine and codeine; morphine is also easier. On the other hand, St. Vincent arrowroot and Japanese wax are again dearer. Druggists' cream of tartar is firmer. Opium is easy (p. 817).

MR. T. E. MALINS, a Cardiff chemist, who has also a business in tooth drawing and fitting, has been fined 20*l.* under Section 3 of the Dentists Act for describing himself as specially qualified to practise dentistry (p. 800). Mr. Malins explains, in a brief note, that this gives opportunity for a High Court decision on the meaning of "specially qualified" (p. 813).

B—C

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. J. E. Calkin, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Salcombe Urban District Council.

Mr. H. E. Walden has been appointed chemist and druggist to Slough Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

John Woodhead (64), a "botanic chemist," at 103 Laisterdyke, Bradford, committed suicide on May 15 by cutting his throat.

Eastwood Urban District Council has decided that in future Izal shall be used for disinfecting purposes in place of chloride of lime.

At the Exchange Arcade at Lincoln last week, twenty 1*l.* shares in Boots Cash Chemists, Eastern (Limited), sold under the hammer at 45*s.* each.

The will of the late Mr. Stephen Augustus Ralli, of Ralli Brothers, East Indian merchants, London, shows personal estate of the net value of 1,067,431*l.*

The Mayor of Thetford, Mr. Walter Cornell Fison, chemical-manufacturer, has signalised the Coronation year by presenting to the Corporation a mayoral chain and badge.

Mr. W. Cook, chemist and druggist, of Hodnet, announces that he will close on Thursdays in future at 4 P.M.; and the chemists of North Walsham have agreed to close their establishments at 8 o'clock on Thursday evenings.

Several members of the Three Towns Chemists' Association joined the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association in a visit to the works of the New Patent Candle Company (Limited), and subsequently to the gasworks on May 1.

Dr. Paul Peters, described as a chemist, appeared at North London Police Court on May 19 as prosecutor in an extraordinary charge of theft and assault preferred against a German engineer named Faller and his Swiss housekeeper.

At Southampton Police Court on May 16, a German named Sauer was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing an overcoat, value 1*l.* 19*s.*, belonging to Mr. Victor J. Hatfield, chemist and druggist, Bernard Street, Southampton.

The *conversazione* of the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E., will be held in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Friday, May 30. Any former student desirous of being present should apply to Mr. J. E. Walden, Secretary, for a double ticket.

The Early Closing Association, 21 New Bridge Street, E.C., has presented Lord Avebury (the President) and Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P. (the Chairman), with copies on silk of the shopkeepers' Coronation window-bill, a handsomely designed and patriotic-looking poster, which will shortly be supplied on application.

The students and friends of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the principal, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S., took their annual botanical excursion to Windermere on Monday last. The party journeyed to the Lake District in a saloon, in which breakfast was served soon after starting. Arrived at the lake a cruise round it in a steam-launch was made. A contingent landed on the west bank and investigated the flora, the rest proceeding to Ambleside and from there by coach to Grasmere, where the first party was picked up. After visiting Lakeside a return was made to Bowness, thence to Windermere station, and so home.

The New Matric.

Particulars of the scope of the new Matriculation examination of the University of London have been published. The first examination under the new regulations will commence on September 15 next. An examination under the old regulations will be held in January, 1903, and under both sets of regulations in June, 1903. Matriculation candidates will be expected to show a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects: (1) English, one paper of three hours. (2) Elementary mathematics, two papers of three hours each. (3) Latin, or elementary mechanics, or elementary physics (heat, light, and sound), or elementary chemistry, or elementary botany, one paper of three hours in each subject. (4) Two of the following subjects, neither of which has already been taken under (3). One paper of three hours in each subject. If Latin be not taken, one of the other subjects selected must be another language from the list, either ancient or modern: Latin, Greek, French, German, Arabic, Sanskrit, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Hebrew, history (ancient or modern), logic, physical and general geography, geometrical and mechanical drawing, mathematics (more advanced), elementary mechanics, elementary chemistry, elementary physics—(*a*) heat, light, and sound, or (*b*) electricity and magnetism; elementary biology—(*a*) botany, or (*b*) zoology.

Lampblack on Shipboard.

The Board of Trade are advised that, although spontaneous ignition of lampblack is an extremely rare occurrence, the possibility of its taking place cannot be entirely dismissed from consideration. It is therefore suggested that special stowage in the vicinity of the hatchways, and where it is protected from the wet, should be provided. Printed paper should not be used in connection with the packing of lampblack, but when put up in paper parcels and packed in casks, or in casks simply lined with paper, or in cases or drums, it may be carried on board ship with comparative safety.

The Optical Society.

The meeting on May 15 was held in the Northampton Institute, when Dr. C. V. Drysdale read a paper on the testing of optical instruments. After dealing with the defects and aberrations of photographic lenses, telescopes, opera-glasses, and microscopes, Dr. Drysdale showed how to test the instruments for ordinary defects.

Naylor Testimonial Fund.

We understand that the testimonial to Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., by the members of the British Phar-

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maceutical Conference, on his retirement from the honorary secretaryship, has been well supported, the amount subscribed up to the present time being 120*l*. We are asked to state that any others who desire to subscribe should send in their subscriptions to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E., in the course of the present month. It is proposed to present the testimonial to Mr. Naylor at the Conference-meeting to be held in Dundee on August 12–13, and it is desired to facilitate the arrangements for the presentation as soon as possible. Mr. Naylor has just returned from a trip to Morocco much benefited in health.

Birmingham Notes.

There seems to be an epidemic of illness amongst medical men of our city at the present time. Dr. Waldham Green, who was taken suddenly ill at the chemists' dinner, has had a sharp spell, and so had Dr. Ballance, of the Hagley Road. Overwork is the cause.

Dr. Conan Doyle, whose play of "Sherlock Holmes" has attracted many people to the theatre this week, was formerly an assistant to the late Dr. Hoare, of Aston-juxta-Birmingham. His Sherlock is named after the Gooch family, who are large property-owners, and his Baskerville was Birmingham's great printer.

The Homœopathic Hospital, Easy Row, was opened on Thursday last by Mr. A. M. Chance (Messrs. Chance & Hunt, Alkali Works, Oldbury), to whom was presented a handsome gold key. Mr. Chance said: "For 20,000*l*. they had one of the best hospitals in the country, and while they had all the modern improvements yet retained some of the old-fashioned comforts of being able to open a window and warm one's feet at a fire."

Teething-powders.

At an inquest held at Sunderland on May 15 on a four months' old baby, Dr. Todd attributed death to some irritant poison, but he could not say what it was. He had examined teething powders similar to some given to the child, and had found that one was composed of mercury and chalk, while in another opium was an ingredient. The powders given to the deceased child had been obtained from a general dealer, a woman, who stated that she had sold similar powders for three years. She got them from Leeds. The jury found that death was due to an irritant, but what this irritant was there was no evidence to show.

Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred on May 20 at the premises of the Welsbach Incandescent Mantle Company in Palmer Street, Westminster, damages estimated at about 20,000*l*. being done. The damage was confined to the London stores department, the factory escaping uninjured. Considerable trepidation was felt during the progress of the fire that the collodion-room would be set alight, but the room was soused with water, and the principal danger of spreading was averted.

Masonic.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, held on May 14 at Accrington, Worshipful Bro. C. H. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Droylsden, P.M. of the Faith Lodge, No. 581, and of the Duke of York, 1,449, P.Z. of the Union Chapter, 268, was appointed and invested as the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies by the Very Worshipful Bro. C. R. N. Beswick-Royds, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the presence of over 500 brethren, representing 115 lodges.

The Week's Poisonings.

During the past week oxalic acid and carbolic acid each caused four deaths, the only other scheduled poisons responsible being chloroform (taken in overdose by a habitual chloroform-taker at Finsbury Park) and arsenic, which a lime kiln-proprietor at Tiverton was given by his daughter in porridge. The oatmeal with which the porridge was made had been mixed with arsenic for poisoning beetles, and this the girl had inadvertently used. Besides the ten fatalities already mentioned, four others were caused by unscheduled poisons. A Bow painter died from drinking spirit of salt, the widow at the inquest stating that her first husband had died in the same manner. Dr. W. A. Stradling, of High Holborn, was found dead kneeling by his bedside. Numerous marks of the hypodermic needle were found on his body, and death was said to be due to an overdose of cocaine. Bottles of morphine and cocaine were found beside the body.—A Brighton compositor, who had had some family trouble, drank a quantity of sulphuric-acid solution with fatal results; and a young labourer at the South Metropolitan Gas Company's works was asphyxiated with sulphuretted hydrogen.—Sarah Trevithicks, who was stated to have attempted to commit suicide upon nine occasions, appeared before the Birmingham Stipendiary on May 21, charged with having attempted to take her life. She swallowed a quantity of oxalic acid, and her husband, who is on remand charged with assaulting her, struck her on the jaw with a bootmaker's last. He states that he struck the woman in order to make her throw the poison from her mouth. The woman was remanded.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Thackeray, L.P.S.I., Dublin, has been appointed manager of Maxwell's Medical Hall, Dalkey.

Mr. James E. O'Neill, Maghera, has also been returned without opposition to the board of Derry County Council.

Mr. John Baxter, Ballymoney, has been returned without opposition County Councillor for that district on the Antrim County Council.

Mr. Samuel Hill, 69 Castlereagh Road, Belfast, was returned unopposed to represent the Pottinger Ward on the Belfast Board of Guardians.

Mr. W. White, Belfast, purposes going abroad for his health, and is selling the goodwill and recipes of his proprietaries, which have had an extensive sale in the North of Ireland.

A meeting of the constituents in the North Belfast electoral division was held last week, when Sir James Haslett, M.P., gave an outline of the work done during this session. A vote of confidence was subsequently passed.

Charge of Stealing.

In the Dublin Police Courts on May 20 a man and woman named Ferns were remanded on a charge of stealing from outside the High-street pharmacy a bicycle belonging to Mr. Andrew Farrington, L.P.S.I.

Election of Analyst.

At the last meeting of the Kilrush Guardians, Mr. McMullen, of Belfast, was appointed analyst by thirteen votes to six, the latter being recorded for Mr. Walter Thorp, of Limerick.

A Lady Dispenser.

At the last meeting of the South Dublin Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board sanctioning the appointment of Miss Christina M. Jessop, pharmaceutical chemist, as compounder of medicines in the workhouse, at a salary of 80*l*. a year.

New Businesses.

At Newcastle, co. Down, a well-known northern health resort, a medical hall has been opened by Mr. Robt. Hastings, of Killyleagh, as a branch. Mr. Hastings will personally manage the new venture, his business at Killyleagh being in charge of Mr. Jos. Montgomery, R.D., late of Belfast.

A new medical hall has been opened at Lisburn, near Belfast, by Mr. J. Walsh, formerly of that town. The new hall is meant to take the place of Ward's Medical Hall, now closed through the death of Mr. Ward, the stock and fixtures of which were recently offered for sale.

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Poison-bottles.

On May 16 an inquest was held in the library of the Belfast Royal Hospital on the body of Margaret Savage, who died through drinking sulphuric acid in mistake for paregoric, the bottles being similar in size and shape. Mr. Finnegan (Deputy-Coroner) said it was gross neglect on the part of any chemist to give out a bottle containing a poisonous acid and not to label it properly. He hoped the chemist in the case would be prosecuted.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

No Increase.

At a meeting of the Public Health Committee of Aberdeen Town Council on May 14, an application from the city analyst (Mr. Jamieson) for an increase of salary was refused.

No Drawback Here.

Recently two Dundee gentlemen were fined 200*l.* each for exposing for sale imitation tobacco. They have tried to get the Court of Session to reverse the judgment, but the Court has declined—with "modified expenses to the Crown."

Personal.

At this week's meeting of Leith Parish Council it was intimated that Mr. McCall (J. & W. G. McCall, chemists, Leith Walk), one of the representatives of the Second Ward, had retired on the ground of ill-health.

Where No Coroner is.

The Lord Advocate told a questioning member in the House of Commons last week that a medical certificate of death is not a necessary condition of burial in any part of Scotland.

Pharmacy Scholarships.

The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association offer two scholarships annually to the students attending the evening classes in pharmacy at Robert Gordon's College. The scholarships consist of a free term at the day school of pharmacy at Robert Gordon's College. Eight students entered their names for the competition this year, and at the examination held on May 2 and 3 by Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Peterhead, who has now given his decision, the successful competitors were Mr. John Rioch (with Mr. W. Wallace, chemist and druggist, King Street, Aberdeen) and Mr. Adam Findlay (with Mr. A. L. Bruce, chemist and druggist, Crown Street, Aberdeen).

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The "Gibson Handicap Medal" was played for during last week over the Braids, with the following results:—First, Mr. Duncan McLaren, 94−7=87; Mr. James Stott, 87+1=88; Mr. H. D. Alexander, 88 scratch; Mr. Geo. Robertson, 100−12=88. Tie for second, third, and fourth places. There was a large turn out.

All the ties in the first round of the hole-and-hole competition for the "Connell Smith Putter" have now been played. Undernoted is the draw for the second round:—

Mr. P. R. Beattie against Mr. W. G. McNab.
Mr. W. C. Baker against Mr. Geo. Robertson.
Mr. Jas. Stott against Mr. J. A. Forret.
Mr. Robt. McLaren against Mr. D. N. Wylie.
Mr. Wm. Lyon against Mr. A. J. Dey.
Mr. T. Miller against Mr. Jas. Finlay.
Mr. A. F. Dawson against Mr. W. B. Cowie.
Mr. Duncan McLaren against Mr. Jas. Anderson.
Messrs. C. F. Henry and Geo. Lunan receive byes.

Dundee Notes.

Chilblain-liniment is still in demand, owing to the continuance of very cold weather.

Water-glass for preserving eggs is being actively pushed by local chemists, a 7-lb tin selling at 9*d.*

A young married woman was admitted to Dundee Infirmary on Monday suffering from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid she had swallowed.

Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, who are to entertain the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on August 11, have received an invitation to attend the Coronation on June 26. The card is a beautiful work of art—representations of the thistle, the rose, and the shamrock being utilised for the border illumination.

There has been a good deal of talk about an advertisement of the Bile Bean Manufacturing Company's which appeared in a local paper. In it a local lady tells of a cheeky imposition played upon her by an unscrupulous storekeeper. It is difficult to see how such an advertisement can benefit the makers of bile beans; but as they are paying for it, they, no doubt, know best. [Correspondents in other parts of the country call our attention to this bit of un-English advertising.—Editor]

Glasgow Notes.

A local chemist who cons his *C. & D.* diligently is making a speciality of celandine ointment, and has just laid in a supply of the green herb, which he collects himself. The "Green Salve" is quite popular in his neighbourhood.

Mary Bonnor, or Boyle, and Catherine McGowan have been sent to prison for fourteen days and seven days respectively for creating a disturbance and doing wilful damage in the shop of ex-Bailie W. S. Galbraith, chemist, 52 Paisley Road, W. A gaselier was smashed in the course of the "row."

In a recent case of malignant diphtheria at the City Fever Hospital, Belvedere, 35,000 units of antitoxin, costing between 3*l.* and 4*l.*, were injected intravenously at one time, and this dose was repeated at intervals. Several desperate cases have already been pulled through by this heroic treatment. There was a fatal termination in the above case, but the large doses of antitoxin are said to have prolonged life for a day or so.

An impression is abroad that the new Trade Association has been formed to raise or lower prices, and in some unexpected quarters there is a disposition to anticipate the assumed policy of the Association by reducing rates. As a matter of fact, the Association's *raison-d'être* is the consolidation and development of retail trade interests, and the regulation of prices is an integral, but not a dominating, factor in its operations. Nevertheless, it is proposed to issue a price-list, and, as a result of committee-meetings, an informal canvass has been made of the constituency, with the view of arriving at a sound basis for action.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

The Holy Shroud at Turin.—Dr. Paul Vignon, the Paris *savant*, whose announcement that he had found a photographic negative of the Christ on the Holy Shroud at Turin attracted so much attention recently, has published a statement in reply to the somewhat trenchant criticisms on his researches made by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

Photographic Tablets.—The Paris Prefect of Police has just issued a notice prohibiting the sale of poisonous substances in tablet or any other form, except for medicinal purposes. This measure is especially directed against chemicals put up in the form of tablets, &c., for photography. The Prefect draws attention to the fact that, since photography has become so popular, various firms have made a practice of selling the chemicals required by amateurs in compressed form; but as certain of the products are poisonous, and their possible confusion with inoffensive substances may cause very serious errors, their prohibition is imperative. The order reads as follows:—

The sale of all poisonous substances, of whatever nature they may be, is prohibited, except for medicinal purposes, in the form of tablets, pastils, pills, or any similar form.

A Taking Price list.—The dainty list containing particulars of the proprietaries and English and American specialities and patent medicines stocked at the Pharmacie

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Swann, in the rue Castiglione, and issued broadcast over Paris, is what may be looked for from the historic English house in Paris. In his foreword M. Swann points out that the aim of the booklet is to let Britons and Americans know where their prescriptions may be dispensed with accuracy, and where their pharmaceutical requirements may be met with the knowledge and experience only attained to the full by their fellow-countrymen. As for the Pharmacie Swann itself, "the patronage of Royal Families and Embassies is a proof of its importance and a sufficient guarantee of its competence." The catalogue, with each page in an artistic broder, is divided into three parts—the first comprising the specialities of the house, the second dealing with "preparations of various houses which deserve a special recommendation," and the third consists of a list of hygienic and toilet articles and accessories and medical sundries. The list is well printed, and the covers, with their suggestion of beaten bronze, are unique.

SACCHARIN IN FRANCE.—The new law regulating the manufacture and sale of saccharin here has been duly put in force by a decree of the President of the French Republic. Manufacturers of saccharin or any other artificial sweetening substance have had to declare their industry to the local Excise authorities, and they are now practically bound hand and foot. Any manufacturer commencing to make saccharin must make a declaration a month before beginning work. Makers who cease, suspend, or re-commence manufacturing have also to officially announce the fact. The restrictions are also severe as to where the substances can be made, and as to keeping stock. The working days and hours have to be stated, while any deviation from the regulations render the unlucky culprits liable to heavy penalties and fines. Manufacturers are also obliged to set a room apart for the Excise officials to use as an office, the same being furnished, lighted, and heated at the makers' expense. As regards the distribution of saccharin, it can only be sent out in boxes or bottles numbered and sealed by the Excise, and accompanied by a declaration giving quantities and weights. Other detailed formalities are required of pharmacists who distribute the substance.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.—At the recent general meeting of the Confraternal Association of French Pharmacists it was decided to admit the wives of members to membership on the same terms as their husbands. The Association numbers 561 adherents at the present time, and exists for the purpose of providing a mutual insurance fund against death. Last year there were six deaths amongst members, and their heirs received an average of about 200*l.* each. The subscriptions, or premiums, are collected only according to the requirements of the fund (that is when a death occurs), and the amount payable is 10f. 60c., the odd sum being for expenses of management. Last year the members were thus called upon to pay 63*l.* 60*c.* each (2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*). A weak point about this organisation is that instead of new members being required to pass a medical examination, they are merely asked to sign a declaration stating that they are in good health at the time of joining. No insurance company would accept "lives" on such terms. The new regulation of the Association above mentioned, which provides that wives of members can be accepted on the same terms as their husbands, specifies that in the event of the latter's death the widow can continue her membership, but she has to resign if she afterwards marries a non-pharmacist. Divorce will also be a reason for a lady severing her connection with the Association. In both cases no money paid in is refunded. The limit of age for admission is fixed at 45, both for pharmacists and their wives. The President of the Society is M. Rabot, of Versailles, and its headquarters are in that town.

Normandy Pharmacy.

NORMANDY is divided—originally by the hand of Nature, but more recently by the Western of France Railway Company—into two regions. Upper Normandy, which is marked off by the Paris-Havre railway-line, is maritime and manufacturing, and its capital is the far-famed city of Rouen. Lower Normandy, parcelled off on the map by the railway-line from Paris to Cherbourg, is agricultural, or, more strictly speaking, pastoral, and its capital is the historical town of Caen—a quaint old city, which, thanks to the Southampton boats and its associations with the stirring times of bygone years, is largely frequented by English tourists. The *table-d'hôte* at the hotel where I stayed had a decidedly Anglo-Saxon aspect. "Let me," said I in a rash moment, "find the English pharmacist." I searched in vain. In the rue St.-Jean, one of the two chief business thoroughfares, where are to be found the hotels where the English cyclists and tourists are legion, I found a single pharmacy (M. Ferey's), a shop of characteristically French aspect. I therefore continued my promenade towards the rue St.-Pierre, the other business artery. Here at Mullois's Pharmacie Centrale du Nord-Ouest I noticed several English specialities, notably Maw's menthol cones, inhalers, and other sundries, Ingram's enemas, O'Connor's nipple-shields, and many other familiar articles. But my attention was soon diverted from the English specialities to the pharmacy itself, which is one of the most original and interesting I have found during my numerous journeys in France. The building itself is a very striking one and of considerable architectural pretentions. The entire building was erected for M. Mullois in 1897 by one of the leading architects of Caen, whose monogram (V.M.) appears on the top storey of the building, and it is a good example of how a handsome retail shop and manufacturing-premises can be combined under the same roof. That the architect should sign his name on an edifice that does him credit is a common enough practice in France, but this building bears the names of the stone-mason, the sculptor, and the roofer, in addition. A very handsome corner house it is, and a credit to them all. The window in the rue St.-Pierre, where English goods, showcards, and dummies, are shown, is one of four. The other three in a side-street (the rue Hamon) are respectively inscribed "Bandages, &c.," "Photo accessories," and "Chemical analysis (commercial and industrial)." The contents of the windows are in accordance with the inscriptions. The "Analysis" window, for instance, is full of retorts, test-tubes, and similar glasswork. The wholesale establishment (or, rather, the manufactory of chemicals and pharmaceuticals) is also in the rue Hamon, in a simple, but still handsome, style. A goods-lift was busy at work for loading vans, and inside the whirr of machinery, the glimmer and steam of immense coppers, and the smells (odorous and otherwise) of various drugs bespoke the fact that the manufacturing part of the business was genuine enough. A somewhat similar establishment may be seen at Caen at M. Demelle's, Place du Théâtre, on a smaller scale. Here a retail pharmacy and a manufacturing-laboratory are also side by side. The retail pharmacy is somewhat original, with its stained-glass windows and bemedalled frontage (M. Demelle is a laureate of the School of Pharmacy), the real show-window being in an outlying wing—a very curious arrangement—and I was sorry not to be able to snapshot the premises.

There are fourteen other pharmacies at Caen, but I need not describe them in detail. James's (a very English name) has showcards of Jeyes' disinfectant—"Cresil" they call it here. I saw "Charbonnier" over a shop in the rue Froide, and really, until I was close by, was not sure whether it was not really a coalman's (the name is as common here as Colman in England). However, it turned out to be a pharmacy. This is curious, because, as a rule, the pharmacien puts "Pharmacy" in bigger letters than his own name. Here there was not the slightest indication of what was sold, except one or two of the usual jars in the window. How curiously uncommercial some pharmacists are, to be sure. A great horse and cattle fair was in progress, and the town was full of peasants, but not a packet of veterinary medicine or rural specialities did I see in a pharmacy. There is competition, no doubt, though I saw no flagrant advertisement of cutting-prices. One little detail amused me. In the interior of the urinals the usual sandalwood and other preparations were advertised, and I noticed the names of half the pharmacies in the town. At Le Havre there is a big commercial (and, presumably, cutting) pharmacy, whose posters appear at all the railway-stations in a radius of some twenty miles, but I did not notice anything of this kind round Caen. One Caen pharmacist advertises "Very moderate prices, retail at wholesale prices," but this is mild nowadays. Perhaps Caen is still a "trifle rural." Normandy is delightfully primitive in some things. I have seen locomotives dated 1844 and 1847 still conveying passenger trains, but in some things they are quite up to date. I regretfully observed as I glanced at my hotel bills "Attendance and electricity, 1f. per night," and so on. In addition to the horse and cattle fair there was a pleasure fair. Here a young lady sold hair-regenerator. She was sitting with her hair down to her heels in front of a stall flanked by two photos, one of her before she used the regenerator, and the other afterwards—the latter I can answer for as accurate. As one of the "noble army of martyrs" to baldness, I was naturally interested, and I was informed this remarkable preparation acted on the male or female capillary nerves with equally efficient results. I thought I heard the young lady mutter a French equivalent of the Spanish proverb, "St. Thomas believes what he sees," as I turned away.

Lisieux is an old-fashioned place, more attractive to the artist and tourist than to the business man. At Lisieux three of the corners of the Place Thiers (the Grand Place) are occupied by

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pharmacies. One (Pharmacie Bidet) is a delightfully half-timbered, low-pitched, old-fashioned type; the two others are quite modern. No undue cutting exists here, but a certain *bonne entente*, I fancy, for the pharmacists of the town close on Sunday.

Normandy is a great horse-breeding country. I made my first acquaintance with the French vet. recently. A quaint old court-yard behind a quaint old seventeenth-century inn, one of the *auberges* that have survived. A dogcart drives in, the neat bay cob and vehicle exactly matching. A portly gentleman descends—fresh-coloured, grey-haired, keen features, Cronstadt hat, grey clothes, gaiters—he might have sat for a portrait of John Bull. A manservant gets down from the dogcart, unharnesses the cob and leads him to stable. Several men hanging around the yard bring out horses. All leg wounds. No. 1 (a hock sore), "Yes, yes; getting along beautifully. Continue the treatment with a new lotion. Here is the prescription. Oh yes, you can work him a little." No. 2 much the same optimist style, and so on. Then to lunch. The vet. sits on the right hand of mine host of the Golden Lion, and is evidently himself the lion of the table. But his luncheon was, like a pharmacist's meal, much interrupted. Still he found time to lay down the law on tetanus, bacilli, and other absorbing subjects of interest in this horsey country, and his companions sat open-mouthed when a formidable Latin name of a microbe was rolled forth. I can only say that if he kept horses as healthy, vigorous, and cheerful as he was himself, he would be worth employing.

South African News.

Drug-contract.—Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, chemist, Johannesburg, has received the contract for the supply of drugs to the Johannesburg Prison from May 1 to December 31, 1902. Mr. Dinwoodie was attached to the R.A.M.C. with the Natal Army.

Messrs. McVittie & Scruby, pharmaceutical and photographic chemists, Harrismith, O.R.C., writing in regard to a note in our issue of March 29, which stated that Mr. J. C. Scruby had bought the business of the late Mr. J. W. Glaister, inform us that they commenced a new business.

Pronounce with Care.—The following mellow taa, words may induce some reflections, if not observations amongst my home *confrères*: "Grootste Geneesmiddel Bekind. Veilig en Wonderbaar is 'Matalagia,' Het Groote Afrikaansche Geneesmiddel tegen Jicht, Rheumatiek en Rheumatieke Jicht." The paragraph (a common of its kind in South Africa) is only the ad. of a Cape Town chemist, who says it is the "greatest remedy known and is safe and marvellous."

The Chemist and the Coupons.—Mr. J. W. Couldridge, chemist, of 113 Princes Street, Port Elizabeth, has adopted a coupon-scheme in connection with his business. Every purchaser to the amount of sixpence will receive a discount ticket, and forty of such tickets will be exchanged for one shilling and a bicycle coupon. To the person receiving the greatest number of coupons by December 20, 1902, there will be presented a lady's or gentleman's Standard Rudge Whitworth bicycle, value 14*l.* 14*s.*

Trade-Marks.—Messrs. Peycke & Co., of Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Cape Town, have applied to the authorities in Cape Town for registration of the trade-mark "Opus" in respect of chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy in Class III.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C., have applied in Cape Town for the registration of the trade-mark "Jeyes' Fluid," in respect of chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes in Class II.—Mr. Samuel Henry Ward, of 48 Cranmer Street, Nottingham, patent-medicine vendor, has made application to the Maritzburg (Natal) authorities for the registration of the trade-mark "Febrisum," in Class III., in respect of chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

The Blaney Fund.—The fund raised in aid of Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., Bombay, reached a total of 5,195r. 8a. In addition, Mr. D. S. Kemp (founder of Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, with which firm Dr. Blaney was for so many years associated) has come forward with an offer to pay 50r per month to the fund.

Colonial and Foreign News.

German Interests in Monazite.—The Brazilian Government has recently granted to a German for ten years the exclusive right to develop the monazite-sand deposits along the coasts of Brazil for the purpose of acquiring control of this privilege and exploiting similar deposits elsewhere.

A Dispensing Error of a peculiar kind is reported from Bezdan, in Hungary. A pharmacist read a badly written prescription for cascara-sagrada tablets as for corrosive-sublimate tablets, and dispensed the latter, labelling the package "poison." The patient died, and the unlucky pharmacist has been fined 400 crowns and two months' imprisonment. He has also to pay compensation to the relatives.

The Reinerz Pharmacy, in Silesia, was opened one hundred years ago—viz., on April 30, 1802. Since then, the *Phar. Zeit.* says, it has been sold at the following prices: In 1815 for 1 300 R. thalers; in 1820 for 13,000 R. thalers; in 1856 for 23,000 R. thalers; in 1860, for 24,000 R. thalers, the privilege on this occasion being valued at 10,000 R. thalers. Three years later it sold for the same price, and in 1868 at 28,500 R. thalers. The price dropped to 26,500 R. thalers in 1873, and in 1899 the price rose to 210,000m., or 70,000 R. thalers.

An Antikamnia Advertisement.—Last month the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of New York, printed an advertisement of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, in which it was asserted that Eimer & Amend, wholesale and retail druggists, New York, had substituted drugs and defrauded their customers. On the ground that the publication and charges contained in the advertisement were wilfully and maliciously false, Messrs. Eimer & Amend, on May 10, obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. D. O. Haynes, publisher of the *Era*, on a charge of criminal libel. Mr. Haynes was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, and held for examination.

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey.—The report of this Chamber, which was presented at the annual meeting in Constantinople on May 16, states that there has been an increase in the number of applications for recovery of bad debts, which shows the advisability of appointing British subjects as agents in Constantinople instead of dealing direct with natives or through native commission agents. The Chamber again repeats its warning to manufacturers and merchants to exercise more caution. The report also states that there has been no progress in connection with the new regulations which the Customs authorities framed with respect to analyses at the Custom-house.

From the East.—Mr. J. C. Carter (of Messrs. Voeckel & Schroeder) was dined by his pharmacist friends last month before leaving Shanghai for England. The dinner took place at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, and representatives of each of the foreign firms of chemists in Shanghai were present, including Messrs. Mennie, Kitchin, Hanson, Marshall, Harris, Melville, Mason, and Cleasby. Mr. Mennie presided, and, in proposing Mr. Carter's health, made an exceptionally interesting speech, pointing out that the "send-off" was quite unique in so far that the gathering was composed entirely of pharmacists. He eulogised the independence and self-reliance which had been the factors of Mr. Carter's success, as of every Britisher abroad, and expressed the hope that Mr. Carter would do his best to enlighten public opinion at home in respect to the great importance of affairs in the East, and especially with regard to Shanghai—a place that many seemed to think was a British colony of a few mud huts. Mr. Mennie's remarks were received with much enthusiasm, and, in reply, Mr. Carter spoke of his great gratification and pride in the reception given him, and asked all to remember that—

> When hearts unite, wide seas divide in vain,
> And hands may clasp across the spreading main.

Other toasts followed, including "The Pharmaceutical Society" and "The Chemist and Druggist," the latter receiving exceptional honour, we are told.

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The Medical Exhibition.

THE annual exhibition of the Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibitors' Association (Limited) was opened at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on May 20, and remains open till May 23. Mr. Albert Cooper, pharmaceutical chemist, performed the opening ceremony, counselling the exhibitors to explain their exhibits in as concise terms as possible, so as not to waste the medical visitors' time.

The exhibition is a small one, but devoted almost entirely to those goods which chemists are interested in. The novelties, however, were not numerous. An alphabetical arrangement has been adopted for the following notes of the exhibits:—

The ANGLO-SWISS MILK COMPANY show the "Milkmaid" and the "Ideal" milk, the latter unsweetened. A leaflet for distribution by medical officers of health warns mothers not to let their children use dummy teats, the explanation given being that when the infant sucks the teat the stomach automatically pours out gastric juice, which, finding nothing else to act upon, "begins to digest the lining membrane of the stomach." Poor baby!

ARTHUR & CO. make a speciality of Bromaurum and Hydraurum—preparations of gold and mercury used in the treatment of nerve-affections. Among the other pharmaceuticals shown are Tannopumilio—a compound of tannin and pine oil, and mist. calcii chlor. cum ferro.

The AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY (LIMITED) have a pretty exhibit of humanised, peptonised, and sterilised milks; milk-sugar, Koumiss, and a sister product called Kephir.

The BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing the "Berkefeld" filters. The company's representative informed ours that the arrangement with Dr. Nordtmeyer has been once more renewed. Business is still good, 2,500 Berkefeld filters having been sent out to South Africa during the past twelve months.

BILLON'S OVO LECITHIN (for which Mr. Joseph Flach is agent in this country) makes its maiden exhibition-appearance before the profession this year. The exhibit is small but neat and attractive, the Ovo Lecithin confection taking the fancy of the nurses who cluster round. It is an agreeable granular preparation for children, and contains 5 centigrammes of ovo lecithin in each teaspoonful. The pilular form is more suitable for adult use, and the pure substance in solution for intra-muscular injection comes particularly within the province of the doctor.

BOVRIL (LIMITED) are pushing Bovril essence of beef or beef-jelly, a light-coloured jelly for sick-room use. VIROL (LIMITED) occupy the next stall.

The BRITISH EMBALMERS' SOCIETY have on view a complete set of instruments and appliances used in the practice of the preservation of the dead body by arterial injection. The Society's representative professes to be able to render the body thoroughly innocuous and "sweet" in three hours, by simply injecting the "embalming fluid" into one of the arteries.

The BRITISH IRON MILK SYNDICATE (LIMITED) are pushing the merits of Dolle's aromatic iron milk. Many visitors are sipping the milky emulsion of iron to test the absence of iron hardness and flavour, and a little cow's milk added covers the taste entirely—a valuable medium when administration to children is desired. The preparation, which is nicely put up, is shown in 8-oz., 18-oz., and 36-oz. bottles, retailing at 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

The BRITISH SOMATOSE COMPANY (LIMITED) are explaining the superiority of somatose preparations as real nutriment. The samples of liquid somatose which are being distributed should lead medical men to order that form of somatose more freely. A combination of somatose and chocolate is shortly to be introduced.

CADBURY BROTHERS (LIMITED) have a pretty little show of their cocoa and chocolate specialities. They are now making a milk-chocolate, which is as nutritious and stimulating as any of their products.

CALLARD & CO. show dietetic specialities, a new one being kalari-biscuits for obesity. Constipation-cakes are a tempting form of aperient, intended for adults as well as children.

The CELLULAR CLOTHING COMPANY (LIMITED) are displaying their wares assiduously to an interested gathering of fair nurses and stern medical men. The scientific principle on which the "Aertex cellular" underwear for both sexes are constructed is the attraction.

CEREBOS (LIMITED) demonstrate in a leaflet that many people are underfed in phosphates. Cerebos enables them to make up the deficiency in an unostentatious manner.

CHELTINE FOODS (LIMITED) are showing new styles in infants' and invalids' foods. Several attractive foods are put up in decorated tins, with the chemist's own name on. Special Cheltine foods are made for diabetics, anæmics, and dyspeptics. There is also a new well-flavoured milk-cocoa powder, put up in tins, which can be had with stock labels. A soluble food for infants is to be added in a few months.

COOPER & CO. have several of their pharmaceutical products on show, and back them up with oxygenated, oxycarbonated, and Globenaris waters. Globena is used as a brand name for a series of invalid meat essences. Liq. quiniæ salicylatis is said to be the best form for administering salicylate of quinine.

COSENZA & CO. are showing Maggi's Consommé and tonic Bouillon.

HARRY W. COX (LIMITED) exhibit *x*-ray and high-frequency apparatus.

COXETER & SON are showing various apparatuses for the administration of nitrous-oxide gas, either by itself or in conjunction with oxygen or ether. Oxygen-gas apparatus and ozone apparatus are also exhibited.

F. DAVIDSON & CO. are showing Davidson's patent portable dark-room for ophthalmoscopy, retinoscopy, and laryngoscopy, which is said to be an invention that has reduced the practice of these sciences to the essence of simplicity.

J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) are exhibiting the Pasteur-Chamberland filters in various designs, and several other disinfectant apparatuses.

DOULTON & CO. (LIMITED) show hospital pottery. A sink with jets for urinals and bed-pans seems a convenient arrangement for hospital use.

The DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing the latest improvements in their now well-known apparatus. This Company is the pioneer of the many concerns now engaged in propagating the heat and light-treatment for bodily diseases, but their speciality remains principally for local treatment. The patent heaters (electricity supplies the heat, of course) are so constructed and so portable that the heat may be projected on the particular part of the body affected, such as the neck, shoulder, or armpit, without affecting the other parts. They may also be arranged for a general bath if required.

EDGAR'S CROUP-LOTION (LIMITED) are pointing out to the medical profession that "Edgar's lotion" is not what is commonly known as a patent medicine, but a remedy originally prescribed by a well-known doctor, and it has seventy-five years of success behind it.

EUCRYL (LIMITED) have added Eucryl toilet-cream to their preparations. A pretty outline showcard in broad gold frame is shown in proof. Chemists should inquire for it, as it is out of the ordinary run of showcards, and good enough to show in the best pharmacy.

The "EXCELSIOR" ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH is one of several varieties of electric-baths on show in the Exhibition. It is a compact cabinet in which the patient sits surrounded by about fifty electric lights, according to the size of the bath, and two in a box on which the feet rest. The "Excelsior" bath is made entirely of steel plate, and coloured or frosted slips of glass may be used should coloured-light rays be required.

G. L. FOWLER is the inventor of an "invisible" respirator, inhaler, and voice-protector. It consists of two metal plates perforated and encased in a light frame-work, the whole being of such shape and size as to be introduced and retained in the mouth between the lips and the teeth. When thus worn it is said to warm the air as it is inhaled through the mouth, and, if desired, a thin layer of cotton or asbestos wool moistened with any medicament may be introduced between the perforated plates.

The GEM SUPPLIES COMPANY (LIMITED) exhibit the Gem folding bath-cabinet and the Gem water-still. The cabinet has been improved in regard to the way it is fastened when the bather is *in situ*.

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The General Electric Company (Limited) are making a display of *x*-ray apparatus, which they are in a unique position for supplying. A new induction-coil arc-lamp is shown for producing violet and ultra violet light for treating skin-diseases. The apparatus consists of a condenser, which is charged from any source of high-tension electricity. The iron points of the lamp are about an eighth of an inch apart, and but little visible light is given off. A cap of ice or quartz is put on the end of the lamp-tube when in use, these substances being transparent to the violet rays, and aiding the cure by the coldness they produce on the skin. A rectifier for changing an alternating-current into a direct current, and useful in charging accumulators from the main, is also being demonstrated.

M. Hoff & Leopold Hoff are showing Hoff's malt-extract and Enoch's liqueur ironol.

The Holborn Surgical-instrument Company show a large variety of surgical instruments.

Thomas Holland, who is a surgical bootmaker, has on view an improved instep arch sock-patent, for the cure of flat-foot. The sock can be worn in any boot, and is raised on the inside of the foot with a steel support. Holland's bunion-splint, also shown, is a thin flexible sole of leather, divided at the toe end, and fitted with a glove-like pocket, into which the big toe is inserted. The sole to which the pocket is attached is then brought up to the sole of the foot, which it fits exactly, and the big toe is retained in its natural position.

Hovis Bread Flour Company are putting on the market two new foods for children—No. 1 for infants up to eight months, and No. 2 for older children or adults. Both foods are of the soluble variety, and are put up in square bottles.

Ingram & Royle (Limited) show mineral waters, of which the various Vichy Springs, Ober-seltzers, and Carlsbad waters are the chief.

International Plasmon (Limited) have recently added a line of Plasmon Diabetic biscuits to their increasing list of Plasmon preparations.

George Jennings (Limited), showing sanitary appliances, have a special glazed earthenware operating-table and bed-pan flusher.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), besides Jeyes' fluid, are introducing Rideal's anti-typhoid tablets (acid sodium sulphate).

Henry Kimpton's book exhibit includes the new Caspari's "Pharmacy" and "Pharmacopedia."

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) show "Lemco," "Oxo," and "Peptarnis," three meat-preparations familiar to chemists. To advertise these a distribution of Coronation pictures is taking place, about which the public is being made familiar in the daily press.

The "Manhu" Food Company (Limited) make a feature of "Manhu" diabetic foods, which restored the inventor to useful health.

Maple & Co. (Limited) have fitted up the balcony saloon as a hospital ward to show the style of the work they use in furnishing hospitals and asylums.

W. Martindale, in a representative display of pharmaceutical preparations, has several novelties. Liquid extract of fresh violet-leaves is in demand for treating cancer. Martindale's preparation is a fluorescent green-yellow liquid. Recent additions to the series of glyco-gelatin pastilles include menthol combined with cocaine and eucalyptus and one containing 2 minims of terebene. Sterilised dressings are now put up in convenient packages, and are so packed as to keep sterile ready for the surgeon's use. Sodio-magnesian aperient with caffeine is a new and useful combination of the original effervescent preparation. In test-cases, which are one of Mr. Martindale's special lines, a larger size of the urine test-case—the "Complete"—has been introduced for the surgery or hospital. It has a more complete range of tests than the well-known "Portable" case. Mention should also be made of the bacteriological test-case, containing reagents and apparatus for the examination of the commoner bacteria, and an incubator like a small lunch-case for carrying in the breast-pocket, the warmth of the body being utilised as the source of heat.

Marvis, the fish preparation of which the late Mr. E. C. C. Stanford was so appreciative, is displayed on a neat stall near the platform. Marvis soup as prepared in the South African hospitals, is being distributed, and there are many seekers.

S. Maw, Son & Sons (Limited) have several surgical-instrument novelties on view. The forceps-needle, invented by Dr. Carwardine, of Bristol, is a combined needle and forceps which can be used without the trouble and intricacy of threading. An improved Greig-Smith's pedicle forceps-needle, also invented by Dr. Carwardine, is on the same principle. The needle is first pushed through the pedicle, then unclasped by simply opening, and the thread caught, drawn back through the punctures, and then let go. A perinæum-needle which Messrs. Maw have made specially for use at Queen Charlotte's Hospital is also shown. It possesses the advantages over others of being lighter and neater without losing in strength. An adenoid currette is now made which is capable of taking in a larger growth without detracting from the "purchase." A glass-jar for sterilising gum-elastic catheters by means of formalin-vapour is also to be seen, and an improvement on the india-rubber bag usually employed with Clover's ether-inhaler. The indiarubber bag is replaced by one of brown holland, which, being porous, not only allows a certain admixture of air with the anæsthetic, and thus aids anæsthesia, but it can be sterilised by boiling, if necessary, after each operation, and it will wear indefinitely. In another part of the building is a display of aseptic hospital-furniture. A new idea in isolating-sheets is shown, the sheet for hanging outside the door of a sick-room being always damp and antiseptic. Billroth's cambric, a cheap substitute for jaconette, and a new way of sending out dressings sterile in sealed packages, are other exhibits.

The Muschik Vibratorium Apparatus is one that cannot be ignored: it makes its presence audibly known all over the building. It appears to be another variety of electric massage now getting to be fashionable. An electric motor is attached to a very complicated-looking apparatus, at the business-end of which is a tube to which two small metal hammers are fixed. When in action these hammers revolve at a high rate of speed, pulsating on a vulcanite fibre plaque, which is brought into direct contact with the body. The feeling produced is a gentle penetrating vibration, which is not unpleasant, and is claimed to produce wholesome physiological effects.

The Myosin Albumin Meat-extract Company exhibit "Mamesin," which is stated to be a preparation of myosin albumin. It tastes like meat extract, but is paler in colour, and gelatinous.

G. Nelson Dale & Co. (Limited) make a big show of "Hipi," and a good impression with tasting-samples. Hipi is pronounced "heapy," or should be, the name being New Zealand for sheep, and the preparation one of the best invalid diets obtainable.

Henri Nestlé is exhibiting his well-known infants' pabulum, and also condensed Swiss milk and "Viking" milk. His advertising literature for children is very entertaining.

F. Newbery & Sons have their usual fine show of the preparations of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia. The medical men appear to be more interested in the practical demonstrations being given of the solubility of the Warner pills in cold water than in anything else almost on the stand. The obesity-cure (Kissingen and Vichy tablets alternately) also excites considerable interest, and a series of chocolate-coated digestive-tablets are admired. Cascara elixir is prominent, and gallon-jar quantities are being specially quoted. The lentiforms, fluid extracts, and elixirs of this firm are still present, but never seem to pall.

Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited) are showing amongst their "Izal" preparations the thirty-thousandth drum (5-gal. capacity) of Izal to be sent to South Africa for the use of the troops.

Nicolay & Co. have a small exhibit of Hommel's hæmatogen.

O'Connor Extension Company show the "Gunthorp" arch-support—a good appliance for flat foot. The support fits in the ordinary boot.

Oowana (Limited) have a very attractive display of their soaps at the top of the hall, just under the platform. A semi-rustic, attractively gold-painted, but wholly ideal representation of the *Ophir* is shown, and illustrates the style of window-display the company are prepared to give to chemists, with an order for "Oowana" soap. The display

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is distinctly novel and very attractive, and the fact that the soap was supplied by special desire to the *Ophir* for the use of the Duke of York and his suite, and that a long list of nobility and celebrities speak well of it, seems to show that it is not without merit. It is distinctly pleasant to use, and its principal ingredient is said to be "the fluid extract of a plant having great healing and cleansing properties." A perfumed toilet-soap and a shaving-soap have recently been added.

The PEPTENZYME COMPANY have a neat exhibit in a front position, where their digestive product, in powder, tablet, and elixir, is shown with protonuclein preparations and zymocide —a nice-looking and pleasant non-poisonous antiseptic. "Trophonine"—a liquid food prepared by this company, for which a demand has arisen amongst doctors recently—is also to be seen.

The PROTENE COMPANY (LIMITED) appears to succeed in always obtaining attractive demonstrators. The stand is usually surrounded by full-fledged matrons and timid probationers, with a sprinkling of professional-looking gentlemen, to whom the properties of "Protene" are described in eloquent and convincing terms. The "Protene" dainties (in biscuit and confection) are not devoid of appetising allurements.

REBMAN (LIMITED) have an exhibit of books and serums. Among the former we noticed a new medical dictionary—Duane's—which includes chemical and pharmaceutical names. Rebman's calf-lymph has been in great demand for some months, and failures to successfully vaccinate with it have been practically unknown. The therapeutic sera include antidiphtheritic, antityphoid, antistreptococcus, Coley's fluid, tuberculin, malleine, and antiplague.

ROSBACH is forging ahead, and new advertising-matter is being shown.

The SANITAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are makers of light-cure apparatus and light-baths. The "Dermo" lamp and the "Dermo" reflector with cooled iron electrodes are specially adapted for the Finsen treatment of skin-diseases, while the electrical portable trough-shaped light-baths are marvels of ingenuity and gorgeousness. The "Tricolor" incandescent light-bath combines light of three different colours. Each colour may be turned on separately, red, white, or blue, as the case may be. There are many ingenious devices for applying light to the body to be seen at this stand, and special interest seems to be taken in the show, perhaps owing to the fact that the King has had several of the company's light-baths installed in Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace for his private use.

The SANITARY WOOD-WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED) exhibit Hartmann's dressings, comforts for newly vaccinated people being prominent.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED) make Keystone Burgundy the keystone of their exhibit, and Hall's wine is there too.

W. K. STACY shows chiefly nurses' wallets and instruments.

WELFORD & SONS (LIMITED) show bottled milks, humanised, sterilised, and peptonised. An illustrated booklet is being distributed to show the reality of the scientific control of the dairy.

WODDERSPOON & CO. are stationers and printers who make a speciality of medical charts. Specimens of various designs are being lavishly distributed, and include morning and evening, four-hour, two-hour, and one-hour charts, and many other kinds, apparently complicated but charmingly simple in reality. A combined clinical case-book is a clear and concise method of keeping records of private nursing-cases, and should commend itself to nurses.

Personalities.

DR. LUDWIG MOND has presented a portrait of Bunsen to the Hofmannhaus in Berlin.

MR. W. DAWN COPLEY, chemist, Bulawayo, arrived in Southampton by the *Briton* last Saturday.

MR. H. COLLARD returned last Saturday from his tour in South Africa on behalf of Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham. Mr. Collard confined his operations to the seaboard towns, and he reports excellent business there, and a great future for British South Africa "after the war is over.'

Business Changes.

MESSRS. CADMAN & CO., have bought the business of Mr. F. J. J. Joy, in High Road, Lee, S.E.

MR. D. WHITE, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 41 Clerkenwell Green, E.C.

MR. W. HAIGH, chemist and druggist, has purchased Mr. G. R. Harwood's business at 307 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

MR. W. LONGTHORNE, late of 172 High Street, Walthamstow, is opening a drug-store at Norbiton Pavement, Park Road, Norbiton.

MR. A. BARRITT, chemist and druggist, 164 Charing Cross Road, W.C., is extending his premises by the addition of 166, adjoining.

MR. A. E. PARKHOUSE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. F. C. Francis at Ladywell, Lewisham, S.E.

MESSRS SHAW & STRACHAN have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, at 69 Loughborough Road, Brixton, S.W.

MESSRS. DESMOND & CO., chemists, 55 Freemason Road, Custom House, E., have purchased Dr. J. Knight Hill's branch drug-business at Albert Road, North Woolwich, E.

MR. FRANK MOSS, chemist and druggist, of Kingswood and Staple Hill, has purchased the business, lately carried on, under the name of T. Grant, at 239 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

MR. W. E. HAYWARD, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business in Wednesday Market, Beverley, formerly carried on under the title of "Fields & Hayward," and will in future trade under his own name.

THE branch establishment of Mr. D. H. Oxen, chemist, 99 Broad Street, Shelton, Hanley, was closed last week, and the fixtures disposed of. Mr. Oxen's head establishment is at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and he has a branch at Stoke.

THE old-established business of chemist and druggist, with off-licence attached, carried on by Mr. Joseph Bennett Brierley for many years, at 2 Boothtown Road, Halifax, has been transferred to his son, Mr. Herbert Charles Brierley, chemist and druggist. Mr. J. B. Brierley is continuing his establishment in Haley Hill.

Trade Notes.

"THE BRITISH ADVERTISER" is the latest claimant for notoriety. It is monthly, bright, has some good ideas in it, and is published at 2 Queen Anne Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol, at 6s. a year.

THE VIBRONA ART SERIES is the subject of a booklet issued by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), Holloway, N. It contains a selection (reduced facsimiles) from the twenty-four British pictures which the firm have published in monochrome, and a large number of most flattering testimonials respecting these excellent art productions.

BERKEFELD FILTERS.—A circular has been issued which shows that the Berkefeld Filter Gesellschaft, of Celle, Germany, manufacturers of the "Berkefeld" filter, have again given the sole right of selling this filter in all British territories and Egypt to the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), 121 Oxford Street, W. The manufacture and sale of "Tubor" filters has been discontinued.

EAU DES CARMES.—Mr. John Morgan Richards, 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., has been appointed by Messrs. Renouard-Lariviere & Cie's Successors, 17 rue de L'Abbaye, Paris, as sole agent in Great Britain and colonies for Eau de Carmes. This remedy for apoplexy and other ills dates back two centuries, and with such a record to go upon there is special interest in the announcement that a vigorous campaign of advertising is to make it better known in this country, particularly on account of the fact that Mr. Richards has in that manner successfully established several popular medicines which are not so ancient.

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Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

SALE OF B.P. PREPARATIONS BY CHEMISTS.

AT the Thames Police Court on May 16, before Mr. Dickinson, Mr. William S. Glyn-Jones, chemist and druggist, 159 East India Dock Road, was summoned by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue for having sold ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P., unstamped, contrary to the provisions of Section 2 of this Act. Mr. Denniss appeared to prosecute for the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Kirby represented Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. Denniss said: The whole question has been raised by the defendant himself, who desires to get a decision as to whether he can sell a preparation known as ammoniated tincture of quinine without a stamp when labelled. Under the Act of 1812 the defendant would be liable on conviction to a penalty of 10*l.*, but he has specially raised this test-case on behalf of the members of his profession, to whom a decision one way or the other is of very great importance. The schedule in the Act is a very long one, and enumerates a list of medicines liable to duty. The Act, never having been repealed, is still in force, and it is very strict as regards the sale, making it compulsory for a stamp if any label is attached to the bottle holding the contents out or recommending them as a remedy or cure. This particular bottle was labelled:—

Ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P. A well-known and highly recommended remedy for colds. A teaspoonful in water every four hours until relieved.

This is clearly contrary to the Act, but the defendant claims the right to label the bottle free under the special exemption clause of the Act. [This Mr. Denniss read; see Alpe, page 105, and *C. & D.*, April 12, 1902, page 567.] The defendant claims to be within that clause, but ammoniated tincture of quinine, if served in a labelled bottle as a scientific preparation that would be beneficial for a cold or influenza, and so held out or recommended by the words on the label, is liable to duty, even though proprietary rights are not claimed.

Mr. Dickinson (the Magistrate): Then because it says the quinine has been highly recommended by the faculty the defendant has got to pay duty?

Mr. Denniss: That is the Act, your Worship.

Mr. Dickinson: It does not say he personally recommends it?

Mr. Denniss: Those are the only words, and the Act forbids such labels except with the stamp. By the label it is being held out, contrary to the Act, as being beneficial to the relief of an ailment of the human being.

Mr Dickinson: It simply repeats what is common knowledge. Every Englishman has taken quinine for colds.

Mr. Denniss: Yes, but this is ammoniated tincture of quinine, a specific preparation, and it is held out as a remedy for colds and highly recommended. If it had been sold merely as what it actually is—ammoniated tincture of quinine—and not held out or recommended as a cure or remedy for any particular ailment or disease, it would not have been liable to the duty at all, but being so held out or recommended it clearly becomes liable under the Act.

Mr. Dickinson: Are there any proprietary rights claimed for the article?

Mr. Denniss: They do not claim any.

Mr. Dickinson: Then other persons can sell the same article in exactly the same way?

Mr. Denniss: Oh, yes, subject to this matter of the duty if so labelled with a recommendation. The case has clearly been forced forward by the defendant himself. In April he wrote intimating his desire to sell ammoniated tincture of quinine in this fashion [letter read]. To this a reply was sent that if he sold the article in that way it would be liable to duty [letter read]. The defendant, however, did not agree with this view of the law, and wrote that he should sell it to test the legality [letter read]. On that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue had but one course to adopt, and the purchase was made of the bottle the subject of the present case. The defendant was quite right in the first part of his contention that he was a person specified in the Act as being allowed to sell the article, and had he stopped there he would have been all right, but the Act goes on, "that have not or shall hereafter by advertisement be held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or first vendors." The defendant was clearly the first vendor, if not the others, and by adding the label he has infringed the Act, and the question is therefore, Does the duty not distinctly apply?

Mr. Dickinson: He has not paid any duty I suppose?

Mr. Denniss: No, purposely to have the matter brought here. Counsel then referred to the Smith *v.* Mason case, and called Mr. Thomas Moyle to prove the purchase.

Mr. Kirby, after putting a question or two to witness, pointed out to the Magistrate that the summons was bad, as it said, "uttering, vending, and exposing for sale," whereas defendant did not utter or expose, and also labelled the bottle as a "prevention and cure."

Mr. Dickinson: I don't think we need waste time over that.

Mr. Kirby: The defence to this summons is that we do come within this very particular exemption. There are numerous Acts dealing with this subject besides that of 1812, but the objects of the Acts are clear on one point—that they were simply to apply to patent medicines, then greatly increasing in number and character. *Prima facie* we might say that all medicines are taxed, but these Acts take out all articles in which there are any proprietary rights, and there never were proprietary rights in ammoniated tincture of quinine. It has never been taxed, and if an article is once taxed it remains so for ever, and the label would not effect it. If that were not so other people would be getting the benefit of other persons' mixtures.

Mr. Dickinson: But with a ticles not proprietary you must be getting the benefit of other persons' mixtures, surely?

Mr. Kirby: Well, in a way, perhaps. Now, with regard to this Act that my friend relies upon, we come within the first part of it down to the words, "or in anywise affecting the human body." The rest of the Act in no way applies, and the words are different in the charge which says, "makers, vendors, or proprietors." "Owners or proprietors" in one sense we do not deny. Mr. Glyn-Jones certainly was the owner or proprietor of that particular bottle, but he was not the owner or compounder of ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: Do you contend in this case you don't come in any of these characters?

Mr. Kirby: We say we don't come in any of those words. That is the object of the different wording of the exemption.

Mr. Dickinson: But how about these words, "any article held out or recommended to the public by the original or first vendors." Do you say you are neither?

Mr. Kirby: I certainly say so.

Mr. Dickinson: Where, then, can the Act apply?

Mr. Kirby: Well, it might concern drugs or proprietary articles. Take, say, Beecham's pills—clearly a proprietary article and coming within the Act, of course.

Mr. Dickinson: You suggest that any person could recommend any article not already proprietary?

Mr. Kirby: Oh, no; we say certain persons like the defendant could, but not the public generally. The object of all these Acts was to tax patents, for anybody can take out a licence to sell proprietary medicines, but dare not sell or recommend ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: But any tinctures which shall hereafter be recommended. You distinctly have the wording "hereafter be recommended."

Mr. Kirby: Certainly I admit we come within the general charge, but we claim the exemption being a chemist.

Mr. Dickinson: Well, then, again, "which preparation has not been recommended by the owners, proprietors, compounders."

Mr. Kirby: That is just our case, we are not either If you closely read the Act you will see that certain people under certain circumstances are clearly taken out of the Act. If the article was not recommended by the first vendors any subsequent advertisement by other persons does not apply within the meaning of the Act. Now, we claim that ammoniated tincture of quinine has never been a proprietary article or held out or recommended by the original or first vendors, which my learned friend must first prove to show a case.

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Mr. Dickinson: But this Act surely goes beyond proprietary articles?

Mr. Kirby: Oh, yes—lozenges, pills, or secret compounds; but when held out or recommended to force the sale.

Mr. Dickinson: But I take it if you add the advertisement to force the sale you must pay for it. That is the object of the Act apparently. The object was to prevent one person selling an article to the loss of his neighbours without having to pay for the advantage.

Mr. Kirby: Yes, that is certain persons. But, now, do we come within those first words, "owner or proprietor"? Clearly we are not the "maker or compounder," for that, of course, must be the first person, not us. Of the Acts dealing with "owner or proprietor" we have Statute 42 Geo. III., chap. 56, sec. 3. [Section read. Alpe, page 27.] That Act shows exactly who shall pay the duty—"owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or original or first vendors." We are neither. Clearly it means the man who makes the compound, which would be the manufacturer, not the chemist—my client—who merely sells it. Then there is sec. 6 of the same Act. [Section read.] That distinctly says everybody that deals with proprietary articles. We say we are not dealing with a proprietary article in ammoniated tincture of quinine, so we clearly are not yet affected. Then we have sec. 10 of the same Act. [Section read.] Then sec. 19 of the same Act is practically the same words. [Section read.] Now we come to 42 Geo. III., chap 73, sec. 2. [Section read. Alpe, page 32.] These, again, I submit, all prove that the words must mean the manufacturer.

Mr. Dickinson: But it says "any packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial held out or recommended by any label or words written by the first vendors."

Mr. Kirby: But we are not the first vendors, I contend. I submit that those phrases, "owner, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors," clearly distinguish between the manufacturer and the seller, and if anybody should be taxed it must obviously be the manufacturer or wholesale firm my client received the article from. They must be the original or first vendors as well as the makers and compounders, if not also the owners and proprietors, which I submit they are also. I shall prove by evidence that ammoniated tincture of quinine was never a proprietary medicine, and though the dose is fixed now by the British Pharmacopœia it goes back long before the British Pharmacopœia. In 1853 ammoniated tincture of quinine was heard of and used and recommended by doctors, and no one has ever taken proprietary rights of the formula in the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Dickinson: Your contention is that there never has been any original owner that had proprietary rights.

Mr. Kirby: That is exactly so; anyone can sell it, whereas once a proprietary article always a proprietary article, and no one could sell it otherwise.

Mr. Dickinson: I follow you so far.

Mr. Kirby: The exemption-clause makes a difference over the Act itself. A man can be the vendor without being the first vendor, who must be found in the wholesale house where he bought it.

Mr. Dickinson: There is only a difference of the adding of two words—"owner and compounder."

Mr. Kirby: Mr. Glyn-Jones is not the compounder. He is charged with being the seller.

Mr. Dickinson: Is not a seller a vendor?

Mr. Kirby: The earlier Act clearly distinguishes between the seller and the person who makes it.

Mr. Dickinson: In a large wholesale house how do you decide the first vendor?

Mr. Kirby: The actual head proprietor of the wholesale house.

Mr. Dickinson: Why not the assistant?

Mr. Kirby: Because he is the actual maker and compounder.

Mr. Dickinson: Would not the assistant be the actual maker and compounder?

Mr. Kirby: He would be only the servant of the maker. In the present case, of course, we should be the owner and proprietor of that particular bottle but not first vendors of the contents.

Mr. Dickinson: But the Act is to prevent any recommendation at all.

Mr. Kirby: Oh, no, your Worship, only by the "owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or the first vendor."

Mr. Dickinson: But the tax starts with the advertisement, and you are the first vendors with the advertisement. If sold without that recommendation it would have been all right, but you surely come within the meaning of the first vendor of any label affixed to the bottle recommending the contents.

Mr. Kirby: To make us liable we must come within all the Act, and we are clearly entitled to that exemption clause. Then again the word "compounder" could not apply to us at all. Mr. Glyn-Jones did not compound this ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Dickinson: Is there any distinction between "owners" and "proprietors"?

Mr. Kirby: Well, you see, in the Act it is "owners and proprietors," "makers and compounders," but elsewhere it is "owners or proprietors," "makers or compounders." The actual word "proprietary" is only used in the exemption clause, I believe. In 42 Geo. III. "owner" and "proprietor" have the same meaning, apparently, as do "vendor" and "first vendor," but the subsequent Acts leave the doubt.

Mr. Dickinson: In the third section of the Act [c. 73] I notice the useless words are dropped, and it specifies "the name of the maker, compounder, or original vendor."

Mr. Kirby: There should be some allowance, I should consider, to a person like the defendant—a registered chemist—who does know something of the contents of the mixture that he should recommend it.

Mr. Dickinson: Oh, I notice the Act is 1812.

Mr. Kirby then proceeded to state that he could not get evidence as to how the article was first sold in 1853, but it would shorten the case if Mr. Denniss would admit that there never had been any proprietary rights over ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Denniss: I do not see what I can admit, seeing that my friend has forced this case, and says he will prove he is right. My point, however, is different. We say that the correct and only reading of the Act, as applying to this case, is that the first vendor of this particular bottle is liable to pay the duty, through that label as an infringement of the Act, not the original compounder of 1853, or whenever it may have been. The vendor is the first seller, and the defendant was the first seller of this labelled bottle. If they can show that the manufacturers of the contents sold it with that label then our case as against the defendant would fail, but they do not say that at all. Mr. Glyn-Jones has taken the initiative, and admitted putting on the label. This tincture has always been included, though exceptions have been made in recent years with some articles—for instance, peppermint-lozenges; but all other lozenges are still included.

Mr. Dickinson: You start with the putting on of the label?

Mr. Denniss: The sale was perfectly in order before. The first person who sold it with that label is liable, and therefore we say Mr. Glyn-Jones was clearly the first vendor.

Mr. Dickinson: Ninety years ago these things were doubtless very different to what they are now. There were fewer articles.

Mr. Denniss: But you will see the Act not only included all the articles it could find except drugs, but the tax was made to meet coming preparations.

Mr. Dickinson: I see that.

Mr. Kirby: Our contention is we were not the original vendors.

Mr. Dickinson: And Mr. Denniss says you are. Now where are we?

Mr. Kirby: Well, section 3 of the 1803 Act clearly shows that it is the drug itself, not the particular packet or bottle. The words say distinctly, "the article," and "the article" in this case is ammoniated tincture of quinine. The position is clear. What is subject to the duty, "the article" or "the bottle"? Here they say the bottle, because otherwise they could not class us as the first vendors. But the Act is quite clear. Supposing it had said "bottles" the prosecution might succeed, but it does not; it says what is contained in the parcels or bottles. The receptacle could not possibly be liable to duty. The idea is absurd that any Act would be passed for such a purpose.

Mr. Dickinson: You say if the original compounder in 1853 had put a label on like this it would for ever have been liable to duty?

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After some conversation between Bar and Bench as to a basis of understanding with a view to shorten the case, Mr. Dickinson suggested that Mr. Kirby should write a few questions: "Will you admit this, and this, and that?" and let the other side reply, "Yes, yes, yes, no, no," as the case may be, and he would reserve an afternoon specially to take the case. It was then agreed to adjourn the hearing until June 6, at 2 P.M.

High Court Cases.

Bovril *v.* Oxo.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on May 14, before Lord Stormonth Darling, Bovril (Limited), London, asked decree of declarator against Thomas Jenkins & Co., restaurateurs, Glasgow, that the defenders were not entitled to sell, expose, or offer for sale as Bovril any meat-extract or essence of meat or other preparation or manufacture which was not manufactured by the pursuers. It was stated that the defendants had been supplying Oxo as Bovril, and they explained that at the close of the Glasgow Exhibition they had some bottles of Oxo left over, which were sent to their various branches to be sold as Oxo or used in making sauces, &c. They never intended it to be sold as Bovril. In the event they offered to pay Bovril (Limited) 52*l.* 10*s.* of damages, with expenses, and decree was granted accordingly.

A Beecham Case.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, May 15, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Martelli applied for an injunction to restrain the Public Benefit Drug Company, trading at 41 Scotland Road, Liverpool, from passing off as Beecham's pills pills which were not of the plaintiff's manufacture. The plaintiff had received a letter from the defendants' solicitor, asking for an opportunity to answer affidavits, and under the circumstances he had no objection to the motion standing over until the first day of next sittings. His Lordship directed accordingly.

Dentists Act.

"Specially Qualified"

At Cardiff Police Court on Friday, May 16, before Mr. T. W. Lewis, the Stipendiary, Templar Malins, chemist and druggist, 107 Woodville Road, was summoned for that he, "on the 12th of May, not being a legally qualified medical practitioner, and not being registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, did unlawfully at certain premises, No. 29 Queen Street, use a description implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided." Mr. George David prosecuted on behalf of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Dental Association, and Mr. St. John Francis-Williams (instructed by Mr. Pocock) defended.

Mr. George David quoted Section 3, upon which the summons was based, and explained that the main part of defendant's business was that of a dentist, carried on in Queen Street, and on the side of the premises was a large advertisement which said: "For artificial teeth of guaranteed purity and perfect fit.—Chemist Templar Malins." In the premises he occupied three rooms, in one of which he had an ordinary dentist's chair and a number of drugs, and people constantly came in to consult him. The defendant advertised very largely in other ways. An advertisement in the programme of the Theatre Royal stated that he carried on this business, and in it he described himself as "Cardiff's Merciful Tooth-extractor." From his place in Queen Street he issued three pamphlets, one of which was "a definite table of prices for artificial teeth supplied by Chemist Templar Malins, Cardiff's Merciful Tooth-extractor." It stated that "Templar Malins is now well-known for supplying perfect-fitting teeth, for honest, conscientious work, and for moderate charges. He charges no fancy fees, yet does the highest class of work, to which over 1 000 in and around Cardiff can bear witness." In the pamphlet the defendant gave his prices for "ordinary tooth-extractions, for extractions with cocaine or ethyl chloride (painless), and for extractions under the influence of nitrous-oxide gas (insensibility)." He constantly described himself as a tooth-extractor, and in face of that it seemed to him (Mr. David) difficult for the defendant to explain away a description of that kind and say he was not describing himself as a person qualified to carry on dentistry.

The Stipendiary: What does "specially qualified" mean?

Mr. David: A man who is able to do it. It does not mean legally qualified. If a man holds himself out as being able and qualified to do the work of a dentist, that brings him within the terms of the section. He then quoted a law report relating to a case in veterinary surgery in support of that contention.

The Stipendiary: The question is whether it refers to a man having a dentistry qualification, or whether he was highly expert and had some particular qualification.

Mr. George David said the defendant held himself out as being specially expert in dentistry. Whichever construction was placed upon the advertisements it came to the same thing in the long run.

Mr. Francis-Williams: If it means, as I shall contend, specially qualified by experience, my friend would have to prove that he is not.

Mr. George David: No, he would not. The defendant, by his advertisements, leads people to believe he is a person whom the law allows to practise.

Mr. Francis-Williams: Unless it means specially qualified by law he has not committed any offence.

The Stipendiary: I think it must mean specially qualified by law.

Mr. David: He leads people to believe that he is a person whom the law allows to practise.

The Stipendiary: That is the correct construction, subject to what Mr. Williams says.

Mr. David read more extracts from defendant's pamphlets, in which he stated that he supplied "perfectly fitting teeth." Mr. David also commented upon defendant administering anæsthetics.

Before evidence was given,

Mr. Francis-Williams admitted the documents Mr. David had put in, but he failed to understand how a man, calling himself a "tooth-extractor," or even "merciful tooth-extractor," could be said to hold himself out either as a dental practitioner, or that he could be said to be adopting any title, addition, or description, implying that he was registered under the Act. There was no indication of any registration in any of the documents referred to by Mr. David. Mr. David had endeavoured to prove that the Act prohibited any man, unless he was registered, carrying on the business of a dentist. It did nothing of the kind.

The Stipendiary: That is obvious, but he must not advertise himself as being specially qualified.

Mr. Francis-Williams then argued that the Court should differentiate between what referred to the man and what referred to the business he carried on. Defendant had never described himself as a dental practitioner, or pretended that he had any qualification whatever under the Act. He simply described what work he could do, and that he was entitled to do, so long as he did not claim to be a certificated practitioner.

The Stipendiary said the whole question was whether, looking at the tenour of the advertisements that had been read, and admittingly emanated from the defendant, he held himself out as a person specially qualified to practise as a dentist. It appeared to him that when a person advertised himself as a "merciful tooth-extractor," and capable of supplying "perfect-fitting teeth" and turning out high-class work, he put himself forward as possessing the highest qualifications of an expert. It was admitted that defendant was not legally qualified, and that being so there must be a conviction. He would like to know something about the defendant.

The police reported that he had been fined 5*l.* and costs for a similar offence in July, 1896.

The Stipendiary now imposed the full penalty of 20*l*, and allowed seven guineas costs.

Mr. Francis-Williams asked the Stipendiary to state a special case, but he refused, on the ground that no question of law was involved.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Compound Liquorice-powder.

At the Halifax (West Riding) Court on May 17, Robert Lamb Brook, Norwood Green, was summoned for selling 4 oz. of

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compound liquorice-powder which, according to the analysis of Mr. A. H. Allen, of Sheffield, was entirely destitute of sulphur, its chief medicinal constituent. Defendant said he sold the powder in exactly the same condition as he bought it from a firm of wholesale druggists in Halifax. A penalty of 21*s.*, including costs, was imposed, the Chairman advising the defendant to procure a guarantee from the wholesale dealers when making future purchases.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT the Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court on Monday, May 19, David Paterson Walker, chemist and druggist, 116 New City Road, Glasgow, was summoned for selling a gill of camphorated oil which was deficient in camphor to the extent of 11 per cent. Defendant's solicitor tendered a plea of not guilty, but remarked that the deficiency appeared to him to be about 2½ instead of 11 per cent., as the oil sold contained 18·88 per cent. of camphor and 21·45 per cent. was the requisite amount.

Sheriff Fyfe remarked that, on the face of it, the deficiency seemed to be represented by the smaller figure.

Mr. George Neilson, who prosecuted, explained that the percentage was calculated upon the quantity of camphor that the oil ought to contain, that being the usual method in such cases.

Thereupon there was a brisk dispute as to percentages, which defendant's solicitor summed up by asking, Is it worth while to fight for 2½ per cent.?

Mr. Neilson, addressing the Sheriff, said that there had been a good deal of complaint as to drugs not containing the necessary proportion of certain constituents. When such was the case there was nothing for it but the proper enforcement of the statute.

His Lordship remarked that the deficiency might easily have been accounted for without deliberate intention to defraud.

Defendant's solicitor explained that wholesale houses put in more camphor so as to allow for evaporation, but his client had only heard of that recently. For putting in a larger quantity of camphor, too, a person might run the risk of prosecution for having too little oil.

Sheriff Fyfe laughingly remarked that he did not think there was much chance of such a prosecution.

Counsel further explained that his client had made up the camphorated oil according to the standard, but, by being kept in the bottle and sold in pennyworths, a certain proportion of the camphor had disappeared by evaporation.

Sheriff Fyfe: The 11 per cent.?

Counsel: The 2½ per cent. It is ridiculous and preposterous to apply a percentage to a per cent. If the charge is to be in these terms, I cannot advise my client to plead guilty.

Mr. Neilson: Then I cannot accept a qualified plea.

The Sheriff adjourned the case to June 13, at 10 A.M.

AT the same time Dr. Robert D. Taylor, 74 Nelson Street, Tradeston, Glasgow, was charged with selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 21 per cent. Accused admitted the offence, and explained that the oil had been made up by a dispenser, who had over-heated the bottle and broke it, subsequently adding more olive oil to make up the bulk. The offence was simply the result of an accident. Sheriff Fyfe (to the prosecutor): Camphorated oil does not hurt anybody very much, does it? The charge really means that there was 5 per cent. too little camphor in the oil. The Clerk stated that the expenses amounted to 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* His Lordship imposed a nominal fine of 5*s.*, with expenses, remarking that he had no doubt the offence arose from a mistake on the part of the assistant.

County Court Cases.

A TRUSS CASE.

IN the City of London Court on May 16, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, surgical-instrument makers, 7 Aldersgate Street, E.C., against Mr. J. B. Munton, chemist, employed at Boot's (Limited), Chester, to recover 17*s.* 8*d.* for a truss supplied.

The Judge said the defendant had written to the Court to say that he was unable to come to town to defend the action. He objected to pay for the truss because of the delay in making it (namely, twenty-eight days), and also said it was so roughly constructed that his doctor forbade its use. He had explained to the plaintiffs that it was for use on an infant a few weeks old, and had countermanded the order owing to the delay. The truss had been returned to the plaintiffs three times, and the third time the plaintiffs retained it. The defendant also said there had been no acceptance of the goods within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act. As he was managing Boot's business at Chester, he could not get, without obtaining at his own expense, a qualified assistant to take his place. The plaintiffs' solicitor said they had never heard a word about the truss until now. It was supplied in January last year. The Judge said that if the defendant had attended, and if what he said was true, judgment would have been given in his favour, with costs of coming from Chester. If the defendant's letter were true—and it might all be false—it was very startling. The plaintiffs' solicitor said it was a "try on" on the defendant's part. He would have been compelled to pay before they put the order in hand, only he was the manager to one of their customers. The Judge entered judgment for the plaintiffs for 10*s.*

TELEPHONE ORDERS.

IN a case heard at Stonehouse County Court on May 14, wherein Mr. T. H. Harvey, chemical-merchant, Cattedown, Plymouth, claimed 15*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* from the Valletort Laundry Company, Stonehouse, for ammonia supplied, it was stated that at the opening of the account the orders were received by telephone, but as the defendants gave up the telephone service written orders were received from July 25, 1899, to the close of the account. After hearing the evidence Judge Lush Wilson, K.C., held that legally there was no proof of delivery of the goods ordered by telephone, but gave judgment for 4*l.* 1*s* 8*d.*, the balance due on the goods supplied upon the written orders.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BEING GUARANTOR.

AT Penzance County Court on May 13, Mr. Benjamin Shakerley, chemist and druggist, of Penzance, figured as one of the defendants in a claim made by the Pearl Life Assurance Society for 3*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, collected by an agent named Coomb, for whom Mr. Shakerley was one of the guarantors. The claim was admitted, and judgment was given against the three defendants.

A Compensation Case.

AT the Westminster High Bailiff's Court, before Mr. John Troutbeck and a special jury, on Friday, May 16, Herbert Constantine Judge claimed compensation from the London County Council in respect to the compulsory acquisition of a chemist's shop at 34 Wych Street, Strand, and of the premises, 38 Wych Street, in which the claimant traded as a dealer in surgical appliances and rubber goods. After the jury had returned from viewing the premises, Mr. Kemp, K.C., who appeared for the claimant, intimated that a settlement had been come to respecting 34 Wych Street, the L.C.C. having agreed to pay 451*l.* as ruled by the jury. The 38 Wych Street case proceeded, it being stated that the claim amounted to about 3,000*l.* The claimant having given evidence, he was severely cross-examined by Mr. Boyle, K.C., as to the class of business he carried on. He admitted that as a result of advertising he received hundreds of letters of a certain character, but affirmed that he never answered them. One of these letters was produced, and the High Bailiff said he was of opinion that it contained a direct invitation to assist the writer in the commission of a crime. Plaintiff stated that he had transferred his chemist's business to Chancery Lane, where he paid a rental of 138*l.* per annum, the thirteen years' lease costing him 360*l.* The shop had always been a chemist's, and the 360*l* included the goodwill, fixtures, and some stock. The High Bailiff said he was very curious to know whether Judge was a duly qualified chemist. Mr. Boyle said he did not know, and Mr. Kemp, when appealed to, did not supply the information. [The name is not in the register.—EDITOR] Evidence having been given that nearly every chemist dealt in the class of goods sold by the claimant, Mr. Kemp made an impassioned appeal to the jury to do justice to his client. Mr. Boyle followed on the other side, contending that 160*l.* would well compensate the claimant. The jury, after considering the matter for two minutes, awarded the claimant 365*l.*

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Bankruptcy Report.

Re E. E. Burford, Canal Street, Camberwell, salt, oil, chemical, and vinegar merchant (trading as Burford Brothers).—The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver. The Chairman reported that the debtor and a brother took over their father's business in 1880, and had since greatly extended it. In 1893 another brother claimed a share in the concern, and ultimately in 1899 the debtor purchased the business for 7,500*l.*, borrowing 8,000*l.* from the Produce Brokers Company (Limited), with whom he agreed to deal solely for oil for a term of seven years. That company were now creditors for 13,800*l.*, and stopped his credit a month ago, with the result that he filed his petition. The statement of affairs had not yet been lodged, but proofs to the amount of 15,427*l.* had been lodged, and the assets were estimated to yield 18,541*l.* Mr. Carouth, on behalf of the debtor, submitted an offer of 10*s.* in the £, but the Chairman suggested that the most convenient course would be to appoint a trustee and committee of inspection, who would be empowered to deal with any offer for the business. This was agreed to.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Holland, Edwin, 238 Bolton Road, Irlams o' th' Height, near Manchester, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John T. Crossley, 8 St. Mary's Street, Manchester, accountant. Dated, May 9; filed, May 16. Liabilities unsecured, 126*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 43*l.* Among the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Butterworth, Allcock & Co., Manchester	17	0	0
Hockin, Wilson & Co., Salford	14	0	0
Murray, Sons & Co., Glasgow	21	0	0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester ...	24	0	0
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester ...	26	0	0

Topham, Thomas (deceased, by administratrix), 149 Pellon Lane, Halifax, chemist and druggist. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds...	51	0	0
Netleton, Haigh, Halifax	96	0	0
Oakley, G. Gardiner, Halifax	11	0	0
Topham, Ellen, Mirfield	412	0	0
Topham, Mary, Halifax	353	0	0

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Coley, S. J., and **Gay, Sophia,** under the style of S. J. Coley, Stroud, and at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, chemists and druggists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudications.

Bromfield, Frank Harold, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, chemist and druggist.

Walker, Charles Henry, Liverpool, chemist and druggist.

From the "Scottish Law Courts Record."

Medicines (Limited), Glasgow.—Resolved April 16, confirmed May 7, that the company be wound up voluntarily. H. Ritchie, accountant, Greenock, liquidator.

Downing Street, May 17, 1902.

Sir William Turner Thiselton Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—*London Gazette.*

The Glyn-Jones Case is of interest to members of the craft, writes a correspondent, but there were those in Thames Police Court on Friday with other points of view. One litigant, after waiting from 2 to near 4 o'clock for his case to be called, turned despairingly to a policeman and said, "What's it all about?" "Well," said the Bobby, "at one time I thought they were squabbling about three-ha'pence on a box of queenine pills, but blest if I place it now!" "Gad," said the first, "if I'd known it I'd 'ave paid the blarmed three-ha'pence myself."

New Companies & Company News.

Gleanite Company (Limited).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Boscombe Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., as the Gleanite Disinfectant Manufacturing Company, to adopt an agreement with W. J. Trimming and H. Allen, and to carry on the said business and any other auxiliary thereto. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. J. Trimming and H. Allen. Registered office, 29A Boscombe Road, Uxbridge Road, S.W.

Medical and Dental Defence Union of Scotland (Limited).—Registered in Edinburgh, with twenty members, each liable for 1*l.* Objects: To protect, support, and safeguard the character and interests of legally qualified medical and dental practitioners. The first subscribers are:—G. B. Marshall, 19 Sandyford Place, Glasgow, M.D.; R. Campbell, 16 Queen's Crescent, Glasgow, M.D.; J. A. Robertson, 6 St. James's Terrace, Glasgow, M.B., C.M.; A. McGregor, 121 Douglas Street, Glasgow, M.D.; J. Wright, 3 Victoria Place, Shawlands, Glasgow, M.D.; R. Wilson, 38 Monteith Place, Glasgow, M.D.; and R. Forrest, 114 Dixon Avenue, Glasgow, M.D. The management is vested in a Council. Registered office, 65 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

Burmah Oil Company (Limited).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,500,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking of the Burmah Oil Company (Limited) (incorporated 1886), and all or any of the assets and liabilities, including certain oil-works at Dunnielaw and Syriam, Rangoon, Burmah; to search for, purchase, work, deal in, and develop the resources of oil-wells and oil-yielding lands in Burmah, India, or elsewhere; to carry on all or any of the businesses of chemical manufacturers and dealers, etc. The first directors are D. S. Cargill, L. Gow, R. King, J. Jones, M. T. Fleming, and K. Finlay. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* each per annum (chairman, 300*l.*). Registered office, 45 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

Salt Union (Limited).—The directors have recommended a dividend of 6*s.* per share on the 7 per cent. 10*l.* preference shares for the past year, besides placing 10,000*l.* to the new reserve fund and carrying forward 1,034*l.*

Colombo Apothecaries Company (Limited).—The annual general meeting was held at Colombo on April 29, when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, absorbing R.40,000, and leaving a balance of R.6,994 to be carried forward.

Brunner Mond & Co. (Limited).—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the profit-and-loss account shows a credit balance of 480,431*l.* which, with 36,931*l.* brought forward, makes a total of 517,362*l.* Besides the dividend on ordinary shares announced last week, a dividend is to be paid on the preference capital at 7 per cent. per annum. The company have decided to give all their foremen a fortnight's holiday with three weeks' pay, and all workmen a week's holiday with a fortnight's pay. Employés will receive a day's holiday and pay at the coronation, the company contributing 100*l.* to the festivities.

W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited).—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31 last shows gross profit for the year of 67,094*l.*, as against 65,050*l.* for the previous year, being an increase of 2,043*l.* The net profit for the year (9,844*l.*), together with the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to 10,440*l.* After deducting the dividends paid on the preference shares on April 1 and October 1, 1901, and allowing for that which had accrued from the latter date to the end of the year, there is a balance of 4,190*l.* The directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum for the year (which will absorb 3,125*l.*), carrying forward the balance of 1,035*l.*

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited).—The report for 1901 announces that the River Plate local committee held their annual meeting at Fray Bentos in last November, and the books have been certified as correct by the local auditor. Exchange in the River Plate having occasionally been high, gold shipments amounting in all to 235,000*l.* have been sent out during the season. The balance of the profit-and-loss account amounts to 141,715*l.*, and out of this have been paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares (February 15, 1902), six months' interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares (October 1,

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1901), a further six months' interest (April 1, 1902), and the directors now propose to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent., equal to 3*l.* per share (75,000*l.*), making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent. for the year; to carry to reserve fund 5,000*l.*, to employés' provident fund 2,000*l.*, and to deduct for directors' percentages, 9,661*l.*, leaving a sum of 12,553*l.* to carry forward.

EGYPTIAN SALT AND SODA COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for 1901 states that there is a credit balance on the profit-and-loss account of 15,952*l.*, out of which the directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the year, payable as soon as the repayment to profit-and-loss account can be made from the new capital which has been raised. The oilcake and soap factory at Kafr Zayat, which it was hoped would have been running by the end of July last, was barely completed by the end of the year. Regarding the soda industry at the Wadi Natroun, the directors report another series of delays, but they hope soon to meet the requirements of the market with regard to the quality of soda ash. The directors in February last obtained a temporary loan from the company's bankers of 50,000*l.* at 6 per cent. This has enabled them to lay in a stock of cottonseed which will keep the oilcake-factory working till the autumn, when seed will again become cheap. It is now proposed to issue 100,000*l.* of debentures. The money raised by these debentures will, in the first place, be devoted to the repayment to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank of the 50,000*l.* loan; and, secondly, to the repayment to the profit-and-loss account of the moneys borrowed therefrom.

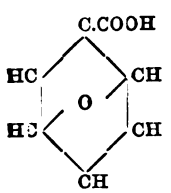
Scientific Progress.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Erdmann has found that this compound, which exists in several of the oils of the Rutaceæ, forms a well-defined crystalline compound with benzoyl chloride, which serves for its characterisation with great ease. The body is formed by the action of benzoyl chloride on the ester, and re-crystallisation of the resulting mixture form cold alcohol. It then melts sharply at 99° C.

Properties of Gum Arabic.—Mannich has published the results of an examination of a series of samples of gum arabic from various well-authenticated sources. The ash figures give very little information, but the results of the polarimetric examination may be of use when other gums have been well examined. He finds in every case a 10-per-cent. solution of the gum in water is optically active. The figures vary from −0° 45′ to +7° 59′.—*Apotheker Zeit.*, 1902, 322.

Fractional-distillation Apparatus.—An exceedingly ingenious apparatus for fractional distillation under reduced pressure has been described by Max Kaehler and Martini. It consists of a bell-glass receiver on a well-ground plate, with a tubulure at the bottom to connect with the exhaust-pump, and one at the top for the adapter of the condenser. The tube of the adapter leads into a small funnel with a slanting side-tube. This funnel is lightly suspended on a revolving axis, and the tube thus revolves over a series of graduated tubes to receive the various fractions of the distillate. A magnetic needle is suspended horizontally with the funnel, and the latter is easily revolved over the graduated tubes by means of a small magnet from outside the bell-jar. It is thus easy to change the receiver six or eight times during the distillation without breaking the vacuum once.—*Chem. Zeit.*, 1902, 31.

Isosalicylic Acid.—At the last meeting of the Soc. Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Brunner described a new acid he has prepared, and to which he ascribes a formula which represents a hitherto unknown isomer of salicylic acid. The recognised isomers are those which have the carboxyl and hydroxyl groups in the ortho, meta, and para positions respectively. The new acid is prepared by treating salicylic acid with dilute aqua regia, and forms prisms, melting at 154°, and subliming easily on the water-bath. It yields the same colour-reaction with ferric chloride as does salicylic acid, and yields a phenol on distillation with alkali. The annexed extraordinary formula is assigned to it, but the examination of the evidence on which the author bases it leaves one very unconvinced. On treatment with hydrobromic acid in weak aqua regia it leaves a dibromoisosalicylic acid in yellow needles.



A Few Formulæ.

HAIR-CURLERS.

1.

Resin	℥iij.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	Oiss.

Perfume with bergamot and musk.

2.

Potassium carbonate	℥ss.
Liquid ammonia	℥j.
Glycerin	℥j.
Rose water	℥xxiv.
Orange-flower water	℥vj.

3.

Potassium carbonate	℥ij.
Liquid ammonia	℥j.
Glycerin	℥ss.
Alcohol	℥j. ℥ij.
Rose-water q. s. ad	Oj.

FIXATEUR FOR THE MOUSTACHE.

Extract of malt	℥v.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	℥j.
Water	℥x.
Salicylic acid	gr. xv.
Perfume	q. s.

LANOLINE CREAM.

Anhydrous lanoline	1½ lb.
Peach-kernel oil	6 oz.
Water	5 oz.
Ionone	15 drops.
Ylang-ylang oil	20 drops.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

GINGER-WINE.

Essence of cayenne	3 dr.
Essence of ginger	½ oz.
Tartaric acid	¾ oz.
Burnt sugar	2 oz.
Lump sugar	4 lbs.

Mix with 11 pints of boiling water; bottle when cold.

EUCALYPTUS TOOTH-PASTE.

Prepared chalk	5 oz.
Powdered soap	1½ oz.
Arrowroot	1½ oz.
Oil of eucalyptus	30 drops
Oil of peppermint	15 drops
Oil of geranium	15 drops
Oil of cloves	4 drops
Oil of aniseed...	4 drops
Glycerin	1½ oz.
Carmine	q.s. to colour
Chloroform-water	q.s. to make a paste

STIMULATING POMADES FOR THE HAIR.

1.

Pilocarpine hydrochloride	℥ss.
Quinine hydrochloride	℥j.
Precipitated sulphur	℥iiss.
Balsam of Peru	℥v.
Beef marrow	℥ij.

2.

Precipitated sulphur	℥j.
Resorcin	℥ss
Salicylic acid	℈j.
Tincture of benzoin	℥ss.
Vaseline	℥iij.

(The quantity of the first three ingredients may be doubled if necessary).

3.

Lanolin	℥iss.
Almond oil	℥iij.
Precipitated sulphur	℥j.
Otto of rose	q.s.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

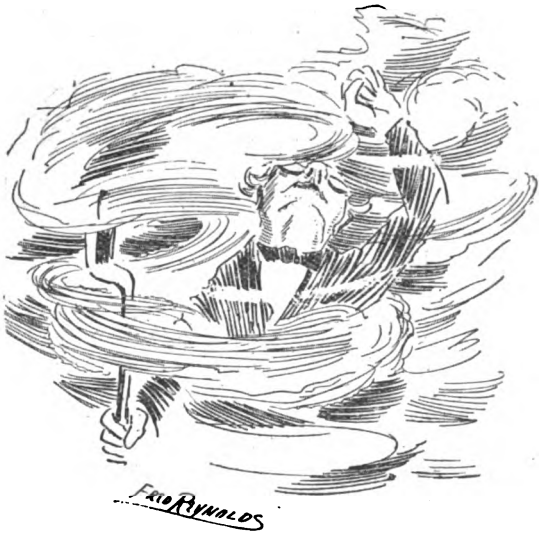
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Things that Happen—Sometimes.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.



There was an old chemist named Castor,
Who was a deuce of a hand at a plaister.



He used an iron red-hot,
And burnt up the lot,
Which astonished that chemist called Castor.

PHARMACIST *v.* PHARMACONOCLAST.

THIS is a little tale, told by John Smithson, of a visit paid to him by his friend MacBoron, a Southerner, of Greek descent.

Scene: Smithson's diggings, a recent bitterly cold evening. Enter MacBoron, disturbing Smithson's nicotinian reverie, with a huge and weighty bundle of books.

Plunging *in medias res*, MacBoron selected one from the load of books under which the little rickety table groaned, and, putting on his spectacles (although he is still quite young), opened the book. Regarding me for a moment intently, he said, "You are not a pharmacist, John!"

"Oh, nonsense, Mac," I replied cheerily. "You know very well that you and I passed the Minor almost the same week."

"Yes; but the word pharmacist does not mean what you think it does."

There was a gleam in his eye as he said this, which made me uncomfortable, but I answered cheerfully, "Never mind, old chap, don't worry! Have some more ginger-ale, for you must want something warming this bitterly cold night."

"No, John, you are not a pharmacist——"

"In that case," I interrupted, somewhat nettled, "perhaps you will be good enough to tell me what I am."

"I have come to you to-night with that specific object in view," he said very solemnly. "You are not a pharmacist; you are a pharmaconoclast."

"Really, old man, do you mean this? It's nothing bad or wicked, I hope? because my mother always told me, when I was a boy, that I was never to——"

"There is no evil in the name. I have searched minutely through all these dictionaries, and there is not a word in any of them that scientifically describes or defines our calling and ourselves, and so I have had to make a few words."

"Make a few?" I said, aghast; "but you don't mean to say that —that——"

"They were really necessary? Yes, I do. Somebody had to make them; and it would appear that a beneficent Providence has singled me out to do the work. So now our language is the richer for them."

"You have referred to other words. Might I venture——" (I was now weak and limp, and scarcely knew how to frame my question.)

"Oh, they are classical words, being all derived from the Greek. I have made—

"1. *Pharmaconoclast*, from Gr. *pharmakon klastes*, a breaker, a divider. Thus the pharmaconoclast smashes, say, rhubarb root, and divides it into powders. Pharmaconoclast is therefore one who prepares and dispenses medicines, lately known as pharmacist.

"2. *Pharmaconoclastics*, the scientific study of drugs and their preparations.

"3. *Pharmaconoclastic*, pertaining to the above.

"Aren't these beautifully expressive, Smithson?"

"Wait, old man, until I qualify this soda-water."

The rest is a haze.

—DICKY (230/25).

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bolas (T.), Brown (G. E.). *The Lens: Practical Guide to Choice, Use, Testing, of Photographic Objectives.* 8¾ × 5½. Pp. 176. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Dawbarn & Ward.)

Bower (F. O.), Vaughan (D. T. G.). *Practical Botany for Beginners.* 7 × 4½. Pp. 320. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Macmillan.)

Broadbent (Albert.). *Science in the Daily Meal.* 7⅛ × 4½ Pp. 44. Cloth, 6*d.*; paper, 3*d.* (A. Broadbent, Manchester.) [This is a treatise on the dietetic treatment for gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and such like ailments, and there is a separate 20-page reprint of a general guide to the adoption of a uric-acid-free diet containing 100 recipes which, doubtless, the average housewife will find extremely useful.]

Cash (J. T.) and Dunstan (W. R.). *Pharmacology of Pseudaconitine and Japaconitine, considered in relation to that of Aconitine.* 4to. Pp. 56. 3*s.* (Dulau.)

Drude (P.). *The Theory of Optics*; translated from the German by C. Riborg Mann and Robert A. Millikan. With 110 diagrams. 8vo. 15*s.* net. (Longmans.)

Hayden (J. R.). *Venereal Diseases.* 3rd ed., cr. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Hirschfeld.)

Ingle (H.). *Manual of Agricultural Chemistry.* With 11 illus. 8vo. 8⅞ × 5½. Pp. 422. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Scott & G.)

Jackson (G. T.). *Ready Reference Handbook of Diseases of the Skin.* 4th ed. Cr. 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* net. (Hirschfeld.)

Knight (W. S. M.). *The Business Encyclopædia and Legal Adviser*, Vol. I. (ABA to CON); with a series of statistical tables and explanatory diagrams by J. H. Schooling, and a commercial gazetteer of the world by W. Melven (illustrated). 9½ × 7 × 2. Pp. 343. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Caxton Publishing Company.)

Medical Vocabulary: an explanation of all terms and phrases used in the various departments of Medical Science and Practice. 7th ed., enl. by W. W. Wagstaffe and G. D. Parker. 7½ × 5. Pp. 688. 12*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill.)

Saunders' *Year-book of Medicine and Surgery.* 2 vols. 9¾ × 6¼. Pp. 716, 684. Each 13*s.* net. (Saunders.)

Soxhlet (D. H.). *Art of Dyeing and Staining Marble, Artificial Stone, Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Wood, and of Imitating all sorts of Wood.* Trans. from the German. 7⅛ × 5. Pp. 176. 5*s.* net. (Scott & G.)

Walker (C. J.). *Advertiser's Ready Reckoner and Year-book for* 1902. 8 7/16 × 5½. Pp. vi—100. (C. J. Walker, 24 Coleman Street, E.C.) [A useful book for advertisers, as it contains the prices charged for advertisements by the leading journals, specimens of type, and hints on advertising.]

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Dividing the Minor

is now a fixed plank in every pharmaceutical politician's platform. I think the *C. & D.* has been largely responsible for the prominence of the notion, and that goes a long way towards justifying it. But, all the same, I wish some skilful expert would present the other side to us. There has been no regular debate on the subject anywhere. We seem to have drifted into an agreement that the present method of conducting the examination is wrong, and the only opposition to a reform in this matter is that some influential people say they will only consent to it on condition of getting their way in another allied matter. Mr. Shadforth's letter last week was mainly a protest against improved conditions, on the ground that amelioration would be unfair to those who had already qualified. It was the complaint of the nineteenth century against the twentieth, of the coaches against the railroads, of the candles against the electric light. Our misfortune in having been born in the bad old times must not be a pretext for rejecting improvements. That is, of course, on the assumption that the division would be an improvement.

Why is the Division Proposed?

Generally it is advocated in view of the large number of failures at every examination. It is suggested that it is unreasonable to expect a student to match himself against six experts on one training. So it is, on the assumption that the examination is a trial of skill, a sort of fencing-match between the examiners and the candidates. If it were what it should be, a true test of qualification, that argument ought not to apply. The really qualified man ought to be fit at all points all at once. To be competent in A, B, and C in 1902, and in D, E, and F in 1904, is not necessarily qualification. The advocates of division argue, of course, that by separating the preparation the qualification will be superior. That is the case with a student who studies to know, but it is likely to be quite otherwise in the case of one who only studies to pass. And, believing as I do, that the majority of the candidates—90 per cent. of them, I should say—belong to the latter section, I see a great deal of force in the contention of the front bench that a compulsory curriculum should be associated with division of the Minor. The other professions which divide their examinations do insist on this guarantee for something like a sound education.

The Issue Raised

in the legal contest now pending between the Board of Inland Revenue and Mr. Glyn-Jones involves a question of substantial privilege for qualified chemists and druggists. If Mr. Glyn-Jones establishes his claim to exemption from medicine-stamp duty in respect of a recommended B.P. preparation, chemists will have acquired an 8-per-cent. advantage over their non-qualified rivals in regard to the sale of medicines of known composition. Artificial persons who have made so much useful capital out of the circumstance that they cannot qualify in the way prescribed by the statute will have to accept the corresponding disadvantage of their position in this respect. An amusing incidental consequence of Mr. Glyn-Jones's success would be that there ought to be hundreds of applications from chemists against Somerset House for pounds or two pounds which they have paid as compromises in similar cases. I do not see how the Board could refuse to disgorge if it should be decided that they have extracted these pounds under a mistaken interpretation of the Act.

Jerome Fracastor,

who, as Mr. C. C. Bell reminded us lately, was the original compounder of diascordium, was a famous Italian physician, born at Verona in 1483. But he was more illustrious as a poet than as a physician. That, at least, is the verdict of the compilers of biographical dictionaries. But when it is added that the title of his great poem—the work on which his fame has rested for nearly four centuries—was, "Syphilidis, sive de morbo gallico, libri tres," it is difficult for the ordinary reader to accept the dictionary men's assurance that Fracastor could have been a poet at all. A true poem "On Syphilis" is surely not conceivable. My authority tells me that the work "contains passages of marvellous beauty," and gives a sample, from which I quote a line or two:—

> nam sæpius ipsi
> Carne sua exutos artus, squallentia ossa
> Vidimus, et fœdo rosa ora dehiscere hiatu
> Ora, atque exiles reddentia guttura voces.

Captain Kettle was a poet and a seamen, but he religiously kept his two occupations apart. He could not understand that the dirty sea could offer attractions for any muse. Fracastor might have avoided shop in his literary work with even better reason.

"There is Nothing so Cheap as Brains."

This was the maxim of one of the American millionaire merchants. He paid the highest of salaries to his staff, he said, but it was through his staff that he made his millions. What price, I wonder, would that merchant pay for a man with the diploma of Bachelor of Commerce (Birmingham)? He certainly would not accept the parchment as a guarantee of the brains. All the same, however, the new spirit in our educationalists is excellent. The provision of well-equipped laboratories, where the great industries and sciences can be practically expounded in the most thorough manner, is one of the most hopeful of signs for the future of this country; but why must the silly bauble of letters to print behind one's name be dangled at the end of it? London University is to abolish Latin as an essential subject for its matriculation. This, too, is a sign of sense. What is needed in technical education is that it should be fitted to the student, not that the student should be made to fit one of half-a-dozen cast-iron moulds, which are termed curricula. Let brains have every chance of getting training; but, at the same time, trust brains to choose the training they specially require.

The Trade Customs

which the London Chemists' Association desires to protect are still undefined. The committee, it appears, have amended the mere terms of their paragraph, but they still seem unwilling to say plainly what is the particular object they want our subscriptions for. This is a question of principle, or rather of five shillings, with some of us. If by a chemist's trade custom they mean the sale of carbonate of magnesia as magnesia, or of methylated soap liniment for soap liniment not specifically described, we, the high-principled ones, are not disposed to co-operate. Perhaps we are not numerous enough, or important enough, to be considered, especially as there is "over 10*l.* in hand." But if we are of any account, I suggest that the doubt should be cleared up before the invitation to the general meeting is sent out.

MR. W. WILSON, chemist, Rawal Pindi, is coming home to take part in the Coronation ceremonies as one of the contingent of the Punjab Light Horse. He will call at 42 Cannon Street occasionally.

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Editorial Comments.

Urine-analysis.

A NEW edition of "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis," which we first published a few years ago, having been required, we have had the book rewritten and considerably enlarged, and it is now ready. The practical style of the first edition has been retained, for, as the preface states, "the book is primarily a guide to chemists and druggists in a branch of work which is becoming more necessary to medical diagnosis, more precise and refined in its execution, and which therefore calls for the skill and experience of specialists. No class of men is better fitted to fill this office than are pharmacists." The work is now divided into chapters, as follows:—

Urine in Health and Disease.
Chemical Analysis of Urine.
Analysis of Abnormal Constituents.
Microscopical Examination.
Optical Examination.
Miscellaneous Matters.

The last chapter contains a collection of formulæ for test-reagents, which have not previously been gathered together in a readily accessible form, for chemists and druggists, and an exhaustive index completes the work. The book is more than ever of real utility to retail chemists, and can be obtained from most wholesale houses, or direct from our offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., price 2*s.* 6*d.*, or by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

We have also published a new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and have taken advantage of the reprinting to make some corrections, and to add other formulas that were called for.

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Dispensing Proprietary Medicines.

SOME time ago we expressed the opinion that chemists and druggists might dispense proprietary articles (such as Fellows's Syrup) *per se* from an unstamped bottle supplied for dispensing-purposes, provided a stamp according to the price charged be affixed to the bottle dispensed. Some doubt having originated in regard to the matter, Mr. G. W. West, of Stokesley, wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Department at Somerset House:—

DEAR SIR,—The following is a copy of a prescription:—

℞ Tab. antikamnia.

Tales xij.

Sig.: j. when required to relieve pain; repeated in three hours if necessary.

℞ Quin. sulph. ... ... gr. j.
Ferri redact. ... ... gr. j.

Fiat pil. Tales xxiv.

Sig.: j. ter die post cibos.

April 26, 1902. A. B. L.

Translated it reads:—

12 tablets antikamnia.

Label, one when required to relieve pain (repeated in three hours, if necessary).

The remaining portion of the prescription is for twenty-four pills, one to be taken three times a day after meals.

I wish to know if I am complying with the law in dispensing from the enclosed unstamped packet, providing I stamp according to charge made. This is only a portion of the prescription, but, I take it, strictly it is not a component part of the prescription, but that the prescription must be treated as two, and as the antikamnia tablets are not bruised and mixed with something else, it cannot be regarded as a component part of a physician's prescription, and therefore must be dispensed from a stamped package, and re-stamped according to charge.

My question is, Can I dispense in such a case as the foregoing from an unstamped package supplied for dispensing purposes only providing I stamp each sale? Your reply will greatly oblige

Yours truly,
G. W. WEST.

To this letter Mr. West has received the following reply:—

23079 S.
1902.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.
13th May, 1902.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that in the special circumstances they would not object to your dispensing the medicine in question in accordance with the prescription of a duly qualified physician from an unstamped package, provided that the medicine is stamped before sale with the duty applicable to the price at which it is sold.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. N. CRAFER,
Secretary.

We do not print this as proof of the correctness of our statement, but as an authoritative declaration by the Board of Inland Revenue which may henceforth be referred to. There is still a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the dispensing of proprietary medicines liable to stamp-duty, and it is well that all authoritative declarations should be brought to the notice of the trade. It is now many years since the Board of Inland Revenue authorised manufacturers and first vendors (*i.e.*, agents or wholesale dealers) in this country to supply chemists and druggists in Great Britain with such preparations unstamped for dispensing-purposes only, and permitted chemists and druggists to dispense such preparations unstamped when they constitute part of a prescription. It has been explained that the privilege does not extend to other dispensers of medicines than chemists and druggists—for example, when wholesalers or manufacturers supply medical men with proprietary preparations they must stamp them. The question as to who the Board consider chemists and druggists to be has never been decided, but the fact that limited companies get the medicines unstamped may be regarded as evidence that they are not included in the same category as medical men. It will be seen that the letters quoted practically settle what is "part of a prescription"—viz., a constituent part of a compounded medicine prescribed by a physician. It is well to have this made clear. In this connection we may call attention to the not infrequent custom of retailers getting supplies of 4*s.* 6*d.* proprietary articles "for dispensing-purposes only," and making a "cut" line of them by stamping with a 3*d.* stamp and selling the articles for 2*s.* 9*d.* This is an unauthorised abuse of the concession which in the absence of a physician's prescription may bring such retailers into conflict with the revenue authorities; and if it could be proved that manufacturers or their agents supply unstamped medicines knowing that they are stamped and sold by the retailers they (manufacturers or agents) might be held to have committed an offence against the Act, as it is their duty to affix the stamps in such circumstances.

Dividing the Minor.

IN a previous page "Xrayser" expresses the wish that some skilful expert would present the other side of the Minor division to what we have so long advocated. Perhaps he does not consider the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society to fill the requirement, especially as our contemporary has the knack of either veiling its opinions in a web of philosophic verbosity or sneering at reform in that super-excellent manner characteristic of the elect. Thus we learn from our brother of the pen that "The mere trader in proprietary articles and sundries, who desires to reap commercial advantage by getting through an examination in subjects which have no bearing on his regular business, cannot be expected to view" this question of dividing the Minor as one affecting the interests of British pharmacists. If this is a fair sample of the reasons which prevent the narrow majority of the Pharmaceutical Council from dividing the Minor examination before a compulsory curriculum is obtained, it is not surprising that the advocate whom "Xrayser" desires has not yet arisen. But we do not think the majority would dream of such a parade of opinion as that embodied in the quoted sentence, for it is equivalent to saying that the Minor is "an examination in subjects which have no bearing on the business of the retail druggist." That happens to be the business which the Pharmacy Act of 1868 took under its wing, and provided with an examination and registration; if this examination has wandered so far from the prescribed path as to have no bearing on the business, that amounts to a serious charge against the Council and Boards of Examiners. Were a bench of judges to inquire into the evolution of the present Minor examination and compare it with the "examination for assistants" which the framers of the Pharmacy Act contemplated, and Parliament decided, should be passed for registration as a chemist and druggist, they would not hesitate in declaring that the 1868 Act standard has been much exceeded. About that we are all agreed, but there has been too little regard for the other side. When the Minor examination was selected as the standard for chemists and druggists the Legislature knew that the Major examination of the time was on exactly the same subjects, but greater attention was given in the latter to the technics which bear upon the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions; so the care of "pharmacy" so-called was left in the hands of those who

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should pass the Major examination, while the public requirements as regards chemist and druggist business were met by the registration of Modified and Minor men and those who were in business before the Act. The Minor examination, which is now so serious an ordeal that failures have been several times multiplied during the past thirty years, is really a test for pharmacists, and the comprehensive nature of the knowledge required in the six subjects has taken the examination past the point at which other professional bodies have divided their examinations. Such division has, in dentistry and medicine, been attended with the best results. It is not a question of making the examination easier to pass, but of enabling candidates to learn better. In advocating this rational division we recognise that the powers of the Pharmacy Act have been stretched to the utmost in order to ensure a class of qualified men to make up for the deficiency created by the depopularising of the Major examination. We are not out of sympathy with this motive, nor is the drug-trade as a whole, but we cannot be blind to the public interests in the matter. The Pharmacy Act was designed to give them a certain registered class of dealers, and the existence of unregistered dealers within and without the trade, besides the clamour for relaxation of the regulations respecting the sale of poisons, are evidence that we are approaching a point when the statute may be revised and a still lower class of registered dealers be created. Those who insist upon adding a collegiate training to the present Minor requirement surely do not realise that they are forcing on in another fashion the very thing which anti-pharmaceutical dealers are most anxious to bring about. To avert this, advocates of Minor division, *sine curriculo*, very properly say, "Let us adhere to the conditions of training and examination as they now are, but by dividing the examination into rational parts relieve the candidates from the congestion which prevents success and encourages the growth of the unregistered class within the ranks of the trade."

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

The further correspondence which we print on this subject to-day adds materially to our information in regard to the extractive-content of the vinegar. It will be remembered that Mr. Bevan stated in evidence that he took 9 per cent. of extractive matter as the proper amount that should be in the preparation, and this was questioned by the witnesses and ourselves. It now appears that although this percentage is sometimes reached, a fair average is 8 per cent., with 7 to 9 per cent. as the limits, the figures occasionally going outside these by a fraction. There is a slight diminution of the extractive in keeping, but on this point two of our correspondents are making special observations, intended to elucidate the nature of the change and its extent.

FOR THOSE WHO GO TO FRANCE.

A circular has recently been issued by the French Director-General of Customs for the guidance of Customs officers and others, which fixes for the first time the exact quantities of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes which may be introduced into France by passengers for their own use free of duty. The quantities so allowed to be introduced are thirty cigars, or fifty cigarettes, or 1 hectogramme (3½ oz) of tobacco. If these quantities are exceeded, duty is, in future, to be levied on'y on the amount exceeding the quantity allowed to be introduced free. We are indebted to the Board of Trade for this information.

LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. Arthur Serena, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Management of the London Chamber of Commerce, writes to us in regard to the advantages which this Chamber presents to merchants and others for the settlement of commercial disputes. The rules of the Chamber have recently been revised in order to simplify and expedite its procedure. The President of the Court is a King's counsel, who sits either alone or with arbitrators selected by the litigants from a list of about 1,200 commercial men. The sittings are held in the Guildhall, the judgments having the validity of those of the High Court of Justice. The effect of the alterations recently made in the "Rules and Practice" will, it is expected, result in the differences of litigants being settled, in the majority of cases, in the course of a few days, and of course at a much smaller expense than a High Court action. Further information as to the Chamber may be obtained from the Registrar at the offices, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall, or at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, 10 Eastcheap, E.C.

COUNCIL-ELECTION COMPETITION.

We have received a fair response from subscribers to our invitation to give their ideas as to how the ten candidates for the seven vacancies on the Pharmaceutical Council will stand on polling-day, and the result may be of assistance to those who have not yet voted. As *all* the candidates had to be named on the cards, there are not those differences between the first seven that are actually seen in reality. In our case there is no plumping. Apart from that our vote shows pretty well how the wind blows. Up to Tuesday it was as follows:—

	Votes
1. W. S. Glyn-Jones	194
2. Michael Carteighe	189
3. Alfred Southall	185
4. John Harrison	179
5. John Harrington	178
6. J. Rymer Young	173
7. C. J. Park	129
8. A. S. Campkin	128
9. C. E. Pickering	68
10. J. W. T. Morrison	42

The votes show that the struggle is between Mr. Park, of Plymouth, and Mr. Campkin, of Cambridge, as we indicated at the outset of the contest. Our brief statement to that effect appears to have stimulated Mr. Park's friends in the West to work hard for him, and this is giving him a big pull over Mr. Campkin.

AN ASSISTANTS' STRIKE.

Whether the recent riots in Brussels are having an unsettling influence on Continental pharmacy or not we cannot determine, but the popular method by which labour seeks to enforce its demands upon capital is threatened amongst pharmacists in the capital of Austria. The unsatisfactory position in which Austrian pharmaceutical assistants have found themselves for some time past has at last induced definite action on their part. The assistants some time ago founded an organisation and established a journal devoted to their interests. By means of these they endeavoured to treat with the Government and with employers to effect some amelioration of their lot, but without result. The last Government edict, by which hospital pharmacists are placed on the same footing as regards concessions for a pharmacy, has led to the resolution of the assistants to go out on strike until their demands are gratified. A strike-committee has been elected, with full powers, which will fix the date, and by signature every assistant agrees to obey the committee's orders. The reforms demanded include the regulation of the hours of duty, so that upon two days' and one night's duty there will be two nights and one day free. Instead of food and lodging being provided, a sum to include these is to be allowed. Better quarters for those who have night-duty are asked for, and the fixing of a minimum salary according to the importance of the situation. A uniform hour of closing (for Vienna only) is also amongst the requests. The Assistants' Union has issued a circular to the public setting forth their position,

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and explaining their reasons for asking the Government to accede to their demands. "We disclaim all responsibility," the pamphlet says, "should the sick perish through not getting their medicine. It is our desire to preserve the population of Vienna from a Pharmacists' strike, which would be a catastrophe." The Government has already ordered a systematic increase in the number of pharmacy concessions, and has changed the method by which applicants were adjudged, and has generally displayed a livelier interest in pharmaceutical affairs.

Reviews.

Anatomischer Atlas der Pharmakognosie und Nahrungsmittelkunde. By Dr. A. TSCHIRCH and Dr. O. OESTERLE. With 81 plates, containing about 2,000 original drawings. Leipzig, 1900: Chr. Herm. Tauchnitz.

DURING the past decade or more a number of excellent works by Vogl, Moeller, Schimper, Meyer, Hanausek, Braemer and Suis, and others, dealing with the anatomy of foods and drugs, have been published, amongst which no fewer than three anatomical atlases are included. It might at first sight appear that these works, of admirable accuracy and detail, would leave but little room for a fourth atlas treating of the same subjects, but even a superficial inspection of Tschirch and Oesterle's treatise shows how erroneous such a supposition would be, whilst a critical examination of it proves it to be at least equal to its contemporaries in accuracy, and beyond them in scope as well as in detail. The atlas forms a second volume to Tschirch's "Angewandte Pflanzenanatomie" which was published in 1889, and received everywhere as an invaluable contribution to general anatomical pharmacognosy. Whilst this work dealt with the various cells, cell-contents, tissues, &c., considered generally the atlas treats of the detailed anatomy of a number of important drugs and food-stuffs. It aims at presenting to the reader a full and minute account of the structure of these substances. It treats not only of the cells and tissues as they are there met with, but embraces a study of the development of these whenever that appears necessary for the proper interpretation of the structure observed. It deals as well with the development of the organ of which the drug consists, and does not fail to point out particular features that may assist in its identification either in the entire or powdered state. Generally an entire plate is devoted to each drug, and as the number of illustrations on the plate often amounts to twenty or thirty, and sometimes even to forty, it is evident that no pains have been spared to utilise to the utmost this method of conveying information. Each plate is accompanied by about three pages of text. To give the reader an idea of the arrangement of the matter for each drug the following (black pepper) may serve as an example:—

In the first place the inflorescence is somewhat fully described, together with the changes that are perceptible during the ripening of the fruit. Then follows the structure of the ovary and its walls, of the ovule and its integuments, the development of the ovule into the seed, &c. Next, the student is taken into the anatomy of the drug itself, which is rendered easily comprehensible from the preceding account of its development. To this part of the description the fullest attention is devoted. Cells, tissues, and cell-contents are discussed, the most minute details being entered into. The pericarp, integuments of the seed, perisperm, and endosperm are all dealt with; the localisation of the volatile-oil and of the piperine, and the means by which the latter may be detected are considered. Nor is the structure of the rachis, upon which the fruits are borne, neglected. A brief account of white pepper, the diagnostic characters of the powder, and an enumeration of possible adulterants concludes the text. The plate contains twenty figures; of these the most useful is perhaps one in which the various successive tissues from the epidermis of the pericarp to the perisperm are shown by successive illustrations of the surface-view of these tissues. This figure, taken in conjunction with the transverse section, gives the entire anatomy of the drug at a glance. It is a most useful method of presenting the illustrations, and one that has been adopted for most of the drugs dealt with.

The accuracy and detail of the plates are all that could be desired, and the price at which the volume is published places it within the reach of all who are interested in the subject. Its value consists not only in the mass of information that is conveyed, but also in the excellence of the models that it offers to students who are contemplating undertaking researches in this field of knowledge. The expert will detect an abundance of new observations, and the researches that have been carried out in the Pharmaceutical Institute in Bern during the publication of the atlas amply demonstrate how suggestive the atlas is of further investigation. The authors are to be congratulated upon having brought their labours to a successful termination. They have produced one of the most valuable and important works that have ever been published in anatomical pharmacognosy.

A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica. By JOHN HENRY CLARK, M.D. In 2 vols. 10 × 6. Vol. I., Pp. 951. Vol. II. (in 2 parts), Pp. 1613. Buckram, 3*l.* 3*s.*; half-Morocco, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* London: Homœopathic Publishing Company, 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.

THE second volume of Dr. Clark's colossal work is divided into two books, as the matter occupied more space than was anticipated. The scope of the work was indicated in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901. The information given under the different heads is admirably condensed, and a simple system of abbreviations is used so as to save space. Apart from the value of the Dictionary for reference, the information given under the heading of "Characteristics" is of that practical nature that chemists can appreciate. The following notes taken from the P's illustrate our meaning:—

Pœonia.—The dreams experienced by the provers were of a terrifying nature, and it is interesting to note, as Geyer, one of the provers, does, that both Dioscorides and Plinius cured nightmare with Pœon—the former with the seeds, the latter with the root.

Pelargonium.—Kafir remedy for dysentery. The root is cut up very fine or bruised, then boiled in milk for a considerable time. Many British soldiers were cured of dysentery with it in the Boer War.

Petroleum.—Falling out of the hair is a characteristic symptom of petrol., and accounts for the popularity of petroleum hair-restorers. . . . The use of these hair-restorers has caused many violent headaches. So has the use of coal oil (a tablespoonful to a bucket of water) by washerwomen to improve the colour of linen.

Petroselinum.—Parsley-tea is a recognised remedy for gonorrhœa in domestic country practice. . . . Parsley is said to be poisonous to ferrets. Fresh butter and parsley applied warm is an old remedy for bruises. An infusion is given to all children recovering from scarlatina by the matron of a suburban infectious hospital.

Phellandrium.—Goullon, jun., calls attention to the value of phelland. as a cough remedy. He regards it as a "universal cough remedy," but particularly useful in phthising coughs.

Picric Acid.—A saturated solution (pic. ac. gr. xc. to alcohol ℥iij.), diluted with a quart of water, is used for burns. . . . The staining of the hands and linen caused by the dressing can be removed by boracic acid.

Pilocarpinum is an ingredient in many hair-restorers . . . has also been known to turn white hair black.

Piscidia.—The experiment recorded in Allen is by W. Hamilton, who took a drachm of the tincture in water for toothache, and went off to sleep with such suddenness that when he awoke twelve hours later he was still holding the glass and vial from which he had taken the dose.

The Dictionary is the finest work on materia medica from the homœopathic point of view which has been published in recent times.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

FLOUR will extinguish burning oil. This is useful to know where lamps are much used.

A HANOVERIAN CHEMIST, by means of the familiar laboratory fat-extracting apparatus, has succeeded in getting an excellent food, of pleasant taste and rich in albumin and starch, from the horse chestnut, by removing the bitter resin with alcohol, or, preferably, ether alcohol.

THE latest thing in gongs is an ancient pestle and mortar. Some of the older ones are of great beauty, and have evidently figured in some lady's stillroom in old days. They are made of gun-metal or copper, and finely engraved. The sound is an agreeable one, and answers its purpose excellently for a small-sized house.

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Association Affairs.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of this Association, held on May 13, with Mr. C. T. Weary (President) in the chair, a discussion arose with reference to the formation of day-classes in pharmacy and materia medica to be conducted at the Technical Schools, and a sub-committee was elected to confer with the Junior Section and ascertain the probable number of students who would attend. On the proposition of Mr. Maitland it was unanimously decided to elect a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the annual outing. A lengthy discussion then took place with reference to the modification of several rules of the Association, the chief alteration having for its object the admission of registered chemists and senior assistants to the Senior Section. Mr. Park thought the annual subscription of apprentices should be raised to 2*s.* 6*d.*, but Mr. Groombridge, on behalf of the Junior Section, was against increasing the subscription. Considerable difficulty existed at the present time, he said, in obtaining 1*s.*, but he promised to bring the matter before the Committee.

Mr. Park's Candidature.

The President, in referring to Mr. Park's retirement from the Council at the expiration of three years, said it was customary for the Association to move a vote of confidence in Mr. Park, and to ask for the support of all members of the Society, in order that his return may again be secured. Apart from any personal feeling, he thought chemists in the West of England should have a representative on the Council, and he was sure Mr. Park would further any policy they, as an Association, desired to bring before the Council.

Mr. Turney said Mr. Park had always shown the keenest interest in his work as a member of the Council He was in business, and realised the position of pharmacists, and had always supported measures for improving their position. He was not only thought highly of in the West of England, but his colleagues on the Council held him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Cocks thought some undercurrent was at work to replace Mr. Park on the Council, and mentioned that several associations had issued recommendations for voters to omit Mr. Park's name.

On the motion of Mr. Roper a committee was appointed to issue circulars asking for votes for Mr. Park.

Mr. Park said he was asked by the Association some years ago to allow himself to be nominated as a member of the Council. At that time he had no desire to be on the Council, as it entailed a certain amount of self-denial, but he had never regretted having been elected, and if he were again successful he would do his best to further their interests.

Mr. F. W. Hunt having resigned his office as Divisional Secretary for Plymouth, it was decided to call a meeting of Plymouth chemists to elect a successor.

Hastings and St. Leonards Pharmaceutical Association.

The adjourned annual meeting of this Association was held on May 15 at the Castle Hotel, Hastings, with Mr. H. C. Edwards in the chair, in the absence of the President. The annual report and Treasurer's statement were submitted and adopted. The membership and balance in hand proved to be satisfactory, and the summary of work done during the session was received with approval.

The following officers and committee were elected for next session: Mr. F. Rossiter (President), Mr. C. R. Stedman (Hon. Sec.), Mr. A. W. Dawes (Hon. Treasurer). Committee: Messrs. John Smith, H. C. Edwards, E. Ripley, F. Tree, and Sidney Smith.

A proposal to alter the name of the Association so as to include Bexhill and other districts was then considered. It was pointed out that all the chemists in Bexhill have already joined and promised their support for next session, and the opinion was expressed that the title of the Association should be more comprehensive. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that the Association shall in future be known as the "East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association." This terminated the business.

Western Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., on May 21, the President (Mr. W. F. Gulliver) in the chair, and about a dozen and a half members were present.

The Late Mr. Andrews.

The President first referred to the death of Mr. F. Andrews, who had been an active member of the Association since its inception. He said all the members knew him and loved him for the kindliness and sincerity, and for the great interest he took in the Association and in pharmacy. He read sympathetic letters from Mr. Alfred Baker and from Mr. J. W. Taplin, and moved—

That this Association learns with the greatest regret of the death of Mr. Frederick Andrews, who, as one of the founders of the Association, its first Secretary, then President, and up to the time of his death a member of its committee, had always taken an active part in its work. The Association wishes to express its appreciation of his services, and to offer to Mrs. Andrews and her family its deep sympathy to them on their bereavement.

The Vice-President (Mr. J. W. Bowen) seconded in a few words, and Mr. J. F. Harrington also added several sentences of heartfelt regret. Mr. H. Cracknell, as a past-President and co-Secretary with Mr. Andrews, spoke of his personal indebtedness to their dead friend for the positions he had held in the Association. He recalled as a singular coincidence the fact that the first three Presidents of the Association had all passed away in rotation—first, Mr. H. Long, then Mr. William Martindale, and, lastly, Mr. Andrews. Mr. A. Cooper, as a co-worker with Mr. Andrews in the affairs of the Chemists' Defence Association and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Andrews's memory. These Associations, he said, owed a great measure of their success to the able guidance given to their Councils by Mr. Andrews, whose name throughout the country ought to be revered as that of the true and faithful friend of every pharmacist. They had sometimes differed in their opinions, but he had never known Mr. Andrews to utter a single word to which the most sensitive opponent could take exception. Mr. H. Mathews, who with his brother carried on business for many years in the same district as Mr. Andrews, showed how their late friend had carried out in his business relations the principles of a high-minded gentleman. He had been an extremely kind, gracious, and helpful brother-craftsman, and an example of the way in which brother-craftsmen, although near opponents in a sense, should work together.

Mr. Donald Watson related the singular circumstances under which, thirty-five years ago, he had made the late Mr. Andrews's acquaintance. It was at Dundee, on the occasion of the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the British Association in 1867. They both arrived late at the same hotel, strangers to each other. A mutual friend introduced them, and they then found there was only one bedroom vacant in the hotel. After chatting together they occupied the same bedroom for the night, and a lifelong friendship resulted. The motion was passed in silence, those present upstanding.

Future Arrangements

It was agreed that the annual dinner be held in the Café Royal on November 19, and the President, Vice-President, Mr H. Cracknell, and the Secretary were appointed as a committee to carry out the arrangements. A discussion was afterwards indulged in on the question of the annual summer outing, but it was ultimately resolved that the Coronation would absorb all the festive energies possible this year, and that the summer outing had better be abandoned. This was all the public business.

Soap in Jamaica.—By the Soap Excise Duty Law of 1900 an Excise-duty is imposed of 10*d.* per box of soap weighing 56 lbs., or less or more duty proportionately to the contents, and licence-duty of 1*l.* for each soap-manufactory. The law also provides for the giving of returns and the inspection of factories. The import-duty of 3*s.* 1*d.* per box of soap of 56 lbs., equal to about 50 per cent. of the cost of imported soap, acted as a high protective duty in favour of local manufacturers of soap, who paid only the usual *ad valorem* duty of 16½ per cent. on raw materials.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Beware of "Mary Masters."

SIR,—Will you allow me to warn your readers against a woman who is victimising benevolently disposed chemists? She represents herself to be Mary Masters, the widow of a member of the Society, and one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last election of annuitants, and her mode of procedure is to tearfully assert that she has nothing to carry her on till next December, when there is another election; that the horrible alternative of the workhouse is before her unless a little help is forthcoming; and that Mr. So-and-So has advised her to call. As she is respectably dressed and is very ready with well-known names, she frequently succeeds in extracting a donation. She is an impostor whom I should very much like to catch. The metropolitan pharmacist should be particularly on his guard, as the lady's last attempt was upon one of the Divisional Secretaries in the Western District.

I am, &c.,

Pharmaceutical Society, R. BREMRIDGE,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., May 22. Secretary.

Acetum Scillæ.

Subjoined are a number of contributions in regard to the amount of extractive matter in this preparation. The figures are valuable, and we desire to thank the various contributors for their assistance.

SIR,—In response to the suggestion thrown out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 10, *re* vinegar of squill, I append one or two notes of results I have by me. I think it is altogether impossible to fix an arbitrary standard for extractive, as it is bound to vary according to the degree of dryness of the commercial cut bulb. Some samples of squill are too tough to even bruise, whilst others may be reduced easily to a No. 20 powder. This may mean as much as 20 per cent. of moisture in the crude drug. I examined a sample of vinegar made three months ago (by percolation), and it yields when at constant weight in water-oven 7·83 per cent. of extractive. A small lot made yesterday by percolation, from roughly powdered bulb, gives 8·7 per cent., and no change in weight was noticed after further exposure in oven. The residue is pale yellow, but rapidly turns brown on continued heating; but no loss in weight accompanies the change in colour. It is better to work on 1 to 2 c.c. in a flat-bottomed capsule, as 10 c.c. is too much—it leaves too thick a layer of extract, which dries slowly, the last traces of moisture being difficult to get rid of. The sp. gr. of this lot was 1·040; that of the old B.P. was 1·038. The acidity of a freshly made sample (using 4·27 per cent. acid to exhaust) was 3·8 per cent. of real acetic acid. This weakening in the newly made vinegar may be due in part to dilution of the acid bythe moisture in the squill. The acidity decreases with age. Might this not also increase the extractive, the acetic radicle combining in some form with some of the constituents of the squill? The dried extractive, even after prolonged heating on the water-bath, gives a distinct acid reaction when dissolved in distilled water. The percolated product seems much more syrupy in consistence than that made by maceration. Made by percolation carefully and thoroughly, the drug is not exhausted by the quantity of acetic acid used. My experience points to the fact that about two-thirds of the squill is represented in the vinegar.

Yours sincerely,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 14. GEO. F. MERSON.

SIR,—As to vinegar of squills I find total solids from three batches when finished to be 8·1, 7·9, and 7·6 per cent. In all these the strength of acetic acid was checked by titration before maceration.

101 Whitecross Street, E.C., May 14. J. S. WARD.

SIR,—I have just examined a stock sample of this preparation, and the following figures were obtained:—

Sp. gr. at 15° C.	1·041
Extractive dried at 212° F. ...	8·53 per cent. by weight
Real acetic acid	3·77 „ „

The sample was made early in March. I find that when we examined this preparation previously the results we obtained were—

Sp. gr.	1·043
Extractive	9·11 per cent.
Acidity	3·71 per cent.

We keep our squill in a dry place, and it is usually sufficiently free from moisture to break. Probably some deterioration of the vinegar does take place on keeping, but how much has yet to be determined.

Yours sincerely,

225 Oxford Street, W., May 16. E. W. LUCAS.

SIR,—In making this preparation we work to a sp. gr. of 1·040, and an acid percentage of 4. The amount of extractive usually falls between 8 and 9 per cent., and in our experience age does not rapidly diminish the percentage of acid. The sample made by us in January last, and tested, gave us 3·95 per cent. of acid, and the same sample tested on May 11 yielded 3·90 per cent., showing a diminution of only 0·05 per cent. in a period of more than three months. We have in our possession a sample of the preparation which we know to be several years old. This was found to have a distinct adour of acetic ether, to be turbid, and to contain 6·93 per cent. of extractive and 4·60 per cent. of acetic acid. In this latter case acetic fermentation of the squill-sugar had evidently taken place, with the result that the solids were diminished and the acid increased. We are inclined to regard Mr. Bevan's standard for extractive as being more or less correct, and to agree with him if he stated that no serious diminution in acid should occur from keeping.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, May 16. JOHN BARCLAY.

SIR,—We find that 10 grammes of our acetum scillæ, B.P., dried to constant weight, yields 8·36 per cent. solid matter.

Yours faithfully,

JAS. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO. (LIMITED).

Manchester, May 17.

SIR,—We append some recent analyses of vinegar of squill which have been made in our laboratory. With the exception of the last two, these are all of our own manufacture, and represent different batches. The total solids were dried to constant weight at 100° C. in flat-bottomed glass dishes. The acidity was determined by titration with barium-hydroxide solution and phenolphthalein:—

Description of Sample	Sp. Gr. at 15·5° C.	Acidity as Acetic Acid (Grammes per 100 c.c.)	Total Solids at 100° C. (Grammes per 100 c.c.)
Taken from a cask—about one month old	1·034	3·73	—
Taken from a bottle—about two months old	1·035	3·89	7·17
Taken from a carboy—about three months old	1·035	3·86	6·95
One pint made specially—quite new ...	1·0365	4·03	8·13
Age doubtful	1·035	3·57	6·96
Age doubtful	1·040	3·67	8·58
Samples purchased	1·0445	3·63	9·64
	1·033	3·57	6·75

Yours, &c.,

Nottingham, May 20. BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY.

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Mr. E Wightman Bell, F.C.S, Spalding, also sends the following notes:—

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Solid Matter.—A sample of vinegar of squill, one month old, on evaporation, and after drying in water-oven for thirty hours, gave a residue equal to 8·64 per cent. Another sample yielded 6·60 per cent.

Acidity.—The acidity of the month-old sample was equal to 3·72 per cent. (W/v) $HC_2H_3O_2$.

Ash.—Two samples were evaporated to dryness and ashed, yielding 0·21 and 0·23 per cent. of ash respectively.

Copper-reducing Power.—A sample one month old was found to have much greater reducing action on Fehling's solution than a freshly made acetum.

SQUILL.

Estimation of Moisture and Matter Soluble in Diluted Acetic Acid.—A sample of sliced bulb of commerce was tested, with the following result:—

Moisture	12·00
Soluble in acid acetic dil.	68·80
Insoluble	19·20
	100·00

Squill then yields a large proportion of its solid matter to diluted acetic acid; as to whether this amount is materially changed on keeping will require experiments which the writer hopes to make.

On Some Sicilian Essences.

SIR,—Messrs Schimmel & Co., in their semi-annual report, dated April, 1902, review a paper of our chemists that was read before the Society of Chemical Industry in December last, and as there are many inferences made by Messrs. Schimmel that our chemists did not intend to convey, and also some points which at the time they could not be so dogmatic about as they would have liked, we take this opportunity of writing on their behalf.

In a list of the constituents that had been previously reported to be present by various workers on lemon oil, which include phellandrene and citronellal, they mention with reference to these that "Burgess and Child were unable to find the last two." We now feel perfectly certain that they are absent from normal lemon oil, although it is possible that citronellol or one of its esters may be present. Messrs. Schimmel go on to state:—

> The principal odoriferous agent of this oil is without doubt citral; but, according to Burgess and Child, a very important share in the production of the aroma belongs to the octyl and nonyl aldehydes, although these two compounds are only present in very small quantities.

What Burgess and Child actually stated was as follows:—

Citral Content.—The next determination, that of citral, is in some respects the most important, and at the same time the most difficult. The strength (not flavour) of lemon oil is in a large measure due to the amount of citral present; but the fineness of the aroma is due to the alcohols and esters present, and, as we have previously stated, to the other two aldehydes.

This, it will be seen, is a very different matter. We should like to point out that in the whole of our experience, now extending to over six years of systematic examination of lemon oil, we have always found a direct relation between the percentage of citral and the alcohols, esters, &c., as is easily shown by the relation of refractive index to the optical rotation in the concentrated oils, the citral having a high refractive index, and it is optically inactive as against the other flavouring constituents (classed together), which have a low refractive index and a minus rotation. It is on this fact that our method for the examination of lemon oil is based.

Messrs. Schimmel state that,

> according to the authors the citral-content amounts on the average to 4 to 7 per cent., and is only in very exceptional cases higher.

The authors' exact words were:—

> The percentage of citral in lemon oil is certainly not 7 to 8 per cent, but much nearer 4 per cent. We have shown elsewhere that 7 to 8 per cent is a highly improbable figure, and our latest investigations confirm our opinion. Still, if a genuine oil, having a gravity of 0·860, can be obtained, then 7 to 8 per cent. would be quite reasonable, but such oils are not easily obtainable, though a small quantity of such oil was recently submitted to us which did contain 7·4 per cent. of citral.

With regard to the latter determination in which they mention 7·4 per cent. of citral, the words should have been added, "by direct methods on the oil itself," as we have now definitely come to the conclusion that however accurate the direct methods may be on prepared terpenes to which known quantities of citral have been added, on lemon oil they are quite unreliable, and invariably give too high a result. This may be due to the solubility of constituents other than citral, which makes it impossible to determine the correction for solubility. We recommend, as was done by Mr. E. J. Parry some time back, that the oil should be concentrated to about $\frac{1}{20}$ of its volume and then steam-distilled. The citral is determined by either the sodium-bisulphite or sodium-sulphite method, of which full particulars are given in the paper referred to. By such a method 3 to 4 per cent. may be given as a normal percentage of citral in lemon oil, and for exceptional cases 4 to 4·5 or even 5 per cent., but certainly never more.

Although Messrs. Schimmel express surprise at the discovery of pinene by our chemists, especially after their own failure to detect it, we may say that we suspected its presence from the beginning of their investigations some six years ago, and that in their hands the distillation-test, as ordinarily accepted, would condemn every pure oil we have met with. Pinene is not a chance-constituent of lemon oil, its presence may be detected in all makes, at whatever time and wherever pressed, and its quantity is much too small to have been purposely added. We have no reason to suppose that the proportion of pinene to the other terpenes ever greatly varies in pure oils. Messrs. Schimmel state that, without a Young's pear-shaped distilling-head, they were able, after reading of Burgess and Child's discovery, to

> detect in the first runnings of each sample a small quantity of a lævogyre hydrocarbon, which yielded a nitrosochloride, and from that a nitrolbenzylamine which shows the same melting-point as pinene nitrolbenzylamine. This would, no doubt, point to pinene, and as the quantity of the nitrosochlorate obtained is but very small, one could not even conclude that turpentine oil had been added purposely.

With all due deference to Messrs. Schimmel's chemists, we are still of the opinion that the hydrochloride compound is by far the most conclusive and characteristic test for pinene. We should not care to have claimed to have discovered pinene on the data Messrs. Schimmel give as confirmatory. In our laboratory and works we have found it impossible to separate a terpene from lemon-terpenes having a minus rotation, except by using the dephlegmator in question, and should be extremely interested in a description of the apparatus and method used by Messrs. Schimmel. We note with great satisfaction that Messrs. Schimmel are to investigate the distillation process further and to report on it, but we feel confident that when they have done so they will come to our conclusion, and, if they do not recommend our actual method, will have to suggest a similar distillation-test.

We would further wish to correct an apparent misunderstanding of the paper in question, where they state the refractive index of oil of lemon fluctuates between 1·4733 and 1·4830. If they will carefully examine the paper again they will find these figures represent the extreme refractive indexes to be obtained on fractionating lemon oil, the limits for normal lemon oils may be given as 1·4750–1·4760 at 20° C.

In another part of their report they mention a paper by our Mr. Burgess on citron oil, or cedrat oil, where they compare it with an article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by Dr. Gulli, and doubt the genuiness of our sample. We will refrain for the moment from replying to this, as we are preparing a paper on the subject.

THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY,
George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E., May 20.

Pharmacy in Norway.

SIR,—I notice in this week's issue a communication from Mr. H. Monrad-Krohn, of Bergen, in which he criticises my statement that there are only two pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors. This information was given me by a Norwegian pharmacist, and I am surprised to hear it called in question, but Mr. Krohn is such an authority on matters of this kind that I cannot but think my informant must be in error, and that Mr. Krohn is correct. It is, however, only a question of

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degree, for, as Mr. Krohn says, there are only thirty-six pharmacies in the whole of Norway which can be sold absolutely by the proprietors, and that in the case of the large majority the pharmacists are only life tenants.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham, May 17. THOS. BARCLAY.

"Specially Qualified."

SIR,—In September last under Legal Queries you gave me your advice relative to a dental booklet I proposed distributing, and you then said: "If a narrative of one's ability is not 'a description,' you are safe." The Cardiff Stipendiary has just held that such is "a description," and implies that I am "specially qualified," or, in the sense he reads the words, "particularly able." This seems to be a peculiar interpretation of the term, and differs from the view taken by other magistrates in other towns. If by an appeal we could get the point definitely settled I think the trade would benefit.

Yours faithfully,

Cardiff, May 21. TEMPLAR E. MALINS.

Birmingham and Shop-hours.

We are indebted to *Mr. W. M Freeman*, Birmingham, for a reply to "Xrayser's" remarks regarding the Midland Pharmaceutical Association and early-closing. The letter is more than our space permits insertion of this week, but the essential part of it is as follows:—

Some weeks ago Birmingham was placarded by a local Early-closing Association, calling upon all and sundry to attend a meeting to protest against the action of the House of Lords in throwing out Lord Avebury's Bill. At our Pharmaceutical Association meeting a letter was read from the promoters of this demonstration asking leave to use the name of the M.P.A. in connection therewith. I suggested that, as we had never had a thorough discussion of the several Shop hours Bills before Parliament, and as there were grave objections to be urged against Lord Avebury's Bill, which the House of Commons has again and again rejected, and which the House of Lords has twice thrown out for similar reasons, it would be more dignified and more likely to help forward the settlement of the question on sound lines, if the Association declined to be captured by Lord Avebury until a representative meeting had been held at which the pharmacists of the Midlands could thoroughly debate the subject, and decide upon their attitude to the different Bills. The meeting agreed with me, and decided to put down the subject of shop-hours reform for discussion during next session, and a resolution was thereupon passed, a copy of which was sent to the promoters of the demonstration. It stated that, whilst the M.P.A. was fully in sympathy with all efforts to shorten the hours of labour in shops, we could not at present commit ourselves to unqualified approval of Lord Avebury's Bill. At the next meeting Lord Avebury's letter was read, and the Hon. Secretary was asked to write acquainting his Lordship with our intentions.

Note by Editor.—It may be remembered that last year the M.P.A. was one of the Chemists' Associations which, in reply to our circular, supported Lord Avebury's Bill, and upon this fact Lord Avebury no doubt recently acted. Mr. Freeman explains that the words quoted by "Xrayser" were, barring a slight inaccuracy, used by him, and not by the Hon. Secretary.

Dr. Symes' Cartoon.

SIR,—Your cartoon of Dr. Symes was very good in every respect, and most amusing. It reminded me of the fact that an opportunity occurs at the present election for those who believe in this division showing it by their votes. All the new men (particularly Mr. Campkin) are advocates of division, and some of the retiring members are strong on the point. Voters should act accordingly, and let there be less votes lost by carelessness in not voting.

Truly yours,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (230/43.)

[Of the retiring councillors there voted against division of the Minor *sine curriculo* Messrs. Carteighe and Park, and for division Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Harrington, and Young. Messrs. Harrison and Southall were absent.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—It is not often a man will ridicule his own proposal; but when, as your correspondent did last week, he proposes reducing the standard of the Minor, he is certainly justified in doing so. That he, however, should object to others acquiring his title without his difficulties can only be called consummate selfishness; for it is the highest and noblest duty of man after climbing to nobleness through adversity to warn his fellows, and as far as he can to lead them up to the same success without his misfortunes. I am strongly in favour of division of the Minor; for it is obvious that a higher standard could be reached with less difficulty when the subjects are detached. It is also of vital interest that men of all trades and professions requiring a college course owe their drunkenness, in the so many cases, to being sent to this Babylon at an age of temptation with no controlling power, in many cases too much money to spend, and always too many friends to spend it. Any course which would enable men to pass an efficient examination in their own town would be welcome, and surely for this the examination must be divided. Yours sincerely,

71 Lavender Hill, S.W. E. KINGSLEY MONKS.

The Council Election.

SIR—The publication of the sketch-map in your last issue is very opportune, and is both interesting and instructive. It shows that while Lancashire alone has four and London eight representatives, the whole of the very large and important district of the South and West of England (omitting Salisbury) has but one solitary member—namely, Mr. Park, of Plymouth. That fact alone is sufficient reason for asking for a vote in his favour, not only from our friends in London, Lancashire, Wales, &c., but especially from West of England chemists, who, by his rejection, looking at the matter from the point of view of territorial representation, would be totally disfranchised. We who have been intimately associated with him for many years know the large amount of time and attention he has given to his duties, how intimately he is in touch with our needs, and that, as a retail chemist in ordinary business, he fully realises the exigencies of the present position of our calling. I may add that at a recent very largely attended meeting of our Association a vote of thanks was accorded him for his past services, and it was decided to ask chemists generally to support him at the forthcoming election.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. WEARY (Div. Sec.),
President of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association.

[We have received copies of a circular issued by the Plymouth Chemists' Association to voters in the West of England, and asking support for Mr. Park. It reproduces the substance of the above letter.—EDITOR.]

Cheeryble Brothers.

Mr. John G. Sclater, replying to Mr. Mumbray about the prototype of Cheeryble brothers, refers to what Sir Richard Quain said at Bloomsbury Square on October 3, 1894. We quote it from the *C. & D.* as follows:—

It was said in the presence of Thackeray and some other that Mr. T. H. Hills was the prototype of the "Cheeryble brothers" of Dickens. Somebody said that was impossible, there being two Cheerybles; but, said Thackeray, "Two Cheerybles rolled into one make a Hills."

Mr. Sclater adds that Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in "Bozland," accepts the story, but Mr. Sclater has doubts about it, and said so in his paper, which we condensed.

Dispensing Notes.

Oleate Strengths.

Oleat. hydrarg. c. morphinâ (5 per cent.) ... ... ʒj.

Applic. ut dictu.

Does the above 5 per cent. refer to percentage of morphine, or is it 5 per cent. of the official oleat. hydrarg. with 9 per cent. oleic acid, or should it be dispensed with 1 gr. morphine in each dr., and equal parts of B P. oleat. hydrarg. and oleic acid, thus taking the strength of B.P. oleat. hydrarg. as 10 per cent.? The last is how I dispensed it, but both of the other suggestions have been supported by others. The application was for a very young child for enlarged glands. I should like to know the opinion of others.

Yours faithfully,

E H. (182/23)

[The B.P. mercuric oleate now contains nearly 30 per cent. of oxide; the 1835 was a 10-per-cent. preparation. The percentage

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does not refer to the morphine but to the mercuric oxide. What is the best diluent of the new B.P. oleate?]

Cinchona-and-salicylate Mixture.

Sir,—A point I desire to have cleared up with regard to the following prescription, is the general appearance of the medicine when dispensed. Our customer had had it made up in the Isle of Wight, and that mixture presented the usual reddish-brown decoction of cinchona appearance, which we are unable to obtain. Several methods of mixing were tried, the best giving a yellowish-white, muddy mixture, with a very perceptible sediment on standing, inclining to coagulate:—

Spt. chlorof.	♏xv.
Tr. cimicifugæ	♏xxx.
Sodii salicyl.	gr. x.
Strych. nit.	gr. ¾
Inf. cinchon. ad	℥j.

M.

The trouble seems to be between the sodii salicyl. and the cinchona.

Cepia. (173/57.)

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

232/29. *J. P.*—(1) Your label is liable because it specifies three ailments in the title; the Board allow two only. (2) Dutch drops is one of the medicines included in the Schedule to 52 Geo. III., c. 150, and is liable to duty under any circumstances—*i.e.*, if sold as Dutch drops.

23`/34. *Repairs.*—Your best course in regard to the subletting tenancy is to give the tenant six months' notice as from the June quarter, then make your own terms with him as to the future if he wishes to continue in the premises. You would find it advantageous to get a respectable solicitor to do the work, seeing that you are inexperienced in such matters.

233/34. *A. B.*—Lanoline is an "entire drug" and as such is free from medicine stamp duty though recommended for the cure of ailments. Witch hazel cream is not an entire drug, so that if it is recommended in the same manner as lanoline it must be stamped. We are not surprised that you have been fined for describing your cream as "a soothing application for cuts, scalds, burns, &c." If there are others doing the same thing perhaps they will take a warning from this note.

230/65. *Nemo.*—"Magnesia" of the public is magnesia calc. levis, although in some parts of the country magnesia carb. levis is sold and wanted. Actions in your district under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have failed to establish there that magnes. calc. levis must be given when "magnesia" is asked for. Nevertheless you are only safe by selling the calcined.

231/36. *Molar.*—The name given is not on the dentists' register, so that the person, by calling himself "dental mechanic" and D.D.S., lays himself open to prosecution under the Dentists Act.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

225/21. *Sarah Fecit.*—(1) The Copper-waterproofing Process is applicable to any fabric. The material is soaked for six hours in a solution of 1 lb. of soap in 16 gals. of water, and then for a like period in a solution of copper-sulphate (1 lb. in 16 gals. of water). The fabric is then hung up to dry without previous wringing. (2) Messrs. Houghton & Sons, High Holborn, W.C., will probably have in stock hand-cameras such as you specify.

218/70. *Veterinary.* — Colic Draught for Horses.—"Veterinary Counter-practice" gives many formulæ for this, the following being one of the best:—

Sol. chloral hydrat. (1 gr. in 1 minim)	℥j.
Spt. æther. nit.	℥iss.
Bals. copaibæ	℥iv.
Liq. potassæ	℥ss.
Ol. terebinth....	℥iv.
Ol. lini ad	℥viij.

A fourth part to be given in from ½ to 1½ pint of linseed oil.

219/30. *H. S. K.* (Bombay).—**Books on Consumption.** See *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294. **Books on Asthma** — Kingscote "Asthma: Recent Development in its Treatment," 5*s.* (Glaisher); Berkhart "Bronchial Asthma," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill); Dobell "On Asthma," 4*s.* 6*d.* (Smith & Elder).

217/26. *Delta.*—**Liq. Papain. et Iridin.**:—

Papain.	℥ij ♉ij.
Iridin....	℥j.
Glycerini	℥ij.
Spt. rect.	℥j.
Tr. cinnamomi	℥j.
Tr. cardam. simp.	℥j.
Aquam ad	℥x.

Macerate for four days and filter.

Dose: ½ to 1 dr. in water.

219/48. *W. J. H.*—(1) The colouring-matter of carbolic tooth-powder which keeps its colour is eosin, which should be used in the proportion of 3 gr. (dissolved in spirit ℥ij) to the pound of basis. (2) There would be no advantage in adding pepsin to the indigestion-mixture, as it would be inactive in such an alkaline menstruum. (3) **One solution Developer.** Try the formula given in the *C & D.*, March 15, page 442, and let us know if you find it an improvement on the recipe you submit. (4) **Sal. Æratus** is bicarbonate of potash, but is sometimes interpreted as bicarbonate of soda or baking-powder.

215/31. *C. J. B.*—You do not say what the **Pigeon Composition** is for. It appears to be a coarse vegetable powder made into a paste with linseed oil.

220/50 *Pharmacist.*—The Toothache-liniment is natural camphor oil.

209/30. *A. J. W. R.*—(1) The powder used for colouring by confectioners is rosaniline. (2) The booklet "Opening a Pharmacy" is a reprint of the article in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1901. (3) There are no books published on drug-importing.

22/4. *C. M. B.*—You do not give any reason why we should analyse the "lotion for the face." Who makes it?

210/18. *Preserver.*—**Meat-preserving Powder.**—This is the usual mixture of boric acid and borax (in about equal quantities).

225/3. *Gipsy.*—Ammonia and burnt sugar are the only ingredients we can detect in the **Milk-fever Cure.**

226/5. *W. E W. R.*—**Green Ammonio-citrate of Iron,** for use in blue-printing process, is made as follows:—

Dissolve 32·5 parts of ferric chloride in a small quantity of water, and precipitate the hydroxide by adding ammonia in excess. Well wash the precipitate, and drain. Stir in 84 parts of powdered citric acid till solution is effected, adding, if necessary, a little more water. Cool the solution, and add 33·7 parts (by weight) of ammonia (830°), when a clear dark-green solution results, which is filtered and scaled on glass. If the solution is diluted to sp. gr. 1·18 at 15° C. it is a 50-per-cent. solution, and may be used for making the sensitising solution.

If you only require a little of the salt you will find citrate of iron and quinine answer the purpose.

22/4. *Radix.*—**The Lambing Oil** consists of terebene (2), olive oil (4), mixed with strong soap solution (4).

207/48. *A. & Co.*—You should experiment on the lines you mention.

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228/48. *Turkey.*—The meal for **Preventing Abortion in Cattle** is bran medicated with carbolic acid. How is it used, and does it answer the purpose?

188/53. *F. S. H.*—**Skin-lotion.**—The following recipe will make a lotion like your sample:—

Calamin.	℥j.
Tr. benzoini	℥ss.
Ol. amygd. essent.	♏iv.
Glycerini	℥ij.
Aq. rosæ ad	℥xx.

Misce bene.

223/22. *Eczema.*—The ointment—"a sure cure for all skin-diseases"—is made as follows:—

Camphor	℥ss.
Sublimed sulphur	℥ij.
Yellow wax	℥j.
Vaseline	℥j.

Mix.

227/9. *Rusticus.*—The following formula for **Veterinary Chlorodyne** is from "Veterinary Counter Practice":—

Extract of Indian hemp	℥ij.
Capsicin	gr. v.
Oil of peppermint	♏ss.
Rectified spirit	℥ij.

Rub up the extract and capsicin with a little spirit, and gradually add the rest of the latter; then add the oil and the following:—

Methylated chloroform	℥j.
Methylated ether	℥j.

Mix.

Separately prepare the following mixture:—

Acetate of morphia	℥j.
Dilute acetic acid	♏ss.
Distilled water	℥iv.

Dissolve by heat, and add to

Comp. tragacanth powd.	℥iij.
Treacle	℥x.
Liquid ext. of liquorice	℥ij.

To this mixture gradually add the chloroformic solution, shaking well after each addition.

The dose for a horse is ℥ss. to ℥j. Ten minims of acid. hydrocyanic. dil., B.P., may be added to each ounce if desired.

227/14. *A. T. W.*—We do not publish the questions set at the Jacob Bell Scholarship examination every year. Last year's questions are published in the Society's *Calendar*, and the previous year's in the *C. & D.*, July 14, 1900, page 49.

227/23. *Teds.*—Electric-light bulbs are frosted by exposure to the vapour of hydrofluoric acid.

221/34. *J. E. C.*—The barrels of guns are black-browned by mixtures such as the following:—

Spirit of wine	♏ss.
Tincture of iron	♏iss.
Corrosive sublimate...	♏iss.
Spirit of nitrous ether	♏iss.
Copper sulphate	℥j.
Nitric acid	♏vj.
Water to	Oij.

Mix.

Directions for using this were given in the *C. & D.*, June 8, 1901, page 935.

230/34. *A. G.* (Salzburg). — **Syrup. Hypophosphit. Comp.**—The following is the formula you require:—

Calc. hypophosph.	35	grammes
Potass. hypophosph.	17·5	grammes
Sodii hypophosph....	17·5	grammes
Ferri hypophosph....	2·25	grammes
Mangan. hypophosph.	2·25	grammes
Potass. citr....	5	grammes
Ac. citric.	2	grammes
Quinin. hydrochlor	1·125	grammes
Tinct. nuc. vom.	22	c.c.
Sacchari	775	grammes
Aquæ destillatæ q.s. ad ...	1,000	c.c.

231/42. *Garden.*—**To Destroy Worms on Lawn.**—See *C. & D.*, January 4, page 28.

230/56. *Fluoric.*—To use fluoric acid with an indiarubber stamp it requires to be mixed with barium sulphate to a cream-like consistence.

230/50. *Wasp.*—**Superfluous Hair, to destroy.**—See *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901, page 1048, and July 15, 1899, page 97. Lanolin, by nourishing the hair, would tend to increase its growth.

228/29. *X. Y. Z.*—Your inquiry was replied to in the *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294.

221/2. *Meteor.*—If the four doses of nux vomica of 2 dr. each were given to the bull in one day, it is not unlikely that it may have expedited the death of the animal, but that greatly depends upon the strength of the nux vomica. Probably the four doses would not contain more than 3 gr. of strychnine, and that is not, under ordinary conditions, a fatal dose for a bull.

221/15. *Student.*—The salaries paid to assistants in manufacturing-laboratories depend upon the work done. For analysts, 80*l.* a year is a common salary to begin with, but in manufacturing 120*l.* is the likelier figure. Higher salaries depend upon the worth of the individual. You will find being Associate of the Institute of Chemistry of advantage for purely analytical work.

210,49. *Semper Eadem.*—To **Prevent Blistered Feet** your customer should harden the feet by baths of formalin or alum solution, and prevent friction by either soaping the inside of the socks or using a dusting-powder of French chalk and boric acid freely.

209/66. *Andreas.*—**Milk of Magnesia, Edinburgh formula:**—

Magnes. sulph.	℥xix.
Liq. potassæ	q.s.
Aq.	q.s.

Dissolve the mag. sulph. in water, precipitate with liq. potass., wash the hydrate thoroughly, and diffuse in a sufficiency of water to make 20 oz.

208/9. *C. & Co.* (Calcutta).—Stills for extracting essential oils from flowers are made by such firms as Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears. (See advertisement in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.)

207/50. *Mandelay.*—(1) **Warts on Cattle.**—The following lotion is effectual and safe:—

Zinci chlor.	℥j.
Spt. vini rect.	℥j.

Solve.

Soak the wart first with hot water, and apply the lotion daily.

(2) We do not know the remedy for **Red Water** you mention, but you will see from the *C. & D.*, May 18, 1901, page 812, that turpentine in doses of 2 oz. or 3 oz., following a brisk purgative, is a suitable treatment.

210/4. *G. M.* — **Compensating Simple Lenses.** — A weak convex spectacle-lens is required of such a strength that when added to the focal length of the lens to be corrected, it will have the power of reducing the focus 2 per cent. or any other proportion found to be the proper amount of adjustment for distant objects. The supplementary lens is used as a stop and removed after the picture has been focussed, but before the photograph is taken.

211/39. *Houseman.*—"Pharmaceutical Formulas" contains a chapter on Synthetic Perfumes, and Parry's "Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes" (12*s.* 6*d.*) has a chapter on the subject in which the chemistry is more elaborately treated.

224/10. *Ben Nevis.*—**Spiritus Saponis (Hebra)** is a well-known preparation. The formula was last given in the *C. & D.*, November 16, 1901, page 816. It is also included in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

222/59. *Velox.*—The yellowing of tr. quin. ammon. is not always due to the spirit used, sometimes the ammonia is the cause. We do not know of a way of removing the discoloration without affecting the tincture.

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215/17. *E. B.*—There is considerable demand for male nurses. Your friend should apply to any of the following Associations:—Male Nurses' Co-operation (Limited), 15 Great Marylebone Street, W.; Male Nurses' Association, 23 York Place, W.; Male Nurses' Co-operation, 10 Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W.; and the Hamilton Association, 57 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

216/9. *Pyro.*—The following Pyro-Soda Developer from The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1900, is suited to your requirements:—

A.

Pyrogallol	80 gr.
Nitric acid	4 drops
Water to	20 oz.

Dissolve.

B.

Sodium carbonate	2 oz.
Sodium sulphite or potassium meta-sulphite	2 oz.
Potassium bromide	20 gr.
Water to	20 oz.

Dissolve.

For use mix equal parts.

220/15. *J. P. W.*—Diabetic Milk.—The only process for this we are acquainted with is that invented by Mr. E. W. Morris, pharmacist to the London Hospital. Mr. Morris's process, which is the subject of a patent (16,199 of 1900) consists of removing the milk-sugar from ordinary milk in the following manner:—

Take 5 gals. of good milk, containing at least 4 per cent. of fat. Separate cream in a centrifugal machine, and set aside. Heat the milk to 90° F., and add 200 c.c. of acid acetic glacial. Set aside for ten minutes. Transfer the precipitated casein to a muslin straining apparatus, and press out the whey. Collect the casein, and wash it with warm distilled water until the washings are free from lactose, as indicated by Fehling's solution. Squeeze the casein through fine muslin to thoroughly divide it. Transfer to a mortar, and add about 200 c.c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of potassium hydrate, diluted with a pint of distilled water, or as much as shall render the mixture faintly alkaline to phenol phthalein. Now add the cream previously removed, 12 gr. of soluble saccharine, 60 gr. of phosphate of soda, 20 oz. of lime-water, 150 minims of solution of formalin, and distilled water (at a temperature of 90° F.) sufficient to make 5 gals.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

232/51. What is antiphlogistine or where obtainable?

233/55. Where obtainable: Parisian rose-blush powder, Bayard's massage-cream, Bayard's face-soap.

223/50. Who are the makers of or agents for Howard's Santal Perles.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, May 27.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner.

Wednesday, May 28.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 12 NOON. Annual meeting, followed by special meeting.

Nottingham Chemists' Association, Victoria Hotel, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M. "Taxin," by Dr. T. E. Thorpe and Mr. G. Stubbs. "Soil Samples" and "Some Excessively Saline Indian Well-waters," by Mr. J. W. Leather.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Paper, by Mr. H. D. Kelf, on "Some Aspects of a Dispenser's Duties."

Friday, May 30.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. G. Marconi on "The Progress of Electric Space Telegraphy."

At the Counter.

Customer: "That 'intment ye gie'd me for the exeema has made a perfick cure. I'll never forget ye for being so skilly as lang as I leeve. And, juist in case it comes back a bit, I'll tak' 'ither tippence-worth." Chemist is stricken dumb with emotion.

A "Rich" Variety.—A batch of counter orders presented to Mr. E. R. Cherrett, of Monkwearmouth includes some originals, as follows:—"Phulence earth," "Rowshell salts," "carpented soda," "rubbub and cain," "OO sal x accest," "paricacia," "isle of wilots," "wight napture," "floral etha," "pop in and axe," "joeackmen," "pomarde potass," "infant crimations for sleep."

Varieties.—Out of a multitude of batches we cull varieties of the same words, thus:—"Belldior" or "bellondollen" plaster; "impecunia" or "eck pek Hannah" wine; "sulph. zing" or "sulpherated of sinc"; "horn an oil for sprand rist" or "a glass of horsehorn"; "redpiecaped," "sipterpounder," or "persiperdy"; "pillacha," "pillow goater," or "pil scrocia" pills.

A Midland paper publishes the following as having taken place at a Longton chemist's shop:—

Girl enters and asks for "A penn'orth of organ, please.' Chemist: "I beg your pardon, will you name it again?" Girl: "A penn'orth of organ." Chemist: "What is it for?" Girl: 'I don't know." Chemist explains he cannot understand, and the girl leaves the shop, returning in the afternoon and then asking for "a penn'orth of armonium to clean clothes with." Chemist: "Didn't you come this morning for something?" Girl: "Yes, sir. I was told to fetch what I've just said, and was told to remember what I was sent for by thinking of our 'armonium. But our 'armonium is an Esty organ, and I have made a mistake."

This shows the value of correct description to the youthful mind.

Written Requests.—The value of veterinary-counter practice is indicated in this case:—

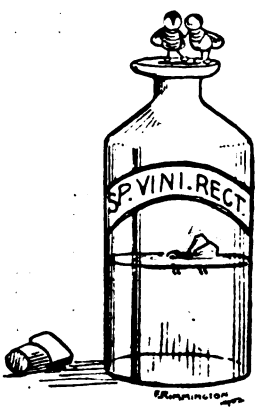
Please give bearer a remedy for a pig that has a cold in her nose.

A Brighton chemist wrestled for some time with a request for "1*d.* of vaccination biscuits," but, as far as we know, the annexed is unique:—

Sir, will you give this man some save to rub on the abondam, as he thinks he as got some varment on him, as he as Come from Hollond in the stean ship?

Mr. Croft, of Crowle, to whom it was addressed, doubtless soon cleared the "varment."

In Classy Kilburn.—An order for "3*d.* oil you clipsus" was recently presented at a high-class pharmacy in Kilburn. As the proprietor has a reputation for more knowledge than is to be gained behind the dispensing-screen, needless to say it was accurately dispensed.



"Miss Fly still keeps in very good spirits doesn't she?

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 22.

THIS has been a broken week, and business in consequence is very poor in all branches of produce. In fine chemicals, caffeine has been reduced owing to continental competition, and for the same reason codeine was reduced previous to the holiday. Morphine is also a shade easier. St. Vincent arrowroot continues its advance, and Japanese wax is again dearer. In crude drugs there is little doing. Druggists' cream of tartar is firmer owing to scarcity of spot supplies. Sulphate of ammonia is strong and dearer, and nitrate of soda is easier. Quinine has been a "waiting" market in anticipation of the London bark-sale to-day. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Arrowroot (St. V.)	Ammonia sulphate	Morphine	Caffeine
Caraway-seed	Canary-seed	Soda nitrate	Codeia
Gentian	Cream of tartar		
Linseed Oil, lime (W.I.)	Ginger (Japan)		
Oil, palm			
Wax, Japanese			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 14 to 21, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic (@ Cologne), 113 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 33 cks.; argol (Cape) 3, (@ Oporto) 20; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; birdlime (Jap.), 5; bromine (@ Hamburg), 167 cs.; buchu, 35; camphor oil (@ Kobe), 4; cardamoms (@ Ceylon) 67, (@ Seville) 36; caraway-seed, 95; cascara sagrada, 342; castor oil (E.I.) 250 cs., (Belg.) 204 brls. chillies (E.I.), 50; cinchona (@ Valparaiso) 10 bls., (@ Ceylon) 60, (@ Amsterdam 376 pkgs., (@ Paita) 270 serons; citronella oil (@ N.Y.) 28 drms., (@ Rotterdam) 20 cs.; cod liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 50 cs., (@ Aalesund) 50 brls., (@ Christiania) 110; colocynth (@ Hamburg), 18; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 75, (Spanish) 37; cumin seed (Mor.), 60; drugs (@ Trieste) 15 cs. 281 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 10 bls., (@ Fiume) 8 bls.; ergot (@ Hamburg), 6; essential oils (@ Messina), 27; fenugreek-seed (Mor.), 100; glycerin, crude (@ Melbourne) 102 drms., (@ Rotterdam) 24 cks., (@ Adelaide) 138 cs.; ginger (@ W.C.A.) 667 bgs., (@ Bombay) 42 cs. 65 bgs.; gum arabic (@ Aden), 104 pkgs.; honey (@ New Zealand) 52 cks., (Chil.) 21; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 83 pkgs.; iodine, 53 brls.; laurel oil, 5 cs.; magnesia (from U.S.A.), 50 brls.; nux vomica (@ Bombay), 322; opium (@ Smyrna), 29; orange peel (@ Malaga), 10 bls.; phosphorus (@ Montreal) 50 cases; potash chlorate (@ Sweden), 100 kgs.; quicksilver (@ Seville) 5,000, (@ Malaga) 10; saffron (@ Valencia), 2 cs.; sandalwood (@ Bombay), 422 bgs.; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 35; senna (Tiny.), 16; shellac 112, button lac 12; soy, 200; sugar of milk (@ Rotterdam), 10; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 18; tartar (@ Amsterdam) 152 cks., (@ Bordeaux) 10 cks.; vanilla (@ Mauritius) 1 cs., (@ Marseilles) 30 cs.; wax, bees' (Span.) 13 bls., (Fr.) 9 cs., (Australian) 6, (Mor.) 8; wax, ceresin (@ Rotterdam) 32, (@ Hamburg) 29; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg) 58 cs. 70 brls. 122 pkgs., (@ Rotterdam) 8 cs.; wine-lees (@ Bordeaux) 66 bgs., (@ Alicante) 968; wool oil (@ W C A.), 18.

Heavy Chemicals.

At all the main centres there is a fairly satisfactory demand for both main and miscellaneous products, and that both on home and export account. From the Tyne particularly good shipments have lately been made both to Sweden and Finland. There is little to be said about values; for the most part they are steady and unchanged.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is considerably higher and the upward tendency is strongly maintained. Beckton, July-September, 12*l.* 5*s.*; Beckton terms, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d* ; London, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 12*l.* 15*s.*; and Hull, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are only in moderate demand, whilst the low figures for some considerable time quoted continue to rule. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export ¼*d.* per lb. less and net thereat. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½*d.* per lb., less 4 per cent. Glasgow. For export 2*d.* per lb. and net.

SULPHOCYANIDES continue very quiet and are practically without change. Barium, 95 per cent., 3¾*d* to 4*d.* per lb. Ammonium, 95 per cent., 6*d.* per lb. Potassium, 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.

BARIUM PRODUCTS continue in steady consumptive demand and prices rule firm, seeing the mineral carbonate of barytes is not yet in any better supply. Quotations for the latter are only nominal and subject to arrangement of delivery. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton in ordinary 8–9 cwt. casks. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals moving well, at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton ex stock in original casks, and 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in bags. Nitrate of baryta continues to hold a very firm tone, and some makers are asking higher prices. Crystals, free on rails in casks, 17*l.* to 18*l.* per ton, and powdered, 17*l.* 5*s.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Sulphide of barium crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton in usual casks, and demand moderate. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals firm and fully maintained in value, 14*l.* to 14*l* 10*s.* per ton in 6–7 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barium, ground, has lately been in increased demand, and this seems likely to continue. Quotations range from 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton and vary according to quality, quantity, and package.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 21.

CASTOR OIL.—The upward movement indicated in our last report has not yet begun on the spot, but for forward shipment an advance of fully $\frac{1}{16}$*d.* has been established. Good seconds Calcutta on the spot is still held for 2½*d.* per lb, and first pressure French is obtainable at the same price.

BEESWAX.—For a parcel of Chilian at auction there was good competition, and 2 bags pale yellow sold at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 6 bags of ordinary yellow at 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Further sales are reported at 35*s.* per cwt., and there are indications that higher prices will shortly be demanded. A parcel of 125 bags Cochin offered at auction from the quay, 28*s.* cwt. was bid for 50 bags and refused, the parcel being afterwards sold on private terms; 45*s.* was asked for the remaining 75 bags.

TURPENTINE continues firm, and business is being done at 35*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Holders of the small lots here still ask 70*s.* per cwt.

QUILLAIA.—The firmness in this article continues, and 13*l.* per ton is asked by holders, but the volume of business is small.

ACACIA SORTS.—The volume of business transacted during the past week has been important, and sellers now show a much more decidedly firm attitude; 103 serons were sold in one line at 32*s.* per cwt., and 58 serons fine white at 40*s.* These figures may be taken as representing the present value.

CANARY SEED.—Good bright Turkish is steady at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per qr.

ARSENIC is gradually firming up, and 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton net is being asked by some holders.

HONEY.—No transactions of importance have been recorded during the week. Values are not quotably changed.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 20.

Business on our drug-market is very quiet at present.

ALOES.—Cape is dearer at 95m. per 100 kilos.

KOLA is firmer, with a fair demand at from 50m. to 60m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO shows no business; nominally the quotation is 120m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm at 335m. for Russian, and 340m. to 350m. for Spanish.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm and in better demand at 19m. to 21m. per 100 kilos.

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Elemi is quiet and lower at 180m. per 100 kilos.

Ipecacuanha.—Very quiet at 21½m. for Rio, and 9½m., 9¼m. for Cartagena.

Menthol.—In slow demand but firm; to-day's quotation is 30m. per kilo.

Japan Wax is very firm at 72m. per 100 kilos., spot.

Jalap is rather lower at 95m. per 100 kilos.

Senega is weaker; forward delivery is quoted 450m. per 100 kilos.

Star Aniseed is lower at 120m. to 119m. per 100 kilos.

Cod-liver Oil remains firm at 110m. per barrel for new non-congealing oil.

Castor Oil is steady, with first-pressing in barrels, on the spot, quoted 53m. per 100 kilos., forward delivery is lower.

Linseed Oil and Cotton Oil are advancing.

Palm-kernel Oil is very scarce and firm.

Star-anise Oil is quiet at 10m. per kilo.

Peppermint Oil is lower at 7¾m. per lb. for HGH.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 13.

The drug-market has a tame appearance, and little business of any importance is being transacted.

Aloes.—Cape is in limited supply, and dealers offer in a small way at 8c. per lb.

Beeswax is scarce, and values are advancing. From 31½c. to 33c. per lb. is quoted for yellow, but 34c. and 35c. has been paid for prime goods.

Buchu-leaves.—Prime green are held at 25c. to 26c., with little offering. Yellow leaves have sold at 23c., and the market seems bare of this variety below 24c.

Cannabis Indica is advancing, in sympathy with conditions abroad. Up to 65c. has been paid for prime green tops, and a higher market is anticipated.

Copaiba is selling freely at 36c. to 40c. per lb.

Jalap is quiet and easy at 9c. to 10c.

Oil of Peppermint is firmer, and $1.90 seems to be an inside quotation for bulk oil.

Opium is very dull, and $2.80 will buy in case lots.

Quinine is quiet, and second-hands quote German at 27c. and Java at 26½c. per oz.

Wild Cherry-bark.—New supplies are coming forward, and values are easier at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

Hamburg, May 22:—Japanese wax is firmer at 73m. per 100 kilos.; kola is scarce. Cod-liver oil is firm at 108m. per barrel. Coriander-seed is improving.

Bergen, May 21, 7.50 p.m.:—The market here is firm, at 105*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The results of the catch at Finmarken are still very poor. Up to date the total catch of cod amounts to 40,400,000, against 24,500,000 at the same time last year. This has yielded 18,535 barrels, against 29,290 barrels in 1901.

New York, May 22:—Business is fair. Cannabis indica is higher at 70c. per lb. Buchu-leaves are easier at 26c. for round. Peppermint oil is lower; $1 65 per lb. will now buy in bulk. Wahoo bark of root has advanced to 18c. per lb. Higher prices are also asked for Norwegian cod-liver oil—viz., $29 per barrel. Balsam Peru is now offered at $1 25, being lower. American bleached beeswax is scarce at 32c. per lb., and golden-seal (hydrastis) is firmer at 52c. per lb.

London Markets.

Aloes.—Fine livery Curacao is very scarce and wanted; black capey is also scarce and worth 28*s.* For Socotrine in kegs 75*s.* has been obtained for fair hard, and 72*s.* 6*d.* for stiff liquid.

Argol.—Half-refined Greek is quoted 62*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Arrowroot is again dearer for St. Vincents, 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. being the lowest quotation for fair manufacturing quality. Up to 6*d.* has been paid for some brands, and for finest, dealers are not inclined to name a price; for fine 1*s.* is asked, but not yet paid.

Asafetida.—There are several inquiries in the market, but buyers' ideas of values are considerably below those of sellers, and business is difficult to effect.

Balsam Copaiba.—Unfiltered Maranham is quoted 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot.

Benzoin.—Sumatra is quiet, the inquiry being for fine gum at between 9*l.* and 11*l.*, which is non-existent. Practically all the Siam offered in the auction last week was sold at and after the sale. Fair to good glassy Palembang ex auction has also changed hands at from 37*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Buchu.—The s.s. *Arundel Castle* has arrived with 35 bales in transit to U.S.A.

Caffeine.—Competition on the part of Swiss makers has led to a reduction here of 1*s.* per lb. on pure and 6*d.* on citrate, British and German makers now quoting pure crystals in small quantities at 11*s.* 6*d.*, 10 lbs. 11*s.* 3*d.*, and 100 lbs. 11*s.* per lb. B.P. citrate is now 8*s.* 3*d.*, 8*s.* for 10 lbs., and 7*s.* 9*d.* for not less than 100 lbs. The above prices are all net, and subject to falling clause.

Cascara Sagrada is selling slowly at 25*s.* spot for two-year-old bark. From the United States it is reported "firm and in good demand." A parcel of about 16 tons of two-year-old bark for shipment from San Francisco *vid* Hamburg, and due here next month, is offered at 22*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Chamomiles are a shade firmer, and it is reported that one continental dealer has declined to sell any more at present prices; for fair flowers 51*s.* per cwt. has been paid.

Cocoa Butter.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 3 will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 13 tons de Jong, 13 tons Mignon, and 2 tons Helm brand; while in London, on the same day, 70 tons Cadbury's will be offered.

Codeia has been reduced 10*d.* per oz. owing to continued continental competition. Makers now quote the alkaloid at from 10*s.* 10*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.* per oz., the latter figure for 100-oz. quantities. Salts have also been reduced in proportion.

Coriander Seed.—The exports from Dar-al-Baida during 1901 amounted to 15,541 cwts. (5,827*l.*), against 9,894 cwt. (4,490*l.*).

Cumin-seed.—The exports from Mogador during 1901 amounted to 19 tons (489*l.*), against 25 tons (495*l.*) in 1900.

Cream of Tartar is firmer, with a fair demand and continued scarcity of druggists' quality (98 per cent.), which is quoted 75*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for powder, and 73*s.* for 95 per-cent. powder. Best white crystals are offered at 71*s.* 6*d.*

Fenugreek-seed.—The exports from Dar-al-Baida during 1901 amounted to 39,294 cwt. (11,227*l.*), against 48,328 cwt. (11,129*l.*) in 1900.

Gambier.—For good cubes, 38*s.* per cwt., spot, has been paid.

Gamboge.—Good bright Siam pipe, slightly blocky but very damp, was sold after the auction last week at 13*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—Good ordinary Ghatti has been sold at 12*s* per cwt.

Hellebore Powder of good quality is offered at 21*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Jalap.—The offer of a parcel from Hamburg at 1*d.* per lb. below the London quotations is indicative of the waterlogged condition of this drug. On the spot 5*d.* per lb., net, is still said to be the price for good heavy Vera Cruz tuber.

Juniper-berries.—Very scarce on the spot, one holder asking 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for 5 bag lots.

Lime-juice is rather scarce on the spot, and it is said there is little coming forward. For good pale West Indian 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon is wanted, and for fair pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* An advance may be expected if a good demand should set in.

Menthol.—The market is firm at last week's advance, 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb., spot, having been paid for small parcels of Kobayashi, and in some instances 13*s.* 9*d.* is asked. To arrive, there is no quotation.

Morphine is weak at 3*s.* 10*d.* per oz. for hydrochloride in powder in quantity.

Musk.—The value of musk exported from Shanghai to the United States (as declared at the U.S. Consulate) in 1901 was $38,333, against $45,142 in 1900.

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MUSK-SEED has been in fair demand recently, at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for Martinique.

NUX VOMICA.—Good Cochin has been sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE STAR, is dull of sale at 4s. 3d. per lb., spot.

OIL, BAY.—West Indian is very scarce, holders asking 8s. per lb.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Higher prices are asked from Sicily.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 17 that the news from Finmarken is very bad. A large number of seals are coming in with the Polar ice now lying only about ten miles off the Murman coast, and they are driving the cod away, and destroying the fishermen's lines. Besides, the fish caught are lean and the liver poor. These facts have induced speculators to come forward, and the lowest price for best non-congealing Lofoten oil is now 105s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,591 barrels, against 4,042 barrels at the same time last year. On the London market little business is reported, the nominal quotation being about 110s., c.i.f.

OIL, LIME.—For West Indian distilled 2s. per lb. has been paid, and there are further buyers at this figure, but 2s. 2d. and upwards is now asked.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—All descriptions are quiet. American HGH is 8s. 9d., Japanese dementholised, 3s. 9d., spot, and English is quoted 23s. per lb.

OILS (FIXED).—Lagos palm has advanced to 29s. per cwt., spot. Linseed is also dearer at 33s. 3d. in barrels, landed terms. Rape firm at 27s. 6d. for refined. Cotton also firm at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 3d. per cwt. for refined. Ceylon cocoanut steady at 33s 6d. to 34s., and Cochin 37s., spot. Petroleum unchanged at 7¾d. to 8d. per gal. for water-white American, and 6¾d. to 7d. for ordinary; Russian is 6d. to 6½d. per gal.

OPIUM.—Practically no business is reported this week, the market remaining easy. Persian (10 per cent.) on the spot is quoted 8s. 6d. per lb.; and Smyrna druggists' 7s. 9d. Soft-shipping is very scarce and commands high prices. Under date of May 9 our Smyrna correspondent reports a fairly active week, with sales amounting to about 100 cases, various qualities, at from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., 40 cases of which were for the United States, and the remainder for England and the Continent. The arrivals at Smyrna amount to 3,276 cases, against 4,038 cases at the same time last year. It is quite expected that the new crop will amount to between 10,000 and 11,000 cases, including Salonica and Malatia. The weather conditions continue favourable, and new opium is expected to arrive from the lower districts, where the juice is being collected, in two to three weeks.

QUININE.—Previous to the holiday there was a cash transaction amounting to about 20,000 oz., at ¾d. reduction—viz., 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 0⅞d. per oz., spot. This was an exceptional sale, and since then there has been a recovery, but the desire to wait the result of the London bark-sale has prevented business, the spot price to-day for good German being 1s. 1d.

The result of the auction held at Batavia on Wednesday was as follows:—Of 2,750 kilos. Ed. II. only 100 kilos. were sold, at an average of 22½f. per kilo. (about equal to 8½c. Amsterdam unit), against 23½f. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction at Batavia will take place on June 25.

QUEBRACHO-WOOD.—The exports from Rosario during 1901 amounted to 29,077 tons, against 22,129 tons in 1900.

SARSAPARILLA.—Fair sales of Native-Jamaica have been made in second-hands at from 10½d. to 1s. per lb., the latter figure for bright red. Good Lima-Jamaica, which is scarce, has been sold at 1s. 3½d. Grey Jamaica is quiet.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is still neglected. Dutch *Caraways* are dearer owing to bad crop prospects, and 23s. per cwt., f.o.b. Holland, is now asked. *Canary* rather dearer owing to want of rain in Turkey, a fair business has been done on the spot at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for ordinary Barbary, but 36s. 6d. to 37s. is now required. *Coriander* unchanged at 10s. per cwt. *Cumin* and *Fenugreek* quiet at last quotations. *Linseed* dearer at 59s. to 62s. per quarter for clean seed.

SENEGA is quoted 2s. 2½d. per lb. net.

SERPENTARY is rather scarce on the spot; for new crop to arrive 1s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

SODA NITRATE is easier again, at 9s. 9d. per cwt. for refined, and 9s. 6d. for ordinary.

SPICES.—There were no public sales this week owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, and business privately has been on a small scale. Zanzibar *Cloves* have improved slightly in price, but transactions are few; August-October delivery is quoted 3 31/32d. per lb. Black *Pepper* is quiet with sellers of Singapore at 5 11/16d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive. Cochin *Ginger* is unchanged at 38s. to 40s. per cwt. for washed rough. Japan is now quoted 34s. per cwt., being rather firmer. *Pimento* meets with more inquiry, and a few lots have been sold at 2⅞d. to 3d. per lb. for fair to good. The usual quarterly auctions of *Cinnamon* will be held on Monday next.

SPIGELIA-ROOT.—For new crop to arrive 1s. per lb., c.i.f., is asked.

SOY.—Fine thick has been sold at 1s. 9d. per gal.; fair is worth 1s. 5d.

STORAX is offering cheaply, liquid in cases being quoted 55s. to 60s. per cwt., c.i.f., and 50s. for casks.

TURMERIC.—Cochin finger is quoted 14s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and for good split bulbs 11s. has been paid. For Bengal 15s., spot, is asked, and 11s. 6d., c.i.f., to arrive.

WAX, BEES'.—The exports from the principal ports of Morocco during 1901 and 1900 were as follows:—

Port	1901		1900	
	Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Mogador	2,640	15,960	5,600	26,540
Saffi	592	3,625	710	4,260
Mazagan	430	2,338	662	3,310
Dar-al-Baida... ...	740	4,410	625	4,546
Rabat	236	1,724	505	2,964

WAX, JAPANESE, has again advanced, holders now asking 38s. per cwt., spot, for good squares, which price has been paid.

Steamship Line between Java. China, and Japan.

The Dutch Ministry proposes to grant a Government subsidy of 300,000fl. per year during the first five years to a steamship company which shall establish a monthly service (thirteen steamers per year) under the Dutch flag between Java, China, and Japan. The steamers shall call at the following ports: Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Hong-Kong, Yokohama, Kobé, and Amoy.

German Tariff Bill.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag have adopted, without amendment, Clauses 161 and 165, dealing with fat oils, and Clauses 167 to 173, relating to oil of mace, palm oil, starch, and starch products. The following clauses were also adopted: Nos. 176 and 177, dealing with spirits; 179, 181, 182, and 183, dealing with wine, must, sparkling wine in receptacles other than casks or tanks, essence wines, and fruit wines.

Russian Cotton-seed Oil.

Two Russian engineers have arrived in the United States to purchase American cotton-seed oil machinery and to study the latest methods of manufacturing the oil. The cotton-seed oil industry in Russian possessions in Central Asia is only in its infancy at present. Most of the seed is actually thrown away or used for feeding cattle. There are not more than two or three cotton-seed oil mills, and they are equipped with very inferior machinery, and the production of the plants is very small.

Argentine Linseed-crop.

According to the bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics for March, reports from the Argentine Republic show that the linseed-crop of the River Plate region will be considerably in excess of early predictions. Moderate estimates pointed to a crop of 8,000,000 bushels, but, basing figures on the shipments of the first four weeks of 1902, the opinion is becoming general that the crop will be 10,000,000 and possibly 12,000,000 bushels.

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London Cinchona-auction.

The usual monthly auction in London was held on May 22, when 3,333 packages were offered, consisting of 1,696 packages East Indian, 1,063 South American (principally Bolivian cultivated Calisaya), 426 packages Ceylon, and 148 packages Java cinchona. There was a fair demand, and the bulk of the catalogues were disposed of at firm but irregular prices, the average unit being 1½*d.* per lb.

Consular Counsel.

DALNY.

United States Consul Henry B. Miller at Niuchwang, has written a report on the new city and port of Dalny, which is situated on the Liao-tung Peninsula of Manchuria, about fifty miles north of Port Arthur. Dalny has been built by Russia, and it is one of the first outcomes of the occupation of Manchuria. The port is to be absolutely free, as no Custom-house is to be established. Tonnage-dues, dock-charges, &c., are to be maintained at the lowest point, with the view to encourage and develop commerce. The port is the coast terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Central Manchurian Railway, and the Great Siberian Railway, while it is to have connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Great things are expected of Dalny, and everything is to be done to foster trade. Eighteen million dollars is to be expended in purchasing the plant and constructing the harbour and city. The Consul notes that England has ten of her citizens in China to extol her manufactures to one who belongs to the United States. Germany is pushing her commerce with much success by establishing mercantile houses in charge of Germans.

SPAIN.

The important trade in heavy chemicals for industrial purposes, for her supply of which Spain is almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries, induced some German engineers resident in Barcelona to plan the construction of works for the manufacture of bleaching-powder and caustic soda by electrolysis. In 1898, at the town of Flix, about one hundred miles from Barcelona, the operations were commenced, and at the end of 1899 a company began to place its manufactures on the market; but, so far as can be ascertained, the Flix works have not fulfilled expectations, as the imports of bleaching-powder and caustic soda during the last two years have not shown any falling-off. Spain draws her supply of caustic soda mainly from Great Britain; a large quantity is also imported from Belgium and France. Barcelona takes the first place with from 50 to 60 per cent. of a total consumption of from 25,000 to 30,000 tons per annum, being followed by Seville. Bleaching-powder is supplied by the Flix works, France (Marseilles), Belgium, and the United Kingdom, but no reliable data respecting the consumption are obtainable. About 8,000 tons of soda-ash is imported yearly, the bulk of which is obtained from Belgium, although Germany is attempting to gain a footing. In the event of a poor olive-oil crop Spain again has to turn to foreign countries for silicate of soda, which is utilised as a substitute for oil in the manufacture of soap. The average imports in lump form are about 1,000 tons per annum, and the trade is limited to Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium. Among the lesser quantities of heavy chemicals imported are bicarbonate of soda, chlorates of soda and potash, acetic acid, sal ammoniac, and sulphate of copper. The last-named is purchased abroad in steadily diminishing quantities since the Rio Tinto Company began to manufacture it. Of late years Germany has made great progress in supplying fine chemicals, but in heavy chemicals the United Kingdom and Belgium show no sign of losing first place. In addition to the Flix chemical-works, there is another factory, situated at Badalona, and covering an area of 70 000 square yards, where sulphuric and acetic acids, pyrolignite, sulphate of iron, superphosphates, and other products are manufactured. The above remarks are the substance of a report by Mr. Julius G. Lay, American Consul-General at Barcelona.

SWITZERLAND.

Henry H. Morgan, United States Consul at Aarau, writes to the State Department that there is a market for American surgical instruments in Switzerland. Statistics show that these articles have never been imported into Switzerland, and local dealers say there is at present a good prospect for their introduction. The best plan, he says, would be for American manufacturers to send an agent with an extensive line of samples; failing that, then catalogues should be sent in the French or German language. In a recent conversation with the Consul, Dr. Egli-Sinclair, an eminent physician of Zurich, who resided for many years in the United States, expressed surprise that so far no attempt had been made by American manufacturers to introduce surgical instruments into Switzerland, as they were admittedly the best in the world. "Our dental instruments are largely imported, and, in fact, are used exclusively by Swiss practitioners," says the Consul.

Petitgrain in Paraguay.

A PARAGUAYAN correspondent has furnished us with the following information regarding oil of petitgrain:—The bitter orange, from the leaf of which the oil of petitgrain is distilled, grows wild in great abundance in Paraguay—indeed, in many parts it is the commonest tree to be found in the woods. In the more remote parts of the country, where the tree is most abundant, there are many distilleries on a small scale, nearly all operated by Frenchmen. These men generally work for a dealer, who finances them and buys their product. This dealer, who has his headquarters in one or other of the larger towns, acts as an agent for the collection of the oil, which is then sold to one of the principal export-houses in Asuncion, by whom it is shipped to Europe. The fruit of the bitter orange is worthless, but the wood is valuable from its hardness and toughness, being particularly suited for the manufacture of axe-handles and similar articles. The flowers also are capable of yielding a species of neroli, and the rind an inferior bergamot, as it abounds in a strong essential oil, but little has been done locally to develop the by-products of the plant, of which there are many.

The distillation of the oil is mainly confined to the districts of Yaguaron, Caraguatay, and Valenzuela (not Venezuela), and takes place practically all the year round, but mostly between October and May. It appears that, for want of better methods of collection, the trees are cut down indiscriminately, and this has led to the destruction of large areas, although, of course, there is no lack of material. The principal export-dealers in petitgrain oil in Asuncion are Messrs. Frederico Krauch & Co., Angulo & Co., Battilana & Co., Martin & Co., and Ruis & Jorba. There is steam communication (*vid* Montevideo and Buenos Ayres) between Asuncion and the principal European ports, but it is noticeable that none of the English steamship companies will give through bills of lading, though the German lines do so.

Messrs. Schimmel & Co., in their April report, refer to the market position of the article, from which we gather that during the past six months and more there has been a considerable fall in price, owing partly to over-production, and the fact that most of the exporters are compelled to draw bills for the greater portion of the value of their shipments, and the consignees in Europe are now anxious to realise the goods and thus recover the money advanced. Moreover, some independent producers in Asuncion have made the situation worse by shipping the oil under different brands and appointing agents in a great number of European towns to hawk the goods about. Last year, according to official statistics, the exports from Paraguay amounted to 334,075 oz.

RHEUMATINE.—This new remedy is the salicylate of salicylquinine. It forms white tasteless needles, almost insoluble in water, and melting at 179°. It is claimed to possess excellent anti-rheumatic properties, and is given in doses of 15 gr. three times per diem.

BAISS BROTHERS, STEVENSON & Co.—The third annual meeting was held at the offices of the company, Jewry Street, London, E.C., on May 22, when the directors' report was adopted, and the dividends of 5½ per cent. on the preference shares and of 9 per cent on the ordinary shares were approved of.

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Birth.

COPLEY.—On April 17, at Sparkbrook, Birmingham, the wife of W. Dawn Copley, of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, of a daughter.

Marriage.

GRICE—BARTLETT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, on April 28, by the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, Chaplain, Walter Thomas Grice, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, to Maggie Constance, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. F. Bartlett, P.W.D., Darjeeling.

Deaths.

BAGSHAW.—At Roseneath, Edward Street, Werneth, on May 14, Mr. William Bagshaw, chemist and druggist. Aged 65. Mr. Bagshaw was formerly a partner in the old-established firm of Messrs. Braddock & Bagshaw, chemists, Yorkshire Street, Oldham, but owing to failing health he retired from active business two years ago. Mr. Bagshaw was born at Taddington Field, near Bakewell, and went to Oldham as an apprentice to Mr. William Braddock, who, seventy years ago, established the business in which Mr. Bagshaw subsequently became a partner.

BAKER.—At 9 Compton Avenue, Brighton, on May 16, Mr. William Garrad Baker, late of Clapham Common, and of Messrs. May & Baker (Limited), Garden Wharf, Battersea. Aged 87. Mr. Baker was a son of a chemist at Chelmsford,



and was apprenticed to his father in 1829—at the age of 15. After the regulation apprenticeship he managed a business in London for his father, "waiting for something to turn up," as he once put it to us. His opportunity came in 1839, when a partnership became available in the firm of Grimwade & May, chemical manufacturers, Battersea. That business had been started in 1834 by Mr. John May, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Pickett, and Mr. Grimwade, all having been apprentices at Ipswich. Mr. Pickett died within a year, and Mr. Grimwade four years after took to farming. Mr. Baker, taking his place, carried with him a good connection with wholesale druggists, which he had through his father's influence. This was of eminent service to the young firm, who had to compete with several in the same line much older established. The manufacture of mercurials, bismuth salts, ammonia salts, ethers, and camphor were then, as now, leading articles with May & Baker. The inside work of manufacturing and dispatch of goods was looked after by Mr. Baker, his partner, Mr. May, doing the travelling. Mr. May retired in 1876, and Messrs. W. E. B. Blenkinsop, R. C. Heath, and Thomas Tyrer constituted, with Mr. Baker, the partnership until December 1, 1890, when Mr. Tyrer retired, and the business was converted into a limited company with Mr. Blenkinsop as the managing director. Mr. Baker was one of the directors, and took an active part in the business, going on 'Change until 1897. Since then the London drug and chemical trades had seen little of him, for he was living in retirement at Brighton. There he passed away in his sleep on Friday night. He had been in his usual health and strength when he retired. He was a typical Englishman in many respects, and though one of the old school of chemists, he was keen to realise the improvements that modern science has brought to chemical industry, and was not slow to take advantage of them.

BEAN.—At Inverie, Knoydart, on May 9, Catherine Ritchie, widow of Mr. John Bean, chemist, Edinburgh.

CASTLE.—Dr. Frederick A. Castle, well known to American pharmacists as Secretary of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the United States Pharmacopœia, and one of the editors of *New Remedies* and its successor the *American Druggist*, died on April 27 at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, where he had undergone two surgical operations. He was born in 1842, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and served as an assistant-surgeon in the Navy in the Civil War. After the war he became a general practitioner.

EDISBURY.—On May 9, at Liverpool, Mr. Lawton Edisbury, chemist and druggist. Aged 78.

HICKS.—At 20 Lupus Street, S.W., on May 17, Mr. Athelstan Braxton Hicks, Coroner of the South-west district of London. Aged 47. Mr. Braxton Hicks was the son of the late Dr. John Braxton Hicks, a well-known West-end medical practitioner. Mr. Hicks was called to the Bar in 1875, and in 1885 was appointed Coroner for the S.W. district; but prior to that he acted as Deputy-Coroner in four districts of London, and was Hon. Secretary of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales. It is to Mr. Hicks that we owe the enforcement of the late Mr. Alpe's idea that the "patent medicines" mentioned in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act do not include proprietary medicines. That opinion was first published in the "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in 1888, and when, in 1889, Mr. Hicks held an inquest, in the course of which a cough-mixture containing morphine was referred to, he pointed out that it should have been labelled "Poison." The 16th Section of the Pharmacy Act was quoted to the contrary, but, owing to Mr. Hicks's persistence, the Home Office took proceedings under that section of the Act against the chemist who sold the cough-mixture, and a conviction was obtained. This was of far-reaching importance, for up to that time the sale of poisonous proprietary articles by others than registered chemists and druggists had not been interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Council. The decision changed the whole aspect of the matter. It was Mr. Hicks, also, who forced the Pharmaceutical Council to take proceedings against



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Wheeldon, a chemist's apprentice, for selling a poisonous vermin-killer, and this established the principle previously maintained in this journal—that the person who actually conducts sales of scheduled poisons must be qualified. The High Court decision on the point, obtained owing to an appeal fund inaugurated in our columns, has been of immense importance to pharmacy. As the Hon. Secretary of the Coroners' Society, Mr. Hicks had a great deal to do with bringing the fatalities from carbolic acid under the notice of the Government authorities, and some of the daily papers have given him credit of bringing about the scheduling of that poison. This is not altogether correct, but Mr. Hicks certainly never lost any opportunity of pushing along that necessary addition. Reports of the proceedings at his Court which have been recently published have indicated somewhat erratic judgment, and his untimely death from pneumonia indicates that this may have been due to impaired health, for he was a hard as well as a painstaking worker.

Guest.—At Stanley Lodge, Carrington, near Nottingham, on May 19, Mr. William Guest, chemist and druggist. Aged 73. Mr. Guest, who retired from commercial life about twenty years ago, had carried on business in Carlton Street, Nottingham.

Hubbard.—At Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, last week, Mr. George Hubbard, chemist and druggist. Mr. Hubbard, who retired from business in Downham Market at Michaelmas, 1899, was well known in West Norfolk and highly respected by a large circle with whom he had had business relations. His remains were interred in the old cemetery beside those of his wife, who had predeceased him by several years. There were many of his former fellow-traders present to show their respect.

Ombler.—At Market Weighton, Yorks, on May 12, Mr. William Henry Ombler, chemist and druggist. The funeral took place on May 15, in the presence of a large assembly, including many of Mr. Ombler's townsmen, who highly esteemed and respected him.

CAN YOU READ IT?

A correspondent in the South of Scotland (193/27) sends us a photograph of a prescription, which we subjoin :—



He asks if some one can give him the name of the patient, and tell him what are the ingredients. We have already told him what we think, and he has explained that the writer of the prescription was also the dispenser of the physic until the patient asked for the prescription.

Chemical Society.

A meeting was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, May 16, when the chair was taken by Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., sen. The first paper on the list was contributed by Mr. F. C. C. Baly and Dr. Donnan, of University College, and dealt with the influence of temperature on the physical properties of

Liquefied Gases.

The gases experimented with were oxygen, nitrogen, carbon-monoxide, and argon, and the change of their densities and surface-tensions with temperature were specially investigated, the method of Ramsay and Shields being employed, with certain necessary modifications for the observation of the latter property. The co-efficient of temperature change of the surface energy of each molecule of these gases is about two in the liquid state, which shows that these liquids must consist of simple molecules. By plotting out in curves the relation between molecular surface energy and temperature the authors have observed that the critical temperatures so deduced are in agreement with those experimentally determined for oxygen and nitrogen, but are not in the cases of the other two gases, which seems to indicate a necessity for re-determination of the critical constants of carbon-monoxide and argon. This paper was followed by two contributions on

Camphor,

by Dr. Martin O. Forster, and by the same author in collaboration with Mr. Jenkinson. The first of these gave the results of a comparison of the behaviour of bromo-nitro-camphor with bromo-nitro-camphane. The latter substance, by treatment with appropriate reagents, is convertible into derivatives containing substitutents in the "second" camphor ring, and so Dr. Forster has attempted to apply this method to its analogue bromo-nitro-camphor, with, however, only partial success.

The second paper dealt with the properties of $\alpha\alpha'$ nitro- and iodo-benzoyl camphors. The preparation of these α,α' camphor compounds was first accomplished by Dr. Lowry, who showed that they exhibited a peculiar kind of optical isomerism, in which the optical effect of the α group appeared to be balanced against or added to the effect of the α' group. A considerable number of these substances has been prepared, and these all agree with this law with the exception of the α benzoyl α' nitro-camphor now described, which has an unforeseen high rotation. To account for this Dr. Forster suggests that the law is not one of general applicability, whilst Dr. Lowry is of opinion that the new derivative is really a *pseudo* nitro-camphor, which would be expected to have a high rotation, as has already been shown by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen., for the magnetic rotation of *pseudo* nitro compounds.

Mr. Davis read the next paper on the nitration of dibromotoluene, in which he showed that the influence of the bromine atoms already in the substance alters the usual orientation of the sutering group. This contribution was followed by one on the

Purification of Hydrochloric Acid,

by Dr. Thorne. The recent arsenic scare has led to the introduction of several methods of freeing this acid from arsenic in order to make it suitable for use in Marsh's test. The new method depends upon the principle on which Reinsch's test for arsenic is based, and is carried out by diluting the acid to sp. gr. 1·1, and macerating in it pieces of copper gauze so long as the latter becomes stained. The purified acid is then distilled, the first fraction being rejected. In the short discussion which followed Mr. J. Ling proclaimed his belief in the superiority of the purification process devised by the Arsenic Committee of the Society of Public Analysts and the Society of Chemical Industry, and stated that he had found traces of arsenic in acid purified by Dr. Thorne's process.

The remaining papers, which included two interesting communications on the cause and nature of the radio-activity of metals, by Professor Rutherford and Mr. Toddy, were taken as read.

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Pharmaceutical Veterans.

A Cambridge Alderman.

Mr. George Peck, chemist and druggist, of Trumpington Street, Cambridge, has been elected an alderman of the borough of Cambridge, by nineteen votes, against sixteen votes recorded for Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., also a chemist, of Rose Crescent, Cambridge. Alderman Peck has been a



member of the Cambridge Board of Guardians a quarter of a century; he is a director of the Cambridgeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society, Hospital, and has done an enormous amount of parochial work. Referring to the election, the *Cambridge Express* says:—

A Liberal Councillor has been placed on the aldermanic bench who has an excellent public record. Mr. Peck is a man of independent mind, and, should occasion require it, is not ashamed (as recent events have shown) of siding with a small minority in a contention which he believes to be right. As a member of the Board of Guardians who has had more than a quarter of a century's experience in the administration of the Poor Law, as one of the oldest of the Directors of the Cambridge Permanent Benefit Building Society, and as one who has taken his full share of parochial work, Mr. Peck is entitled to the congratulations of all who think that disinterested public service is deserving of honourable recognition, and we are confident that he will discharge his new office with dignity and to the best interests of the town.

We may add that Mr. Peck is a native of Cambridge, having been born there in 1826. He was apprenticed to pharmacy at Coventry, and commenced business on his own account in Cambridge in 1851. During his long business career he has taken a keen interest in the public affairs of Cambridge, and especially in movements for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor. Thus, he is one of the select Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge District Nursing Association, and Hon. Treasurer of the Provident Medical Aid Association. Pharmaceutically, he has off and on been connected with the Pharmaceutical Society since his apprenticeship days. He has seven sons, four of whom are M.A.'s of the University of Cambridge. The Church, the army, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy claim the services of one or other of them. One of Mr. Peck's three daughters is the wife of the rector of Spitalfields.

The Formosan Government has decided to give strong encouragement to the cultivation of camphor. Since January this year the planting of young camphor-trees has been going on in various parts of the island, and 490,000 were expected to be planted by the end of March.

Camphor Notes.

The *North China Daily News* reports that a Japanese syndicate has recently wrested away the monopoly of the camphor trade in the Fukien province of China which for many years used to be the sole privilege of the celebrated Lin family of Formosa. The Lins used to pay 50,000 taels annually for the monopoly of the camphor trade to the Viceregal Government, but owing to the fact that Formosa, the principal source of the camphor supply, now belongs to Japan, enterprising merchants of that country are able to produce the commodity more cheaply, and therefore they can afford to pay a higher amount to the Fukien Viceroy for the monopoly—that is to say, at the rate of taels 100,000 per annum. Naturally Viceroy Hsü has been pleased to increase the provincial revenues in such a substantial manner, with the result that the present representative of the Lin family has received his *congé*, plus the loss of a revenue in that line variously estimated at from taels 150,000 to taels 250,000. High as the above sum appears to be, it is said to be but a fleabite to Mr. Lin, who is rumoured to be the possessor, by right of inheritance, of nearly one-third of the cultivated lands of Formosa.

The establishment of the Formosan monopoly, and the advance in values, has led some Ceylon planters to turn their attention to the production of camphor, and a timely pamphlet dealing exhaustively with the subject has been issued by Mr. J. C. Willis, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. The conclusions he arrives at are that the cultivation will prove remunerative, and that camphor can be put on the market as cheaply as tea. There are about one thousand trees in the island, some of which are over five years old. Distillation experiments were commenced in June, 1900, details of which are fully given. The net results, however, show that more efficient methods than those prevailing must be discovered, as the yield of camphor was, in most instances, very small.

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

OF THE

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

We are now able to give portraits of two other gentlemen who were elected honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society at the last Council meeting.

Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., is a son of the late Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, of Clapham Common, the first of that name to be associated with the well-known house, Allen



Sir Thomas Hanbury.

& Hanburys. He was formerly a merchant in Shanghai, and it was while there that he greatly assisted his brother, Daniel Hanbury the younger, in those investigations on

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Chinese drugs which practically founded his reputation as a pharmacognocist and scholar. In memory of his brother Sir Thomas has been accustomed to present a gift of books ("Science Papers" and "Pharmacographia") to the Silver Medallists of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he has otherwise assisted the Society in its educational work. He is the maker and owner of the far-famed gardens at La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, which the late Queen Victoria loved so well, and which has other historic associations. Sir Thomas Hanbury commenced the gardens in 1867. They are now about 100 acres in extent, and contain over 5,000 species of plants cultivated in the open air. The house is supposed to be 400 or 500 years old, and belonged formerly to the noble family Lanteri, of Ventimiglia, who sold it, A.D. 1620, to the Orengo family. A mosaic by Salviati, emblematic of the travels of Marco Polo, the first European who visited China, adorns the porch. Machiavelli is supposed to have stayed in the house in 1511, when, in the company of Lanteri, then owner of the house, he travelled from Florence to Monaco. A marble tablet let into the wall records the fact that Queen Victoria sketched the view from the salon of the house on March 25, 1882. Sir Thomas is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and of the Cross of the Crown of Italy, and was created Knight Commander of the Victorian Order by King Edward VII. last year.

Professor Julius Wiesner, Ph.D., who was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1892, is Professor of Plant Anatomy and Physiology, as well as Director of the Botanico-



Professor Wiesner.

Physiological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Vienna. Dr. Wiesner is an authority on the gummy exudations of plants, including resins and balsams, and many years ago published an important monograph in respect to them. In more recent years work on the organography and systematising of plants has occupied his attention, while as a teacher his reputation is well known outside his own country. Dr. Wiesner is well acquainted with English and English literature on the subject which he professes.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 7, 1902.)

"Pockam"; for photographic cameras. By H. F. Purser, 31 Hatton Garden, E.C. 245,209.

"Jennerites" (no claim for "Jenner"); for surgical instruments. By D. Leonardt & Co., 100 Charlotte Street, Birmingham. 244,712.

"Conservalose"; for an antiseptic salt. By A. Boake Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E. 244,761.

"Klonol"; for foodstuffs. By C. N. Irven, Love Lane, Liverpool. 245,170.

"Telma"; for foodstuffs. By A. C. Holzapfel, 57 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 245,183.

Device (the essential particular) of a nymph on a white rock gazing down into the water; for mineral waters. By the White Rock Mineral Spring Company (Incorporated), Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A. 240,106.

"Zuleika;" for goods in Class 48. By Johanna Bingel, 22 Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham. 242,743.

'Dentalbine" (no claim for "Dental"); for tooth-powder. By C. F. Webb and W. J. Crooke, 8 Beaufort Terrace, Seacombe, Cheshire. 243,150.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 14, 1902.)

"Pearline" (no claim for "Pearl"); for paints and varnish. By R. Ingham Clark & Co. (Limited), 6 St. Helens Place, E.C. 243,811.

Device (the essential particular) of a turtle bearing a barrel of Hamrick hard-shell enamel; for a varnish-substitute. By the Hamrick Tank and Barrel Hard-shell Enamelling Company (Incorporated), 3,303 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 244,071.

"Satinette"; for paints, varnishes, and enamels. By Pinchin, Johnson & Co. (Limited), Ratcliffe, E. 244,732.

"Magnite"; for a paint. By C. Faust & Co., 2 The Crescent, Tower Hill, E.C. 244,961.

"Petol," and circular device enclosing smoking-vessels with the word "Petol" four times; for disinfectant soaps, blocks, powder, fluid, dog-wash, veterinary ointment, &c., and for moss-litter and furniture-cream, and for perfumed soap. By A. C. Kennedy, Eustace Lodge, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire. 245,044, 245,046, 245,050, and 245,220.

Label-device for "Kearney's powders"; for a rat-poison. By J. W. Sutherland, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 245,111. (Renewal.)

"Chocream"; for chemicals and foodstuffs. By B. J. Wildbor e, 38 Great Tower Street, E.C. 244,916 and 243,716.

Picture of an ox harnessed to a cart, with attendants; for chemicals. By the Iron-ox Remedy Company (Limited), Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. 245,040.

Facsimile signature of the firm; for chemicals. By Eugène Le Clerc, 43 Holford Square, W.C. 245,383.

"Harlene"; for chemicals. By the Edwards' Harlene Company, 96 High Holborn, W.C. 245,424.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) showing a crowing cock, a phonograph, and the words "Je chante haut et clair"; for philosophical and scientific instruments. By Pathé Frères, London (Limited), 4 Dean Street, Holborn. 244,983.

"AOC" (the essential particular); for philosophical and scientific instruments. By the American Optical Company, 14 Mechanic Street, Southbridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 245,270.

"Autox"; for photographic apparatus. By Adams & Co., 26 Charing Cross Road, W. 245,494.

"Leto"; for photographic paper. By A. & M. Zimmerman, 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. 245,421.

Picture of a chicken; for chicken-food. By Armitage Brothers (Limited), 27 Castle Gate, Nottingham. 244,141.

"Vivazone"; for an article used in food. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. 245,003.

"Vibrona"; for food-substance. By Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), 469 Holloway Road, N. 245,073.

"Cafessa" (no claim for "Cafe"); for food-stuffs. By M. F. O'Brien & Co., 57 Camden Street, Dublin. 245,134.

"Tissen"; for bird-food. By W. H. Hyson, Lynwood, Atherton, Lancashire. 245,139.

"Barcos"; for infants' and invalids' foods. By Moss, Rimmington & Co. (Limited), Selby, Yorkshire. 245,417.

"Vinrube" (no claim for "Vin"); for an aërated beverage. By Camwal (Limited), 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N. 245,313.

Shield-device with crowned cherub blowing a trumpet; for mineral and aërated waters. By Kerswell & Co., 69 Okehampton Street, St. Thomas, Exeter. 245,321.

"Pervinco"; for perfume and perfumed soap. By E. Leach & Co., 89 Elsinore Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 244,688.

"Kisania" and "Cibernia"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), Berners Street, W. 245,374 and 245,375.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than to send them singly by post. We make such insets in the *C. & D.* notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 26, 1902) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

Summary.

THREE Beecham actions are reported on p. 860.

SEVERAL NOVELTIES are illustrated and described (p. 857).

OPIUM is to be cheaper, owing to the crop being exceptionally large (p. 849).

MR. JAMES REID discourses on the advantages of chemists' price lists (p. 867).

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL is now in session, and we report what is taking place (p. 864).

THE names of several doctors and dentists have been removed from the registers this week (p. 864).

THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY appears to be the rule for London factories in Coronation week (p. 851).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL-ELECTION has resulted in the return of all the old members (p. 845).

"GERMAN THOROUGHNESS" is still quite so, we gather from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (p. 850).

THE last salt given to students in our Corner was a good exercise to them. Particulars on p. 826.

WEAK LIME-WATER, sweet spirit of nitre, and Gregory's powder have brought retailers into court (p. 861).

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER has gathered a lot of interesting and useful information in his walks round town (p. 854).

WINE-LICENCE HOLDERS should note the proposed alteration of the law regarding the granting of such licences (p. 851).

THE ROGERS BROTHERS' FAILURE has brought several of the persons concerned into court on a criminal charge (p. 828).

JOSEPH MILNE, the manager accused by Lewis & Burrows (Limited) of misappropriating cash, has been acquitted (p. 846).

LIQUID DISINFECTANTS containing scheduled poisons should henceforth be put in bottles "distinguishable by touch" (p. 845).

SOME GOOD SPEECHES were made at the Pharmaceutical Society's dinner on Tuesday evening. We report them on p. 838 *et seq.*

CHINESE WOOD-OIL is the best and cheapest of natural varnishes. Dr. Augustine Henry contributes an article about it (p. 873).

THE PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION proposes not to admit any more members who are not qualified under the Pharmacy Act (p. 857).

MR. E. J. PARRY protests against Schimmel's report claiming for its publishers originality which belongs to English workers (p. 866).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was uncommonly quiet, and was absolutely featureless (p. 841).

THE RESULTS of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders's buying competition are mentioned on p. 859. Mr. E. J. Morris, of Handsworth, gets the first prize (100*l.*)

THREE MONTHS OF SCHEDULING sensibly diminished the number of fatalities from carbolic acid in 1900. So the Registrar-General's report shows (p. 849).

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS give emphasis to the illustrated article on the South African drug trade which a special representative contributes to this issue (p. 832).

A WATER-FOUNTAIN is one of the nicest things to have in one's pharmacy during the hot weather. Mr. G. Morrey tells how to make it, in an illustrated article on p. 874.

DR. THORPE and one of his assistants have isolated an alkaloid from yew, which they call taxine: whether it is the poisonous principle or not remains to be proved (p. 864).

THE Cardiff dental decision should not be difficult to upset on appeal, "Xrayser" thinks (p. 847), and correspondents of that opinion offer contributions to an appeal fund (p. 866).

ARTICLES showing an advance on the markets include cinnamon, cod-liver oil, menthol, phenacetin, and Japanese wax. Cocaine is lower, quinine is lifeless in second hands, and shellac is easier (p. 869).

LIQUOR BISMUTHI can be easily and quickly made by a new process, described by Mr. Wm. Duncan on p. 852. He also makes suggestive statements regarding the constitution of bismuth ammonio-citrate.

THE Dublin Magistrate has held (p. 860) that compounding *per se* by unqualified persons is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), but the Pharmaceutical Council is to attack the matter in another way (p. 850).

D

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Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

REPORTS.

The powder distributed to students on April 30 consisted of equal parts by weight of aluminium potassium sulphate (potash alum), zinc sulphate, and magnesium sulphate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Zn	7·6
Al	1·9
Mg	3·3
K	2·7
SO_4	37·6
H_2O	46·9
	100·0

The powder was free from any noteworthy traces of impurities.

Samples of the powder were distributed to seventy-one students, and forty-three reports were sent in for examination.

All our correspondents succeeded in detecting the sulphuric radical. The failures in the detection of the various metallic radicals were: Aluminium, 1; zinc, 2; magnesium, 9; potassium, 3. Six students failed to observe the abundant liberation of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube.

Although there were no analytical difficulties connected with this month's exercise, and although high marks have been attained by a large proportion of our correspondents, yet several subjects for general remark are suggested by some of the errors which are common to a number of the reports submitted for examination.

The somewhat large proportion of failures to detect magnesium is most probably due to the fact that the separation of ammonium magnesium phosphate from dilute solutions only takes place after some time. By the successive addition of the various group-reagents considerable dilution of the solution under examination is certain to take place, and the student should take care to concentrate it again by evaporation before proceeding to test for magnesium. The presence of any considerable quantity of certain ammonium salts (of which ammonium oxalate is a notable example) must be avoided if magnesium is to be tested for under the most favourable conditions. After the barium-group metals have been completely removed, or proved absent, it is advisable to evaporate the solution to dryness and ignite to drive out ammonium salts, then to dissolve the residue in a few drops of hot dilute hydrochloric acid, filter, and add ammonia in excess and then sodium or ammonium phosphate to a portion of the filtrate, and set the mixture aside for some hours if an immediate precipitate is not formed.

In testing for potassium, numerous correspondents rely for its detection on its being precipitated as potassium hydrogen tartrate. Apart from the fact that this precipitate is quite distinctly soluble in water, and that the test, in ordinary aqueous solution, is therefore not a very delicate one, it is a common usage to employ as the precipitating agent a concentrated solution of tartaric acid instead of a saturated solution of sodium hydrogen tartrate, although elaborate examination of the matter has shown that the latter reagent is by far the more suitable one to employ. The reason for the difference can be explained in a few words. Let us suppose that potassium chloride is the salt present in the solution under examination. The equations representing the interaction of this salt with tartaric acid and with sodium hydrogen tartrate are respectively—

$$KCl + H_2C_4H_4O_6 = KHC_4H_4O_6 + HCl \text{ and}$$
$$KCl + NaHC_4H_4O_6 = KHC_4H_4O_6 + NaCl$$

—*i.e.*, besides the potassium hydrogen tartrate, free hydrochloric acid is formed in the first case, while sodium chloride is formed in the second. But strong acids, such as hydrochloric, nitric, &c., even in dilute solution, seriously interfere with the precipitation of potassium hydrogen tartrate, and so greatly affect the delicacy of the test.

Several impurities which the powder did not really contain were each reported present by various students. The commonest are calcium and chloride. Iron was also reported as a noteworthy impurity, whereas in reality there were barely recognisable traces present. Those students who found chloride in the aqueous solution of the powder should attend carefully to the thorough cleansing of their test-tubes, &c., and should use distilled water for rinsing these and for the general purposes of their analyses; those who found it in the sodium-carbonate extract should, in addition, examine their sodium carbonate for traces of chloride. The presence of the calcium may be due to the use of ordinary instead of distilled water, or, more likely, to the employment of filter-papers which contain traces of calcium compounds (insoluble in water but soluble in acids) for the filtration of acid liquids. Iron-contamination may have been introduced in impure acids or ammonium chloride, or it also may have been derived from filter-papers.

The misconception seems to be prevalent in the minds of a section of our correspondents that special reagents for the detection of individual metallic and acid radicals can be safely applied to liquids which contain several salts in solution. Within certain limits it is, indeed, possible to employ such tests with safety, but the practice must be regulated by intimate knowledge of these limits, and of the possible interference of reactions due to radicals which may or may not have been detected. Side-by-side recognition of different radicals in complex mixtures, without carrying out separations, is a department of analysis which demands much all-round knowledge of the subject, and is one in which the skilled and circumspect analyst may excel. On the other hand, the indiscriminate application of special tests to such solutions as that obtained by dissolving the present mixture in water, is an analytical abuse more likely than almost any other to lead to confusion and error.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

John G. Duncan (1st prize)	99	Ellesmere	92
J. Matthews (2nd prize) ...	98	Crucible	90
J. A. Hay	97	Irishman	90
Ergotæ	97	H. T. H.	89
Inception	97	Tad	89
Flora McDonald	97	Dangle	84
Gramaphone	96	Photo	84
Iron	96	R. R. P. Hamblen ...	82
N. E. S. C.	96	Geo. C. Pine	82
Rosemary	96	Nemo	82
W. Moffatt	95	E. F. Carter	77
Geo. Shreeve	95	B. K. N.	77
E. G. Watts	95	F. E. Brooks	76
Lithium	95	Sulorac	75
Nestor	95	Inceptor	73
W. B. Reid	94	Manna Flake	72
Epoc	94	Retrac	72
Delta	94	Tinct. Calumbæ	70
Medicus	93	Somerled	68
Ooma	93	Westminster	66
Sidonal	93	G. H. Palmer	51
Alex. T. Hope	92		

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JOHN G. DUNCAN, c/o Mrs. Rowan, 7 Melgund Terrace, Edinburgh.

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The Second Prize has been awarded to

J. MATTHEWS, c/o Mr. Maxton, Abbey Corner, Kelso.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERGOTÆ and FLORA MCDONALD.—It is not quite accurate to say that the addition of potassium hydroxide in excess to the hydrochloric-acid solution of the aluminium-hydroxide precipitate produced no precipitate. At a certain stage in the addition a precipitate of aluminium hydroxide was formed, but it dissolved when excess of the reagent was added.

IRON, ROSEMARY, NESTOR, IRISHMAN, and Others.—See the general remarks respecting the use of sodium hydrogen tartrate rather than tartaric acid as a test for potassium.

N. E. S. C.—You do not appear to have made any special examination for ammonium salts. Failure to observe the odour of ammonia on heating the original substance does not justify the omission, but rather indicates the need, of such special examination.

E. G. WATTS.—It is always advisable to apply some confirmatory test for zinc, after separation from the other metallic radicals has been effected. The ferrocyanide-test and Bunsen's film-tests are the most satisfactory. You do not describe any examination for potassium, sodium, and lithium in your systematic analysis.

LITHIUM.—The odour you observed on heating the powder with dilute hydrochloric acid was probably that of the hydrochloric acid alone. Your report, especially the account of the examination for acid radicals, is a little slender. See the general remarks about calcium as an impurity.

EPOC.—You prepared a solution, to be tested for acid radicals, by boiling the powder with sodium-carbonate solution, filtering, and then neutralising with acetic acid; yet you report that absence of any visible reaction with ferric chloride proved the absence of acetate from this solution. This requires explanation. Probably your solution of ferric chloride contains a great deal too much free hydrochloric acid. Testing for potassium by adding chloroplatinic acid to the original solution of such a mixture as the present one is not in accordance with refined analytical procedure, and should not be resorted to: the test is applicable to solutions free from ammonium salts and containing alkali metals only.

DELTA.—You should have sent a more detailed report. It does not appear that you proved the absence of ammonium salts, borates, or fluorides.

MEDICUS.—The trace of calcium that you found was probably derived from the filter-papers you used rather than from your porcelain dish. The glaze of porcelain is practically unattacked by boiling with most acid solutions.

OOMA.—The iodine and potassium-hydroxide test which you used in examining the original solution of the powder for magnesium is not applicable to mixtures generally (although it did not fail in the present instance). See also second sentence of reply to "Epoc."

SIDONAL.—The precipitate of potassium hydrogen tartrate is crystalline, not gelatinous. In adding tartaric acid to the original solution of the powder you do not appear to have considered the possible formation of insoluble zinc, aluminium, or magnesium tartrate. See also second sentence of reply to "Epoc."

ALEX. T. HOPE.—Test your hydrochloric acid for iron by means of a solution of potassium ferrocyanide freshly made for the purpose; and test the solution of potassium ferrocyanide you ordinarily employ, for decomposition-products (which yield a green solution on acidulation), by means of hydrochloric acid known to be free from iron.

ELLESMERE.—The magnesium present in the powder was more than a trace. You must have tested for magnesium in a very dilute solution. Note that warming retards the precipitation of ammonium magnesium phosphate.

H. T. H.—You must have failed to apply Carnot's test for potassium in the manner described in the "Corner." Follow the directions literally, noting that the presence of much water *must* be avoided.

TAD.—Potassium hydroxide should not be used instead of sodium carbonate in preparing the solution to be tested for acid radicals. The chloride you found was probably an impurity present in the potassium hydroxide you used for this purpose.

DANGLE.—Solutions of ferrous salts are oxidised, not reduced by boiling with nitric acid. There was no borate in the powder.

R. R. P. HAMBLEN.—The precipitate you obtained by adding ammonium acetate and sodium phosphate to the original solution of the powder contained ammonium magnesium phosphate, and probably some zinc phosphate, as well as aluminium phosphate.

NEMO.—The pungent odour you observed on heating the powder with sulphuric acid was simply due to the sulphuric acid. It is superfluous to add barium chloride along with the chlorine water when testing for sulphite in the solution obtained by dissolving a supposed precipitate of barium sulphite in hydrochloric acid: chlorine-water alone is sufficient.

SULORAC.—No marks whatever are given for equations, as ability to write these has nothing to do with analytical skill.

INCEPTOR.—We cannot suggest any satisfactory explanation for your failure to obtain a precipitate of zinc sulphide on adding ammonium sulphide to the filtrate from the aluminium-hydroxide precipitate.

RETRAC.—There was a residue, insoluble in water, left behind on evaporating the filtrate from the iron group to dryness after the addition of sodium phosphate, but you must have overlooked it. It consisted of ammonium magnesium phosphate.

TINCT. CALUMBÆ.—The browning of turmeric paper upon moistening it with a liquid containing hydrochloric acid, and then drying it, does not necessarily indicate the presence of boric acid, as hydrochloric acid alone will produce a somewhat similar effect. A drop of sodium hydroxide should be applied to the brown stain to complete the test.

SOMERLED.—Your report does not indicate that you tested for the presence of the barium group or of magnesium. We have not been able to obtain the reactions for sulphites which you report.

WESTMINSTER.—Nessler's reagent is too delicate as a test for ammonia to be used for most ordinary qualitative purposes. The distilled water of most laboratories contains enough dissolved ammonia to yield a distinct reaction with "Nessler."

G. H. PALMER.—Even assuming that a precipitate was produced on passing hydrogen sulphide through an acidulated solution of the powder, this would not prove the presence of a ferric salt. Many other oxidising agents besides ferric salts precipitate sulphur from hydrogen sulphide.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A man named Saunders was remanded at Bow Street on May 26 on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, value 20*l.*, the property of Mr. John Brown, druggist, High Holborn, W.C.

The Huddersfield Town Council has accepted the tender of Mr Ralph Cuthbert, chemist and druggist, of 12 Westgate, Huddersfield, for the supply of drugs to the Corporation for the ensuing year.

At the Christchurch County Court on May 26 Mr. G. E. Bridge, chemist and druggist, Bournemouth, obtained judgment against a livery-stable keeper of Southbourne for 10*l.* 13*s.* for damages done to his (Mr. Bridge's) brougham.

On May 24 John Roberts was remanded at Andover on a charge of stealing a syringe and two cases of surgical instruments, valued at 5*l.*, from the surgery of Dr. E. A. Farr, of Heath House, Andover.

Last week a quantity of photographic chemicals were stolen from a canvas tent at Shipley. As some of the chemicals were poisonous, and it is probable that boys were the robbers, the fear is expressed that these dangerous articles may fall into the hands of children, and a warning has been given in the local Press.

An errand-boy named William James was charged at Nottingham on May 21 with stealing a quantity of medicines and powders, value 8*s.*, belonging to his employer, Mr. J. Chambers, chemist, Arnold. The lad was sent out to deliver and post a number of packets, but instead he kept the packets and the postage-money. He was handed over to the care of his grandfather, on the latter paying 1*l.* costs.

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Mr. R. C. Andrews, chemist and druggist, will supply drugs to the Winchester Board of Guardians for the current year.

James Whitby, described as a chemist's assistant, was fined 10*s.* and costs at Warrington on May 23 for travelling on the L. & N.W. Railway without having paid his fare.

On May 23 the wine-licence formerly held by Mr. Francis Blake Wride, chemist and druggist, at 34 High Street, Shirley, Southampton, was transferred to Mr. Arthur George Dunford.

At Lambeth on May 28, Henry Harris, of Neate Street, Camberwell, was fined 10*l.* and 4*s.* costs for having sent carbide of calcium by rail without distinctly marking the nature of the goods on the outside of the package or giving notice to the railway company.

At the Manchester Police Court on May 27, Frederick Spencer, a chemist in the employment of Messrs. Lewis's, 45 Market Street, Manchester, was charged, with five other assistants of the same firm, with stealing perfumes, brushes, &c., from the drug-department, and was committed for trial.

Arthur Russell and William Hammerton, the two men who broke into the shop of Mr. L. Salter, chemist and druggist, at 2 Bradninch Terrace, Southall (see *C. & D.*, May 10, page 717) were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision at the Middlesex Sessions on May 24.

The Southmolton Board of Guardians on May 22 discussed the recommendation of the Local Government Board that Guardians should provide expensive drugs and medicines instead of the medical officers. The Board decided that as the present plan had worked well for many years they did not see their way to make any alteration.

Analysts' Reports.

During the past quarter thirty samples of drugs were taken in Kent for analysis. Of these only one was certified as being adulterated—a sample of beeswax, which contained 30 per cent. of paraffin-wax.

The public analyst for Hampshire states that the percentage of adulterated samples during the quarter ended March 25 had been 7·87. With the exception of one sample of brandy, milk and butter were the only articles found to have been adulterated.

Cricket.

Boots Athletic C.C. (First Eleven) *v.* Newstead C.C.—Played on May 24 at Newstead, Boots winning by 43 runs to 38.

Boots Athletic (Second Eleven) *v.* Y.M.C.A.—Played on Boots' ground at Nottingham on May 24, Boots winning by 47 runs to Y.M.C.A. 27.

"Hawley" C.C. *v.* Kindrug C.C.—Played at Finsbury Park on May 24, with the following result:—Hawley C.C., 31; Kindrug C.C., 83 for 4 wickets.

Davy Hill's C.C. *v.* Burgoyne's C.C.—Played at Honor Oak on May 24. Scores: D.H.C.C., 73; Burgoyne's C.C., 7. For the winners C. Parker scored 27. G. Tombs captured 5 wickets for 6 runs, and E. Sibley 4 wickets for 1.

London College *v.* South London School of Pharmacy.—Played at Nunhead on May 24. London College batted first, and made 19, while Muter's knocked up 30. In the second innings London College managed 45 (Hands 15), and Muter's scored 71, Turner having 29 to his credit. The bowling for South London School was very creditable, Ross taking eight wickets for 18.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. W. F. Haydon, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned the secretaryship of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, which he has held for the past twenty-two years.

On Tuesday last the shop and dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Beech, chemist, High Street, King's Heath, was sold by auction for 1,050*l.* It is freehold, rent 55*l.*, and he has a lease of a few years to run.

Miss Braham has been appointed to the newly-created dispensership at the Homœopathic Hospital, Easy Row. She was a pupil of Miss Britain at the John Bright Street Hospital, and holds the Apothecaries' Assistants' Certificate.

With the news of Lord Beauchamp's approaching marriage are revived the usual tales. He originated the "seidlitz-powder balls" while Governor of New South Wales, which were so called because he issued blue cards and white cards, which carried different privileges at these social functions. It was of him that the old lady claimed acquaintance because she had taken "his dear father's pills for many years."

The Welsh water-scheme is proving to be a very expensive business. The cost has up to the present exceeded estimates by two millions sterling, and we are in fear of being toothless on account of its want of hardness. A new trouble has now arisen: it is found that a minute organism, such as the Liverpool people encountered in their Vyrnwy water, has made its appearance, and 200,000*l.* will have to be spent in filter-beds at the Welsh end. This organism is called *Crenothrix polyspora*, and comes from peaty and marshy districts. It possesses the power of depositing ferric oxide in its gelatinous sheath. In a short time it completely chokes the passages and stops the flow of water, a 5-foot diameter tube becoming in two years' time reduced to 4 feet.

Alleged Frauds.

Edward Beauchamp Rogers, Algernon Wallis, Ransome Wallis, Shepherd James Ransome, Henry Everard Norman Rogers, Arthur James Ransome, and Joseph John Rolls Short appeared at the Mansion House on May 26 to answer charges of conspiring together to obtain money, valuable securities, and credit by false pretences. The information was sworn by Mr. J. B. Knight, senior examiner in the Department of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy, who stated that the defendants Edward Beauchamp Rogers and Henry Everard Norman Rogers were until lately trading together in partnership, under the style of Messrs. Rogers Brothers, as produce-merchants, at 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., and 85 Great Tower Street, E.C.; the defendants Wallis were until lately in partnership as Wallis, Sons & Co., wholesale provision-merchants, at 5 Tooley Street, E.C.; the defendants Ransome traded as Messrs. S. & E. Ransome & Co., colonial and general merchants at 49 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the defendant Short carried on business as Messrs. Thomas & Short, export and import merchants at 7 Crosby Square, E.C.; and Richard Martland Newton carried on business as a bristle and horsehair merchant at Upper Vauxhall Street, Manchester. Between June 30, 1890, and November 30, 1901, the defendants had been engaged in combination in putting off to various banks and firms their mutual acceptances and cheques for large sums as being genuine trade bills and cheques, whereas in fact they were given for the accommodation of each other. The total sum involved was 34,124*l.* A remand was granted for a week, all the defendants being admitted to bail in their own recognisances in 1,000*l.*, and sureties in the same amount.

Chlorodyne in Cough-mixtures.

On May 28, at St. Pancras, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquiry into the cause of death of John Wyde (41), a potman, living in Euston Road, N.W., who died after taking a dose of a cough-mixture obtained from a local chemist. The Coroner said the label on the bottle was simply "Knowles, dispenser, Euston, formerly dispenser to the French Hospital." Deceased's landlady said the mixture was very efficacious in the case of colds, but the chemist always warned people not to take too much of it at a dose. Dr. F. B. Mudd stated that there was chlorodyne in the mixture, and it should not be supplied by the chemist, because it might do harm to the patient. The Coroner: It contains morphia, and there are certain diseases to which morphia or opium does much harm. Dr. Mudd: It is a common thing for chemists to put chlorodyne in their mixtures. The Coroner: It relieves pain, and that is the reason they put it in. The people, never thinking of the harm it has done, go back to it, as they have got relief. There is a certain soothing-syrup which sends children to sleep, but then often they never awake again. Dr. Mudd said death was due to pneumonia, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

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The Week's Poisonings.

Twelve fatalities from poisoning are recorded since our last report, in only two of which were unscheduled poisons used. Sulphonal was taken in overdose by a retired army officer at South Kensington, and hydrochloric acid was taken by a retort-seller at Leytonstone, who had suffered much from dyspepsia. In the scheduled list, prussic acid was taken in three cases, and cyanide of potassium caused two deaths, while carbolic acid was responsible for three suicides, and arsenic and laudanum for one each. The prussic acid was taken by an Islington sculptor, by Mr. N. W. Frater, chemist and druggist, East Ham, and by a man named Heald, of Coggleshall. At the inquest on Mr. Heald, it was stated that a 1-oz. bottle containing Scheele's prussic acid was found on deceased, who had previously assisted Messrs. Poulton & Son, veterinary surgeons. Cyanide was taken by an Islington man who was afraid of blindness, and by a notorious coiner, named Edward Heavyside, who had been arrested by the Manchester police with about 15*l.* of spurious silver coins in his possession, and who had the cyanide concealed in his cork leg. In opening an inquest at Norwich on May 21 on the body of a woman named Alice Drake, who committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, the City Coroner (Mr. R. W. Ladell) said that was the second death from carbolic acid he had inquired into during the past fortnight. People could purchase the poison without disclosing their name, and he did not think such facilities ought to be given.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Medicines at Killarney.

The expense of medicines to the Killarney Union has been very high of late, and the Guardians have called for a sworn inquiry to be held into the matter.

Early-closing.

The druggists in the East-end of Belfast have joined with the grocers and arranged as a half-holiday each Tuesday from 2 o'clock during the summer months.

Personal.

Mr. Thomas J. English, L.P.S.I., Rathgar Road, Dublin, is the popular selection as Poor-law Guardian for the Rathmines township.

Mr. W. J. Baxter, J.P., M.C.P.S.I., has been re-elected President of the Coleraine branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a meeting on May 26 of the Governors of the Armagh County Infirmary Mr. A. C. McBride, pharmaceutical chemist, Armagh, who had acted as Registrar, was appointed Secretary of the institution.

Dr. McWalter a Guardian.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, at the Poor-law election, the result of which was declared on May 27, was elected a Guardian for the North City Ward of the North Dublin Union. He was almost at the top of the poll, securing a larger number of votes than the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. C. Harrington, M.P.), who is one of the Councillors for the ward in the Corporation. Dr. McWalter has also been returned as Guardian for the South City Ward, in the South Dublin Union, so that he will have a seat on both the City Boards of Guardians.

Presentation.

Mr. W. F. Moore, of the firm of Hugh Moore & Alexander (Limited), chemists and druggists, Dublin, was last week the recipient of a gold watch and chain and an illuminated address from the congregation of Rutland Square Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of his resignation of the position of treasurer of the church after twenty-five years' service. Mrs. Moore was at the same time presented with a handsome silver tea-service.

Business Change.

Mr. A. Galashan, L.P.S.I., late manager of Dr. Merrin's Medical Hall, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, has opened a pharmacy two doors away from his late employer's shop, and on premises formerly occupied as a drug-store by a relative of Dr. Merrin.

Cork Exhibits.

The *Cork Examiner* for last week contains appreciative notices of the goods which the Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited) and The Shandon Chemical Works are showing at the Cork Exhibition. The former company is the modern form of N. Harrington & Son, whilst the latter is carried on by Messrs. Harrington Brothers, whose London office is at Oliver's Yard, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Cost of Medicines.

For several days past an inquiry has been held in the Belfast workhouse by Dr. Joseph Smyth, medical inspector Local Government Board, relative to the high expenditure on medicines and medical and surgical appliances in the workhouse and dispensaries. Mr. M. Campbell, who has been dispenser for the past eighteen months, said the medicines and appliances were ordered by him under the approval and signature of the medical officers. He admitted that the use of fifty-three reams of paper, at a cost of 22*l.* 18*s.*, for the six months was a big item. The nurses got the paper for various purposes, and he drew their attention to the extravagant use of it. The use of 86 cwt. of linseed-meal, at 24*s.* per cwt., was also large. Black draught was an expensive mixture very largely used; "white mixture," which he compounded himself, was more economical. The outlay for tablets was much greater than if they were compounded in the surgery. For air-cushions the price according to contract should have been 3*s.* He saw in the invoice that they were marked "special," and charged 8*s.* 6*d.* each. Mr. Benjamin Clarke, of the contracting firm, admitted having made a mistake in altering, without authority, the order for the rubber air-cushions. He supplied the red rubber because the winsey had been returned on several occasions. He also had nothing in writing to justify him in overriding his contract by supplying spittoons at 18*s.* per doz. instead of at 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Dr. David Burns, senior medical officer and house-surgeon, said the divided responsibility was the source of leakage. Lint and cotton-wool were articles that lent themselves most to waste, because of the inexperience of the nurses. 2,032 lbs. in six months was, he admitted, a large quantity of lint in these days. The evidence will be submitted to the Local Government Board.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Students' Rambles.

On May 22 a botanical excursion to Garelochhead was indulged in by the students and demonstrators of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy. A most enjoyable day was spent, the party sailing from Craigendoran, and a number of interesting botanical specimens were obtained.

On Victoria Day, May 22, about thirty students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy had an excursion to the Falls of Clyde, Lanark, with their principal (Mr. T. S. Barrie). On arrival at the falls the party was photographed, and a botanical search was entered upon, a large number of splendid specimens being collected. Corra Lynn and the Bonnington Fall having been photographed and admired, the students on the way back to Lanark halted for a game at football.

An Opening.

In a letter recently sent from Algiers to Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Dundee, the writer remarks that the English doctor at Birmandries says there is a splendid opening for an English chemist in Algiers. The chemists there are most unsatisfactory, and the writer orders all his medicines direct from Mr. Kerr. The weather is uncertain, "but the fine days are magnificent."

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Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The annual sports were held on May 22 at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh. An excellent programme, including foot and cycle races, five-a-side football tie, and a tug-of-war competition was provided, and a record entry of competitors was made. During the evening a collection was made for the aid of the injured at the Ibrox Park disaster, and this, along with a donation from the club funds, will be handed over to the "Scottish Referee" Shilling Fund.

The preliminary ties of the five-a-side football competition for possession of the Anderson Challenge Cup were played on May 21, and resulted as follows:—

First Round.—Pottage's beat Raimes, Clark & Co.'s by 2 goals to 1 point. Inman's beat Macfarlan's by 2 points to 1 point. T. & H. Smith's beat Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s by 1 goal 2 points to nil.

Second Round.—Inman's beat Pottage's by 2 goals 2 points to nil.

Glasgow Notes.

Judging from the display of photographic material in chemists' windows, even in working-class districts, that side-line is growing in popularity.

The order of the day from the Trade Association is that the advanced prices of the agreement entered into some months ago are to be loyally maintained until further notice.

A local chemist who recently advertised three weeks running for an apprentice had only one applicant, and he was a crippled dwarf, who had been recommended to try the craft as an easy calling.

Glasgow drapers have hitherto confined themselves mainly to their legitimate business, but some of the big central warehouses are now beginning to deal in soaps, perfumery, and certain proprietaries.

An abnormally dull and unprofitable winter is being followed by a quiet spring. Last year the exhibition explained everything. At present it is the facile but futile formula that money is scarce.

It used to be a distinguishing-mark of the superior pharmacy that its windows contained nothing but carboys and show-jars, but *autres temps autres mœurs*. Even genteel West-end pharmacies now have attractive displays of goods in the window.

Chemists are warned against an impostor who is going the rounds. He is tall, thin, of a sallow complexion, and has an American accent. He represents himself as an American "drug-store clerk," who has come over to "Yurrop" for the sake of his health, and after some general conversation contrives artfully to mention that he is embarrassed owing to his remittance being overdue, and that a small "temporary loan" would be most acceptable. The man seems to have some knowledge of the American drug-trade and is very plausible.

Chemists' Bowling.

The annual bowling-match between teams representing the wholesale and retail trade in Glasgow was played on May 23 on Hillhead Green. The weather was fine, and the turf in excellent condition. After a most enjoyable game the wholesale representatives were the winners by a majority of seventeen shots. The following were the teams:

Wholesale.	*Retail.*
R. McAdam	G. Robertson
G. Mackay	G. S. Kitchin
H. Thomson	W. L. Currie
W. Greig (skip)	J. Moir (skip)
= 20 shots.	= 17 shots.
J. Walker	D. Moir
M. Wallace	R. Gordon
D. Houston	T. Adam
J. Cairncross (skip)	W. Galbraith (skip)
= 27 shots.	= 13 shots.

Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association.

It has been decided by the Executive of the new Association to employ a paid canvasser to call on all chemists in Glasgow and the West of Scotland soliciting support for the new venture. The Cockburn tariff is to be observed meanwhile, and reports of the Association's doings are to be sent to the trade journals, as there is a general feeling prevalent that the policy of secrecy had been a mistake. When the Association is on a proper business footing it is proposed to make overtures to other trade associations with a view to federation, so that manufacturers may be influenced to fix a minimum price for their products yielding a 20-per-cent. profit. There does not appear to be any active resistance to the Association's proposals, but local sympathy with its objects still appears somewhat apathetic.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Assault and Battery.—A little case was decided in one of the Paris police courts recently which has interested pharmacists here. The plaintiff was an assistant, who summoned his former employer (a pharmacist) for assault. There had been a difference between them in the pharmacy, and the employer called in a policeman to eject the assistant, but the latter declined to be forcibly put out of the *officina*. The pharmacist finally lost his temper, and the assault followed. The result was judgment for the plaintiff, with 100f. (4*l.*) damages and 25f. (1*l.*) fine.

Poisoning by Belladonna.—A correspondent writes from Valence that a Mme. Eugénie Arnaud, residing near there, was rather indisposed a few days ago, and tried to doctor herself by taking a glass of a beverage she had prepared some months previously by macerating in wine belladonna-root, which she had mistaken for gentian. She naturally found it had a very unpleasant taste, and her husband and a neighbour (Mme. Breynat) each took a glass of the concoction to try it. About an hour later all three persons were attacked with violent pains, and, no doctor being within call, they were treated by a neighbouring pharmacist. M. Arnaud and Mme. Breynat soon expired, after terrible suffering, but Mme. Arnaud owes her life to the fact that she drank the poisoned beverage hot, and vomited it after a few minutes.

A Chemical-works Ablaze.—There was a big fire on Friday morning, May 23, at MM. L. Salles Fils' chemical-works at Ivry, near Paris, and damage to the extent of 600,000f. (24,000*l*.) was done. A workman was engaged in tarring wicker baskets intended to hold carboys of sulphuric acid. He let some tar fall on the fire over which he was heating his pot of tar, and a big flame sprang up, which set a pile of about a thousand wicker baskets alight. Before any effective assistance could be obtained the sulphuric-acid chamber was ablaze. There was an immense quantity of the acid stored in a reservoir, and when this gave way the acid flowed about, adding terror to the fire. The fire-brigades from half-a-dozen stations were quickly in attendance, and after three hours' work they mastered the conflagration.

An Interesting Centenary.—The past week has seen quite an imposing celebration in Paris of the centenary of the organisation of the "House Surgeons" service in the Paris Hospitals. It was in 1802 that a decree was issued containing regulations for a service of *Internes en médecine*, who were entrusted with giving the necessary medical assistance to the sick and injured poor at any time of the day or night. Selected, as they usually are from the best men amongst the medical students, they are looked upon as an *élite* body of future practitioners, from whose ranks will issue the leading lights of French medical science. The celebration commenced last Saturday afternoon by a large meeting at the Trocadéro presided over by M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Prime Minister, and the audience was a representative one of French political and scientific men. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Palais D'Orsay Hotel, Dr. Brouardel being in the chair. On Sunday a statue was unveiled at the Hôtel Dieu Hospital to the house surgeons who have died whilst on duty, who number about forty. The *fête* terminated on Monday evening by a gala performance at the Opéra-Comique. Working side by side with the house surgeons here are the hospital pharmacists, who do very useful work and enjoy a reputation and respect scarcely less than their colleagues of medicine. The pharmacists are appointed nominally for two years.

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South African News.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

O.R.C. TRADE.—The Director of Customs for the Orange River Colony has issued a report on trading in 1901, which shows the value of goods imported at 718,438*l.*, as against 1,190,903*l.*, for the year 1898. The exports for 1901 were 22,693*l.*, and in 1898, 1,923,425*l.*

AN INSTANCE OF BRITISH INEPTITUDE has reached me from a prominent firm of South African buyers, who had occasion to purchase rather heavily towards the end of last year. Orders were placed in London both by cable and mail, and more than one of the favoured export firms showed their appreciation by close attention to requirements and quick despatch; but one house (a well-known London one) got their order by cable, and the goods were not in the buyer's hand when the mail left. They wrote saying that they could not get the shipment away, then allowed a month almost to slip before again communicating with the Cape firm, which nettled them not a little. If the home-firm could not get the goods shipped, surely a letter explaining the situation should have been sent. It is this kind of thing that diverts trade to other countries.

IS IT PEACE?—That is what the South African chemist was thinking out when the mail left. Of news, one way or the other, there is nothing definite. Rumours there are in plenty. No man cares to predict an ending to the war; indeed, to talk peace to a Cape chemist is apt to elicit laughter. But whatever happens in the near future in this connection, the simple fact remains that the trade maintains itself in a most remarkable manner. To say that business is good would be overstepping the mark; but it is by no means bad. During April a slump in the peninsula retail trade was in evidence, owing in a measure, perhaps, to the exodus of colonists to England for the Coronation, and a lack of visitors. Affairs at the Table Bay docks are still in a congested state, and chaos seems to be the order of the day. The permit system is still in full swing, while the military authorities close the line for civil traffic every now and again for a few days. The building-trade is brisk in drug-circles both in Cape Town and the suburbs, which means good business in fittings, &c., for some manufacturers.

PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION is a subject talked about in the various States in South Africa. Most probably pharmaceutical federation may come before the political. From a purely business standpoint the latter is the most sought for kind of federation, but in the absence of the outlook brightening there is no reason why the chemists of South Africa should not try to work out their own salvation, so far as their own affairs are concerned, by adjusting the existing anomalies in connection with acceptance of certificates. In Cape Colony the Government, acting in accordance with the Medical and Pharmacy Act, registers certain oversea certificates on sight, and among them most of the continental diplomas. The Cape Pharmacy Board is considering the matter of rejecting the foreign ones unless the Governments issuing them accept the British certificates, or will allow colonial chemists to practise in the colonies of the respective Governments, but the Board is taking a long time to come to a decision on the matter. The Natal Pharmacy Board does not accept anything outside Great Britain and Ireland, not even the Cape diploma, and this forms a barrier to any scheme of interchange of chemists' papers. The Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are at present "one-man" affairs, but to bring both territories into line would be a comparatively easy matter, if the authorities would give the local representatives a half-hour's hearing. Then the Cape and Natal should not be difficult to come together and unite with the other States for the elevation of pharmacy. If the Cape can carry out her programme regarding the continental diplomas, Natal would lose none of her dignity by throwing in her lot with the Cape, accepting such diplomas as are registered in that colony, and by forcing up her own standard to that required at the Cape in future examinations.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NO PHARMACY-COMPANIES IN RUSSIA.—New regulations have been issued in Russia which require the proprietors of drug-stores to be pharmacists.

ANALYSIS OF FOODSTUFFS IN BRAZIL.—With reference to the notices which have appeared in this journal on the subject of the treatment in Brazil of articles of food and drink alleged to contain deleterious substances, the Board of Trade are now prepared to consider any applications which may be made to them, by consignors of goods which have been condemned by the Analytical Department at Rio de Janeiro, for samples of such goods to be re-analysed at the consignors' expense by competent chemists, on the goods being returned to the United Kingdom.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN CUBA.—During the American occupation of Cuba, persons desiring insular protection for their inventions and trade-marks were required first to patent and register in the United States, and then record in Cuba certified copies of their U.S. patents and trade-mark registrations. The American intervention having come to an end, and the Cuban republic proclaimed, the new Government has made arrangements for granting patents for invention of seventeen years' duration, and trade-mark registration of fifteen years' duration renewable for similar terms. All documents must be in the Spanish language.

WHAT DUTCH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS WANT.—A meeting of the Dutch Pharmaceutical Assistants' Society was held recently in Holland to consider proposals for improving the position of assistants. It was decided to send a petition to the Pharmaceutical Society, asking proprietors to close their pharmacies at 9 P.M. in towns of 100,000 inhabitants or less, and at 10 P.M. in larger towns; also that assistants might be allowed a fortnight's holiday yearly, as well as two free evenings a week and a free Sunday every fortnight. The Medical Society is to be asked to use its influence to stop Sunday and evening consultations, and the Government is to be asked to consider ways and means of introducing Sunday-closing for pharmacies.

AUSTRIAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS.—The strike of the Vienna pharmaceutical assistants is ended, an arrangement having been arrived at between the employers and the leaders of the strike movement. All the grievances were discussed at a joint meeting, at which representatives of the Government were also present, and a scheme was finally drawn up and accepted on both sides. The regulations come into force on June 1, and include a clause for closing Vienna pharmacies at 9 P.M. The demand for Sunday closing has been set aside. A free hour in the morning after night duty is to be granted by mutual arrangement. The working time of every assistant, exclusive of night duty and breaks for meals, is to be eight hours per day, and a fortnight's holiday is to be given.

WIESBADEN POISONING-CASE.—A case of strychnine-poisoning in Wiesbaden which has excited a good deal of attention is now ended. It appears that a Mrs. Heep had a prescription for salol-powders made up on August 18, 1900, at Siebert's drug-stores in Wiesbaden, and died shortly after taking one of them. On analysis the remaining powders were found to contain 0·3 to 0·5 gramme of strychnine. Otto Siebert, the owner of the stores, produced the two jars out of which the salol had been taken, and it was discovered that the salol-powder in one of them was strongly impregnated with strychnine. There was, however, no evidence to show how the strychnine got into the jar. Siebert was charged at the Wiesbaden County Court, on September 20, 1901, with the unauthorised sale of the salol, with not having observed the regulations regarding the keeping of poisons, and with having caused the death of Mrs. Heep through negligence. He was acquitted of the last charge, and sentenced on the first two to six weeks' imprisonment and 20m. fine. The Public Prosecutor appealed to the Imperial Court for a revision of the sentence, with the result that the first judgment was quashed and the case directed to the Frankfort Criminal Court, where it was heard on May 12, and Siebert was found guilty of homicide through negligence. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

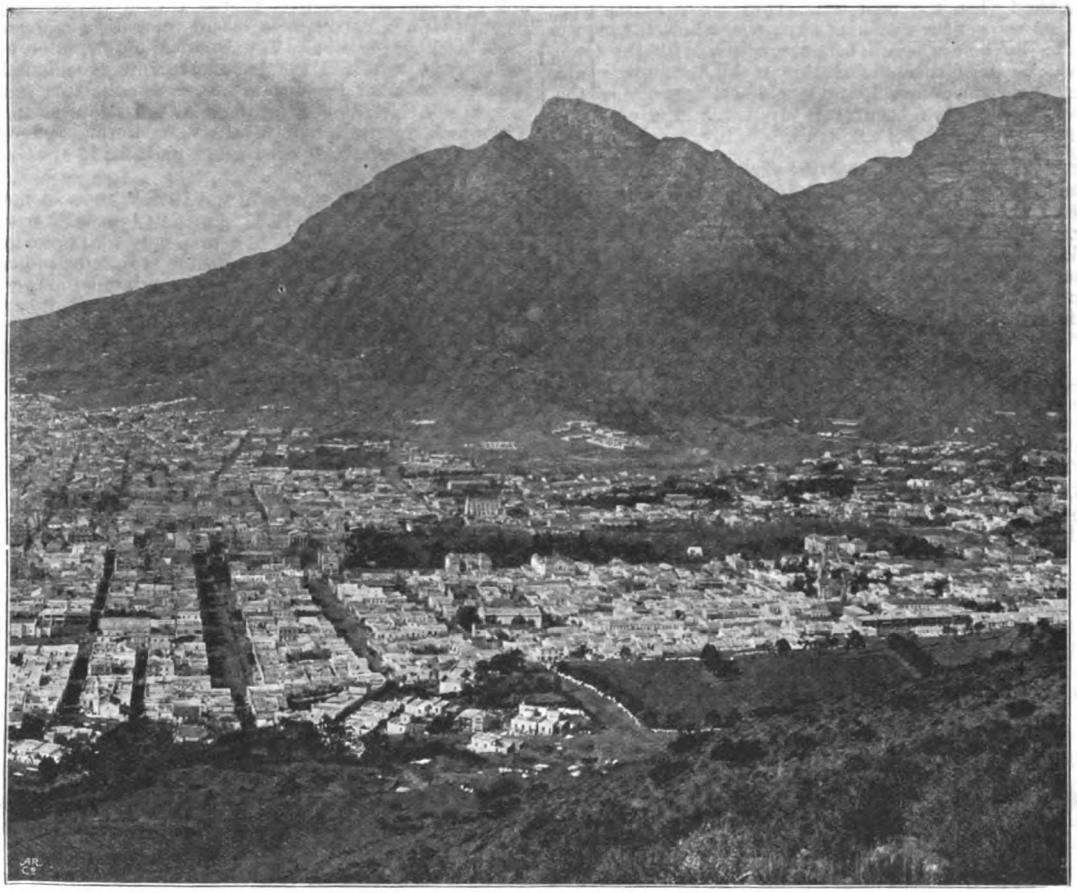
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South African Drug-trade.

First Impressions by a Special Representative of "The Chemist and Druggist" now in South Africa, with Notes on the Wholesale Houses of Cape Town, and Hints to British Houses for Betterment of Trade with South Africa.

SO much of special interest has appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST concerning South Africa and its pharmacies that to complete the pharmaceutical record it becomes almost imperative that information should be published concerning the large wholesale houses, upon whose enterprise not only Cape Colony and Natal, but the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia, and, on occasions, the military as well, have relied for their supply of drugs, surgical-appliances, and medical comforts. Cape Town, the home of the three largest wholesale drug-houses of the colony—Lennon (Limited), Heynes, Mathew & Co., and P. J. Petersen & Co.—is a delightful town in many ways, except when the "south-easter" is blowing. Then the dust and wind take full possession, and sweeping across the Flats for the time being destroy the happiness and comfort of both the business man and pleasure-seeker. The first view of Table Bay and Mountain, as seen from the incoming ship at sunrise on a summer morning, is, to the weary seafarer, one of the most beautiful on earth. A closer connection scarcely realises expectations, for when one gets ashore in the teeth of the wind, and spends a whole day amidst Custom House officials, Cape boys, cabs, and dust, earlier ideas of the beautiful are liable to be shaken. Apart from that Cape Town is a fair city, and the environs—the Gardens, the Avenue, and the quaint Franco-Dutch houses of the suburbs, nestling deep in the shade of trees and shrubs—form an attraction which the wealth and beauty of South Africa find irresistible during a portion of the year.

The principal thoroughfare of the city—Adderley Street—is as well known in South Africa as Prince's Street to a Scotsman or Piccadilly to the rest of the world. It is a fine broad boulevard, with handsome buildings and shops, equalling many of the best in Manchester, Glasgow, or Liverpool. Three of the finest and best appointed are the pharmacies of the firms referred to above, and despite some knowledge of South Africa and its enterprising business men, it came as a surprise to the writer, fresh from home, to be able to walk into pharmacies fitted and stocked with all that was latest in the drug-world, and at the same time having an appearance equal to the most select pharmacies of the superior watering-places of England—Folkestone, Eastbourne, Bournemouth, for instance. Perhaps this parallel was drawn because of the close proximity of the sea at all these places, and the abundance of foliage and spotlessly clean houses in all. It is not, however, the object of these notes to fully describe retail pharmacy in Cape Town, as so much has already appeared from time to time in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the topic, and your representative, in a somewhat curtailed stay in the peninsula, chiefly devoted his time to a deeply interesting and



CAPE TOWN.

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pleasurable inspection of the wholesale houses. Here, again, to one who knows the wholesale houses of the old country fairly well, expectations were more than realised, and our younger brethren of the newly developed Southland are in the front rank of their particular branch of commerce. The size, order displayed, business acumen, and establishments generally compare favourably with most of the English first-class houses.

LENNON (LIMITED).

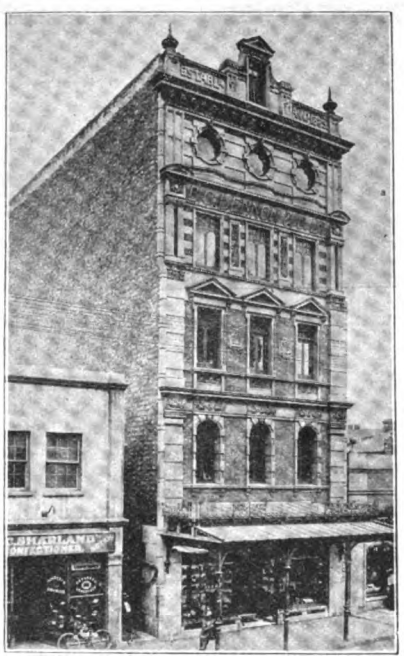
As regards extent of country in which this firm has branches and operates, it has an almost unique position in the drug-trade of the Empire. They are represented by going concerns in most of the important towns and centres in South Africa from Cape Town to Bulawayo, and from Durban to Mafeking. Yet "Lennons"—using their familiar



PREMISES OF LENNON (LIMITED) IN CAPE TOWN.

cognomen—like many more huge trading concerns, started in a very small way only half a century ago. In 1850 a Dr. Dunsterville, of Port Elizabeth, acquired a small dispensary, which he ran in conjunction with his medical practice, and having for his manager Mr. B. G. Lennon. The learned doctor shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and Mr. Lennon took over the dispensary, and the initial stage of the firm's business came into being. A few years later Mr. R. A. Fairclough became associated with the founder, and subsequently on Mr. Lennon's health failing a partnership under the title of B. G. Lennon & Co. was entered upon between these gentlemen. It was about this period that the rush to the diamond fields came along, and the firm, taking advantage of the universal wave of prosperity, began opening up-country branches and pushing their trade in the immediate interior. With more extensive trading the necessity for increased accommodation at headquarters became a matter for serious consideration, and when the adjoining premises to those already occupied at Port Elizabeth became vacant, they were promptly secured and subsequently purchased. The company's present establishment still occupies the site of the original premises. Succeeding years brought increased business, and the time came when it was thought desirable that a London depôt should be started. About 1880 Mr. A. Walsh joined the firm and became managing partner at Port Elizabeth, and Mr. Fairclough sailed for England, ultimately establishing a buying and manufacturing agency at Bunhill Row, London. In 1895 the London depôt was moved to its present situation in Leadenhall Street, E.C. (now there is a fine place on the Surrey side of the river). In 1884 Mr. H. Tebb joined the firm, opening a branch in St. George's Street, Cape Town, but the premises there proved altogether too small for the business done, and a more commodious place was secured at the corner of Adderley and Strand Streets, and in 1891 the present splendid building, which we illustrate, was occupied. In this year also the firm resolved itself into a limited-liability company under the title B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), and traded thus until the reconstruction on January 2, 1899, when the style was altered to Lennon (Limited). Mr. A. J. Rivett has joined the directorate since the new title was initiated, and he now ably conducts the enormous business done at the Cape Town house, where he is resident director.

The Lennon pile of buildings has a commanding corner site close to the foot of Adderley Street near the railway station and close to the most important electric-tramway termini. The building has five floors, and the retail pharmacy holds the corner position of the block; next to this is a separate surgical-department beautifully fitted, also in the main street, and a step or two further down is the photographic shop, where a splendid stock of all the latest cameras, plates, and photographic necessaries is held and well displayed. Round the corner in the broad thoroughfare of Strand Street is the entrance to the spacious offices, and there on the right as one goes in Mr. Rivett has a neat private office where he receives business callers and holds the reins of the interests of the firm. The spacious offices occupy the ground floor as one enters the building, and immediately behind is the manufacturing-laboratory. Ascending to the first floor we find the typewriting-room, and the patents, sundries, and perfumery stock and show rooms. Necessarily very large stocks are held, for a great number of the branches are fed from this store, while others draw from Port Elizabeth. Long vistas of stacks and stores meet the eye, and on closer inspection everything is found to be splendidly arranged and numbered. On the second floor are drugs, bottles, the "wet" room, and packing-department, all the stocks being alphabetically arranged. One room on this floor is devoted almost entirely to aërated-water essences in which a large business is done. Here also are the oils and tinctures room, and close at hand stocks of glass measures and funnels and heavy quantities of all classes of bottles. Ascending again we find the third floor devoted to ordinary store packages, soda, acids, soda-water machinery and plant; and we incidentally learn that in the manufacture of minerals here American loaf sugar is largely used and preferred. On the fourth floor are varieties of bottles, wools, lints, and long stacks of proprietaries and various other preparations in original cases and bales. The mezzanine or intermediate floor, running back from the office and behind the Adderley Street shops, is devoted to the spirit and tincture rooms, and here also we notice the chloroform and volatile oils, and a



BRANCH OF LENNONS IN JOHANNESBURG.

useful and surprising innovation in the shape of a rubbish-destructor, the heat from which is directed to the pans in the laboratory. Electric light is laid all through the building, and the whole is fitted with a complete scheme of automatic

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water-sprinklers in case of fire. Such is Lennon's Cape Town establishment—the centre of an immense organisation.

P. J. Petersen & Co.

Some think Plein Street, Cape Town, a busier thoroughfare than Adderley Street, so far as trade is concerned, and it is here one finds the handsome pharmacy, photographic store, and surgical-instrument depôt of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. Across the way in Barrack Street is the firm's wholesale warehouse. Petersen's was established in 1842 as a retail business, chiefly in Dutch medicines. This gradually increased, and with the expansion several girls were employed as packers. Next a six-roomed building was taken over, and bit by bit trade grew, and to meet the tide, in 1892, the whole of the premises were rebuilt, and a large block of four stories with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 78 feet took the place of the diminutive structures of former days. Again, seven years later, this building proved inefficient, and in 1899, an additional four-storey structure was erected at the back of the principal warehouse. The total depth back from the street of these huge warehouses is now 148 feet, and the total floor-space of the two combined is 32,000 square feet.

As one enters the building, on the left is the general office, while to the right is that of the general manager, Mr.



Petersen's Wholesale Premises in Cape Town.

Henry Evans. Under his guidance, The Chemist and Druggist representative started on his tour of inspection, beginning with the ground-floor store, where is an immense stock of American proprietaries, such as Chamberlain's cough and diarrhœa remedy and pain-balm, Ayer's cherry pectoral, hair-vigour, and sarsaparilla, and Scott's emulsion, for which last the firm have the South African agency; and they are also agents for Berkefeld filters and Horlick's malted milk. There is a large demand for the Berkefeld filters in South Africa, and they are selling by the dozen at present. Messrs. Petersen have recently been fitting up some at the Kimberley mines, and a specially large one supplies 500 gals. of filtered water per hour. We are informed, also, that the military authorities always stipulate Berkefeld in requisitioning for filters, and in Bloemfontein the authorities will not have water unless it has passed through these special purifiers.

Continuing our round we pass large cases of Stearns's wine of cod-liver oil and headache-cure, and eventually enter the perfume department. Inspecting the large and various stock I learn that a London firm have a good hold of trade here, but it is generally felt that there is room for improvement in the get-up of English perfumes, the French being much superior in style and quality to the bulk of English goods. Up a flight of stairs to the patent-medicine floor, and we stand in the middle of a huge stock, and as we walk round note large quantities of dressings and plasters, gauzes, and antiseptic cotton-wool. "The Americans score here," is the comment. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. practically hold sway in South Africa for compressed drugs. Passing on to the packing-room we find workwomen engaged in making special trusses and chest-protectors. Above this is a flcor stocked well with essences, and one floor higher we find the laboratory, where Mr. James Herd Millar, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly with Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., is in charge. The pill-machinery is here, and the drying-cupboards, with an engine for driving the machinery. In the pill department we see some excellent specimens of gelatin-coated pills. A fair business is done in veterinary medicines, and for the military a special conical ball is made, which is not tapered at both ends, as is usual. There is not so large a demand now as at the beginning of the war, when a large dose of carbonate of ammonia was given to the horses as they came off the transports. Now the army veterinary authorities are having their medicines made at home. On this floor is the Dutch-medicine packing department, with a number of girls busily employed putting up the vials, labelling, and packing into cartons. Moulton's pain-paint for colic, toothache, &c., is one of the specialities of the house, and it is made in 100-gal. lots. It retails in 2-oz. phials at 1*s.* 6*d.*

By this time we have reached the top floor of the front building, and having, by way of experiment, tested the Turkish-bath-like atmosphere of the loft just under the corrugated-iron roof, we gladly descend to the ground floor again. Leaving by a back entrance we cross a small yard and enter the second warehouse. On the ground floor are nearly all original-package goods, and such things as carbolic acid in drums, and cylinders of CO_2. The German houses can sell this latter commodity at colonial-landed cost, and, of course, British trade is the loser thereby. Messrs. Stevenson & Howell's essences are here also, and a goodly array of "Izal" disinfectant. On the next floor are kept soda-water manufacturing apparatus and the firm's own tin-making machinery. There is also a large stock of bleaching-powder, and in an adjoining department we inspect complete sets of shop-rounds, oil and syrup bottles, ointment-jars, and handsome recessed-label bottles, some of the latter in course of preparation. These are sent out by Messrs. Petersen to the trade in 50*l.* sets complete. In this warehouse also are stored large quantities of Dutch medicines; and on the third floor we find an interesting article of the Mincing Lane type, in a large-bulked quantity of fresh buchu-leaves of fine quality. This is grown in and around the Pearl and Clanwilliam districts of the colony, and the lot we inspected was only awaiting a further consignment before shipping the whole to England. Another article the firm do largely in is curry-powder, and we saw a small hillock of it on the top floor, weighing in all about 2 tons. This article is usually sent out in 500-lb. lots.

Making our way down again, we pass through a section to the side of the front building, where several rooms are stocked full of bottles of almost every variety, and "boys" are kept here to do nothing else but wash bottles. Crossing the street to the corner of Plein Street we enter the surgical-instrument shop. The first apparatus that meets the eye on entering is a very fine American dental machine. Dental apparatus and dental requisites form a very important part of this branch of the firm's business, and they hold very large stocks of artificial teeth, mostly English, although there are inquirers for American goods. Ellwood Lee's ligatures, gauzes, and antiseptic sponges are in evidence, and in a second department a fine English-made surgical chair is on view, with hydraulic movement. Attached to the pharmacy at the corner, to which we have already referred, is the wholesale and retail photographic department. An extensive stock of all the latest requisites and novelties is held, and a large business is done in cameras and plates of all classes. Developing is carried out largely, and prices are much the same as at home. In this department also is

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shown a fine lot of scientific instruments, microscopes, opera and field glasses, and artists' colours.

HEYNES, MATHEW & CO.

This firm of wholesale chemists and druggists and photographic dealers, whose central establishment is in Adderley Street, Cape Town, was founded in the early sixties by the present senior partner, Mr. John Alfred Mathew (pharmaceutical chemist and "Square" man) and the late Mr. John Heynes, when those gentlemen purchased the business of Messrs. J. T. Pocock & Co. in Adderley Street. After the death of Mr. Heynes, the business was carried on by the remaining partner with great success, and ultimately, in 1897, the senior partner's sons, Mr. Frank Carleton Mathew and Mr. Alfred H. Mathew, were admitted into partnership. Since that date the enterprise of the firm has resulted in still further successes, and to-day the firm's name is over pharmacies and drug-stores in many of the more important centres of South Africa, while they are proprietors also of half-a-dozen pharmacies in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town. Mr. J. A. Mathew, as is well known to many leading pharmacists at home, is the President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, and may be looked upon as the *doyen* of the drug-trade in Cape Colony. Even now, at an advanced age, he takes a keen interest in the Cape Pharmaceutical Society, and he still holds the reins of the firm's extensive business, although his sons relieve him in the management, Mr. Frank Mathew managing the wholesale and Mr. Alfred the retail part of the business. Mr. Mathew, sen., was the first South African born to take the British Major qualification. Branch establishments of the firm are now open at Sea Point, Green Point, Malmesbury, in the environs of the colonial metropolis, and also at Mossel Bay, Rondebosch, Bloemfontein, and Kimberley; and quite recently the firm have taken over the business of J. T. Pocock & Co. (the second of that name), of Shortmarket Street, Cape Town. The firm devote a great deal of attention to photography and photographic materials, and this special department, in the hands of a most capable and energetic manager, has developed almost beyond expectation.

It was a broiling hot day in February as I stepped into the cool shade of Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s stately building in Adderley Street, but the heat of the colony, while producing "rooineks" has not the same languor-compelling effect as that of London, no doubt owing to the extreme purity and lightness of the air. So as I climbed to the third floor, and the wholesale manager's office, I steadily mopped my forehead, and, during a short wait, gradually cooled off to temperate degree, and viewed the busy scene of the packing-room and the large quantities of glassware. Mr. Frank C. Mathew soon appeared, and I had a run of the building with him. Passing through the congested packing-room, he told me they will have more room at their disposal soon, as a new store in an adjacent street is about ready. Walking through I noticed a bandage-cutting machine on this floor, and, passing through an open door, entered the Dutch-medicine packing room. These medicines are packed by girls, as in large packing departments at home, the difference here being that the "Cape" workgirls are interesting to the eye of the new comer, in that they vary in colour from dark chocolate to almost white. The Dutch medicines and droppels are mostly put up in 1-oz. vials, with labels printed in the *taal*. The *C. & D.* gave some interesting illustrated information concerning them two years ago. The composition of these medicines, so largely taken by the Cape Dutch, and the strange outlandish reading of the labels at once excite the interest of the Britisher. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. are the proprietors of four different sets of these remedies, all of which are in demand in different sections of the country. Passing on we notice amongst the packed goods "Aesiab blood-mixture" and "Capillarine hair-restorer," proprietaries of the firm having a big sale. From this floor we ascend to the top floor, and by a steep ladder climb into the turret-tower, shown in the photo, whence we have a splendid panoramic view of the city, the harbour, and Table Mountain. Descending to the top floor, which is principally packed with bottles and general stores, and so to the next stage, we are struck by the sight of an immense quantity of fragrant curry powder, for which we learn the firm have such a demand that in some of their busiest years they can hardly meet it by working extra time and all day on Sunday. In another department on this floor we find a new Gardner's sifter and mixer, which has just been put up, and a small pill-plant at work. There is also going forward in an adjacent room the manufacture of tomato-sauce, and we see the huge pans full of the peeled tomatoes ready for the pulping-stage. Cordials are made here largely also, for there is a big demand for them in the colonies. Everything necessary is close to the hand of the workmen and workwomen—tincture-presses, stills, and pill-dryers, and an eight-horse power engine to complete the outfit. In another section we find large stocks of all the well-known proprietaries, and especially several American remedies in larger quantities, which one seldom or never sees at home. The "wets" are also here, and it comes as a little of a shock at first to see glycerin and spirit. ammon. arom. filled into whisky-bottles, but that is the way in South Africa. You see, the bottle that once held whisky is looked upon affectionately by all classes, and



PREMISES OF HEYNES, MATHEW & CO., IN ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN.

can be used again. I received here a brief lecture from Mr. Mathew on the absurdity of English proprietary-manufacturers sending their specialities out stamped, which entails on arrival payment for stamps and duty on their value. On the second floor is the photographic stock, which is necessarily large, and I was informed by my guide that "taking photographic trade generally, probably the cream of it is ours." There are well-fitted dark-rooms here, but the chief developing-work was being done at the Rondebosch branch in the suburbs, and the printing-out at Kenilworth, eight miles distant, owing to the scarcity of water in Cape Town. To meet this awkward state of things, which is not uncommon in Cape Town, the firm are boring a well behind the Adderley Street premises, at a cost of 2*l* 10*s*. per foot, and they hope in a little time to be independent of the town supply for trade-purposes. Next I was shown into the comb-and-brush, toilet-requisites, perfume, and soap room, in which a large trade is carried on. Apart from perfumes manufactured by the firm, I noted French and English, the former so much more in evidence that English houses should appreciate the urgent necessity for close attention to this market, and cultivation of taste on French lines. The colonial does not want second-rate goods in perfumes—he desires a first-rate article, strikingly put-up, and does not

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care, as a rule, what he pays for it, so long as he gets it A1 class. All round I hear the cry that there is great room for improvement if Britishers wish to hold the trade as against the French houses.

En passant we admire the electric lift which has lately been added to the appointment of the building, and, finishing the round of the warehouse and stock-rooms, I walk out to the street, and enter the handsome pharmacy at the corner. It is one of those described in the opening paragraph, but now I have more time to admire the elegant showcases, and the variety of perfumes and toilet-requisites; but I learn the pharmacy does not altogether satisfy the requirements of the proprietors, and shortly it is to be entirely re-cased. The ceiling is prettily decorated, and, utility uniting with decorative art, running all round is the useful water-sprinkler system. Next I pay a visit to the photographic retail shop, which is excellently appointed, and is quite distinct from the pharmacy.

[Our representative's observations on business with South Africa will appear in a future issue.—Editor.]

New Books.

Bradshaw's Dictionary of Mineral Waters, Climatic Health-resorts, Sea-baths, and Hydropathic Establishments, 1902. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Paul.)

Crothers (T. D.). *Morphinism and Narcomanias from other Drugs: their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico-legal Relations.* 8¼ × 5⅝. Pp. 352. 13*s.* net. (Churchill.)

Ganot. *Elem. Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied.* Trans. by C. Atkinson. 16th ed. by A. W. Reinold. Coloured plates, maps, 1,048 cuts. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 1,150. 15*s.* (Longmans.)

Ostwald (W.). *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry.* Trans. by Findlay. 122 figures in text. 9⅛ × 5¾. Pp. 814. 18*s.* net. (Macmillan.)

Tayler (A. J. W.). *Refrigeration, Cold Storage, and Ice-making.* 360 illus. 9 × 5¼. Pp. 612. 15*s.* net. (Lockwood.)

Thorpe (T. E.). *Essays in Historical Chemistry.* 9⅛ × 5¾. Pp. 594. 12*s.* net. (Macmillan.)

Walsh (D.). *The Hair and its Diseases, including Ringworm, Greyness, and Baldness: an Introductory Handbook.* 7½ × 4⅞. Pp. 96. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. (Baillière.)

Winkler (C.). *Handbook of Technical Gas-analysis.* 2nd ed. Ed. by C. Lunge. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* (Gurney & J.)

Recent Wills.

Brown.—The executors and executrix of the will of Mr. Edward Brown, of 20 Thornton Road, Morecambe, and formerly for many years of Leeds, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on March 4, are his son, Mr. Edward Oliver Brown, of Leeds, his daughter, Miss Jane Elizabeth Munro Brown, of Brotherton, and Mr. Seth Pollard and Mr. Isaiah Pawsey, of Morecambe. The late Mr. Brown, who had been an intimate acquaintance with Thomas Carlyle, left property of the gross value of 1,713*l.* 17*s.*, but the net value is *nil.*

Maxey.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. William Henry Maxey, chemist and druggist, of 68 Broad Street, Worcester, who died on February 6 at Mott Haven, Victoria Road, Malvern Link, has been granted to his executors, Mrs. Fanny Jane Maxey, the widow, and Mr. Samuel Bromley Garrard, 7 Sansome Place, Worcester, solicitor. The gross value of the estate is 5,349*l.* 1*s*, and the net personalty 1,190*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Mowatt.—The will of Mr. John Rodman Mowatt, pharmaceutical chemist, 109 High Street, Cheltenham, who died on December 19, has been proved by the sole executrix, Miss Mary Letitia Mowatt, sister of the deceased. The gross value of the estate is 3,996*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and the net personalty 3,474*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Penrose.—Mr. Arthur Wellesley Penrose, pharmaceutical chemist, of 12 Manor Gardens, Holloway, who died on October 23, has left a gross estate of 13,710*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and a net personalty of 12,968*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* His executors are Mr. Arthur Petch Penrose, 32 Compton Terrace, Islington, pharmaceutical chemist and dental surgeon, son; Mr. Samuel Tillcott Huggins, 32 Compton Terrace; and Miss Ellen Petch Penrose, spinster, daughter of the deceased. The gross estate is valued at 13,710*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, including net personalty 12,968*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*



Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Annual Dinner

of the Members and their Friends at THE HÔTEL METROPOLE

Tuesday May 27th 1902

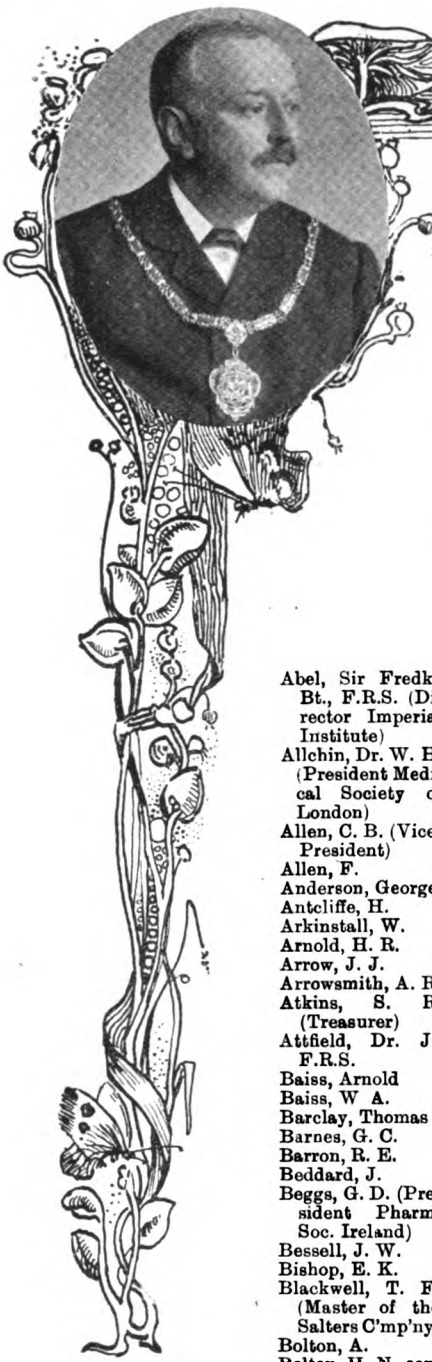
THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR

The gentleman who is responsible for the ticket-depart ment of these annual dinners has struck a vein of originality which, before he is done, he may regret having found. The above heading is a reproduction—as good as can be done in black ink—of the ticket that diners got for Tuesday evening. The picture part of it is a panel from the pharmaceutical-chemist diploma, and is emblematic of the luxury which attends high-class pharmacy. It had a nice brown tint on the ticket, and the lettering was in red and black. We have sacrificed a line or two which told the diners what door they should go in by, and when. These are inappropriate now; indeed, a few who were there would have been pleased to have had it as well impressed on their minds how to get out and home.

The same happy designer effectively reproduced last year's list of guests, with a portrait of the present President in the corner, where was the first President last year, and as the stalwart crier at Lloyds' (who amuses himself in the evenings by playing the part of toastmaster) asked each guest his name he handed him a list. Behind him stood Mr. Newsholme, with the chain of office fitting him so well that it seems part of him. Orders bristled round him on the bosoms of medical and scientific celebrities. By the programme, a quarter-of-an-hour was allowed to chat before dinner, but a little more than that was actually given, and during that time one could see who were "strangers" in certain respects. First we noticed Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Birmingham, a rare visitor to these functions; Mr. G. D. Beggs, President P.S.I., making his *début* here; Mr. Claridge Druce, fresh from a five-weeks' sojourn in Sicily, and near him Mr. Naylor, "bearded like the pard," who found Morocco splendid and health-giving. Mr. Idris talked South Africa, where he has lately been, with Mr. W. K. Mager, of Queenstown there, who is wintering here—neat comment on the flowery month of May. The Hon. F. S. Grimwade, M.L.A., of Melbourne, and Mr. Thomas Stephenson, from Bombay, represented other parts of the Empire. A full list of the guests is given on the next page.

The dinner was actually commenced at 7.15, and by 9 o'clock the diners had got through ten dishes, with fixings, fruit, coffee, and some very good wine. It was done in the hotel's usual good style. We noticed that the President had

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The Guests.

WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS THE FOLLOWING WERE PRESENT.

Abel, Sir Fredk., Bt., F.R.S. (Director Imperial Institute)
Allchin, Dr. W. H. (President Medical Society of London)
Allen, C. B. (Vice-President)
Allen, F.
Anderson, George
Antcliffe, H.
Arkinstall, W.
Arnold, H. R.
Arrow, J. J.
Arrowsmith, A. R.
Atkins, S. R. (Treasurer)
Attfield, Dr. J., F.R.S.
Baiss, Arnold
Baiss, W A.
Barclay, Thomas
Barnes, G. C.
Barron, R. E.
Beddard, J.
Beggs, G. D. (President Pharm. Soc. Ireland)
Bessell, J. W.
Bishop, E. K.
Blackwell, T. F. (Master of the Salters C'mp'ny)
Bolton, A.
Bolton, H. N., sen.
Bolton, H. N., jun.
Bourdas, I., sen.
Bourdas, I., jun.
Boutall, G. S.
Bowen, J. W.
Boxall, H.
Boyes, A.
Braithwaite, J. O.
Bremridge R. (Secretary)
Brooks, W. H.
Browne, Sir J. Crichton, F.R.S. (Vice-President Roy'l Institut'n)
Buddles, W.
Butt, E. N.
Carteighe, M.
Carter, J. C.
Carter, R. W.
Castle, J. W.
Chalmers, W.
Chaney, H. J. (Standards Department, Board of Trade)
Chater, A. J.
Church, Sir W. S., Bart. (President Royal College of Physicians)
Clarke, J.
Clayton, W. F.
Collie, Professor J. Norman, F.R.S.
Cooper, A.
Cooper, A. J. B.
Cooper, J.
Cottle, Dr. Wyndham
Cowell, S. F. (Secretary Royal College of Surgeons)
Crisp, F. A.
Cross, W. Gowen
Cutler, The Master
Davies, T.
Davis, W. A.
Dixon, R. D.
Druce, G. C. (President British Pharmaceutical Conference)
Duckworth, Sir Dyce (Treasurer Royal College of Physicians)
Edden, T. L.
Ekins, A. E.
Falconer, J.
Farr, E. H.
Flux, W.
Fogerthy, —
Foster, E. D.
Francis, G. Bult
Francis, W. H.
Frankish, Dr.
Glyn-Jones, W. S.
Goldby, F.
Gray, John
Greenish, Prof. H. G.
Gregory, A. C.
Grimwade, Hon. F. S., M.L.C. (Melbourne)
Gubb, Dr. A. S.
Gulliver, W. F.
Halstead, R.
Harrington, J. F.
Harrison, John
Harvey, R. M.
Hatch, W.
Head, G. G.
Heddy, Dr.
Hillen, J.
Hills, Dr. R.
Hills, Walter
Hodgkinson, Chas.
Hodgson, C. R. (Sec. College of Preceptors)
Holmes, C. J.
Holmes, E. M. (Curator)
Howe, F. G.
Howie, W. L.
Howse, H. G. (President Royal College of Surgeons)
Hugill, E. A.
Hugill, J. H.
Humphrey, John
Idris, T. H. W.
Jackson, C.
Jones, G. E.
Jones, R. H.
Knight, G. J.
Lansdown, G. A.
Lawrence, W. F., M.P.
Lescher, F. H.
Lewis, D. L.
Linstead, E. F.
Lloyd, J.
Lucas, E. W.
MacAlister, Dr. Donald (Chairman Pharmacopœia Committee, General Medical Council)
MacEwan, Peter
McGlashan, J.
Mager, W. K. (Queenstown, S. Africa)
Marsh, Howard, F.R.C.S. (President Clinical Society)
Martin, C.
Massey, S. J.
Matthews, H. E.
Matthews, J.
Maw, A. T.
Maw, C. T.
Mercer, C. A.
Mizzi, L.
Moon, H.
Morgan, J.
Morson, A.
Morson, T. D.
Morson, T. P.
Moul, F.
Naylor, W. A. H.
Nelson, W. B.
Newsholme, G. T. W. (President)
Padman, J., M.R.C.S.
Pain, R.
Parker, W. S.
Parsons, W.
Pascall, W.
Patterson, J.
Paul, Dr. B. H.
Peck, J. W. (President Chemists' Assistants' Association)
Perry, W. A.
Phillips, A. J.
Philp, W. J. I.
Preece, Sir W. H. K.C.B. (Chairman Soc. of Arts.)
Preston, Major A. C., V.D.
Ransom, F.
Raper, J. R.
Ridgwell, J. B.
Ridley, R.
Robbins, J.
Roberts, Samuel, M.P.
Robinson, R. A., L.C.C.
Robinson, W. P.
Roe, George
Rogers, F. A.
Rogerson, W. J.
Royle, H. W.
Royle, J.
Rundle, C.
Savory, A. L.
Schacht, Dr. F.
Shannon, R. J.
Sherwood, N.
Shillcock, A.
Simpson, Alderman
Smith, F. Upsher
Smith, J. H.
Smith, P. J.
Society of Apothecaries, the Master
Solomon, A. H.
Stephenson, T. (Bombay)
Stevenson, Dr. T.
Stevenson, H. E.
Stokes, H.
Street, A.
Street, E.
Taylor, G. S.
Thomson, Professor J. M., F.R.S. (President Institute of Chemistry)
Thurston, J.
Tilden, Professor W. A., F.R.S.
Tocher, J. F.
Tomkins, W.
Truman, F. W.
Turner, Sir Wm., K.C.B. (President General Medical Council)
Tyrer, Thomas
Umney, C.
Umney, E. A.
Umney, J. C.
Vasey, S. A.
Voelcker, Dr. J. A. (President Society of Public Analysts)
Walker, H.
Walker, H. J. D.
Want, W. P.
Warren, F. W.
Warren, W.
Weld, C. C.
Whiffen, Thos.
White, G.
Wiggins, H.
Wigginton, A.
Will, W. Watson
Williams, T. R.
Wilson, J.
Wink, J. A.
Wink, Jan G. S.
Woolley, S. W.
Woosnam, W. W.
Wretts, J. R.
Wright, A.
Wright, H. C.

The Toasts.

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING." By the President.

"THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT." By the President. Replies by Messrs. Lawrence and Roberts.

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION." By the Vice-President. Replies by the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

"OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE." By the Treasurer. Reply by Mr. Grimwade.

"THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND." By the President. Reply by Mr. Beggs.

"OUR GUESTS." By the President. Replies by the Master Cutler and Sir Dyce Duckworth.

"THE PRESIDENT." By Sir William Turner.

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on his right the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and of the General Medical Council, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., Sir F. Abel, the Master Cutler (fra Sheffield), Sir J. C. Browne, Professor Tilden, Dr. T. Stevenson, Mr. M. Carteighe, Dr. Cottle, the President of the Institute of Chemistry, Professor Collis, and Mr. Savory. On his left were the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Grimwade, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P., Dr. Donald MacAlister Mr. Walter Hills, the President of the Society of Public Analysts, the Master of the Apothecaries' Company, the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and of the Medical Society of London, and Professor Greenish.

There were six spur tables, and their chairmen were Messrs. Charles Umney, G. S. Taylor, R. Bremridge, S. R. Atkins, Isaiah Bourdas, and Wm. Warren. The Georgian Singers gave us some music after dinner, but the lengthy speeches must have cut their programme short. By 10 o'clock the Whitehall Room was half empty, many of the diners preferring to smoke in the hall, and there was more grumbling than usual about the speaking being too spun out. The fault was as much with the listeners as with the speakers, but it may be noted for future guidance that it is nowadays more in accordance with the fitness of things to devote not more than two minutes to proposing a toast. Mr. Atkins was, as ever, particularly eloquent, and his was the speech of the evening. Mr. Grimwade, who followed him, also spoke well, and Sir William Church's speech was an outstanding feature of the evening's proceedings.

'Twixt the cutlets and the quails,
Quoth the burly Man of Toasts,
"Wish of President prevails,
Take ye wine now with your hosts."

The Speeches.

Our staff rhymer courts the Muses
To split up the prosy way
With a little bunch of quatrains
On the guests at Table A.

LOYAL TOASTS.

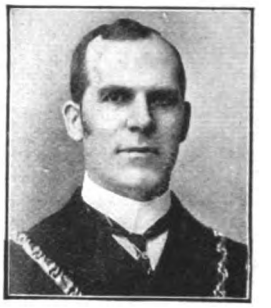
'His Majesty the King" having been loyally honoured, the PRESIDENT gave "The Houses of Parliament." He expressed regret that the Pharmaceutical Society had no direct representation in the House of Commons. It would be better for the public if someone who knew something about pharmacy and the administration of the Pharmacy Act were elected to Parliament. How this was now to be brought about he did not know. He hoped the time would come when some one of their distinguished members would perhaps sink his individuality as a pharmacist, take to politics, and become a member of Parliament. It is highly desirable that the sale of poisons should be regulated and dealt with in a fair manner, not only in the interests of pharmacists, but in the interest of the general public. Since 1868 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had been trying to get legislation in the House of Commons in various ways, and at the present time they wanted help for the Pharmacy Bill which was considered some twelve months ago. It now rested with the Privy Council to say what is to be the outcome of the Select Committee's labours regarding the amendment of the schedule of poisons under the Pharmacy Act. He wanted every pharmacist to interest himself in his own member of Parliament as regards the sale of poisons.

Mr. W. F. LAWRENCE, M.P., said perhaps the chief reason for his being singled out to reply was because he had had the honour for over seventeen years of representing that very important and interesting district in the heart of Liverpool, which was known as the "Valley of the Shadow of Death. Although a commoner he valued the House of Lords as a sedative and a palliative, and he hoped it had a long future before it. In Parliament they carried out what they believed was the national will of the people, and he would endeavour to do his best to advance the interests of pharmacy in the House.

Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, M.P., also replied, mentioning that he was present as a guest of the President, and also as his member. He quite agreed with the President's remarks regarding the direct representation of pharmacy in the House of Commons. Other people and bodies were directly represented, and there was no reason why someone who knew the needs and requirements of pharmacy should not be elected.



MR. LAWRENCE.



MR. ROBERTS.

He would be pleased at any time to give them his services for the cause of pharmacy in the Commons.

Lively Cambridge Don-ald twitting
Hills and Roberts—new M.P.
Soon upon the Front Bench sitting
We May Roberts hope to see.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. C. B. Allen), in proposing

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,

said the toast was one that would be enthusiastically received by a community of civilised people in any portion of the habitable globe. More particularly was that the case with those associated with pharmacy, however, for pharmacy, by a process of differentiation, had sprung from the medical body. He was proud, as a representative of pharmacy, to welcome the distinguished members of the medical profession with them that night. The gathering was truly representative of pharmacy, for they had with them pharmacists from the extreme North of Scotland, the West of England, "dear old Ireland," and even from the colonies. Being co-workers with the medical profession, pharmacists could, in a measure, appreciate and share the discouragements and joys of that body, but he trusted that pharmacy and medicine would in the future work even more closely together. The advance in pharmaceutical education would tend towards a closer union, and the work done by pharmacists in large hospitals, where they are in direct contact with doctors, besides their help in the regions of physiological and sanitary research, would be generally recognised. Furthermore, they had been of material assistance, he thought, in the production of the British Pharmacopœia—("Hear, hear" from Dr. MACALISTER, and much applause)—and the researches that had already been made with a view to inclusion in the next edition would be found extremely valuable. He was rather afraid, however, that the medical man of the future, while highly scientific, would be absolutely devoid of business knowledge. He would counsel the profession to take to heart the opinion that Mr. Cecil Rhodes recorded in his will regarding the business capacity of the dons of Oxford. ("Oriel," corrected Dr. MACALISTER, amid laughter.) He thought a sounder knowledge of business methods would be an advantage to the profession. In referring to the work done by medical men in the South African War, Mr. Allen alluded specially to the case of Major Babtie (the son of a pharmacist), who won the Victoria Cross for bravery at the battle of Colenso. Towards the close of the speech the audience exhibited noisy symptoms of uneasiness, and Mr. Allen's peroration could only be indistinctly heard.

Chain-encircled Newsholme, beaming,
Medicine interests seeks to rouse,
Chips his neighbours, staid beseeming—
Right, Sir Selby; left hand, Howse.

Sir W. SELBY CHURCH, as representing the physician branch of the medical profession, said his task was a particularly hard one, as pharmacists, by their close association with medicine, knew its strength and also its weaknesses. It is many years ago, he said, since medicine first began to specialise. Mesue and Nicolai each published formularies, and from these and the works of Æsculapius the Pharma-

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Copœias of a later date probably sprung. It is doubtful whether the first Pharmacopœia was that published at Florence or the one issued from Nuremburg, but he was inclined to think that the latter (published in 1542) had premier claim. From that time the rise and progress of pharmacy had been great—how great his hearers were much better able to judge than he. The amount of capital, scientific knowledge, and hard work now devoted to the science of pharmacy make it one of the most important branches of knowledge at the present day. The medical profession had to thank the Pharmaceutical Society for the enormous improvement in the purity, potency, general utility, and convenience of drugs and medicines. The difference between the preparations of the present day and those of our forefathers is remarkable. He was somewhat surprised to learn from conversations with his analytical-chemist friends that British pharmacy is, however, not so perfect as he thought it was. (Laughter.) He had been told that arsenic was to be found in ferrum redactum, and, of course, they had all heard of the phosphate-of-soda revelations. Sir Benjamin Brodie had said that he considered the ablest practitioner was not the one who was acquainted with the largest number of drugs, but he who knew how best to make use of one or two. There was, he thought, a great amount of truth in that remark, and it was applicable in even a greater degree to the practice of the present day. The number of new medicines was nowadays entirely bewildering. He (Sir William) was quite content to be left behind with a few of the old drugs. From the time of their birth nowadays they were expected to subsist on medicated foods and drinks, and instead of eating the delicacies and drinking a glass or two of champagne as they had been doing that night, they would probably be told that their food should have been peptonised, enzymed, or predigested, and that medicated wines should have been drunk He thought there was much truth in what the Vice-President had said regarding the needs of the younger practitioners. It was, for one thing, extremely desirable that the profession should be better acquainted with the British Pharmacopœia than it is now. He had been much struck in watching the examinations with the extreme ignorance displayed, even by qualified men, of the Pharmacopœia. The present-day practitioner knew all about predigested foods and tabloids, but his friend Sir Dyce Duckworth would bear him out when he said that the ignorance of ordinary Pharmacopœia preparations was extraordinary. Only the other day a candidate—a qualified practitioner—was being examined, and Sir Dyce Duckworth or one of his examiner colleagues asked the candidate to give the ingredients of a preparation in the Pharmacopœia. Now, he confessed that was not a question that he would like to have given to himself, so, feeling rather sorry for the candidate, he asked him to write out in proper form a prescription for a blue pill and a black draught—a simple task the candidate proved totally unable to do! He thought it his duty to draw the attention of the profession to the shocking neglect of therapeutics, and to counsel a greater attention to this material branch of study.

Dr. H. G. HOWSE, replying for the surgeons, said it was popularly supposed that their side of the profession had nothing to do with medicine, but only with cutting. He remembered as a young man being asked by a member of the laity "how many arms and legs he had cut off now." Although great differentiation in the work of the surgeon had gone on, he thought it would be acknowledged that more than mere amputation was necessary in the practice of surgery. Surgeons had come to depend on medicine as material to successful practice, and they were indebted to pharmacists for the way they had worked in elaboration of the newer remedies and purification of the elder.

Genial Carteighe hale and rosier,
For a comrade aye alert,
Shared his nectar and ambrosia
With the Government expert.

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. S. R. ATKINS said his pleasure in proposing this toast was modified by the impossibility which he felt in condensing in a few sentences the remarks he would like to make. He interpreted the term "colonial empire" as meaning something more than the colonies. He took it to mean that great "trans-marine empire"—(loud cheers)—he did not mean ultra-marine—which it took the Prince and Princess of Wales some 40,000 miles to traverse and some months of time. It was more than three hundred years since we began empire-building. It was in 1583 that we acquired Newfoundland; shortly afterwards the first plank in the Empire of India was laid by the incorporation of the East India Company in 1600; and a wonderful history is revealed in the conquest of India, and in the work of Clive and men like the brothers Lawrence and the magnificent soldiers by whom they were surrounded. From this we pass to the West, where we began empire-building in North America in connection with the conquest of Virginia in 1620 Going back to the Tropics, the first of our acquisitions was that of Barbados, which brings forcibly to our minds the unparalleled disaster which has recently overtaken St. Pierre and Martinique. In Canada we have something like 3½ millions of acres absolutely waiting for colonisation. "In our South African colonies—now, I am not going to say one word," said Mr. Atkins, "to offend the sensibilities of the most pronounced politician—but I consider it would be a most pronounced blunder to make any retrocession of territory in South Africa—(loud cheers)—and I say it not as a politician. Our flag which we are proud of is not only a symbol of empire, but it really represents the cause of freedom and impartial justice. (Hear, hear.) It is a well-known fact that any man who lands in British dominions is at once free. I venture to make this further remark—and I am not ashamed of it—that our flag represents Christianity. We do not impose our faith on every man, but I do believe the very centre of my existence, the one great hope of this world with all its sin and sorrow, is Christianity. I do not know who the poet is, but I remember his phrase, in speaking of Britain:—

She is a precious gem set in a silver sea,

and, thinking of the gems that gather round the central gem, I come to the Australian Commonwealth. I ask the representative of that great country who is present with us to-night, What have you sent us from Australia? Why, the most precious thing you have—your sons, to fight for us in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) You also send us many products, including timber, and some wonderful little bits of timber—in the willow. (Laughter.) I have the honour of coupling with this toast the name of the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. I only wish I knew him more thoroughly, and, in associating his name with this toast, I would like to call him my friend. He is a son of a very old friend of mine."

Gracious statesman from Australia
Chatting confidences free
With Sir Dyce, who spoke of failure,
Gave advice—and sought no fee.

The HON. F. S. GRIMWADE (member of the Legislative Council of Victoria) said he was entirely carried away by the Treasurer's eloquent speech, and he did not feel he could do full justice to the toast. He was in England five years ago and attended the Society's dinner on that occasion, and felt it a great distinction to be with them again that evening. Although they lived at the very confines of the Empire, they were pleased and proud to be Britons just as much as those who lived within the precincts of the throne. Nothing would give greater delight in the colonies than the ending of the war; but the war must not end too soon, as they did not want to lose any freedoms which the Flag



MR. GRIMWADE.

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meant. He need hardly remind them that when the war broke out they did not in Australia question whether it was a wise war or whether it could be avoided. All they thought was that England was at war, and so were the colonies, and they sent the best of their sons to fight in the battle-field at the call of duty. Many died, but they left a halo round their lives which will endure as long as the colonies. He had lived in the colonies forty years, and although he thought it a great pleasure to come home to England and to be received with kindness unspeakable, yet he was proud of having lived in Australia, and to have helped in building up the Empire there. Mr. Atkins had referred to the three million acres of land in Canada. They have as much land in Australia which wants settling on. Already they have four million inhabitants, but they could do with twenty-five millions. He hoped that in twenty years' time the population of Australia would be as much as in England at the present time. If they kept up the liberty of conscience and freedom, and all the advantages of a free country, Australia would be as great an influence for good as England is to-day. Whatever happens he believed that, as long as time endured, it would be the great desire in Australia that it shall form an integral part of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Crichton Browne and learned Tilden
Kept their neighbours in a stir;
Witty talk those worthies filled in,
One with braw Dumfriesshire burr.

The President then proposed

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

He said it was a number of years since they had the President of the Irish Society at their dinner, and they were very pleased to welcome the President, Mr. G. D. Beggs. Many of them spent some time in Ireland last year at the Conference and enjoyed themselves very much. Anyone who comes into the society of Irishmen is bound to enjoy himself, and thiswas particularly true of Mr. Beggs. The two Societies had much in common, and also much uncommon. They were united in the belief that fresh legislation was required in regard to limited companies trading in pharmacy. It was unjust that seven men should be allowed to do what one man may not do. The British Society is trying to deal with the question in the draft Bill which is now lying at the Privy Council office. In their anxiety that something should be done to get over this great anomaly he was sure they would have the assistance of the Irish Society. It was sometimes difficult to see eye to eye with the Irish Society, because the two Acts of Parliament are different. Their differences were not due to any disrespect, because their Society had the greatest respect for the Irish Society, and they would support them as best they could.

Humour in spontaneous bubbles
Bursts from Beggs and Claridge Druce.
Ne'er a thought of company troubles
Mars the minds to joy let loose.

Mr. G. D. Beggs said he was quite overwhelmed with the kind words with which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had been received. It was a small body, but had the interests of pharmacy at heart. They had done their best, and hoped they had proved not an unworthy child of the parent Society, whilst maintaining that it was their duty to fight manfully for themselves. The Pharmacy Acts differ, but there was no reason why the two Societies should not be united on minor points. There were many points of union on which the two Societies might join together and thereby advance pharmacy. He did not know whether it was the case here, but in Ireland they felt a want of the youth coming into their calling. The reason was, he thought, because the young man, after he has devoted his time and labour, and spent long hours for small remuneration, finds that the huckster and grocer can do as he does with the exception of adding after his name the magic letters "M.P.S." They could rely on the Irish Society to fight to the death so as not to allow their privileges to be taken from them. Let the two Societies work together and advance pharmacy, and make the calling what it should be. In regard to the Conference, he looked upon it as a privilege to Dublin for the Conference to visit there, and he felt it a privilege to be at that dinner. He would not come over the water a long journey if he did not think it an honour to be among them. He hoped the good feeling between the two Societies would be continued, and handed down from generation to generation. Ireland had also given some of her best blood to the war, and they were still willing to sacrifice every man they had. (Loud cheers.)

Voelcker, silver-haired and sturdy,
Healer of the farmer's ills,
Chews "Asperges" and tilts in wordy
War with Blackwell or with Hills.

Dr. J. A. Voelcker (President of the Society of Public Analysts), in proposing the

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

said his Society was situated on the opposite side of Bloomsbury Square to the Pharmaceutical Society, so that he might be regarded as a kind of "Mrs. Over-the-Way." He congratulated the Pharmaceutical Society on the manner in which they had advanced pharmacy and chemistry throughout the Kingdom. When he thought of such well-known names in chemistry as Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson and Dr. Pereira, and remembered that both Sir John Bennet Lawes and Sir Joseph Gilbert (who had done more for agriculture than any others in the country) were pupils of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, he thought they ought to be proud of their record. Tilden and Carteighe had also done much for the progress of chemistry, and the Pharmaceutical Society had shown an excellent example to the analysts by its efforts in the protection of its members and its work of benevolence. He hoped pharmacists and analysts would come closer and closer together in the future.

The President, in reply, said while both the Pharmaceutical Society and the Society represented by Dr. Voelcker were charged with public duties, they differed in many particulars. The Pharmaceutical Society, although it looked after the interests of its members, was by no means a trade union. There was nothing either in Charter or Acts to warrant them fixing prices for work done or anything of that sort. Their principal duties were concerned with looking after the interests and safety of the public, and pharmacists ought to do their best to live up to the responsibilities put upon them by Parliament in the selling and handling of poisons. He then spoke of the illustrious gentlemen who had honoured them as guests that evening, and concluded by proposing

Our Guests.

The Master Cutler first responded in a neat and concise speech, and he was followed by

Sir Dyce Duckworth, who lamented that his unhappy fate was to close up the fountains of oratory. He particularly commended the excellent speech delivered by Mr. Atkins. If pharmacists wanted a direct representative in Parliament, he thought they could do no better than get the eloquent Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society elected without loss of time. In his speech the Treasurer had not only struck the true note of patriotism, but other notes had been made prominent which were quite as important. He (Sir Dyce) confessed admiration for the excellent training the Pharmaceutical Society required of its diplomates, and he had long felt that the position of pharmacy in this country was nothing like what it ought to be. Contrasted with the recognition given to pharmacy in France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, it was deplorable, and he hoped greater recognition was in store for British pharmacy in the near future.

Courtly Turner, ne'er infamous,
"Canapé" for Church prescribes,
And discusses ignoramus
Who at B.P. physic gibes.

The now attenuated gathering was on the point of dissolution when the venerable Sir William Turner arrested the hurrying train-catchers with a few graceful words of commendation on the way in which the President had conducted the gathering. A last round of applause was given for the President, and the company scattered to their respective domiciles, well fed, well wined, and beaming content.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting took place at midday on May 28, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were under ninety members present, including the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), Councillors M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, O. Corder, W. G. Cross, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. Harrison, W. Hills, R. A. Robinson, A. L. Savory, and A. Southall, and Messrs. F. Bascombe, Peter Boa (Edinburgh), H. Matthews (Oxford), A. Bottle, I. Bourdas, J. W. Bowen, E. N. Butt, H. Cracknell, E. H. Farr (Uckfield), G. B. Francis, W. Giles (Aberdeen), A. W. Hanson, E. W. Hill, W. M. Holmes, W. L. Howie, T. H. W. Idris, D. R. Jacks, R. H. Jones, J. E. L. Moore, W. Pickard, W. P. Robinson, G. S. Taylor, J. F. Tocher (Peterhead), W. Warren, and W. W. Will.

At a Council-meeting held just previously the order of the meeting had been settled and the new by-laws read a third time.

The President and Councillors came into the general meeting at five minutes past 12, and were received with applause. The babble of conversation was allowed to proceed for a few minutes before the President rapped for order and called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, in moving that the sixty-first annual report and financial statement be received and adopted, I would like briefly to refer to the chief items of revenue and expenditure with a view to explaining broadly the position of the Society. Of course, any member present will be perfectly in order to criticise individually the accounts and ask for information concerning particular amounts, but I think it will be convenient for the meeting if I first take a general consideration of the balance-sheet, reserving any detailed explanations, if it should be necessary, to refer to later. First of all, I ought to ask you if it is your wish that the annual report and financial statement be taken as read.

A LEAN YEAR.

This was agreed to, and the PRESIDENT proceeded: The sixtieth year of the existence of our Society is to be recorded as one of the "lean" years. Comparison with 1900 reveals a difference of over 4,500*l.* on the wrong side of the account-book, and we have to read in our balance-sheet the unpleasant line "Deduct balance of revenue-account, 1,654*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*" I do not suppose that our experience is singular in finding two or three years of comparative plenty followed by a period of reaction, and I do not think we ought to be unduly depressed by what is, after all, a perfectly natural and, so far as the Council is concerned, clearly foreseen occurrence. During 1899 and 1900 the Society's revenue was largely augmented by the rush of candidates to anticipate the operation of the new rules coming into force in July, 1900. But there was no such stimulus last year, and the changed conditions manifest themselves with full force in the first balance-sheet of the transitional period. The net income from examinations in 1900 was 8,104*l.* and in 1901 it only reached 5,315*l.*, so that our 1,654*l.* deficit is more than accounted for by this falling-off in fees, if one likes to look at it in that way. There might be some ground for apprehension if this diminution of revenue were to become permanent or progressive, but I see no reason to doubt that the normal condition will be restored in due course—perhaps sooner than some pessimistic minds anticipate. Speaking for the Council, I may venture to say that we do not regret the step taken in abolishing the old Preliminary examination, and, in spite of the evil consequences that have been attributed to that action, we believe the time will come when it will be recognised as a policy of wisdom and a decided impetus to pharmaceutical chemists.

THE SCHOOL NEEDS SUPPORT.

The other items of revenue approximate nearer to the average. School-fees have been 140*l.* less, and I am sorry to find that the anticipations of the Council in regard to the school have not been realised. You will remember that the Vice-President, who occupied this chair this time last year, expressed the confident hope that the falling-off in school-fees would be temporary, and that the opportunities—one might say the unique opportunities—afforded by the Society's school for providing a thoroughly efficient pharmaceutical training would be very largely utilised as years went on. In this hope his colleagues most certainly participate. I cannot, however, indicate to you any signs of an early fulfilment, and though last year was a bad year in more callings than pharmacy, it is unwise to disguise the fact that the school is not receiving, and has not been receiving, the support which the money and attention bestowed upon it by the Council justified us in expecting. It is not the loss of 140*l.* in fees that is to my mind the serious consideration. As a matter of fact, from a pecuniary point of view, the school-account was better in 1901 than it was in the preceding year, the net cost being 1,052*l.*, as against 1,218*l.* It is not the monetary position that induces serious reflections, but rather the broad question whether, in expending 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year in maintaining this worthy tradition of the days of our founders, we are doing the highest possible good in the way of promoting a uniform system of education for those who wish to practise the pharmaceutical calling. I yield to no man in my reverence for the class of the work of the School of Pharmacy, or respect for the memory of its distinguished teachers or students. But it does occur to me that possibly our duty to present and future generations of pharmacists may require some modifications of traditional policy. This is a matter which you may be sure that your representatives on the Council will very carefully consider in connection with technical education in Great Britain generally. It may be that the developments in University teaching now going on around us will make it possible before long for students to regard the University as the natural gateway to a pharmaceutical qualification. At any rate, you must not shut your eyes to the important changes or progress in educational matters, and I hope you will absolve me from any idea of disloyalty to our School in making these remarks.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

to the Society show an increase of over 200*l.* for the year with a slight decrease in the number of members. Both facts may be accounted for by the number of persons who have been taken from the annual list and transferred to the roll of life-members. There seems a great disposition among the younger men to become life-members by payment of 10*l.* 10*s.* down, and I am scarcely surprised, for it is a good investment for the life-compounder if not for the Society. (Laughter.) Turning now to the other side of the account, the two great items of expenditure which show any marked increase are those relating to the *Journal* and the law-costs. In regard to the former, there is an adverse balance of 2,285*l.*, or 800*l.* more than in the preceding account. I employ the words "adverse balance" in their descriptive sense, and it must not be understood as implying anything more than that the balance of the account is on the expenditure side. The Council has felt that these figures are too high and indicate the need for a more economical basis in the production of the Society's official organ. I have noticed evidences of alarm in certain provincial towns, and there appears to be an altogether unwarranted fear that the Council are proposing to enter upon a starvation policy, and generally to act in a foolish manner in spite of expert advice and warning. I do not know the origin of these ideas, but they are not very flattering to the members of the Council, who very seldom get enough of flattery to spoil them at any time. (Laughter.) I am glad of this opportunity—the first that has occurred—of dispelling the fears of

AGITATED MEMBERS AT BRADFORD

and elsewhere. The Council are determined to see to two very simple matters which should commend them-

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selves to every member. They are (1) that whatever money is spent upon the *Journal* the members shall have money's worth, and (2) that the *Journal* shall be produced at the lowest possible cost consistent with efficiency. That is a mere business determination, and need not be disturbing to business men. The *Journal* is your property, gentlemen, and I conceive that it is the duty of the Council to ensure that the money spent upon it shall improve the property, otherwise it is simply thrown away. It is not expedient that I should enter upon a more detailed discussion of the subject, but I will tell you that the Council have now before them the consideration of what changes may be desirable in the conditions under which the *Journal* is at present produced and published, and I hope that my successor in this chair next year will be in the fortunate position of announcing that you have an improved journal and a largely reduced adverse balance. The law-costs have been exceptionally heavy during the past year, the net cost of that department of our work being nearly 1,500*l*. When it is considered that this is in addition to the penalties and costs incurred, one is apt to imagine that we are buying our law in a dear market. But you must remember that the year has been marked by a number of somewhat expensive processes which have been in the nature of test-cases, and have enabled us to obtain important interpretations. It is said on authority that

Omelettes always Involve the Breaking of Eggs,

and the truism applies also to such legal luxuries as appeals. To a very large extent the law-costs may be taken as a measure of the activity of the Council in protecting the public and incidentally registered persons from unqualified persons, so that a Pharmacy Bill is not altogether an unmixed evil. But it may seem a little hard that work which is done for the public is to be paid for by the members of a voluntary Society, and that 10,000 chemists who are benefited by the decisions obtained in the courts should be content to allow the same Association of voluntary subscribers to bear all the burden. I shall have to speak later on of the cases which have proved the most expensive, but I may say here that a large portion of our outlay—980*l*., or thereabouts—has been in respect to the administration of the law in Scotland. For England and Wales the cost has been about 500*l*., which includes 150*l*. for our supplemental charter, and 65*l* balance of costs in the White case. On the whole, I do not think the Council are to be charged with undue extravagance in the conduct of law-cases. The first consideration must always be to win your case rather than anticipate the reckoning, and in order to do so the best man must be requisitioned and consulted. It is not always the actual fighting that costs the money, but the preparation for it. As an instance, I may say that the presentation of the case to the Medical Council against the employment of unqualified assistants in the doctors' shops involved two or three journeys to London by our solicitor in Edinburgh, and our Mr. Rutherford Hill had also to arrange for the evidence to be obtained in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. There were also consultations in London with counsel, and an enormous amount of documentary testimony to be collated and considered. This cost considerably over 300*l*., and not a farthing of the outlay was recoverable. I do not think we shall be called upon to deal with such

An Exceptional State of Affairs

again, but if we are, I hope you will not complain if the Council promptly and vigorously responds to the demand, though it may swell the adverse balance on the law account. (Hear, hear.) Other items of expenditure are pretty much as usual, and call for little comment from me. The Library Account is 178*l*. larger. This is explained by the 175*l*. which the new edition of the catalogue cost to issue. The sundry expenses in connection with the Museum also show a slight increase, which will, I feel sure, not be objected to by anyone.

The North British Branch,

too, has cost more. The total increase is about 30*l*., and two-thirds of it is under the head of Miscellaneous Expenses. I could explain in detail how and why the money has been spent, but it is hardly necessary to do so. I ask you to take my word for it, as one who knows from personal knowledge and observation of the Branch, that that extra 20*l*. represents a good deal of extra work, the pharmaceutical value of which cannot be represented in the financial statement. Now I come to an item of expenditure I would gladly see doubled, and that is the 108*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*. spent upon local organisation. I may be open to retort that this subject is to me like the head of King Charles to Mr. Dick. (Laughter.) But be it so. I am convinced that the future of pharmacy is to a large extent dependent upon the character of the

Internal Organisation of the Society,

and any imperfect, indifferent, or incomplete system will give little attractive value to the Society, and that body, instead of being a living power, must remain a monument of glorious possibilities. I do not want the Society to acquire a monumental reputation of that kind. I do not see why it should always be a potential rather than an actual influence, and that, perhaps, explains my reiterated appeals for a more highly developed local organisation. At present my ideas have been partially put into practice, and I may express my acknowledgments to the Registrar and his staff for the great pains taken in arranging the thousand and one details which the new scheme necessitated. But I have learnt enough of the working of the scheme during the past year to tell you that it will not accomplish its object, and the object I had before me when I first invented it, if it is confined to the narrow limits accorded it to-day. It requires more spade-work—if I may borrow a political simile—and to prosecute this species of preliminary labour effectively needs more money. There is, however, another need, that money cannot buy—men. If we could secure the services of a few additional really earnest local officers, we might go far with a very little money. I take this opportunity of expressing my personal indebtedness to the local officers for the help they have given. The Council has already passed a formal vote of thanks, but I am glad to add my expression of gratitude for the really large volume of valuable information they have placed in possession of the officers at headquarters. The foregoing are the chief items in the statement before you, and I do not think further comment on the balance-sheet is called for. A number of

Minor Economies

have been effected in the general administration, and I do not anticipate any objection on that score. I would like to warn members, however, that, in the ordinary progress of events, the secretarial staff must be greatly increased, and that the wages-bill must be expected to rise accordingly.

It was recently decided to place the Society on the telephone-service, and we have several other business-developments in progress, intended to bring the Society's organisation into closer accord with modern commercial ideas. But progress has its obligation as well as its advantage, and if you see a larger sum next year for salaries, I hope you will make allowance for the benefit bestowed upon the Society by having an adequate official clerical staff to transact the detail business.

With regard to the report of the Council, which has been distributed to every member and published in the Pharmaceutical Press, I do not know that there is much occasion to amplify the official statements, bald as they are. The fact is that in these days, when the Council does almost everything under

The Observant Eye of the Press,

there is no scope for annual reports. All the important transactions of the Council have been published from time to time, together with a good many of the unimportant, so that the report is now little more than a reiteration of more or less wearisome matter that has been common knowledge for some time. Olympus has very little thunder left at May, I assure you, and it becomes increasingly difficult for a pharmaceutical Jove to preserve even a semblance of awe-striking attributes for twelve months on end.

In respect to the Government Visitor's report on the examinations, and his strong expression of opinion that

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COMPULSORY COURSES ARE REQUIRED

in at least chemistry and pharmacy, I would like to remind you that we have referred the Privy Council to their ruling in 1886, when we tried to do what Dr. Stevenson thinks so essential, and we have, I fancy, driven home the point that if there are no "compulsory courses" it is certainly not the fault of the Pharmaceutical Society. Their Lordships have taken up the attitude that we have no power to institute these courses under our present status, and no doubt their position is based upon the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown. All we can do therefore is to convince the Department of the futility of calling our attention to desirable lines of conduct unless it is prepared to help us to obtain the necessary powers to follow such lines. I hope that before very long, we may have the power to introduce "periods of time and courses of study" between parts of the qualifying examinations. The time appears ripe for both, and the draft clause of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill designed to effect the improvement is already in the hands of the Government. Glancing for a moment at the Society's legal work, I would impress upon the members the large amount of time and the infinite pains spent upon these reported cases of infringement. The task of dealing with 409 cases, which is nearly double the number in 1900, is by no means a light one, and you could easily appreciate the importance which the Council attaches to their duties as prosecutors under the Acts when I say that the bulk of our time each month is taken up in considering the evidence in these cases and the allied circumstances. As I said earlier in my remarks, law-costs have been exceptionally heavy. It has been found necessary to take up one or two flagrant 17th section cases —notably one case in Staffordshire, where nicotine was sold labelled "Brandy," and caused death; and also in Scotland, where it was sought to rule our Registrar out of court as having no title to sue. The cost of such cases is somewhat higher than some of the 15th section cases, for the Society cannot recover any penalty under summary procedure in England. Still, we have the satisfaction of knowing our exact position with regard to prosecutions under Section 17 in Scotland, for the High Court has decided that the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts is the proper prosecutor in such cases. We also know that the practice of not paying penalties for conviction is

NO LONGER A SAFE GAME

for defendants in Scotland, since the High Court has declared that the Sheriff might attach to his judgment an alternative of imprisonment in default of payment. It was worth while spending a few pounds to stop the old sniggering at justice. Connected with law, too, are some parliamentary items, such as the draft Pharmacy Bill, concerning which our solicitors in London and Edinburgh have been engaged and counsel employed. The Council also found it expedient to protect the Society's property by entering an action for trespass against one of our neighbours in Great Russell Street. The differences have been amicably adjusted, and the rights of the Society acknowledged and confirmed. I do not think I need say any more on the report itself, but I must just for a few moments allude to what is in the last paragraph of the report, which is, perhaps, the most unpleasant and certainly the most painful one of the whole We have

LOST BY DEATH

during the year several men who were distinguished in pharmacy—their names are set out here in this list. When we see here men who have been closely associated with us on the Council, either at present or in years gone by, we are bound to admit that the loss has been an exceedingly great one during the year. They include Mr. W. Martindale and Mr. J. T. Davenport, both past-Presidents of the Society; Mr. Randall, a former member of the Council, and many others who were not quite so closely connected with us, but were, at any rate, known to most of us here. I have referred previously, at the Council-meeting and in the country to the death of our old colleague Mr. Martindale. I need not say any more, because I know that what is in the hearts of all is the utmost respect and affection we had for him. There has, since this report has been issued, also occurred the death of another member. I refer to Mr. Andrews. He was with us in this house not very long ago; he was a regular attender at the annual meetings of the Society, interested himself in pharmacy in many ways, and was a man who was always anxious to benefit his fellow-men. I need say no more now, but will just content myself with moving the resolution that the annual report and statement of accounts as published be received and adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. I do not propose at the present moment to say anything about it. Perhaps you will allow me to say something by-and-by, if necessary.

Discussion.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. WRIGHT (Yeovil) complained that the statement of the President in reference to the position of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was misleading, because it estimated the cost of the publication by the difference between the expenditure and the net amount received from advertisements. The actual cost, he considered, was rather to be gauged by the net income relative to expenditure. The balance-sheet of the *British Medical Journal* showed a deficit of 5,965*l*. That, divided among 16,000 members, made the average cost to each member about 7*s*. 6*d*. Taking the adverse balance on their *Journal* in the same way, it worked out at 9*s*. 6*d*. per member per year, but if the loss had been upon the same ratio as that of the *British Medical Journal*, it would have been but 5*s*. So that if they had a greater or less amount of expenditure it did not matter, the profits being dependent upon the proportionate increase in the advertisements. This required that the *Journal* should be more attractive to readers, which could only be accomplished by giving a larger number of pages. Why not revert to the old practice of selling the *Journal* to those outside the Society at 10*s*. a year?

Mr. CAMPKIN said they were indebted to Mr. Wright for his friendly criticism. As to the cost of the *Journal*, he considered that this was not to be looked upon in a mere financial sense, because the publication brought the members in contact with the executive body week by week, and was useful in the dissemination of information. As to chemists and druggists who claimed that the executive of the Society were not representing them, it was

A COMPLAINT FREQUENTLY HEARD,

and it was difficult to convince these gentlemen that their interests were sufficiently attended to by the Pharmaceutical Society. Much of the work that had been undertaken with regard to local matters was not widely enough known, and therefore those referred to had no knowledge of the efforts the executive made on their behalf from time to time. The first requirement of the chemist was protection of title, and then a recognition of his position as a qualified and registered man, and protection against the unholy competition of unqualified dealers. He trusted that the Council would be able to give more public information. The general feeling was that there had been too little notice taken of the House of Lords' decision given in 1880, and it was supposed that there had not been a sufficient attempt on the part of the executive to reverse that finding. That it was a final decision, inasmuch as it was the result of the appeal to the House of Lords, had been given as the answer again and again, but that that should be the excuse for not making further legislative attempt was not the opinion of the general body of chemists. There had been many attempts by means of draft Pharmacy Bills, but failure had resulted, and it seemed impossible for the moment to hope for anything in this direction, because although we had a Government with a larger majority than had been known in the history of the country, it happened also to be the most powerless—(laughter and cheers)—all legislative business of such a character as this went to the wall, and that would apparently be the result of any further attempts. He took it, however, that the Society would be failing in its work if it did not make an endeavour to secure the registration of the qualified men and to protect them against

UNHOLY COMPETITION.

If every local organisation would only take upon itself to bring home these facts and this injustice to its local members, the condition of chemists and druggists would be absolutely different. His experience was that there was

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a lamentable ignorance with regard to the injustice which they as qualified and registered men laboured under. The local organisations should be advised to bring these matters under the notice of their members.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Shepherd's Bush) read Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act:—

> . . . Any person . . . who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmaceutist, or pharmacist, not being a pharmaceutical chemist . . . shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds . . .

Yet he saw Parke's Drug-stores, Day's, and Boot's using the title. He had inquired of the Secretary of the Society who were the managers of the branches of these drug-stores near him, and he could not say—in fact, the result of his inquiries was to show that it was not possible to ascertain the names of the responsible managers at the respective branches. He admitted that to remedy this would be a difficult task, but declared that it must be accomplished or their charter would become useless. He was sorry to see that these companies were supported by several leading chemists, some even on their Council, who conducted their business under

FALSE NAMES,

known as trade-names. No chemist, he declared, had a right to keep open a shop unless he displayed his own name only. ("Oh! Oh!" from Mr. Walter Hills.)

Mr. PENTNEY said the reason why a great many chemists would not join the Society was because they looked upon it as a fraud, and believed they had ground for their view. Having complained that a communication to the Society as to an infringement of the Pharmacy Act had not been acknowledged, the speaker said that under the head of law cases he did not grumble at all. He only wished there were

MORE PROSECUTIONS

against traders who were not chemists, and thought more details of the prosecutions and fines should be given in the report.

Mr. HYSLOP congratulated the Council upon the reports, and said the Society should regard itself as being under a cloud in having lost so many leaders of special types that could never be replaced, and it was certainly time for them to consider how their leaders for the future were to be "evolved." With regard to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, they must remember that that publication had definite and exclusive ends in view, and should not introduce gibes and jokes. (Laughter.)

THE SECRET OF THE SUCCESS

of trade-journals was that there was so much juvenility abroad in the world—in the Government, the Church, and other great organisations; but they should remember that they had masters of old to look back upon, and should not encourage the juvenile element to the detriment of the Society and the best interests of the chemists and druggists. Still, he begged them to "cheer up," and remember that—

> "All theory, dear friend, is gray,
> Life's golden tree is green alway."

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES.

The PRESIDENT rose at 1.8 to reply. Mr. Wright, he said, had expressed himself rather strongly, and seemed to think that the *Journal* ought to be sent out at considerably more cost to the Society, but he could assure them that the Council had given the matter the greatest consideration, and that presently further improvements might be looked for. He asked them to trust the Council to do the best it could in the matter. Mr. Campkin referred to the ten thousand people outside the Society who, as well as those who belonged to the Society, wanted more information on legal matters, and said that if they placed more confidence in people outside the Society they would come in. The Council has tried all sorts of ways and means to get more members. It seemed to be forgotten that members of the craft owe a duty to the Society, which is always doing something for the benefit of the craft. In regard to Mr. Campkin's complaint of the inaction of the Council in that nothing had been done to rectify the House of Lords decision, the Council had drafted a number of Bills, and one at the present time was with the Government. Mr. Campkin said it was not much good going to the Government, but later on said they should keep pegging away, which seemed to be somewhat contradictory. The Council was not going to stay its hand, but would continue to do its best to improve the condition of pharmacy. As to local organisation, it was exceedingly important that their officers should take the members into their confidence, and not only the members, but the local Members of Parliament, and he thanked Mr. Campkin for the work he had done in the latter direction. Mr. Campbell asked why nothing had been done to make Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act operative. Well, he would refer Mr. Campbell to the draft Pharmacy Bill, which should convince him that the Society was doing its best to put pharmacy on a proper footing. In that Bill he would call Mr. Pentney's attention to the clause which would give the Registrar power to require the name of the manager in charge of each shop. Acting under advice, they did not give the details of the prosecutions undertaken during the year, and on the whole he thought it was better to show it as in the report. As to the Council being a sham and a fraud, he could not help that. (Laughter.) The Council had been elected by the members, and would continue to do its very best. Replying to Mr. Hyslop, the President said the Council is always glad to have the advice of anyone connected with its body. He would like to add that while the Council felt it an honour to fill the position it did, it was a little unfair to expect the Council to do all the work. The Council required a little more sympathy—or flattery, if they liked to put it so. Members should ask themselves what they could do to help the Society, and ask themselves if they were doing their duty.

The PRESIDENT then formally put the motion that the report be received and adopted, and it was carried unanimously.

Scrutineers were appointed to count the votes for the Council election, and the auditors were reappointed.

Attention was then called to the registers of chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists which were on the table as required by the by-laws.

Mr. MACEWAN then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Council for the way they had done their duty during the past year. There was a good deal, he said, in the latter remarks by the President as to lack of sympathy from the members. The members should not forget that the Councillors, who were mostly heads of important business houses, gave not only their time, but brains, in doing a great deal of work on behalf of the Society and its members.

Mr. FEAVER CLARKE briefly seconded the motion, which was put, and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT thanked the meeting for the resolution. It was nice to have their labours recognised in that way.

The meeting was then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday.

Special General Meeting.

THE BY-LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the special general meeting for the purpose of considering the proposed new by-laws and altering the wording of the poison regulations.

This having been done, the PRESIDENT explained that the by-laws had been read, confirmed, and approved in Council, as required by the charter, and now came before the members for approval. The by-laws had been under consideration a long time, and were approved some time ago, with the exception of one clause. Owing to the objection, the Council had withdrawn the by-laws from the Privy Council, and those now submitted were identical, with the exception of clause 23 of Section X. If the meeting did not care to take the by-laws in that form, they could be taken seriatim.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, in seconding the motion, which the President proposed, said the only real alteration was in clause 23, in regard to the fee for re-examination in case of illness. The matter had been before the Law Lords, and,

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as the Society had no desire to be unduly harsh in dealing with candidates and their money, the old clause had been restored, with the exception that the language had been made clearer and more definite. He had been officially informed that the Privy Council was prepared to approve the other by-laws, and, if pressed, he had no doubt that the disputed clause would also have been approved. As, however, he was a strong man, belonging to a strong Council, he thought the Council were well advised in taking back and reconsidering the by-laws. The alteration met the view of the objectors.

The by-laws were then approved by the meeting.

POISON REGULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT then proposed the addition of the words "and liquid disinfectants" to Clause 3 of the Poison Regulations. The necessity arose some months ago after the attention of the Council had been drawn to the matter by the medical officer of health for Sunderland. That gentleman drew attention to the lax manner in which carbolic acid and poisonous disinfectants were being sold, and suggested that some alteration should be made in the way they were distributed by local authorities. The Local Government Board had the notion that the regulations applied to the distribution as well as the sale of disinfectants, and called the attention of the Privy Council to the matter. At the request of the Privy Council the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society considered the matter, and concluded that the addition of the words suggested would get over the difficulty as to the sale of disinfectants. As regards the distribution, the local authorities had been reminded by the Local Government Board that similar precautions should be taken. The alteration was far-reaching, but he (the President) had reason to believe that the Privy Council would accept the amendment.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON seconded the motion. It was, he said, an alteration which commended itself to everyone.

Mr. A. P. BARNARD asked if the regulation would apply to the non-poisonous disinfectants sold by oil-shops, and

Mr. L. ATKINSON inquired if the words "Not to be taken" blown in the bottle are a sufficient notice that the contents of the bottle were not to be taken internally.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he thought they were equivalent, but such words would not relieve a chemist from labelling "Poison," in accordance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act.

The PRESIDENT then, on the advice of the Solicitor, put a motion rescinding the old Clause 3, and substituting one altered in accordance with the recommendation of the meeting.

The motion was carried.

THE CHAIN.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said before the meeting adjourned he would like to congratulate the President on the handsome chain of office he wore for the first time at an annual meeting. He congratulated Mr. Newsholme as the first President of the Society to wear a chain of office.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Carteighe for his eulogistic references, and said the handsome chain and badge always attracted attention when he wore it at public functions. The other day when at a dinner a gentleman said, "May I take wine with your worship?" mistaking him for a mayor. He did not know whether to take it as a compliment altogether, as he considered the President of the Pharmaceutical Society ranked before a mayor.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: But you took wine with him all the same?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. HILLS: In electing any future president we shall not only have to consider his moral and mental qualities, but also his physique. (Laughter.) I shall be quite out of it. (Laughter.)

The members then adjourned to the Examination-hall for refreshments.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE result of the poll for the election of seven councillors was declared at the adjourned meeting on May 29 at 3 P.M., the President in the chair. Mr. E. N. BUTT (chairman of the scrutineers) read his report, which showed the following result of the votes:—

Glyn-Jones, W. S.	2,256	Harrington, J. F.	1,756
Harrison, J.	1,985	Southall, A.	1,555
Carteighe, M.	1,963	Campkin, A. S.	1,303
Young, J. Rymer	1,911	Pickering, C. E.	822
Park, C. J.	1,834	Morrison, J. W. T.	783

The number of papers issued was 5,448 (180 fewer than last year). Whilst 2,573 were returned (177 less than last year), 19 of those received were informal, and 13 were received too late, making 2,541 papers to count.

The PRESIDENT declared the first seven elected, and Mr. CARTEIGHE proposed a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, which Mr. PETER BOA seconded.

Mr. BUTT having replied, the meeting terminated.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, May 28, when the chair was taken by Professor Meldola, F.R.S., Vice-President. There was a large gathering of agricultural authorities.

The first paper gave the results of an inquiry instigated by the Board of Agriculture into the poisonous nature of the leaves and young shoots of the yew-tree. The investigation was carried out in the Government laboratories by Dr. Thorpe and Mr. Stubbs, who have been able to confirm the results already obtained by Hilger and Brande and other workers, and like them are inclined to ascribe the poisonous property to an alkaloid

TAXINE.

This substance is amorphous, and gives only amorphous salts; it has the composition $C_{37}H_{52}NO_{10}$, but is probably not homogeneous. No physiological experiments have yet been carried out, so that no definite evidence of its toxic character is available. Professor Dunstan, in discussing this contribution, remarked on the uncertain character of yew-poisoning cases, and the conflicting opinions held by different people with regard to its action, and drew attention to the fact that Mr. Dymond a few years ago did some work on this subject which had to be given up for lack of time; it appears, however, that a crystalline hydrochloride was then obtained. The next paper was read by Dr. Leather on

SOIL SAMPLES,

in which he gave a series of tables illustrating the accuracy, or, as he himself put it, the inaccuracy, with which soil samples for agricultural analyses can be collected by boring with an auger.

SOME SALINE WATERS FROM INDIAN WELLS,

was the title of Dr. Leather's second paper, which gave an account of the solid constituents of some Indian well-waters used for irrigation. The solids were usually from 0·2 to 2 per cent., and consisted largely of sodium chloride. Mr. J. Spiller, in the ensuing discussion, drew attention to an Indian water he analysed in 1865, which contained 8¼ per cent. of total solids, and from which it was possible to prepare a natural washing-soda containing 75 per cent. of real sodium carbonate.

Dr. Hewitt and Mr. Woodford then proceeded to describe some further results they have obtained in the study of fluorescence among compounds derived from eosin.

IT is reported that Mr. M. Petersheim, florist, of Erfurt, Prussia, has received a large order from Windsor Castle for flower and vegetable seeds.

TRANSVAAL PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—The newly proclaimed law reduces the fees on patents from 475*l.* to 49*l.* 10*s.* for the whole term of fourteen years, payable in instalments. In cases of opposition, any objector or applicant residing abroad or having no fixed property within the Transvaal, may be required to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. The principal change as to trade-marks is the very important one enabling applicants to register (*a*) an invented word or words; (*b*) a word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being a geographical name. Under the old law words alone could not be registered, so Mr. Reginald W. Barker informs us.

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THE EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

At the South London Sessions, Newington, on May 23, before Mr. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., Joseph Milne (26), chemist's manager, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having feloniously stolen, on April 17, two sums of 15*s.* and 13*s.*, the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), wholesale and retail druggists, and further with having on May 6 and 7 feloniously stolen the sum of 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, also the moneys of his employers, whilst acting as manager of their branch at 17 Lavender Hill, S.W. Mr. H. C. Biron (who, with Mr. H. T. Waddy, appeared for the prosecution) detailed at great length the facts of the case, as already reported in our issue of May 17, page 776. Robert Evans, the deputy-manager, repeated his evidence as to the method adopted by the prisoner, himself, and another assistant, named Sharman, in making up the sales.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Then you were a party to this strange arrangement?

Witness: Well, yes—in one way.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: I should say in every way.

In cross-examination by Mr. Edmondson (for the prisoner), he said he was a qualified dispenser, but Milne was not. At the time he wrote to he firm he (witness) was under notice to leave. Prisoner was an exceptionally smart manager, and had worked up the trade of this shop remarkably.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: How long has this extraordinary balancing practice been going on?

Witness: I could not say.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: When he told you to make up your till by not entering the sales, why did you not say, "I cannot do that; it would not be right"?

Witness: Well, he was my manager.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Is that all you can say to your acquiescing in fraud?

Witness: I acquiesced in one way.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Your one way appears to have been all the wrong way.

Harry Richard Sharman, an assistant, gave corroborative evidence of the practice of paying in more than was really taken by borrowing from the "rest" tills and making out false bills for fictitious sales. This was done often. He had confidence in the manager, and did not think it wrong at the time. Evidence having also been given by Mr. Ernest Wm. Gough, the general manager of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), Mr. Edmondson, after being overruled by the Bench on a technical objection, argued that the evidence against the prisoner was only that of two persons who were really accomplices, and the law demanded corroboration of accomplices' evidence. Mr. Loveland-Loveland considered there had been corroboration. The prisoner, electing to give evidence, was sworn, and denied he had ever applied any of the company's money to his own use. The money he produced to Mr. Gough had never been outside the premises. His instructions were never to leave the money in the till all night, and that was why it was in the stock-room, hidden from burglars. He held the money back to pay in on the Saturday to look a big day's takings. It now appeared foolish; but he had worked day and night to make the business a success. He admitted that he wrote out bills for goods that were never sold, and added the "rest" money to the actual takings to make better trade appear, and when bills were not made out it was to balance the fictitious bills. He did these things with no dishonest intention. He saw now that it was indiscreet, but never dreamt that the construction would be put upon his actions that had been.

In summing up the case, Mr. Loveland-Loveland said the facts revealed a most remarkable system of making up the accounts by the prisoner and his assistants. So far as Evans and Sharman were concerned, it did not matter whether they were accomplices or not; but he was sure no jury had ever listened to a more extraordinary story. But the question was, Did the prisoner steal the money or not, and was the prisoner's explanation of the whole affair satisfactory so far that he only acted foolishly, and not criminally?

After a very lengthy consideration in private, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Improper Dispensing Methods.

The Cork.

A "classy" assistant at York
Always picked out his teeth with a fork;
But he found a successor
When, heedless of presser,
He charmed us by chewing the cork.

Business Changes.

Mr. W. T. Martin, chemist and druggist, Lewes, has opened a branch at Newhaven, Sussex.

Mr. Parker, chemist, has transferred his lease at Terminus Road, Eastbourne, and opened a pharmacy at Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex.

Mr. John Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business at Berwick-on-Tweed formerly belonging to Mr. John Hutchinson.

Boots (Limited) have acquired the premises at 7 Bank Buildings, Barking Road, East Ham, E., which they will open as soon as alterations are completed.

Mr. William R. Girling, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the old-established business formerly carried on by the late Mr. J. T. Maxey at 8 High Street, Wisbech.

Mr. G. W. Smithson, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp, Brighton, has purchased the business lately carried on in High Street, Rotherfield, by Mr. G. G. Hornsby.

Mr. R. S. Angus, chemist and druggist, Stonewell, Lancaster, who succeeded a few years ago to the branch business of Mr. W. Wyatt, has found it necessary to remove to more commodious premises adjoining.

In consequence of the Strand Improvement Scheme the business of Messrs. Constantine & Jackson, of Wych Street, Strand, W.C., has been transferred to the City Pharmacy, Chancery Lane, W.C.; and Mr. G. S. Boutall's business in Newcastle Street, W.C., has been closed.

The old-established business of Mr. F. Boor, Fallowfield, Manchester, has been purchased by Mr. R. G. Edwards, pharmaceutical chemist, who proposes transferring the chemist's portion of the business to his establishment opposite, 269 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield.

Harley's Ear-lotion.—In October last the incorrigible rascal Richards, *alias* Kemp, *alias* Dalesford, *alias* James Harley, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to four months' imprisonment, in conjunction with the still bigger rascal "Dr." Nicholson, of "free ear-drum" fame, with whom he had been working for many years. He has therefore only been out of gaol two or three months, but he is already at his old game again, and as "James Harley," Secretary of the Audiophone Company, Stockdale Road, Battersea Park, S.W., he is now sending round to the Press advertisements offering "to deaf people" Harley's Ear-lotion, of which "one bottle will cure any ordinary case."—*Truth.*

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Dentists Act Case at Cardiff

resulted in a judgment which if maintained would widely extend the scope of that Act, but which I think can be easily shown to be contrary to the express terms of the statute. The defendant, Mr. Malins, had apparently carefully made it clear that he was a chemist, and not a registered dentist; he used none of the expressly protected titles; and the Stipendiary himself agreed promptly with the contention put forward on behalf of the defendant that the Act does not prohibit anybody from undertaking dental work of any kind, or, as it was expressed, "carrying on the business of a dentist." That is obvious, he said. That the Act recognises the right of unregistered persons "to perform dental operations and give dental attendance and advice" is made quite evident by Section 5, which provides that no unregistered person shall recover any fee or charge in any court for such service. That disability is the only legal result which follows dental practice by an unregistered person. But the dentists want to get more than this out of the Act. They point out that Section 3 says the unregistered person may not only not use certain specified titles, but that neither may he take or use "any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry." Whereupon the Cardiff Stipendiary properly asks,

What Does "Specially Qualified" Mean?

The Act itself contains the answer, but the simple process of reading the Act does not seem to have suggested itself to anyone concerned in the case. The preamble reads "Whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the registration of persons *specially qualified* to practise as dentists in the United Kingdom," &c. One object of the Act, therefore, is to register persons specially qualified. Now turn to Section 6. Therein the persons are indicated who are "entitled to be registered under this Act." They and they only are "specially qualified." The qualification is specific, specified, special. You may be better or worse qualified than the Act stipulates; but you cannot be registered unless you are qualified in the special manner indicated. Take this test: Suppose Mr. Malins could prove to a competent authority that he was all he claimed to be and more; that he could fit teeth perfectly, and could extract them so that the victim enjoyed the operation. Would the authorities register him? Not at all. They would say "You may be marvellously well qualified, most highly qualified, but you are not 'specially qualified' within the meaning of the Act." It will not do for the dentists to fit one meaning to the term in the preamble of the Act, and another to the same term in the penal section.

The Genius of the Speciality Men

was the most striking feature of the Medical Exhibition held at the Queen's Hall last week. The neurasthenia, anæmia, and adynamia from which I gather we are all suffering must be the consequence of the ignorance of our ancestors. They did not know how essential proteids, hæmoglobin, iodine, phosphates, and choline were to their system, and they went on feeding themselves on beef and beer and suet-puddings, munching up arsenic and bacteria as necessary concomitants. They had no prettily capped bottle of stuff at hand "to antagonise specific pathogenic germs," and had only to rely on an occasional vomit, or, perhaps, on "Nature's Best Restorative," which the front page of the Exhibition catalogue assures us is still "Pure Old Brandy." This is some of the physiological learning I collected during a stroll round the exhibits. I should have learned a good deal more if it had not been for the band above me, the purpose of which seemed to be to interfere with the fluency of the gentlemen in charge. It may have been a very good band, but it certainly checked business.

The Somerset House People

are very nice as officials and tax-collectors, but it is a little risky to treat them as ordinary human beings. Mr. West possibly thought that if they regarded the antikamnia tablets as a component part of the prescription he sent them, they would tell him so. To my thinking they were, and I should have dispensed them from an unstamped package with a light heart and a clear conscience. Patients would gaze with some amazement, I fancy, on their prescribed medicine if it came to them with a revenue-stamp stuck round it, and I should feel it my duty to save them and the prescriber from that annoyance. But to ask "the Department" whether the 1½*d.* was necessary or not in such a case, is like asking a cabman whether his fare is 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*

In One of the Entrances

to the great Revenue shop in the Strand a slate is hung up, on the frame of which the letters C.S.S.A. are branded, and all over which are inscribed such notes as these: Brown 16, Robinson 25, Simpson 33, and so on. Passing through, the other day, in order to contribute towards the cost of the war, I noticed this slate, and asked the janitor what it meant. He explained that the several gents who had written their names and the numbers of their rooms on the slates had orders for the Civil Service Supply Association, and that the man from that shop would call and fetch these shortly, and that the goods so ordered would be delivered before 4. I asked if I could have a similar slate hung up there and send daily for orders, but obviously my friend did not regard that suggestion as serious. It seemed to him the most natural thing in the world that the shop in which his "gents" had shares should make use of the national walls for their advertisements, while we who pay those gents are to content ourselves with that privilege.

Mr. Braxton Hicks

was certainly the liveliest of London coroners. He appeared to enjoy the work of his somewhat lugubrious office, and was almost always on good terms with his juries. He was not a prejudiced man at all. He had, as he once told me, hereditary sympathies with doctors, but I do not remember that he was ever unreasonably bitter against the prescribing chemist. By his action in promoting the Wheeldon case, which increased the pecuniary value of the pharmaceutical certificate by nearly 50 per cent., he did a great service to qualified chemists, and I know that he fully appreciated the action of the *C. & D.* in forcing that case into the High Court. I urged him once to a carbolic-acid crusade, but he had cheap lamps on his mind at that time, and would not be drawn off to any other object.

FAITH-HEALING is regarded by the Swiss authorities as an infringement of the medical laws, and two faith-healing experts in Zurich have recently been fined.

DR. CLAPTON, in "The Life of St. Luke," objects to physicians at the present day being called disciples of Æsculapius because, he says, the Asclepiades of Pergamos were quacks. Very likely they were, says the *Lancet*, but "so far as we know Æsculapius was not, and the treatment as carried out at his chief shrine Epidauros, was quite sound."

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Editorial Comments.

A Family Party.

THIS is, we think, the appropriate title for the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held in London this week. The same old faces, with, alas! a few vacant chairs; the old speeches, and perfect harmony were there. Were it not that inveterate custom dictates that something should

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be said in this column in regard to the meeting, these few sentences might as well not be written. The President of the Society is, in part at least, responsible for the uneventfulness of the meeting. He rushes business along peacefully, with just sufficient pause to allow those who want to speak to get up, yet not enough to enable them to finish off mentally the first phrases of what they want to say. Consequently the listeners on Wednesday had the painful experience of hearing one or two speeches which were too obviously not the true reflection of the interior light, and humour degenerated to a miserable pun or two. No wonder the veteran and erudite Mr. Hyslop bewailed that the gaps in the old guard are not filled by drafts from the juvenility. We can promise any young member of the Society who has practised in local literary societies an undreamt-of pharmaceutical reputation for very little trouble and an annual speech of not more than five minutes' duration. The path to greatness is straight enough. One should make a point of reading the reports of the Council proceedings monthly, note matters of importance and their development. Contrast what the Irish Council does, and do not overlook the topics of provincial associations, nor those which otherwise agitate British pharmacy. Con these annotations with the Council's report on the year's work, and select one or, at the most, two topics for remark. Write a speech of a quarter-of-an-hour's duration on these, beginning with a quotation from Emerson, or a compliment to the President, working in two or three genuine witticisms (stolen if need be), some sound criticism, and finish either with a line from Horace or something obscure but good from an English poet. Cut the speech down to half, read it to a friend and halve it again according to his advice. Learn to deliver it well, go to Bloomsbury with a friend who will supply pre-arranged interjections for the appropriate repartee, and when the speech is fired off the reputation of the speaker will be made. There are some who could do it without all this preparation. Anyway, we gather from Wednesday's proceedings that a few successful young orators and a little more money are the present chief needs of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Opium Outlook.

UP to within ten days ago the news regarding the forthcoming opium-crop in Turkey had been of an exceptionally favourable character, the probable output being estimated by several authorities in Smyrna at from 10,000 to 11,000 cases. As is often the case, however, with opium, adverse weather conditions just prior to collection has a considerable influence on the estimates. It is so on the present occasion, as according to the latest reports received in London it appears that hot southerly winds have lately prevailed, and no rain has fallen in many of the districts where it was needed to bring the crop to full maturity. This has somewhat unsettled the market in Smyrna, and it is said that interior dealers have instructed their Smyrna agents to hold for higher prices. To give colour to their convictions, the same dealers have given orders to buy for their account, and this little speculation on the part of the natives has led to an advance of quite 6*d.* per lb. locally. Large buyers have naturally withdrawn from the market, and the higher range of figures now asked is only being paid by shippers who have pressing engagements. The advance in Smyrna is not likely to last, and it is quite expected that when the weather alters an easier market will set in. When it is considered that the stock of old opium in Turkey is large—viz., about 2,500 cases—and that the consuming markets have been very dull for the past six months, the present advance would appear to be ill-advised, and an early reaction may be looked for. From a reliable source we are assured that the harvesting has not been interrupted, and the damage done is trifling in comparison with the very large crop. There has been a steady decline in the London opium-market, in conjunction with Smyrna and other markets, for several months. An important factor in the situation, and one which has helped to bring down prices during the past season is the abundant supply of Persian opium of good quality. The opening prices for the new crop of talequale in Smyrna is expected to be about 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and old crop will be worth fully 6*d.* per lb. more from a manufacturer's point of view, as fresh opium contains fully 3 to 4 per cent. more moisture than old, well-seasoned stuff, and, besides, poorer qualities of new crop are generally sold first. In face of the present large crop opium is likely to remain cheap for some time to come, as all the consuming markets appear to be well stocked.

Poisoning in 1900.

THE annual tabulation of mortality (albeit nearly two years late) issued by the Registrar-General, and just to hand, shows that the deaths registered in England and Wales during the year 1900 numbered 587,830, and were in the proportion of 18·2 per 1,000 of the population. According to the report urinary diseases accounted for a mortality equal to a rate of 618 per million living among males, and 378 per million among females. At ages below 35 the mortality from these diseases is inconsiderable, but above that age urinary diseases in the aggregate become steadily more fatal as age advances. It is noteworthy that at almost all periods of life, and especially at advanced ages, males die much more rapidly from these diseases than females. Of the total number of deaths 91·81 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners. Inquests were held on 6·27 per cent., while the causes of the remaining 1·92 per cent. (representing 11,257 deaths) were uncertified. Uncertified deaths during 1900 showed an increase of 0·07 per cent. The total number of deaths from poisons and poisonous vapours was 1,192, and the details are set forth in the following table:—

	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Acetic acid	—	2	—	—
Acid (kind not stated)	—	—	—	1
Aconite	2	—	—	—
Alcohol	9	5	1	—
Ammonia	10	9	1	6
Anæsthetics:—				
Chloroform	60	24	—	—
Chloroform and ether	1	—	—	—
Ether	2	5	—	—
Kind not stated	16	6	—	—
Nitrous-oxide gas	2	—	—	—
Arseneted hydrogen	1	—	—	—
Arsenic	1	10	—	—
Arsenical beer	6	39	—	—
Barium chloride	1	—	—	—
Belladonna	3	4	3	2
Belladonna and camphor	1	—	—	—
Benzoline	—	—	—	1
Bichromate of potash	—	1	1	—
Camphor	2	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	1	—	—	—
Camphor liniment	—	—	1	—
Cantharides	—	1	—	—
Carbolic acid	20	16	76	58
Carbon monoxide	4	—	—	—
Carbonic-acid gas	13	—	—	—
Castor-oil seeds	1	—	—	—

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	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chloral	6	2	—	—
Chloride of zinc	—	1	—	—
Chlorine	—	1	—	—
Chlorodyne	2	4	1	2
Chloroform (not for operation)	2	2	1	—
Chromic acid	—	—	1	—
Coal-gas	13	8	3	—
Cocaine	1	2	—	—
Cocoanut	—	1	—	—
Creosote	—	—	1	—
Cyanide of potassium	4	—	15	1
Ergot of rye	1	—	—	—
Fish, poisonous	1	3	—	—
Fruit, unripe	—	1	—	—
Fumes, benzolin	2	—	—	—
Fumes, charcoal	—	—	1	1
Fumes, coke	4	—	—	—
Fumes from rubbish tips	3	—	—	—
Fumes, gas	9	3	—	—
Fumes, kiln	3	—	—	—
Fungus	—	1	—	—
Hydrochloric acid	10	5	23	19
Ice-cream	1	1	—	—
Infants' preservative	—	1	—	—
Lead	106	9	—	—
Leaves, poisonous	—	1	—	—
Liniment	1	1	—	2
Marking-ink	—	1	—	—
Mercuric chloride	—	1	2	1
Mercury	1	1	—	1
Mercury, fulminate	3	—	—	—
Narcotic (kind not stated)	2	—	—	—
Nitric acid	2	—	2	2
Opium, laudanum, morphia	54	31	51	18
Overdose of medicine	—	1	—	—
Oxalic acid	4	3	21	23
Paraffin	3	1	—	—
Paraffin and turpentine	—	—	—	1
Paraldehyde	—	1	—	—
Phosphorus, matches	1	4	2	6
Prussic acid, oil of almonds	4	1	34	2
Ptomaines	27	32	—	—
Saffron	—	1	—	—
Sewer-gas	1	1	—	—
Silico fluoride of calcium	1	—	—	—
Silver nitrate	1	—	—	—
Smoke	1	2	—	—
Soda, caustic	2	1	—	—
Strychnia, nux vomica	7	3	6	11
Sulphate of copper	—	1	—	—
Sulphate of zinc	—	—	—	1
Sulphuretted hydrogen	4	—	—	—
Sulphuric acid	8	—	—	3
Tinned meat	2	3	—	—
Vermin-killer	—	—	—	3
Weed-killer	1	—	—	—
Yew-leaves	1	—	—	—
Kind not stated	23	9	26	11

A cursory analysis of the list will show that the poisons sold by chemists are responsible for only a small proportion of the deaths. The scheduled poisons caused 339 deaths, while unscheduled articles that could be obtained anywhere were responsible for 370 deaths; anæsthetics used by doctors and dentists caused fatalities in 116 cases, while 237 were killed by improper food, noxious gases, and lead or industrial poisoning. The scheduling of carbolic acid took place in September of 1900, and it is interesting to note that although only three months are included, the fatalities from that once-favourite poison show a decrease of 42 on the previous year. The figures for ammonia and hydrochloric acid show that these were favourite media of destruction, as they still are. The "arsenical-beer" figures recall the beginning of the arsenic scare, and it is notable that the Registrar-General's figures are in accordance with medical experience, which is to the effect that women are more prone to succumb to arsenical neuritis than are men.

UNLIMITED.

[In our report of the Medical Exhibition in last week's issue Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons were referred to as "S. Maw, Son & Sons (Limited)," the writer having unconsciously copied the Exhibition-catalogue style of the world-known firm (page 796).]

When firms historic grow and thrive
They usually have imitations.
But, howsoe'er men may contrive,
They'll find Maws have no limitations.

COMPOUNDING IN IRELAND.

The failure of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to convince the Dublin Magistrate that compounding *per se* by persons who are not pharmaceutical chemists is not a surprise, and was, indeed, almost a foregone conclusion. Compounding and sale constitute the offence, and we are glad to learn that the Society authorities are to take early steps to have this consideration placed before the legal authorities. It may, therefore, be taken as still *sub judice*, and for that reason it is not politic to discuss the matter more fully at this stage.

VOLCANIC DUST.

By the last West Indian mail we received from Mr. W. J. Knight, chemist, Barbados, a sample of volcanic dust which fell on that island on May 7. It is exactly like powdered pumice, and has a sulphurous odour. In chemical composition it does not differ, as far as we can ascertain, from other volcanic dust. It consists of silica and magnetic oxide of iron. Under the microscope the black, drab, white, and transparent particles are plainly discernible, and by elutriation these can be roughly separated. A similar dust-storm was experienced in 1812, and larger crops are reported to have been gathered in the following year, but as far as we can judge the dust which fell this month does not contain any elements likely to benefit the soil. Alkaline felspar is sometimes used as a manure, but the silica in the sample we examined is not accompanied by more than traces of sodium and potassium. Mr. Knight says, in a letter which accompanies the sample: "St. Vincent is about ninety miles to the westward of Barbados, and Martinique about 130 to the north-west, and it is perhaps doubtful from which of these the 'dust' came; probably the latter, as the eruption took place a couple of days before, while the St. Vincent explosion occurred only a couple of hours before the first appearance on our island." Mr. Blenkinsop (May & Baker, Limited) also received a sample from a friend in Barbados, and it is of the same character. The rapid transmission of the dust from the volcanoes to Barbados is remarkable.

A GERMAN RETORT.

The following is a translation of a communication to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*:—

I beg to call the attention of the editor to the article entitled "German Thoroughness," which appeared in The Chemist and Druggist, May 17. The Chemist and Druggist refers to a paper which was published in No. 3 of the *Pharm. Ztg.*, by Dr. C. R. Böhm, on "Cerium Oxalicum Medicinale," to the effect that Dr. Böhm ignored therein the work of Power and Sheddon on cerium oxalicum. I also consider the passage in Dr. Böhm's paper that "most chemists are unacquainted with the qualities and methods of preparation" [of cerium oxalicum] to be unfounded. Dr. Böhm is, further, not quite without reason, reproached for the want of scientific proofs of his statements based on his own experiments. The complaints made in the same article of Dr. Kobert not having mentioned Dr. Wild's communication in his paper on the physiological effect of ipecacuanha alkaloids appear to me to be without foundation, when one considers the exact and scientific work of Dr. Kobert and the unimportance of that of Dr. Wild.

The correspondent quoted our remarks about Dr. Kobert being a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society

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(see page 772), and "Wir kommen auf den Artikel zurück," says the editor. Our colleague does so with a vengeance in the issue of May 24, taking up the cudgels especially on behalf of Dr. Kobert, and saying that we charged the Rostock scientist with ignorance of the literature on the subject, or with having intentionally ignored the same. In saying "This is what Dr. Wild said, but we should not be surprised to find Dr. Kobert get all the credit on the Continent," we made no such charge, but said that we hesitated "to regard absence of reference to Dr. Wild's work in the paper before us as indicating that he (Dr. Kobert) is not acquainted with or has ignored it." That hesitation is quite justified by what the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* now says — viz., "That in the lecture of Dr. Siedler, a few lines of which only were contributed by Professor Kobert, the Wild papers were quite expressly mentioned." Our Berlin colleague also defends Dr. Böhm, and chides us in the most elegant *tu quoque* style, *e.g.*:—

> The paper has evidently forgotten the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, which is read with such great attention on the Thames, which appears all the more ungrateful, as it was in this very German paper that an exhaustive paper on these works taken from the information contained in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was published (*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, 1900, No. 53). What remains of English thoroughness here?

Need we assure our Berlin friend that our appreciation of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* is heightened by the patriotic manner in which it sticks up for German thoroughness.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

The Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has made an inquiry within the metropolitan area in regard to what the proprietors of factories and workshops are to do the week of the coronation of the King, and from the replies the following statement has been prepared:—

> That 80 per cent. are in favour, or intimate their intention, of closing their works on the three days, June 26, 27, and 28;
> 16 per cent. propose to close on two days;
> 6 per cent. propose to close on one day only;
> 10 per cent. desire to work on June 28; and in a large number of cases it is intended to hold the annual beanfeast on that day.

As regards payment during these holidays to workpeople employed by the day or hour (and in a few instances piece-workers also) the replies show:—

> That 13 per cent. will pay full wages on the 26th, 27th, and 28th (2½ days);
> 20 per cent. will pay two days' wages;
> 26 per cent. will pay one day's wages;
> 2 per cent. propose to pay half wages on 2½ days;
> 28 per cent. will make no payment when closed during the period of the Coronation holidays.

Following upon this inquiry, a memorial to the Home Secretary has been prepared praying that overtime should be allowed where necessary on Saturday, June 21, and on four, instead of three, evenings the same week in those trades where overtime is already permitted under the Act of 1901, and also that overtime should be allowed for two weeks preceding the Coronation holidays in those trades where it is not allowed. If this is done, it is expected that practically all factories and workshops will be closed on June 26, 27, and 28. We understand that most of the chemical-factories are to be closed three days

WINE-LICENCES.

The Standing Committee on Trade of the House of Commons had up to the Whitsuntide recess progressed with the Licensing Bill as far as Clause 19, and a report of the amendments so far was issued with the Parliamentary papers this week. Clause 8 is of special interest to chemists and druggists who hold off wine-licences. It is in the following terms:—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section seventy-three of the Licensing Act, 1872, a justices' licence shall be required in the case of every Excise licence under which intoxicating liquor may be sold by retail to be consumed off the premises,

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to any Excise licence taken out by a spirit-dealer or wine-dealer for premises which are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which have no internal communication with the premises of any person who is carrying on any other trade or business.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight of the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, and in sections sixty-nine and seventy-four of the Licensing Act, 1872, the Licensing Justices shall be at liberty in their free and unqualified discretion, either to refuse a licence for the sale of beer, wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider by retail to be consumed off the premises, on any grounds appearing to them sufficient, or to grant a licence to such persons as they deem fit and proper.

(3) Any application for the grant of a licence, to which this section applies, in respect of any premises on which the applicant was, at the commencement of this Act, authorised to sell beer, wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider by retail to be consumed off the premises, shall be deemed to be an application for the renewal of a licence, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Licensing Acts relating to the renewal of licences.

As has been previously pointed out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, subsection (2) practically repeals the present law which makes it obligatory upon magistrates to grant off wine-licences except on one of the four grounds specified in the 1869 Act (see THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 284). The new Bill also proposes to fix the annual licensing meetings for the first fourteen days of February in each year, instead of September.

NON-INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE.

The specification for the process of overcoming the tendency of flannelette to take fire when brought in contact with flame, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.*, March 22, page 465, has just been published. The discovery, which has been patented by Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., Manchester, and Messrs. Whipp Brothers & Tod (Limited), consists in treating cotton with a solution of a soluble tungstate, a soluble aluminium salt, and an organic acid, the acid being subsequently removed. Four examples of the fireproofing-solution are given, the first one being made as follows:—

> One hundred parts of an aluminium-sulphocyanide solution (33° T.) are mixed with 25 parts of acetic-acid solution (11° T.), and then 200 parts of sodium tungstate (56° T.) are added in small quantities at a time, and well stirred, so that any precipitate which may form dissolves again.

The fabrics are soaked with the solution, squeezed, and heated to remove the organic acid, and cause the tungstate precipitate to be formed in the fibre.

BILTONG AS A FOOD.

Professor W. D. Halliburton has recently superintended the analysis of South African biltong, prepared by sun drying the flesh of a kind of buck, and when required for use is scraped with a knife or grated on a nutmeg-grater. The effectiveness of sun-drying is shown from the small percentage of water revealed on an analysis of biltong. The ash shows phosphates in greatest proportion, with smaller quantities of chlorides and sulphates. The full analysis of the organic solids is shown in the following table:—

Water	19·410	per cent.
Solids	80·590	,,
Inorganic solids	6·592	,,
Organic solids	73·998	,,
Proteids	65·866	,,
Fat (ether extract)	5·140	,,
Glycogen	0·133	,,
Sugar	0·090	,,
Extractives (by difference)	2·769	,,

These figures show that, chemically, biltong is a valuable food, the large percentage of proteids pointing especially to a high nutritive value.

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Bismuth Citrate and its Liquor.

By William Duncan, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

SINCE the introduction of liquor bismuthi, many processes have been published for the preparation of an ammonia-soluble bismuth citrate, from which a liquor might easily and quickly be made; but so far as my experience goes they are all either tedious, wasteful, or fail to produce a soluble citrate. It is an easy, though slow, method to prepare a liquor directly from freshly precipitated bismuth hydroxide, citric acid, and ammonia, but the product, unless containing ammonium citrate, does not keep well. Undoubtedly, therefore, the production of a pure citrate is a thing to be desired.

In 1876 Rother published a method, ultimately adopted by the U.S. Pharmacopœia, which consisted in boiling bismuth subnitrate with a strong aqueous solution of citric acid:—

One hundred parts of bismuth subnitrate are boiled with 70 parts of citric acid in 400 parts of water for fifteen minutes, or until a drop of the mixture yields a clear solution with ammonia. Then add 500 parts of distilled water, allow the suspended matter to deposit, and wash with water till the washings are tasteless, and finally dry.

The stimulating effect of repeated failures on my part to obtain a pure citrate by this method led me to try to find an explanation and a remedy. It is true an ammonia-soluble bismuth citrate is obtained in the first instance by Rother's process, but the subsequent washing ruins the product by contaminating it with oxysalt. When molecular proportions of bismuth subnitrate and citric acid are boiled together, bismuth citrate is formed and nitric acid liberated. Now, although bismuth citrate is insoluble in water, it is readily so in dilute nitric acid, with the result that any attempt to wash the precipitate causes precipitation of this dissolved salt, and the product consequently gets ruined. I find, however, that if sufficient alkali be added to neutralise the free nitric acid, the process gives an ammonia soluble citrate. This neutralising must be done with caution as, if the slightest excess beyond that necessary to neutralise the nitric acid be added, great loss of bismuth citrate results from the formation of a soluble sodium salt. This is especially the case at high temperatures, so it is better to let the mixture cool before adding the alkali, and then wash. If we were sure that the formula for bismuth subnitrate, $BiONO_3H_2O$, is correct, we would have little difficulty in getting a soluble citrate; but, as it is, we are between two evils. If too little citric acid be used, our product is contaminated with undecomposed subnitrate. On the other hand, if too much, we run the risk of loss in the wash liquor. But as the latter is the lesser evil, I prefer to use more citric acid than theory requires, and find I get a perfectly soluble citrate, even though I do not neutralise with alkali before washing.

Recalling some former work carried out to explain the difference in action between bismuth subnitrate and alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates, I reasoned that it should be unnecessary to *boil* the nitrate and acid to get the citrate; for if bismuth subnitrate be soluble in water, no matter how slightly, the reaction should be completed in the cold in a reasonable time, as the liberated nitric acid would get gradually stronger, carrying more bismuth into solution, and thus give a greater chance to the citric acid to form the citrate. On putting this theory to the test, I found it completely successful, and I have repeatedly made the salt in the following manner, the quantities taken being in accordance with the equation—

$$BiONO_3H_2O + H_3C_6H_5O_7H_2O + NaHCO_3 = BiC_6H_5O_7 + NaNO_3 + 4H_2O + CO_2.$$

That is, 302·64 parts bismuth subnitrate, 208·5 of citric acid, and 83·43 of sodium bicarbonate. The citric acid is powdered, mixed in a mortar with the bismuth, and made into a cream with a sufficient quantity of water, and the whole set aside for two hours, occasionally stirring. When the action is complete (known by dropping a little of the creamy paste into ammonia and seeing if a clear solution is obtained), the alkali is cautiously added, and the citrate finally washed. A similar method is adopted when using excess of citric acid, but omitting the addition of alkali. The reaction is usually completed in half-an-hour, but I give it two hours, the time varying with the quantity of water originally used to form the cream. Eight hundred grains of this citrate, dissolved in a sufficiency of ammonia solution, diluted with water to 1 pint and then filtered, gives B.P. liquor bismuthi: or, at least, what I believe the B.P. intends liquor bismuthi to be.

So-called bismuth citrate is an acid, not a salt, analogous to antimonyl-tartaric acid, and, like it, forms salts analogous to tartar-emetic. That this is so is shown by its general behaviour. It combines with alkaline hydroxides to form soluble salts, which salts are precipitated by barium nitrate. This precipitate, after washing, contains barium, bismuth, and citric acid, and if digested with ammonium sulphate to remove the barium, ammonium bismuthyl-citrate is again formed, and can be washed out with water. It decomposes alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates in cold water, readily on heating, with effervescence, not from forming a double citrate in the ordinary sense, for if it were so bismuth hydroxide would be separated during the reaction, which does not occur. I have come to this conclusion from a general study of the deportment of the compound. From gravimetric and volumetric determinations I believe the compound is citric acid, with a hydrogen atom of the carboxyl group replaced by bismuthyl BiO, and that it plays the part of a dibasic acid, its formula being $C_3H_4OH(COOH)_2COOBiO$ or $H_2BiOC_6H_5O_7$. If this be so we can readily understand why freshly precipitated bismuth hydroxide liberates ammonia from neutral ammonium citrate, and why the amount of ammonia required to form a clear solution with the salt never corresponds to that required to form the salt $BiC_6H_5O_7(NH_4)_2C_6H_5O_7$ or $(NH_4)_2BiC_6H_5O_7$, but in reality corresponds to a salt $(NH_4)_2BiOC_6H_5O_7$. Many other facts might be given to prove this statement, but these may be reserved for the present.

The preparation of bismuth citrate necessarily entails time and labour, no matter how it is done. It is decomposed by persistent boiling or continuous washing, and if dried till it ceases to lose weight becomes bismuth citrate—$BiC_6H_5O_7$—from loss of a molecule of *combined* water, not *absorbed*, as the British Pharmacopœia, 1885, puts it. In this dried form it refuses to dissolve in ammonia, but in time by assumption of water will revert to the acid—$H_2BiOC_6H_5O_7$—and regain the power of combining with bases and forming soluble salts with the alkalies. This being so, I think it a mistake to attempt to make the liquor in the way that it has generally been done, and I believe the following process for liquor bismuthi is to be preferred over all such hitherto published where bismuth citrate is first prepared, washed, &c.:—

Bismuth subnitrate	...	...	628·75 gr.
Citric acid	...	...	571·68 gr.
Ammonia solution	...	...	a sufficiency
Distilled water to	...	...	20 fl. oz.

Mix the bismuth subnitrate and citric acid in a mortar with 1½ oz. of water; set aside, occasionally stirring for two hours, or until a little of the mixture yields with ammonia a clear solution. Then add a sufficient quantity of ammonia solution to dissolve, dilute with distilled water to 20 oz., and filter.

This gives a liquor containing ammonium bismuthyl-citrate equivalent to 3 gr. of the oxide—Bi_2O_3—or 5 gr. of

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the citrate—$BiO_6H_3O_7$—and 1 gr. ammonium citrate in each fluid drachm, the latter improving the stability of the preparation. The preparation also contains about 1 gr. of ammonium nitrate in a drachm, the presence of which has no deleterious effect on the liquor medicinally or chemically, and the getting rid of which necessitates the preparation of a nitrate-free citrate first, greatly increasing the labour and cost without any corresponding advantage. Those who prefer a concentrated liquor can make such in a similar way, as ammonium bismuthyl-citrate is a very soluble salt, and those who prefer alcohol as a preservative can add 1 oz. or 2 oz. to each pint.

The Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh.

Pharmaceutical Veterans.

A Link in Chloroform Anæsthesia.

THE last issue of *Meyer Brothers' Druggist* which we received bears on the cover the portrait of a reverend-looking old gentleman, which we learn from the first article in the number is that of Mr. George McPherson, a native of Melvildeirg, Gairloch, where he was born in 1826. Before he reached his majority McPherson was engaged in the old Edinburgh Infirmary as an assistant in the dispensary, and was there in 1847, when Sir James Y. Simpson first used chloroform. Mr. McPherson is still hale and hearty, and lives at the Blue Island, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. He went out to Canada in 1848, and, after eight years' experience there, proceeded to Chicago, where he was employed by Sawyer, Paige & Co. as a manufacturer of chemicals. He went into business for himself in 1860, and did well until the great fire of 1874, when he disappeared. "He was lately unearthed," says our contemporary, "by the Veteran Druggists' Association," and, among many other reminiscences, told how Simpson introduced chloroform. From this we quote the following. There are points in the story not quite in accordance with the previously accepted records, and these we have annotated in the larger type :—



MR. GEORGE MCPHERSON.

It was called chloroform in Edinburgh at that time in common language, but according to the nomenclature that then obtained it was known as "terchloride of formyle."

The story told by the medical students who resided in the infirmary and ate at the same table with the assistant apothecaries [I.] was, that Professor Simpson procured various chemicals, among them chloroform (which, it is said, was known to chemists 150 years [II.]), and invited two of his students to his room to join him in his experiments. While inhaling chloroform the three fell off their chairs on to the floor one after the other [III.]. Soon thereafter Professor Simpson reported his discovery. McPherson saw the first operation that was performed publicly before the medical profession and medical students of Edinburgh. It was performed in the operating-room of the Royal Infirmary, he thinks, in the latter half of November, 1847 [IV.].

The amphitheatre was well filled with perhaps five or six hundred spectators. McPherson sat as far away as he possibly could. The man, after having inhaled the chloroform, was placed face down on the operating-table, and when Professor Syme inserted the knife to cut out the tumour . . . McPherson had to retire.

A few days afterwards a lady was taken to the infirmary from a railroad accident, with a fractured thigh-bone. McPherson was ashamed of his chickenheartedness at the first operation, and took a place with the assistant medical students within the railing. When the body was placed in position, Professor Miller looked at the faces around him and said to McPherson, "will you go and get me a blanket?" That in place, and the chloroform administered, the operating-professor looked up again and said to McPherson, "will you hold this leg?" The leg was held, and in a few moments the holder had it to himself.

Alexander McDougal, treasurer, superintendent, and apothecary of the Royal Infirmary [V.] was an enthusiastic chemist, and made every chemical that could be prepared. He had a large room in the infirmary, closely shelved all around, filled with small bottles containing samples of the products of his skill. Of course he must make chloroform, and he chose McPherson to assist him and to regulate the temperature during the progress of the distillation.

I. There was only one apothecary or dispenser at the Edinburgh Infirmary in those days, but since the new infirmary was opened, a quarter of a century ago, a chief and an assistant dispenser are responsible for the pharmaceutical work. They have helpers to assist them. "Eating at the same table" with the resident medical staff is no longer indulged in.

II. Fifteen years is nearer the mark. Liebig and Soubeiran discovered chloroform in 1831, but an American named Samuel Guthrie is said to have been before them by a day or two. The late Mr. David Waldie told Simpson about chloroform, and promised to send him some, "but it did not come, and Duncan & Flockhart supplied it." (Simpson's Life in "Famous Scots Series," page 56). It is mentioned later in the same work that "Mr. Hunter, of Duncan & Flockhart, had to work hard to manufacture sufficient to supply the demand from 52 Queen Street" (Simpson's house). Mr. James Buchanan, the senior partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s, in a recent letter to us says: "The first 2 oz. of chloroform which Sir J. Simpson used was made by Mr. Hunter, a partner of our firm, in a wooden cask, and he had it ready at two o'clock in the morning. I saw and smelt it in the morning, and thought it was like essence of apples. It was 'terchloride of formyle' then, and Sir J. Simpson coined the word 'chloroform' for it. It was sold to medical men at 2*s.* 6*d.* per drachm in 1847."

III. The two students whom Mr. McPherson had in mind were Dr. George Keith and the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, Simpson's assistants. In a letter to Mr. Waldie (November 4, 1847), Simpson said :—

I am sure you will be delighted to see part of the good results of our hasty conversation. . . . The first night we took it, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Keith, and I, all tried it simultaneously, and were all "under the table" in a minute or two.

IV. Mr. J. D. Morrison, dentist, now of Aberdour, was the subject. He was a friend of Simpson's, and in the latter's announcement of the discovery on November 10, 1847, the first operation performed under chloroform is mentioned, and a letter of Mr. Morrison's is printed therein. (See *C. & D.*, September 27, 1890, page 453, and October 4, 1890, page 487.)

V. Mr. Buchanan well remembers Mr. McDougall, who was Treasurer of the Royal Infirmary for many years, but he never thought Mr. McDougall was a chemist, so that on this point Mr. McPherson's memory may have betrayed him.

These reminiscences by Mr. McPherson are of peculiar interest, for, saving Mr. Buchanan and him, there are few on the pharmaceutical side who remain to tell the story of those early and exciting days.



A TWELFTH-CENTURY DISPENSARY.

Sketched from a reproduction of a MS. at Trinity College, Cambridge, printed in "Social England," and published by Cassell & Co. (Limited).

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Our Town Traveller.

THE continuance of wintry weather at a time o' year usually associated with balmy spring, when—

> We joyed to see strange sheens
> Leap from quaint leaves in shade;
> A secret light of greens
> They'd for their pleasure made

—suggested a pessimistic opening which the Editor has deleted, for the sudden and long-looked-for advent of summer has justified the note of cheery optimism as to the future (the present then was poor) which prevailed in the retail trade during the cold weather of last week. Then, in spite of the cold, the chemists' windows had already donned their summer garb, and while the outfitters displayed to shivering over-coated pedestrians stocks of summer waistcoats and light underwear, the members of our own calling were not behind in their tempting, though at the time unseasonable, exhibitions of soaps, perfumery, and summer medicines. "Coronation" is now in the air, and the proximity of the great national event asserts itself in the form of "Coronation" bouquets, sachets, soaps, &c., which are largely in evidence. The most striking Coronation attraction I have seen is a huge honeycomb sponge in the form of a circle about 3 feet diameter, exhibited in the window of Mr. Michael E. Foster, of Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Mr. G. S. Boutall in Ludgate Hill called my attention to his attractive window-display of soaps by Messrs. Armour, of beef-juice fame. From beef to soap seems at first sight a far cry, but when we remember that beef-fat is a by-product in the stock-yard industry, the connection becomes intelligible. The chief soap in this display is "Coronation Rose," tastefully put up in boxes of three tablets, retailing at 1*s.* 6*d.* per box, or 6*d.* per tablet.

The windows of Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited) in Regent Street show to great advantage. The various sections of the Regent Street frontage are each devoted to some special toilet line, grouped with an eye to classification, effect, and colour, which is very pleasing. One section shows soap-bowls, loofahs, and bath-brushes; another, smelling-bottles, sprays, and toilet glassware generally; while a third gives a display of violet perfumes and soaps with a prevailing colour suggestive of the perfume.

Several chemists whose shops are on the line of route of the Coronation procession have cards in their windows announcing the fact that they have seats to let. Business in this line is not very brisk as a rule, and several shop-owners told me that they have decided not to place their windows at the disposal of the public at all, and thus save much worry, trouble, and possible damage to stock and fixtures. The usual window-displays of summer salines are very common. In connection with these there is a novel showcard in the window of Mr. Jones, Southampton Row. It represents a young man and a maiden, and runs thus:—

> In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, but if his love-making is to be successful, he must look his best and keep his wits about him. JONES'S HEALTH SALINE enables him to do this by clearing the skin and cooling the blood, &c., &c.

Water-softeners are exhibited in a number of chemists' windows at present. Undoubtedly the most attractive of these is "Bathodora" (Crown Perfumery Company), which makes a most elegant article for window-display. The design of the cartons is in itself artistic, while the various perfumes as represented by their respective tints (violet, rose, &c.) add a scheme of colour to a window containing it which is both pleasing and refreshing.

WAR-DRUGS.

"As peace seems so near, it would not be embarrassing the Government if you were to get some particulars of the source of the soldiers' medicines," soliloquised the Editor to me one afternoon this week. It at once occurred to me that I could not do better than call on Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., Park Street, S.E., as they held the War Office drug-contract during the greater part of the war. I found Mr. C. A. Hill willing to take me over the premises, and in his company spent an extremely interesting two hours. In 1896 the two firms of Davy, Yates & Hicks and A. S. Hill & Son amalgamated, and now carry on business under the title of Davy, Hill & Co. Both the businesses can be traced back 150 years, but increasing years seem to have brought renewed vigour. A disastrous fire in 1897 resulted in a rearrangement of the premises, so that now the manufacturing business is situated at 64 Park Street, counter-specialties are packed at 103 Southwark Street, whilst crude drugs are stored at a warehouse in the Skin-market. I began my itinerary by going over the Park Street laboratories. The building was formerly a chapel—it was here that the late Mr. Spurgeon first preached when he came to London in the fifties—but has been converted into a five-floored laboratory. On the top floor is the galenical and chemical laboratory, which is in charge of Mr. Collins. I say chemical-laboratory advisedly, as the number of chemicals made here is quite exceptional. At the time of my visit I saw bismuth. salicylas, ferri phosph., plumbi acetas, cupri sulph., barii chlor., ammonii sulph., sodii benz., and potassii citras in various stages of manufacture. Several of these, being home-manufactured, are improvements on commercial products; for instance, the lead acetate, besides being chemically pure, is turned out light in bulk (like burnt alum) and readily falls to powder—improvements which every chemist who sells "sugar of lead" in small quantities will at once appreciate. I noticed the batch of citrate of potash was distinctly yellow. "Yes, that's because it's very hot," said Mr. Hill. "See, here's some that's cold." Then I remembered that potassium citrate is one of those chemicals, like zinc oxide, which assume a yellow tint when heated. There were also the usual steam-pans in which galenicals such as ext. cascara sagrada, ext. anthem., dec. sarsæ, syr. tolu, oxy. scillæ, liq. rhœados, distilled waters, and inf. buchu were being made, and in one corner ext. malti was vigorously boiling in a vacuum-pan. There are twenty assistants employed in this department, and they all seemed to be very busy. "We are not working at the tension we were," remarked my guide, referring to the time of the War Office contracts, which led to a talk on war-medicines, one of the objects of my visit. Here are some of the extraordinary items which were ordinary in 1900 and 1901, and occurred again and again during that period of excessive pressure:—

10,000 2-lb. bottles glycerin.
10,000 2-lb. bottles ol. ricini.
6,000 1-lb. bottles acid. carbolic.
2,400 1-oz. bottles cocain. hydrochlor.
5,400 4-oz. blocks quin. sulph.
2,560 ¼-oz. bottles atropine.
3,000 1-oz. bottles morph. tart.
1 ton of iodoform.
1 ton of sulphonal.
4 cwt. hyd. ox. rub.
4,000,000 pills.
2,000,000 15-gr. sodium bisulphate tablets.

Take the last item, for instance: it required about 2 tons of the salt, which had to be made and recrystallised before compressing into tablets. It must be remembered also, to properly appreciate the resources of this house, that these goods were always urgently required—being generally ordered by cable. Overtime and Sunday work were, of course, necessary, as at one time over a thousand cases of drugs were despatched every week. Besides holding the contract for the soldiers' drugs, Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co. also supplied the veterinary medicines. The number of horse-balls sent out was, in round figures, 600,000, and such things as 75 tons of mustard compressed into ½-lb. cakes were common. The War Department seems to have tumbled to the convenience of compressed drugs, and it was necessary to instal special machines for making blocks of quinine and mustard.

Continuing my walk through the various departments, I next visited the analytical laboratory, where four chemists are kept employed checking and assaying the multifarious articles to be met with in a wholesale drug-house. Mr. Hill has just succeeded in isolating an alkaloid from monsonia, and I was privileged to see the first few crystals of the as yet unnamed alkaloid, of which more will be heard presently. The essential-oil and quinine rooms were next inspected, and the tablet, lozenge, pill, and chemical-food departments. I watched the ingenious gelatin-coating machine at work, where, by the use of compressed air, the necessity for pin-

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holes is done away with. Mixing, pill-making, and coating were proceeding in different parts of the room, machinery being used in each stage. In the lozenge-room I sampled aniseed and peppermint lozenges, soft from the cutter, the fine flavour of the peppermint-lozenges, made with English oil, being particularly noticeable. The tablet-machines were throwing out several hundred chlorate-of-potash tablets a minute. The scaling-room gave me a warm five minutes; here 40 lbs. of citrate of iron and quinine can be scaled every day, besides other usual and unusual scaled goods, such as potassium boro-tartrate and green citrate of iron. Freshly scaled chemicals are things of beauty; what a pity it is that subsequent packing and transporting breaks up the scales so! I next inspected the tincture-room (an 80-gal. batch of tr. cinchon. was just being started in a giant percolator), drug-mills (scammony was being powdered and ung. hydrarg. being made, whilst the edge-runners were grinding sawdust to clean them), emulsion department (where malt and oil and white liniment were in process of manufacture), oil-filtering floor, order department (three sections, devoted to town, country, and export orders), wet and dry departments, packing-floor, bottle-washing department, receiving-room, stores, offices, and boiler-room. Next, after a cup of tea in the partners' office, we went to see the big building at 103 Southwark Street, devoted to packing counter-specialities. The basement is used as a store for the many varieties of bottles required for packed goods; two men are continuously employed washing bottles for this purpose alone, whilst each floor is devoted to bottling and packing liquids or weighing up such things as seidlitz-powders and Epsom salts. The young women naturally become very expert at leather-capping and labelling, and the quantity of patent-medicine stamps needed for chemists' special articles is enormous. Among the goods being put up were Eau de Menthe (first introduced by a founder of the firm—Dalmahoy—in 1755), Grecian bath-powder, floral brilliantine (beautifully perfumed), effervescing Carlsbad powder, foot-powder, tooth-paste (in round-cornered square pots), and insect-powder (ready for summer demand). Evach water, introduced in 1899, is also stored here. There are many other things I should like to refer to, but I refrain, as I think I have already given *C. & D.* readers enough to ponder upon.

The casual wayfarer in that region of Southwark known as Bankside will not fail to detect an aromatic odour in the atmosphere which seems incompatible with the surroundings. The neighbourhood of Love Lane, Southwark Street, S.E., is redolent of spices, and the cause is not far to seek, for the searcher with keen olfactory sensibilities will soon locate the premises of

GEORGE MAYOR & CO,

the spice-grinders. The "Bohemian Mills," as they are called, were partly burnt down last November, but enough of the old building remains to add a picturesque quaintness to a prosaic trade, and to give the effete onlookers of the present day some idea of the solidity with which business-houses were built fifty or sixty years ago. The "Bohemian Mills" were established in 1850, and stand on the site of the Royal bear-gardens that flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The reconstructed portion of the premises is, perhaps, more suited to present-day needs, new machinery, offices, and warehouses being required. Messrs. Mayor are blacklead manufacturers and importers on a large scale, and they do much in packing sundries of various kinds for the drug-trade. Blackleads, stove-polishes, knife-polishes, emery-cloth, glass-paper, Venetian red, fullers' earth, and rottenstone are each packed in a variety of styles and sizes to commend them to those chemists who know how to cater for the housewife with her multifarious needs. The firm now put up besides many culinary delicacies, such as blancmanges (in six flavours—almond, strawberry, lemon, vanilla, raspberry, and chocolate) and flavouring-essences. Attractive lines of citrate of magnesia and salines—loose and in tins or pottles—are *de rigueur*, while "sherbet" and seidlitz-powders are dealt with in hundredweights or by the dozen. Messrs. Mayor & Co. deal direct with retail chemists, and in the case of packed specialities the name and address of the retailer are printed on free with certain quantities. They are, besides, manufacturers of "The World's" disinfectants, for which they have a special factory in Union Street, Southwark.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED)

say that the Coronation has been the means of booming their brush-trade to quite an appreciable extent. Everybody is decorating for the great event, and paint is the usual medium. Paint requires to be administered by means of a brush, and the demand for paint-brushes is phenomenal. Not only painting, but cleansing is also requisite, and brushes of a variety of kinds figure in these operations also. Even toothbrushes are specially adapted for the occasion. In a recent issue we recorded the fact that the Princess of Wales had been presented with a box of Kent's "Coronation" tooth-brushes, specially made, when visiting Bethnal Green, and I recently inspected a facsimile of the box in Messrs. Kent's showrooms in Farringdon Road, E.C. The "Coronation" box contains one dozen toothbrushes of assorted stiffnesses and styles, each brush being separately packed, in red, white, or blue boxes. The boxes bear on the outside portraits of the King and Queen, and showcards with appropriate wording can be had with each order. The chemist can thus satisfy the Coronation craze even to the length of tooth-brushes, and the cost is something like 5*s.* per dozen wholesale. Another showcard I saw in Messrs. Kent's establishment would interest many chemists. It is in black-and-white imitation ivory, with a section of hair-brush painted thereon, and the intimation that ivory hair-brushes may be refilled. The re-bristling of a favourite hair-brush is a thing that customers would often be glad to have done if they only knew that it could be, and many pharmacists might find the display of these cards in their shop a pecuniary advantage.

LENNON (LIMITED).

Exigencies of space have compelled Messrs. Lennon (Limited) to remove their London office and warehouse to a specially erected building at 53 to 58 Queen Elizabeth Street, Tower Bridge, S.E. Calling one day this week, I saw Mr. Fairclough, the general manager, whose connection with the concern dates back to 1869. With him I made a tour of inspection, and although the whole fabric was in a state of transition, I saw enough to convince me that the firm mean to maintain their reputation as one of the leaders in South Africa. The premises, which are built of brick and iron encased in concrete, comprise four spacious floors and basement, and cover a superficial area of 7,000 square feet. On the ground floor are the counting-house, private office, and packing and forwarding departments. The development of packed specialities is carried out on the second floor. Box and carton making is a new feature here, and as the company have now some twenty branches throughout South Africa they find it advantageous to manufacture for themselves both by hand and machinery. The third floor is reserved for proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, of which large stocks are carried, especially the former. The preparation of tinctures and other galenicals, grinding, sifting, &c., is also to be extended, and the top floor is devoted to this branch. Here are also stored crude drugs and chemicals. The flat roof of the building will probably be utilised for bleaching castor and other oils. The basement, which is also used for storage-purposes, contains a 25 h.p. Hornsby gas-engine. The building is lighted throughout with electricity, and an electric lift connects all the floors; but there is a wide stone staircase which more than satisfies L.C.C. requirements. The doors are made of teak, which is the most fire-resisting of woods.

There can be little question but that the possession of a "Royal remedy" has a pecuniary benefit. I imagine that

ASHTON & PARSONS (LIMITED)

have found it so, for I learned on calling at 17 Farringdon Road, E.C., the other day, that "Phosferine" has ousted all its blood-relations from their original domicile, and secured full possession of the premises. This seems a big thing to do: three floors and a basement (and none of them small or constricted at that) for a little thing like "Phosferine." But it shows that the three brothers who guide the affairs of Ashton & Parsons (Limited) have, with the help of several Royal families and the humbler peoples of all the countries of the world, made "Phosferine" a very big thing indeed. Moreover, if there had not been some intrinsic merit in the preparation itself, not even Royalty could have accomplished

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these things. And so it has come to pass that the business of manufacturing the ordinary homœopathics has been transferred to 48 Farringdon Street, E.C., where they can be prepared and packed without being overshadowed by the purple arrogance of their Royal cousin. The new premises are quite as spacious as the principal buildings (where, by the way, the head offices will still be), and there is room for the expansion which is anticipated. The ground floor contains packing-rooms and a private laboratory and offices, while the basement is devoted to the stock of cosmopolitan printing which the large export business demands, and for heavy stock and cases. A lift to the street above will prove helpful there. Plenty of air and light are characteristic of the entire building.

I usually contrive when I am in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars to look into the classically appointed suite at the end of the Embankment, from whence

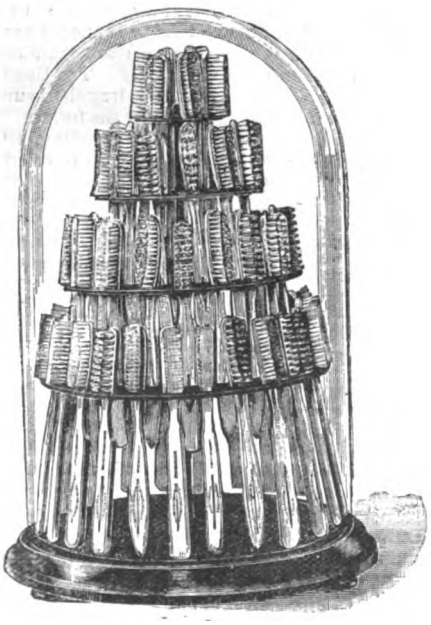
OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED)

palatinoidize an ailing world. On my visit the other day I found that Dr. J. B. Rankin, a Scotchman whom a long residence in the United States had nearly transformed into an American, had come to reinforce the headquarters staff. A demand for the exhibition of novelties produced a concentrated extract of the suprarenal gland, called "Renaglandin." This is said to be a hæmostatic of considerable value, and Mr. Ball had many tales to tell of its usefulness in surgical practice. Its styptic properties are best diffused by means of an aëriser, the fine cloudy spray obtained assuring an even and pleasant application. It is particularly recommended in dentistry, especially where there is prolonged bleeding after extraction. A small plug of cotton-wool soaked with the liquid and placed in the cavity will stop all hæmorrhage. A curiosity to demonstrate the value of the palatinoid method of administering drugs was a phosphorus palatinoid, made over a year ago by Messrs. Oppenheimer, which took fire immediately on its being cut open and exposed to the air.

It seems impossible at this juncture in national affairs to name any new thing without reference to the Coronation in some of its phases. The coming pageant has cast its more or less beneficent shadow over all things, and even in Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C., where

H. A. WANKLYN

sweeps aside all unnecessary frivolities, I found the "Royal Sceptre" toothbrush and its "Royal Sceptre" showcase and



stand. The latter is a handsome piece of work, as will be seen from the illustration. The black frame contrasts strikingly with the white bone and bristle of the toothbrushes it contains, and the base is of black wood, velvet lined. The four tiers suspend four rows of toothbrushes, in all patterns, in full view of customers, and the stand may be placed either on counter or in window. The goods are well shown, and kept free from dust. The case is given free with an order for four gross of toothbrushes, or half-price is charged with a two-gross order. The price of the stand by itself, with glass cover complete, is 13*s.* 6*d.*, the size being 11 inches by 17 inches.

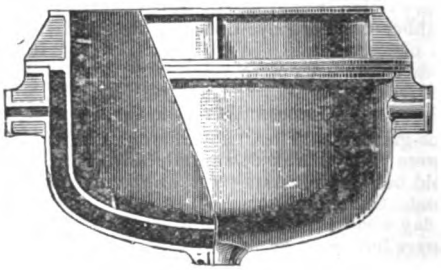
In an old-fashioned-looking building externally (but which possesses surprising internal modernity) at 96 St. John's Street, E.C., the

RENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

has recently established a packing business which buyers appear to appreciate. At least the company has outgrown its original quarters in Woodbridge Street, and the new premises in St. John Street seem restricted enough for the business that is going on, although the Woodbridge Street factories are still retained. The packed specialities run the usual gamut of the chemist's stock—salines, seidlitz-powders, culinary essences, vaseline, bay rhum, carbolic and other tooth-powders, cloudy ammonia, hair-washes, and so on. Items which took my special attention were eau de quinine in a nice, uncommonly shaped bottle; glycerin and cucumber; and penny packets of Epsom salts packed in a box, labelled and finished off, to sell at 11*s.* per cwt. The Renson almondised cod-liver-oil emulsion is an egg-emulsion of pleasant taste, seductive appearance, and good keeping properties. Sanitary fluid and carbolic acid in liquid and powder bulk largely in the stock. The carbolic acid liquid is nicely put up in ribbed poison-bottles with metal caps, the name and address of the retailer being printed on free with three-dozen quantities.

ACID-PROOF APPARATUS.

Messrs. B. A. Smith & Co., 33 Crutched Friars, E.C., in addition to being dealers in drugs and fine chemicals, are the sole agents in Great Britain and colonies for the sale of Messrs. De Dietrich & Co.'s (Niederbronn, Alsace, Germany) enamelled acid-resisting chemical apparatus. I am assured by their manager that the sale is steadily increasing in this country, and that once used they are always used. As regards price, it is of course understood that they compete



with other makes of enamelled iron which possess acid-resisting properties to a less extent. Messrs. Dietrich's apparatus is guaranteed to stand the high temperature required in many processes of chemical-manufacture. This may be best proved by the fact that the cast-iron enamelled vessels are used by Webb's Patent (Limited), of Manchester, in their process of concentrating sulphuric acid, where they are constantly worked at a very high temperature. They have also been adopted by many of the leading firms in the Kingdom.

What more appropriate to finish these notes than

A TALK ABOUT FLIES?

They are beginning to buzz where the flowers are opening, and even the night moths are heard darting against the window-panes o' nights where Welsbach glows. It was Mr. Eli Marshall, of Marshalls (Limited), 27 Red Lion Square, E.C., with whom I had the talk. The register of pharmaceutical chemists still bears Mr. Marshall's name as of Henfield, Sussex, although it is years since he left there for London, but it was while he was in Henfield and behind the counter that he commenced to make the "Reel" fly-catcher. It soon developed into quite an important village industry,

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for Mr. Marshall gave out the boxes, bast-fibre, and "gum" to the villagers, who did the work in their own homes, and he practically deputed the supervision of his pharmacy during the summer months while he looked after the trade in the "Reel" catchers. The trade grew, which seems a mere commonplace to say, for what better penny novelty than the "Reel" was ever introduced? But in the growing there were enough checks to subdue most men. Thus, when Mr. Marshall placed his first order for 5 tons of Japanese birdlime, the London broker flatly refused to execute it all at once, or even to send the order out to Japan otherwise than in driblets. Now Marshalls (Limited) never have less than 10 tons of the "gum" in stock, and during the season Mr. Marshall has roomfuls of girls filling the boxes and tubes—which are still, by the way, prepared outside as a home-industry, but the actual filling is a safer operation when done at headquarters. Since he came to London, Mr. Marshall has developed toilet and perfumery specialities as only one who has personal knowledge of middle-class drug-trade can. If anyone who reads this will take the trouble to turn up the advertisement of Marshall's (Limited) (there ought to be one in this number), he will notice that the goods fill a void of a dozen years ago. They are inexpensive things, in sachets and the like, which just meet the purses of those who, while at the chemist's, want to buy something nice for a friend, or the articles are so tempting and moderate in price that customers cannot resist getting one or two. Mr. Marshall's idea is that the disposition of the rich to buy fine perfumes, sachets, and toilet-articles exists amongst those less well-to-do, and as he could not get exactly the class of articles needed when he was a retailer, he endeavours to supply them now. From this topic we proceeded to discuss the question of a compulsory curriculum and all its appendages, and there we struck a line which I understand is no business of mine.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A GENERAL meeting was held on Wednesday evening May 28, the President (Mr. W. Duff) in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance. The President reported that his visit to the Dispensing Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society was in every way satisfactory, and he hoped to be able to give more definite information at a later date. One thing, however, he would draw attention to—viz., that that they would speedily have to alter their constitution, and the Council had decided to place before them the following alteration, which they deemed necessary; and, in order that the matter might receive full consideration, it would be fully discussed at a special general meeting, to be held on June 11, due notice of which would be sent to all members. The alteration in question was in Rule 4, under "Constitution":—

That no dispensers [from this date, June 11] in public institutions be eligible for membership unless they hold the qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The President added that he and his colleagues, having duly considered the point, were of opinion that this should in no way affect those who were already members, but who were holding any other qualification—it would apply to those who joined after the date of the passing of the alteration. The President called upon Mr. H. D. Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, to read his paper on "Some Aspects of a Dispensers' Duties." This proved a very interesting *résumé* of the duties which fall to the lot of a typical Poor-law dispensing chemist, comprising not only dispensing and its attendant worries, but also the charge of all the surgical instruments and attendance at operations if necessary, photography, microphotography, *x*-ray work, electrical knowledge, and bacteriology, besides the usual bookkeeping required in a large institution, have also to be attended to. This, Mr. Kelf went on to show, proves that dispensers in Poor-law and other institutions must be men of scientific training and resource, and he considered that the duties should tend to raise not only their status but their financial position. Mr. F. Noad Clark (who had taken the chair, as the President was compelled to leave) opened the discussion, which was interesting, and the author was heartily thanked for his paper.

Notes of Novelties.

CORONATION COUNTER-BILLS.

MESSRS. FORD, SHAPLAND & CO., chemists' printers, 6 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C., send us a specimen of their new Coronation handbills, of an original design, suitable for advertising chemists' own specialities.

"SPLITLETS."

UNDER this catchy title Camwal (Limited) have introduced a miniature mineral-water bottle which holds about one-third the quantity of the ordinary "split." Camwal have discovered that the ordinary "split" holds too much for many people who wish to qualify their whisky or brandy; hence the "splitlet."

"TABLOID" UREA.

THE administration of urea in the treatment of tuberculosis has of late received considerable attention. Although still only upon trial, the reports of observers upon the results are said to be very encouraging. The dose recommended is from 5 to 20 gr. three times a day, and a "tabloid" urea, gr. 5 (0·324 gramme), has been placed on the market by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as a reliable and convenient means of administering this agent. "Tabloid" urea is put up in bottles containing 100.

A NEW PRICE-LIST.

MR. WM. MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish Square, W., is issuing a complete wholesale price-list of 56 pages, crown 4to. The list is well printed and elegantly got-up, the cover (of which we give an illustration in miniature) giving a representation of the "Extra Pharmacopœia," natural size, embossed in colours, with a branch of *Erythroxylon Coca* as background. The work is divided into four sections — (i.) general chemicals and galenicals; (ii.) Martindale's special preparations; (iii.) surgeons'sundries; (iv.) analyses, stains and reagents for analytical work of all descriptions, Martindale's special apparatus for urine-testing and bacteriological investigation, general chemical and bacteriological apparatus. Part i. occupies twenty-six pages, and, as is to be expected of such a house, the newer and less common remedies figure largely in this list—antitoxins, lymphs, pastilles, plaster-mulls, &c., being quoted; while such new remedies as Yohimbine, Taphosote, Phosphotal, and other articles referred to in the "Extra Pharmacopœia" all find a place. This section forms a useful supplement to the "Extra Pharmacopœia," inasmuch as medical men and pharmacists will be able to observe its contents set out from a commercial standpoint. Part ii. occupies only eight pages, and comprises those specialities so long associated with the name of Martindale. In this also are quoted alkaloidal oils, glass and gelatin capsules, effervescent preparations, elixirs, inhalers, pastils, perles, and chocolate-tablets. In part iii. surgical instruments and sundries are dealt with in a very comprehensive manner; while part iv. covers the strictly scientific, and is itself sub-divided into four sections—viz., (1) analyses; (2) chemicals, stains, mounting-media, &c.; (3) Martindale's special analytical apparatus; and (4)

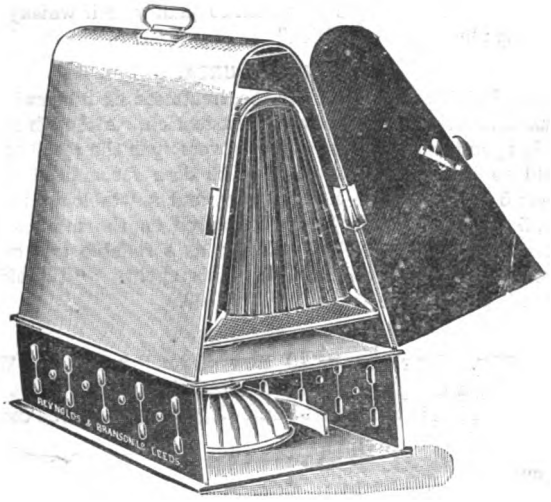


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general chemical and bacteriological apparatus. In the last portion the firm's well-known urine test-cases are described and illustrated, as well as urea-apparatus, uric-acid outfit, and bacteriological test-cases and requirements. The price-list has been compiled by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, and indicates the extension and development of the firm's wholesale business.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTOR.

We have received from Messrs. Reynolds & Branson (Limited), Leeds, the very neat and ingenious apparatus for disinfecting letters, books, gloves, and similar articles, illustrated herewith. By means of a formaldehyde tablet



placed in a concave receptacle, and heated by a nightlight it is possible to quickly and effectively disinfect letters, books, and such-like. When a book is to be operated on it should be placed as shown in the illustration, so that its leaves may be free and open. The door should be closed before lighting, and the nightlight burned for half an hour, after which the apparatus should remain closed for an hour more. Most medical men recognise the hidden danger that lurks in such articles of attire as gloves, and it will now be possible for a doctor to remove all traces of disease-germs from his gloves after visiting infectious cases. The much-discussed question of microbe-laden library-books need no longer trouble readers, for any volume may now be perfectly and easily sterilised before use, or should a book be sent back after being read by a sick patient it can be returned with a perfectly clear conscience on account of its microbe-free covers and pages. The question recently raised by a medical contemporary regarding the danger of opening letters at the breakfast-table, and the reasons given in that paper for exercising more care, point to the usefulness of some such apparatus as this. The disinfector is light and portable, and made of tin, with sliding perforated shelf. It stands about 12 inches high, has a handle at the top, and gives us the impression of being simple, strong, serviceable, and neat in appearance.

"VARVEIN."

This is a new preparation, brought out by Varco (Limited), Savoy House, Strand, W.C, as a cure for varicose veins, piles, inflammatory swellings, and so forth. In a pamphlet attached to each bottle the proprietors point out the disadvantages of the usual treatment for varicose veins, in that elastic stockings are simply a palliation, and not a cure, while the radical cure by means of a surgical operation is inconvenient and expensive. "Varvein" claims to be made from the prescription of a medical man who has made a special study of such diseases. It is to be applied freely, night and morning, with a camel-hair brush, over the affected parts, and, being poison, must not be used when the skin is broken. It is said to act by strengthening the coats of the weakened veins, and causing them gradually to resume their normal condition. For internal piles it is to be injected, night and morning, in the proportion of 1 of "Varvein" to 5 of warm water. "Varvein" is sold in 2-oz. bottles at 2*s*. 9*d*., and is on the P.A.T.A. list.

SOAP-COLOURS.

Messrs. K. F. Kramer & Co., 11 Rangoon Street, E.C., are sole agents for the U.K. and colonies for Messrs. Fr. & Carl Hessel's (of Leipsic), soap-colours, a specimen box of soaps coloured by means of these being now before us. These specimens are guaranteed to be coloured in the exact proportions which are indicated in the price-lists, so that any soap-manufacturer having one of these sample boxes beside him will have no difficulty in employing the colours to best advantage. The colours are clear and brilliant, and, judging from the proportion required and the prices given, appear to be very economical. Messrs. Kramer will send a sample box free to any manufacturer who applies for it. This firm also issue price-lists of soap-making machinery and other specialities for the trade.

"MODERN SHOPS AND SHOP-FITTINGS."

This is the title of a beautifully produced illustrated catalogue which has just been issued by Messrs. Philip Josephs & Son, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. It is devoted to exhibition show-cases, counter and wall showcases, counters and counter-drawers, cashiers' desks, dispensing-screens, drug-fittings for shops, dispensaries, and hospitals, and various other wall-fittings and desks. The illustrations are produced from drawings and architects' designs, and each is accompanied by a full specification and prices. Any of our subscribers can get a copy of the catalogue on application to the firm, who, by the way, are presenting to their customers a fountain pen, which writes very easily, if we may judge from the facility with which it has written this paragraph.

FREE SHOP-FITTINGS.

On more than one occasion last year Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, announced that as an advertisement of their shop-fitting department they would completely fit a shop (at a cost of 100*l*.) and give a 50*l*. window-enclosure (or other fittings), and a 25*l*. window-enclosure or showcases to the three chemists who sent in the largest number of orders in a certain period. Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders now inform us that, having gone carefully through their books, they find the following three chemists entitled to the presentations: Mr. E. J. Morris, the Villa Cross Pharmacy, Handsworth, Birmingham (complete 100*l*. shop); Mr. E. R. Thomas, 40 Castle Street, Beaumaris (50*l*. window-enclosure or other fittings); and Mr. F. A. Parker, Derby Road, Huyton (25*l*. window-enclosure or showcases).

CORONATION "ERASMIC" SOAP.

Our Town Traveller mentioned some time ago that the Erasmic Company (Limited), 117 Oxford Street, W., had in preparation a Coronation soap. Now it comes to us, as dainty a tablet as can be imagined, and in an elegant box (three cakes to the box). The basis is good, for a slight rub of the tablet gives an abundant lather, even with hard London water; the perfume is elusive and elegant—elusive because it takes the user from one dreamy odour to another, and the real thing is never caught. The box is peculiar in having the corners cut off, and the lid bears sepia portraits of the King and Queen, as well as the national flags in colours.

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Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of the Royal Photographic Soc'ety of Great Britain is to take place at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W., from September 29 to November 4. There are the usual five sections—(1) pictorial photographs, (2) professional work, (3) apparatus and material, (4) photo-mechanical work, and (5) scientific photography. The last days for receiving exhibits are September 11 and 12.

HAND-CAMERAS

are responsible for a lot of spoiled plates and films, and I notice a Scarborough chemist has called attention to the necessity of confining the range of subjects photographed to 25 feet and beyond in the case of most hand-cameras. Now that it is customary to begin photography with a hand-camera, the warning is more necessary than it was a few years back, when an amateur always began with a stand-camera, and was taught to focus. I always recommend a beginner to practice estimating distances, but some of them, who belong to Volunteer corps, know more about that matter than I do.

THE GRUN LENS.

Since I last mentioned the invention of this new lens the specification of the English patent has been published, and those correspondents who have asked for further particulars should obtain the specification from the Patent Office. Its number is 6,194 of 1901. The fluid employed is preferably cedar oil, but any other fluid with a refractive index as near as possible to that of glass may be used, essential oil of copaiba, and monobromide of naphthalin being given as examples.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUES.

The new price-list of photographic apparatus and accessories sent out by Messrs. F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, E.C., contains some good lines in cameras and other apparatus. Photographic chemists obtain a substantial discount off the quoted prices.

The new catalogue of photographic apparatus and material issued by Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, E.C., is just to hand. The list is considerably larger than the one sent out last year, which seems to show that the department is appreciated by chemists. The goods are enumerated in alphabetical order, and I find they include a good selection of the new-style roll-film cameras.

FOCUSSING-SCALES

on cameras are not always accurate, but an easy method of testing them is given in a recent number of *Photography*. The process is carried out by night, the camera being firmly fixed and the distances carefully measured off from it. Only one plate is used. Place a lighted candle at one of the distances, focus by the scale, and give a brief exposure. Then shift the candle to the second distance, a little to one side, so that the image shall not overlap the first. Focus by the scale again for that distance, and make another exposure. Repeat the process for each distance. Then develop the plate, and all the images should be found to be sharp.

DEVELOPING FILMS.

Recent experiments with the new Ensign films sent out by Messrs. Houghton, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., have convinced me that the method of developing a whole spool of film in one piece is quite as sure as if the film is cut up into separate exposures. A deep dish of developer is needed, and the film must be held with one end in each hand, and passed to and fro through the developer. If preferred development can be started by this method and the film cut up as soon as the outline of the pictures appears. In this way the annoying mistake of cutting through an exposure cannot occur.

TESTING STOPS.

At the last meeting of the Optical Society Dr. Drysdale demonstrated a singularly simple method of determining the values of the stops of any lens. This is more convenient than the Kew method, all that is needed being to focus sharply on a screen some distant bright point of light, then to move the screen inwards by a definite known amount, and to divide the diameter of the disc of light then seen on the screen by the distance moved. For instance, if with a certain lens a distant lamp is focussed, and it is then found that pushing in the screen 4 inches causes the disc to expand to 1 inch diameter, the aperture is F/4. If with a smaller stop pushing the camera in 2 inches gives a $\frac{1}{10}$-inch disc, the stop is F/20.

SOMETHING NEW

is what a Mr. Inston, in the *Amateur Photographer*, calls a heterogeneous mixture of chemicals used for developing platinum-paper. He claims to have discovered a method of giving sepia tones to platinotypes by adding mercuric chloride to the oxalate-bath. There is not much novelty in the use of mercuric chloride for that purpose, so Mr. Inston acidifies the bath with citric acid, and puts in a little potassium citrate. This is the result, he says, of "some recent empirical experiments"; so I suggest that he continue the investigation by adding a little hypo., washing-soda, baking-powder, and paraffin, and see what happens. There is, however, "something new" in the article, in the last sentence of the following note:—

> I would like, as a last strong recommendation, to urge the importance of the worker making certain of the purity and genuineness of his chemicals. Let him mix them for himself—don't let him trust to the chemist who prepares the family prescriptions, and who hands him the bottles made up, so far as he is concerned, and to speak appropriately, *in camera*.

To obtain pure chemicals, the best way is to purchase them at a chemist's shop, as the chemist has been especially trained to test both chemicals and drugs; but the suggestion that a chemist is not to be trusted to make up photographic formulæ I do not quite understand. It evidently does not mean that the chemist is incapable of compounding, because, if he can make up family prescriptions, it follows that he can mix photographic recipes, which are of a simpler order than medical formulæ. The only other construction to put upon it is that the chemist is dishonest, which is a cowardly and untrue insinuation.

DARK-ROOMS.

Belfast.—Bell's Medical Hall, 25 North Street.
Bradford.—J. M. Newbould, 174 Lumb Lane.
Brighton.—J. Padwick, 5 Preston Street.
Glasgow.—W. W. Wilson, 147 Great Western Road.
Malvern.—A. Mander, Belle Vue Pharmacy.
Old Charlton.—J. Milner, 9 The Village.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, May 28, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., the President, in the chair.

The annual report stated that the Association is in a stronger position than it was a year ago, and the membership now stands at sixty-five. There appeared to be no falling-off in the interest taken by the members in the work of the Association. The report was adopted, as was also the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance in hand of 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Mr. R. Fitshugh was chosen President for the twenty-sixth year in succession; Mr. T. Wilson was elected Vice-President; Mr. E. Gascoyne was re-elected Treasurer; and Mr. A. Eberlin and Mr. W. Gill were re-elected Hon. Secretaries.

The ballot for the election of Council resulted as follows, the first eight being elected: Mr. A. E. Beilby, 24; Mr. F. R. Sergeant, 24; Mr. R. Beverley, 23; Mr C. A. Bolton, 23; Mr. A. Middleton, 23; Mr. J. Beachell, 17; Mr. J. Smith, 17; Mr. J. T. Rayson, 14; and Messrs. A. R. Bennett, J. S. Radford, and E. W. Whitchurch, 11 each. Thus Messrs. Beachell and Rayson displace Messrs. Radford and Bennett.

Arrangements of meetings during the 1902–3 session were afterwards discussed.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

Beecham Cases.

Mr. Justice Buckley on Tuesday, May 27, had before him a motion by Joseph Beecham, trading as Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, against James H. Alcock, of Queen's Road, Manchester, and Oldham Road, Newton Heath, to restrain the defendant and his servants from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. Mr. Martelli, for plaintiff, explained the case, and his Lordship expressed himself satisfied with the evidence, and granted an injunction until the trial.

On the same day, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Martelli moved for an injunction to restrain the Public Benefit Drug Company, 41 Scotland Road, Liverpool, until the trial of the action or further order, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. The defendants did not appear, and Mr. Justice Joyce agreed to the motion.

Also on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Martelli applied for and obtained a perpetual injunction restraining James Halkyard, 2 Bradford Street, Ancoats, Manchester, from selling as Beecham's pills pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. The defendant consented, and is to pay an agreed sum as damages.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

Compounding by Unqualified Persons.

In our issue of May 10 we reported the evidence and argument heard by Mr. Swifte, K.C., in the Dublin Southern Police Court on May 2, regarding several summonses taken out by the Pharmaceutical Society against druggists for illegal compounding. Mr. Swifte reserved judgment, which he gave on Friday, May 23, dismissing the summonses, without costs. Before his Worship gave judgment,

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., said: Will your Worship allow me to mention a matter? I understand a summons was heard here some weeks ago against a young gentleman named Adams?

Mr. Swifte: Yes.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: I would like to direct your attention to the Act of Parliament before you deliver judgment on it.

Mr. Swifte: Whom do you appear for?

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: Nominally for Adams, but really for Dr. McKenna.

Mr. Swifte: Dr. McKenna is not before me at all.

Mr. Clay (for the Pharmaceutical Society): I object to Mr. O'Shaughnessy reopening this case.

Mr. Swifte: It is rather a peculiar thing to reopen a case that has been heard and only awaits judgment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: As I said, I nominally appear for young Adams, but in reality I appear for Dr. McKenna; and, according to the common law, a master is entitled to appear for his apprentice.

Mr. Clay: This matter has been fully discussed and argued, and I object to any intervention now when you are about to deliver judgment on it.

Mr. Swifte: I do not know what Mr. O'Shaughnessy's request is.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: We served notice on Mr. Clay that this application would be made. I want to call your Worship's attention to a section of the Act, and also to the old Act (the Apothecaries Act). The matter is one of vast importance to those engaged in the business. The defendant (Mr. Adams) is an apprentice to Dr. McKenna; he has passed the examination of the College of Surgeons, and he is learning materia medica with his master——

Mr. Swifte: I must decline to hear you at all on the matter. Perhaps the necessity will not arise. The defendant Adams was represented by a solicitor at the hearing.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: Very well, sir.

Mr. Swifte then delivered judgment. He said that there were two summonses heard on May 2, one against Fredk. Wm. Sweny, 1 Lincoln Place, and the second against Fredk. John Adams, 24 Aungier Street, the summons in each case being for that defendant "did keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and did compound a medical prescription for one F. W. Leslie, contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, the defendant not being a person properly qualified in that behalf according to law." It was agreed that the result of the one summons against Sweny should rule the other. The facts were not substantially in controversy. It appeared that in February last Mr. Leslie, the inspector for the Pharmaceutical Society, went into the shop at 1 Lincoln Place, and there found Sweny (the defendant) alone behind the counter. He asked Sweny to make up a prescription for him, which Sweny did, and handed Leslie the bottle containing the mixture. Now, Sweny was only a registered druggist, not a pharmaceutical chemist, which latter qualification alone would authorise him to compound a prescription. Mr White had pointed out that the mere compounding of a prescription was not an offence when there was not a sale by the party for himself, but the summons did not charge the defendant with selling. The evidence given for the defendant Sweny was that the shop, 1 Lincoln Place, was not kept by him, but by a company incorporated as "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)." The premises were held by him under a lease, and sub-demised by him to the company for twenty-one years at a yearly rent of 60*l.* He (Mr. Swifte) noted that the capital of the company consisted of 500 shares of 1*l.* each; and the seven signatories (two of whom were duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists) took one share each. The defendant described himself as a registered chemist and druggist, and the consideration for the sale of the defendant's business to the company was 443 fully paid-up shares, and he was appointed manager at 120*l.* a year. In that state of things he did not consider it necessary to refer further to the evidence. He (Mr. Swifte) visited the premises, and he found printed, in front of the house, in conspicuous capitals, the words, "Chemist—Sweny—and Druggist." Lower down, across the window, were the words, also in conspicuous letters, "Prescriptions carefully compounded"; and on a little ledge, in comparatively small letters, the words "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)." He (Mr. Swifte) thought the first of these descriptions was misleading. The defendant Sweny was not a chemist, and he was not proprietor of the shop, as any person passing by would be led to suppose. The company and the defendant Sweny were, as Mr. White had pointed out, two distinct entities; and he (Mr. Swifte) felt bound, on the point raised, to dismiss the summons against Sweny, holding that, in the first averment, no offence was charged, and in the second, that the charge was made against the wrong defendant. He thought that the summonses were launched without sufficient care, and that the name "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)" ought to have been seen by the Society's inspector. On the other hand, the defendant seemed to have no merits. The prescription was made up by an unqualified person, and the misleading character of the inscription over the door was an unpleasant feature in the case. Therefore, on the whole, he would dismiss the summons as against Sweny, without costs. The same order would also apply to the case against Adams.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., having made some remarks about Adams and Dr. McKenna,

Mr. White said that his Worship seemed to say that Mr. Sweny was not a chemist. He was on the register of chemists and druggists.*

Mr. Swifte: I did not know that he was a chemist at all.

Mr. Clay: He is not a pharmaceutical chemist. That is our case, and that is admitted.

Mr. Swifte: The cases are over now.

Mr. Clay: Yes, for the present. He then mentioned the case against Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott (trading as Bowers & Co., 164 Great Brunswick Street), and it was agreed to further adjourn it until

* Strictly, his name is on the list of registered druggists, and he, having been in business as a chemist and druggist between the passing of the principal Act and the Amendment Act, is entitled to call himself chemist and druggist. The register of chemists and druggists contains only the names of those who were trading as such before the principal Act of 1875.—Editor.

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June 13, as Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C., who was to appear for them, could not attend.

On May 24, in the Southern Police Court, Mr. Machin, solicitor, appeared, and said to Mr. Swifte that he had fallen into an error in saying that Mr. Sweny was not a chemist. He (Mr. Machin) had documents to show that Mr. Sweny was a qualified chemist. Mr. Swifte said he had looked into the *Pharmaceutical Calendar*, not under the list of druggists (for it was admitted that he was a druggist); but he looked under the head of "chemists," and the name was not there. He now found Mr. Sweny's name in the list of druggists, with a note that he was "entitled to be called a chemist and druggist." He regretted very much that the mistake had occurred, and he took that opportunity of saying that Mr. Sweny had done nothing that he was not entitled to. He certainly would suggest to the Pharmaceutical Society that the statement in their *Calendar* was misleading.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LIME-WATER.

AT Watford Petty Sessions, on May 27, William Edward Lander, druggist, of St. Albans Road, Watford, pleaded guilty to selling lime-water 40 per cent. deficient in lime. Fraud was not suggested, and in answer to the Bench defendant said he could not understand the deficiency. A fine of 1*l.*, with 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* costs, was inflicted.

AT the same court Ernest S. Stone, chemist and druggist, St. Albans Road, Watford, was summoned for a similar offence. The Inspector stated that the case was almost identical, and the same penalty and costs were imposed.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT Bow Street Police Court, on May 28, Charles Keele, described as a chemist, 3 Great Russell Street, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham to answer a summons charging him with selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of at least 52·5 per cent. Mr. H. C. Jones, who appeared for the Borough of Holborn, stated that defendant had shown him a letter from the wholesale firm from whom he purchased the spirit, in which the firm said they had no doubt the analysis was correct, and that the deficiency was caused by the sweet nitre having been kept in a half-empty bottle in a warm place.

The defendant told the Magistrate he had endeavoured to avoid complaints by keeping his sweet nitre in a tightly stopped bottle and in a cool place. Wholesale chemists found it so volatile that they were selling it in 4-oz. bottles. He had shown Mr. Jones his invoices to prove that he had the spirit in fresh every month to avoid as much as possible evaporation. Mr. Marsham imposed a fine of 40*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

AT the same court G. S. Boutall, chemist and druggist, 239 High Holborn, W.C., was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of at least 58 per cent. Mr. H. C. Jones supported this summons also. Mr. Harry Wilson, who defended, said Mr. Boutall did his very best to sell in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and purchased from one of the best firms in London. He had given his managers notice to buy in smaller bottles in future so as to avoid evaporation. The defendant was fined 3*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs. The Defendant: The manufacturers have taken all the responsibility. If you had a pint of chloroform, and pulled the stopper out, there would be none left in the morning. He considered the fine excessive. He had fifteen shops, and always conducted his business properly. Mr. Marsham: If I had known you had fifteen shops, I should have put a little more on. (Laughter.)

GREGORY'S POWDER.

AT Bow Street Police Court, on May 28, Thomas Williams, chemist, 98 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham, charged with selling Gregory's powder containing 60 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. Mr. Jones (representing the Holborn Borough Council) said that Gregory's powder should be compounded of rhubarb and light magnesia. According to the analyst's certificate, magnesium carbonate was used instead of light magnesia. A powder mixed in this way would not have the intended effect. When the inspector asked for the powder he was told there was none in stock, and some was made up for him. Mr. Marsham: I suppose there was plenty of rhubarb?—Mr. Jones: Yes. The defendant: That is the important part—the most expensive part. Mr. Marsham: I suppose you sell a great deal of Gregory's powder?—The Defendant: Not very much. So far as I know, the effect of light magnesia is not very different from that of magnesium carbonate. The defendant was ordered to pay 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

ALLEGED DEFICIENT PHOSPHATES.

AT the Guildhall, on May 28, Maximilian Kirten, 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C., was summoned at the instance of the West Sussex County Council for having aided and abetted an offence committed by certain persons trading as the Chemical-works (late H. & E. Albert), on November 8, 1901. The Chemical-works, it was alleged, on the date mentioned sold to the Sheppey Glue and Chemical-works (Limited), for use as a fertiliser, 17 tons of Thomas phosphate-powder, accompanied by an invoice which was false in that it described the powder as containing 38 to 45 per cent. total phosphates. The evidence was to the effect that the Chemical-works was a company registered in Germany—against which was a separate summons—and that the defendant was the London agent. Mr. W. Stevens, director of Stevens's Chemical-manure Company (Limited), 30 Mark Lane, E.C., also of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical-works (Limited), 34 Mark Lane, E.C., said the latter company, in July, 1901, entered into an agreement with the Albert Company to purchase of them 17 tons of Thomas phosphate-powder the agreement being signed by the defendant as their London manager. Thirteen tons of the stuff was sent to Lord Leconfield's estate agent at Petworth. Expert evidence was given to show that the manure did not contain from 38 to 45 per cent. of phosphates in accordance with the invoice. The summonses were adjourned.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FRANK HAROLD BROMFIELD, 88 Broad Street, Blaenavon, Mon., trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver (Mr. W. L. Daniel) has issued a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, which shows gross liabilities 469*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, of which 419*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* is expected to rank for dividend, and net assets 34*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Debtor alleges as the cause of failure "bad trade owing to the stoppage of the local colliery and iron and steel works for the last two years."

Re ALFRED GOULD, late of 19 White's Row, Commercial Street, E., Isinglass Manufacturer.—In the London Bankruptcy Court on May 27 the first meeting of creditors was held before Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver. The only proof lodged was that of the petitioning-creditors, Messrs. J. M. Meyer & Co., who claim 68*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* It appeared that the debtor had not surrendered under the proceedings, and that there was not a quorum of creditors present entitled to vote for the appointment of a trustee and committee of inspection. Under these circumstances the meeting was adjourned for a week, the public examination being appointed for June 19.

Re PARK, MACFADYEN & Co., 24 Lime Street, E.C., also trading at 69 Wall Street, New York, as Park, Son & Co., and at Kingston, Jamaica, as Turnbull & Co., West Indian Commission-merchants.

THE first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 26, before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. The origin of the firm dates from the end of the eighteenth century, and during recent years five different classes of business have been transacted. Advances were made to sugar-planters and others; there was an export business from London to Jamaica and the West Indies; another export business to the West Indies was conducted in New York; the firm worked two estates in Jamaica; and they had a general stores there as well. The failure is ascribed to the inability of the debtors to recover sums locked up in advances to sugar-planters and others; to the short crops of the past five years, and to the wet season of 1901–2. The first heavy loss was sustained in 1898, when the firm lost 19,000*l.* over one sugar-estate in Jamaica, but they experienced

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no serious anxiety about their affairs until the last six months, when the increasing demands of the New York house caused them to be tight for money. Having dealt with proofs amounting to 88,646*l.*, the Receiver announced that the liabilities were roughly estimated at 186,000*l.*, and the assets at 177,000*l.* Mr. C. Fitch Kemp, C.A., had been appointed as special manager, and had taken steps to protect the estate for the benefit of the English creditors. In the absence of any offer Mr. Fitch Kemp was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection. Appended is a list of some of the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Anderson, J. W.	1,230	7	10
Arbuthnot and others	10,050	0	0
Arnold, Clayton & Co.	692	6	8
Bank of Tarapaca and Argentina ...	5,700	0	0
Blair and others	11,114	9	5
Brown, Shipley & Co.	7,500	0	0
Buchanan, J.	456	1	7
Codd ngton & Co.	301	1	2
Cole, W. H, & Co.	10,050	0	0
Colonial Bank	2,800	0	0
Gottburg, E.	10,494	3	3
Guaranty Trust Company, New York	5,000	0	0
Henderson, R. & J.	10,000	0	0
Merchant Banking Company (Limited)	8,060	6	0
Simon & Simon	1,135	10	2
Somtton, Sons & Co.	475	0	0
Turner Brothers, Hyde & Co. (Limited)	203	5	2
Walker, T. W. & J.	412	7	0

Re William Lowson Loten, 19 (late 30 and 31) Mytongate, Kingston-upon-Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—At Hull, on May 26, a sitting for the public examination of this debtor was held. The Official Receiver stated that the debtor, who was bankrupt, had applied some time ago for his adjudication to be annulled, on the ground that he had paid his debts in full. The order was made, but since then it appeared creditors to considerable amounts had been omitted, and he (the Official Receiver) applied for an order restoring the case for public examination. After debtor had paid the creditors in full, with 4 per cent. interest, he (the Official Receiver) handed him over the balance of 300*l.* When he received notification of further claims he applied to debtor for repayment of the 300*l.*, but he said he had spent it. Debtor had stated that he had paid several old debts—some 40*l.* or 50*l.*—principally owing before his bankruptcy. This was a serious admission for him to make, as they had never been included in his statement of accounts. The Official Receiver applied for an order on debtor to prepare an account showing the money. The debtor undertook to furnish particulars within fourteen days, and the examination was adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Mascall, S., Clark, L., Waddington, A., and **Mascall, J.,** under the style of G. S. Mascall & Clark, Queen's Buildings, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C., surgical and veterinary instrument makers; so far as regards A. Waddington.

Nicol, W. H., and **Marston, W.,** under the style of Nicol & Marston, Leeds, dentists.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Bardsley, Thomas, trading as Bardsley & Co., 115 Liverpool Road, Manchester, and 21 Alice Street, Sale, wholesale druggist and butchers' outfitter. Trustee, Thomas Smethhurst, 28 Pall Mall, Manchester, C.A. Secured creditors, 9 *l.* Dated May 16; filed, May 22. Liabilities unsecured, 3,084*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,386*l.* 5*s.* The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Borax Consolidated (Limited), London ...	40	0	0
Leonhardt, A., & Co., Muhlheim-on-Maine	40	0	0
Old Calabar Biscuit Company (Limited), Liverpool	50	0	0
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester ...	10	0	0

Baldock, Arthur Charles, 193 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham, trading as a chemist and druggist. Trustee, William E. E. Lacy, 7 Ladys Lane, Norwich, accountant. Dated, May 15; filed, May 21. Liabilities unsecured, 167*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 150*l.* The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Adams, O., Birmingham	14	0	0
Restall, F., Birmingham	11	0	0
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	31	0	0

New Companies & Company News.

R. Cruickshank (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemical manufacturers, electrical engineers, and general mill-furnishers, carried on as "R. Cruickshank," at Birmingham. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. N. Cruickshank, W. A. Bindley, and W. J. Gell. Qualification, 250 shares. Registered office, Camden Works, Camden Street, Birmingham.

Brodrick's Patents (Limited).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Northfield, Worcestershire, by J. H. Brodrick, and to manufacture and deal in non-intoxicating drinks, compounds, colouring, flavouring, and other preparations, and essences and chemicals, and to deal in sugar, malt, hops, fruit, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

C. A. Regent (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, &c. The first subscribers are: J. H. Kingham, 30 Market Square, Aylesbury, gentleman; T. R. Saunderton, Princes Risboro', Bucks, farmer; Mrs. M. S. Kingham, 30 Market Square, Aylesbury; H. J. Benett, 90 Victoria Street, S.W., chemist; J. Nicol, 77 Victoria Street, S.W. chemist; M. C. White, 7 Norbiton House, Camden Street, N.W., secretary; and W. E. Smith, 26 Salisbury Road, Highgate Hill, N., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 77 Victoria Street, S.W.

Diamond Lubricating Company (Limited).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all classes of lubricating substances and kindred businesses now carried on by J. C. Person, W. C. Person, G Harvey, and D. L. Schutz at Bute Street, Pendleton, and at 94 Market Street, Manchester, as the "Diamond Lubricating Company," and to carry on the business of manufacturers, extractors, melters, and refiners of and dealers in grease, oil, &c., chemists, druggists, oil, colour, and varnish merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. C. Person, W. C. Person, G. Harvey, and D. L. Schutz (all permanent). Qualification, 1,000*l.* Registered office, 94 Market Street, Manchester.

"Petanelle" (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between the Société Français des Tourbes Pasteurisantes, of 4 Rue de Frevise, Paris, and 6 Wool Exchange, E.C., and A. H. Hersee, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in "Petanelle," and all articles manufactured therefrom; manufacturers of and dealers in peat, fuel, peat-moss, peat-litter, peat-fibre, peat-wool, peat-fibre mixed with wool or other materials, peat-waste, peat-soap, charcoal or carbona, surgical dressings and appliances, chest-protectors, body-belts, disinfectants, hygienic clothing and bedding, horse and dog clothing and the like; chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 7 shares. The first directors are J. Burke, W. G. Miller, C. Steel, J. Susman, and J. Dixon. Qualification, 2 shares. Remuneration of chairman, 250*l.* per annum; of ordinary directors, 200*l.* per annum, to be increased according to profits.

Sudlow & Clapham (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between T. W. Sudlow, of the one part, and J. R. Clapham (for the company), of the other part, to acquire the business carried on at 158 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, by T. W. Sudlow, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, dealers in mineral waters, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, chemical, photographic, surgical, scientific, and other apparatus, &c. The first subscribers are: J. R. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; J. Clapham, Erdington, near Birmingham, chemists' assistant; R. H. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; J. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; Mrs. M. Clapham, High Street, Yarm; Mrs. A. M. Lane, Alston, Cumberland; and T. W. Sudlow, Dimsdale Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist. No initial public issue. J. R. Clapham is the first director. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 158 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Reynolds & Sons, Dentists (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an artificial-teeth

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manufacturer, carried on by R. W. Reynolds at 91 Newport Street and 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, as "Reynolds & Sons," and to carry on the business of artificial-teeth manufacturers, chemists, druggists, perfumers, &c. The first subscribers are: J. Agnew, 27 Pedder Street, Bolton, commercial traveller; T. Taylor, 91 Newport Street, Bolton, dental mechanic; R. W. H. Reynolds, 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, managing director; W. E. Reynolds, 43 Clarendon Street, Bolton, warehouse manager; W. J. S. Reynolds, 23 Hebden Street, Bolton, commercial traveller; Miss S. H. Reynolds, 41 Deansgate, Bolton; and Mrs. A. Reynolds, 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton. No initial public issue. R. W. H. Reynolds is the permanent managing director. The ordinary directors are J. Agnew, W. E. Reynolds, T. Taylor, and W. J. S. Reynolds. Registered office, 91 Newport Street, Bolton.

SECCO FILMS (BRITISH AND COLONIAL) LIMITED.—Proofs for intended dividend to be sent to Mr. Percy Ravenscroft, Jewry House, Old Jewry, E.C., by June 7.

WILLIAM BARR & CO. (LIMITED).—This company having been requested by the creditors' committee to go into liquidation, a resolution to that effect was passed on May 16.

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended December 31, 1901, states that the gross profit on salt, inclusive of revenue from other sources, amounted to 228,158*l.*, and the net profit to 95,542*l.*, with the balance brought forward from 1900, 101,770*l.* From this has to be deducted debenture interest for the year, 54,000*l.*, leaving an available balance, 47,770*l.* There is also to be deducted a deficiency caused by the reduction in capital, 6,735*l.* Particulars of the dividend, &c., appeared in last week's issue (page 802).

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held at Liverpool on May 28. Sir John Brunner, M.P., who presided, commented upon the directors' report, and stated with reference to 60,000*l.* placed to suspense account, that next year, as in other years, they would have to provide for improvements in their plant. Dr. Mond, in seconding, said the earnings were higher than they had ever been in any year since they commenced. Their trade was flourishing, and the position of the company after an existence of twenty-one years was as strong as, or stronger than, it had ever been before. The motion was adopted unanimously, and the following directors were re-elected: Mr. E. Milner Mr. C. J. Galloway, Dr. D. B. Hewitt, Mr. H. Brunner, and Mr. Hugh Bell.

Births.

SARGEANT.—On Friday, May 23, at Leeds, the wife of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, of a son.

THOMAS.—On May 26, at 1 Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, W., the wife of Mr. John Aubrey Thomas, chemist and druggist, of a stillborn child, prematurely.

Marriages.

SMITH—ALLEN.—On May 10, at the Holy Innocents' Church, South Norwood, by the Rev. Bickersteth Ottley, Vicar of St. Mark's, Mr. William G. Smith (of Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co.) to Miss Frederica Sarah Marion Allen, daughter of Mrs. S. M. Allen, Chagford, South Norwood.

STENHOUSE—MCINTOSH.—At the Waverley Hotel, Aberdeen on May 26, by the Rev. Robert Forgan, B.D., Gilcomston U.F. Church, Aberdeen, James Stenhouse, Spott Farm, Dunbar, to Esther Florence, only daughter of James McIntosh, chemist, Huntly, N.B.

Deaths.

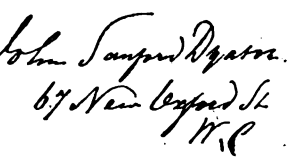
BOGIE.—At Deaconess' Hospital, Edinburgh, on May 20 Mr. Thomas Speedie Bogie, chemist and druggist, Melrose. Aged 58. Mr. Bogie was a native of Kirkcaldy, and was apprenticed to a Dr. Grey there. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to the Greenland whale-fishing in the capacity of ship's surgeon, and appears to have so well satisfied the owners that he made another voyage to the far North. After that he was for several years with Messrs. Sang & Barker, wholesale druggists, Edinburgh, and while with them passed the modified examination shortly before the Pharmacy Act actually became law. About 1870 he started in business in Melrose and did well, also playing his part in the management of town affairs.

BREDT.—On May 25, at Cologne, after a short illness, Hildegard, the beloved wife of Mr. Wilhelm Bredt (of Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher & Co.), 113 Palace Road, London. Aged 26.

COWLES.—At Beccles, on May 19, Mr. Charles Cowles, chemist and druggist, formerly of Stratford. Aged 67.

CULLEN.—At Paisley, on May 16, Mr. Thomas Cullen, chemist and druggist. Aged 71.

DYASON.—On May 10, John Sandford Dyason. Mr. Dyason was well known in his earlier years as a private tutor, and in scientific circles was an authority on meteorological phenomena and colour-schemes. He was the author of several books, including "The Chromatics of the Sky," and put his colour theories into practice in some oil-paintings, which are exhibited at South Kensington. Mr. Dyason was a regular attendant at the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society, and his silent figure on the front benches often excited the curiosity of the present generation of pharmacists, to whom he was not so well known as to the older order. He was introduced to the meetings years ago by his friend, Mr. Alexander Bottle, of Dover. One cold night this year, when warming himself before the stove in the lecture theatre at Bloomsbury Square, he explained to the writer what a pleasure it was to come to the evening meetings, and so keep in touch with modern scientific thought. He also gave some interesting particulars of his earlier life, of his tutorship to the Marquis of Bute and friendship with Professor Huxley. Mr. Dyason, besides being a Fellow of several learned societies and a member of the Institute of Architects, had served in several public capacities, such as Guardian of the Poor of Marylebone and Chairman of the Regent's Park Games Association. Of late years his circumstances were much reduced, but of his real necessity he never gave his many friends any idea, and there is a touch of sadness in the fact that when, a few weeks ago, he was taken ill, he applied to the relieving-officer for assistance, and was removed to the Marylebone Infirmary. His illness developed into acute pneumonia, and when he died it was a pauper's grave that received his body. A few friends are arranging to have his remains exhumed, so that he can be placed by the side of his wife and daughter, who died some years ago, and the stigma of a pauper's grave removed. The signature given above is a reproduction of the name-slip which he gave to the writer.



FRATER.—At East Ham, on May 22, Mr. Mark William Frater, chemist and druggist. Aged 48.

METCALF.—At Oswaldtwistle, on May 18, Mr. William Metcalf, of Messrs. William Metcalf (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, Church, Lancashire. Aged 77. Mr. Metcalf commenced life in a colliery, but subsequently started the chemical-works at Church, which are now a prosperous concern. He took a keen interest in local affairs, being chairman of the old local board for ten years. He was also a member of the County Council, and President of the Oswaldtwistle Liberal Association.

ROBINSON.—At Stanley, co. Durham, on May 24, after a short illness, Joseph Robinson, jun., chemist and druggist, only son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, chemist. Aged 27. Mr. Robinson, jun., served his apprenticeship with his father, and after experience gained in Newcastle, Edinburgh, &c., settled down in Stanley in his father's business, and to which he succeeded a few months ago after his father's retirement. Mr. Robinson was of a happy and obliging disposition, and the esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the great crowd which attended the funeral in St. Andrew's Cemetery on Tuesday. Representatives of both the wholesale and retail drug-trades from Newcastle and the North-Eastern districts were present. The immediate cause of death was rheumatic fever. Mr. Robinson leaves a widow and child.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

Parliament Reassembles.

What promises to be the most interesting part of the parliamentary Session opened on Monday. How long it will last is a matter of doubt, for the reason that if Mr. Balfour persists in his proposal to hold an autumn Session it may not be thought desirable to sit beyond the end of July; but I find that the opinion entertained by the majority of members is that they will be very fortunate if they get away in time to handle a gun on the Twelfth. Whatever its duration, the work will be important. The Education Bill, the Licensing Bill, and the London Water Bill all stand to be disposed of, and the questions arising out of peace will in themselves need much debate. Private bills do not now demand serious thought, because one of these days the Government will, in the ordinary course, appropriate all the available time for their own purposes. All questions therefore of legislation affecting the business of the chemist and druggist and resulting from the efforts of private members can be dismissed for a year.

Reports of Commissions.

It is equally certain that nothing will be done this year to base legislation upon the reports of the Poisons Commission and the Arsenical-poisoning Commission. Both Commissions are pursuing their investigations in a somewhat leisurely fashion, and their reports will not appear for a long time; but even should the documents be laid on the table to-morrow the Government would not touch them this session.

Commercial Education.

The shadow of the Education Bill made the debate on the vote for the Board of Education on Monday extremely dull. It was felt that there was no use of discussing matters which will necessarily come up again. But one point may be mentioned. Some changes have been made in the evening school regulations, with the view of promoting commercial education, and Sir Albert Rollit, who has for long been a doughty champion in this cause, suggested that more attention ought to be paid to the matter in all elementary schools.

Anthrax and Swine-fever.

While anthrax is increasing it seems that swine-fever is decreasing. In the first three months of this year the number of cases was fewer than at any time during the last seven years. In his speech on Tuesday the Minister of Agriculture did not foreshadow any special action to combat anthrax, but he commented on the extraordinary amount of ignorance in regard to the disease that prevails among farmers and cattle-raisers. As to swine-fever he mentioned that the regulations in Ireland will in future be in accord with the regulations in Great Britain.

Monkey-lymph Again.

I thought we had heard the last of the monkey-lymph question. Mr. Broadhurst is of a different opinion. The matter has excited him deeply, and on Tuesday he gravely warned the President of the Local Government Board that he is determined to have it threshed out. On the spot he essayed to show how the threshing should be done, but unfortunately he had not got up the facts, and he seemed glad to sit down. Then another member got into the breach. This was Mr. Thomas Bayley, who asserted that the heart of the country is moved to indignation over Dr. Copeman's experiments, particularly in view of the doctor's connection with the Local Government Board. An impertinent member interrupted him to ask whether he would explain why a monkey is inferior to a calf, but he declined to have his knowledge made the subject of cross-examination. Mr. Long afterwards explained what Dr. Copeman had actually done. He had made some extremely valuable experiments on his own account, and he vaccinated himself with the so-called monkey-lymph. Having satisfied himself that the lymph was not likely to produce injurious results he inoculated certain children. But Mr. Long pointed out that the Local Government Board had no responsibility. They, however, considered that it was undesirable that the scientific men employed by the Government should be precluded from scientific research which not only contributed to their own efficiency, but enormously to the public service by the results which they obtained.

General Medical Council.

THE Council assembled for its summer session on Tuesday, when there was a full attendance of members. The proceedings opened with Sir William Turner's

Presidential Address,

which intimated an unusually short sitting. Sir William first spoke of examination visitors' reports, including an inspection of the First Professional examination for the English "double qual.," and after a brief reference to the Council *v.* Colleges matter, went on to speak of the Midwives Bill and lack of progress with the Penal and Disciplinary Bill promoted by the Council two years ago. The Finances Committee is to make some suggestion for "raising the wind." Sir William also stated that the penal business will be exceptionally heavy this session, and made the following remarks regarding the Pharmacopœia:—

A special Indian edition of the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia has been prepared and published, and the Government of India have purchased the greater part of the first issue of 4,000 copies. We have been requested by the Privy Council to send a delegate to an International Congress to be held in Brussels on the subject of a proposed International Pharmacopœia limited to drugs of a drastic nature. At the May session held in 1900 I was authorised to appoint one or more members to act as delegates, and the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee has, at my request, kindly consented to represent the Council.

Preliminary Education.

The chief subject of discussion was raised on a report from the Executive Committee on communications received from the British Medical Association respecting preliminary medical education, and a request from the Association that the Council would receive a deputation on the subject—the deputation consisting of sixteen gentlemen, to include the President of the Association, the President-elect, President of Council, Treasurer (Mr. Andrew Clark), Sir Walter Foster, M.D., M.P., Sir John Moore, M.D., and Mr. Horsley, F.R.S., and Professor Findlay (who afterwards, however, disclaimed it), members of the G.M.C. The Preliminary Education Committee of the Association had come to the conclusion that there is at present no adequate guarantee that registered medical practitioners have received a liberal education; that the G.M.C. had recognised by its action in 1898 that the minimum standard was too low, but that practically no progress had been made. The Association felt therefore that the time had come for them to take up the matter, and made specific recommendations. The Executive Committee recommended the Council not to receive the deputation, but to send copies of the reports on the matter.

Mr. Horsley moved, as an amendment, that the report be entered on the minutes, with the omission of the latter part. He urged that the matter had been brought before a body of practitioners intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the G.M.C., and to say that they were unaware of the reports and resolutions was an insult to their intelligence.

Mr. Brown said he should be sorry to see the paragraph expunged; it should remain as an historical opinion in all its barefacedness. (Laughter.)

Sir John Tuke, as Chairman of the Education Committee, took to heart the slight cast on its efforts, and thought the paragraph should stand.

After Dr. MacAlister and Dr. McVail had spoken, Mr. Horsley withdrew his opposition on the point, but moved that the deputation be received. Sir C. Nixon seconded this. Mr. Windle also thought that it should be received. Dr. Payne and Mr. Tomes then spoke in support of the motion, which was carried.

After a motion by Mr. Brown with reference to copies of the Midwives Bill had been disposed of, the Council

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"deliberated *in camera*," and so ended the first day's proceedings.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS

does not much concern us, but a serious penal case occupied the attention of the Council in the afternoon. It was that of Dr. Marcus Robert Phipps Dorman, of 9 Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W., registered as M.B., Bac. Surg. 1892, Dip. Public Health 1893, M.D. 1899, Univ. Camb., Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1892, Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond. 1892, who was summoned to appear before the Council on the following charge:—

That in or about the months of November and December, 1901, when attending a Mrs. Florence Sparks, a married lady suffering from dipsomania, in a professional capacity, though without the cognisance of her husband or her own family adviser, you abused your position and used your influence to ruin her.

Mr. Sparks was represented by Mr. Montague Sherman and Dr. Dorman by Mr. McCaw, and these gentlemen concurred in their desire that the proceedings should not be made public, and that, following the example of the Incorporated Law Society, the Press should be excluded. The case was accordingly heard *in camera*.

On resuming, the President announced that the Council adjudged the accused practitioner to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and directed the Registrar to erase his name from the Medical Register.

The name of Mr. John Flanagan (Scotch triple qual.), of Patrick's Terrace, Castlerea, who is in prison for throwing a corrosive fluid, was also erased, and the same was done in the case of Edward Thomas Ffrench, of Glasson, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Registrar was also directed to erase from the Dentists' register the name of Samuel Marston, dentist, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, who had been convicted of bigamy.

Personalities.

MR. FRED INGRAM, of Johannesburg, is returning by an early steamer after a year's sojourn at home.

MR. JAMES R. JAMES, representative of Messrs. Dakin Brothers in India, has returned home on a visit.

MR. T. W. CURTIS, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a member of the Holbeach School Board.

MR. W. J. LUND, chemist and druggist, of Penny Street, Lancaster, is contemplating retiring from business.

MR. T. H. WILLIAMS IDRIS, L.C.C., J.P., has agreed to act as President of the London Chemists' Association.

MISS ADA A. BARGERY, of Burnley, has been appointed dispenser to the Prescot Workhouse, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

MR. OSWALD BARKER, of Messrs. Barker Brothers, opium and general commission merchants, Smyrna, is paying a visit to this country.

MR D. E. MACDONALD, chemist and druggist, formerly in business in Penny Street, Lancaster, and late of Bulawayo, is returning to South Africa.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER, general manager of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), Bombay, is now in England, and is not, we understand, to return to India.

MR. LEONARD C. WEBSTER, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Coolgardie, W.A., gave us a call this week on his way North to Edinburgh, where he is to study medicine.

MR. H. CREEMER COOPER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.D.S Eng., son of Mr. Albert Cooper, of Gloucester Road, South Kensington, has removed from Ealing to 36 Cavendish Square, W., where he will continue his practice as a dental surgeon.

MR R. J. ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, Medical Hall, Towyn, Merionethshire, has made practically a free gift to that town of Dolgoch estate, with its beautiful ravines, waterfalls, and glens. The property is nearly 250 acres in extent, and is visited annually by thousands of people.

MR. W. DONALD SMITH (of W. Smith & Sons, pharmaceutical chemists, Madras) and Mrs. Smith arrived in London last week, and have gone for a short stay in Wales prior to the Coronation celebrations. Mr. Smith is to take part in the procession on June 27 as an officer of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

A CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT suggests that our notes on Mr. George Peck last week convey the impression that Mr. A. Sidney Campkin is not, like Mr. Peck, a Liberal. The fact is, we omitted to state that the Liberals voted for Mr. Campkin and the Conservatives for Mr. Peck. We observe that Mr. Campkin was one of the delegates at the A.M.C. of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, held during Whit-week in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and took an active part in the work. He was elected second on the poll as one of the ten delegates to the Friendly Societies' Conference to be held at Chester next March.

UPON Mr. A. H. Cox, J.P., of Arthur H. Cox & Co, pill-manufacturers, Brighton, taking his seat upon the Brighton Borough Bench on May 26, after being absent through ill-health, the Mayor said before the business was taken he was sure he was "voicing the wishes of his colleagues in extending a hearty welcome to the senior member of the Bench, the late Alderman, and now Mr. Cox, upon his taking his seat again upon that Bench. They were all very glad to see him in such excellent health in his ninetieth year. They sincerely hoped he would still be spared to take a continued interest in the town of his adoption."

IN view of the hopes of pharmacists respecting pharmacy degrees it is interesting to note that Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., pharmaceutical chemist, of Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), has been appointed External Examiner to the Birmingham University in Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The first examination at which Mr. Barclay will officiate will take place in June, and will be in connection with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine of the University. The appointment will be regarded as an official recognition of pharmacy, through a pharmacist, by the University authorities. It speaks well for the University that it should have the materia medica and pharmacy department in the hands of a medical man who is a qualified pharmacist (Dr. Coole Kneale), and that the examination of medical men in pharmacy should be entrusted to one who is a pharmacist pure and simple. It may be added that the requirements in materia medica and pharmacy for the Birmingham University are very high, differing entirely from the smattering required by the Conjoint Board of Examiners for the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians.

East Indian News.

FOR STEALING a lot of goods from his employers, Messrs. Kemp & Co. (Limited), Bombay, Gangaram Bagi, a Ghatee lad, at the beginning of this month got one day's imprisonment and ten stripes.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Poona College, Bombay, on May 2, caused by the explosion of chemicals, and killed one servant and injured one student. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE "EAST OF SUEZ"—The German East Africa Steamship Company have from May 7 extended and improved their connection with India and the Far East by linking on Rangoon and Colombo to their Bombay-Zanzibar regular service.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.—The annual report of the Director states that an investigation of the native drugs of Ceylon is being set on foot, and plots of all possible species are being laid out at Peradeniya. Increased interest has been shown in cinchona cultivation in Ceylon, and seed has been purchased from abroad and planted in various districts. By the planting of improved varieties, and by the practice of grafting of better kinds on poor stocks, it is hoped this product may again attain its former importance. Camphor has been planted a good deal during the year, the chief check being the difficulty of getting good seed, there being no local supply as yet. Camphor is not recommended as the main industry for any estate, but only as a minor industry. The cultivation of cardamoms is extending, and the exports have increased. Pepper shows signs of extension of cultivation, and the Director thinks it should at least be possible to dispense with the present large import of this spice. Exports of cinnamon show a rise in bales and a fall in chips. Vanilla planting has slightly extended.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Templar Malins's Case.

SIR,—If ever a man was ridden over rough-shod, and the law made to fit the case, it is that of the one named above. Should you take any action in fighting the matter out, please call on me for a sovereign. Yours faithfully,

Middlesborough, May 26. S. RICHARDSON.

SIR,—If the Cardiff Stipendiary's judgment in the Malins case is allowed to stand, then I guess all chemists who have a sign "Teeth carefully extracted" are open to a fine of 20*l*. I think it would be worth while to have the point settled once for all, and with that in view my contribution to the appeal-box is five guineas. Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR OGLESBY,

Barnsley, May 23. Ex-Dentist.

Heath Again.

SIR,—In the old days Hounslow Heath and the Kentish Black Heath were places where honest folk often had to part with their goods, and get nothing for them in return. There is still a danger from a Kentish Heath in the same direction, as an order I got for "New-Skin," read in the light of the paragraph on page 489 of your issue of September 21, 1901, will show. I presume this "Henry Heath, Heath House, Lydd, Kent," who is favouring me with an order for a 63*s*. lot of "New-Skin," is the one against whom you issued your timely warning.

Yours truly,

J. E. GARRATT.

More about Essential Oils.

Sir,—There are several points of interest in the last issue of Messrs. Schimmel's report to which I think attention might with advantage be drawn. The continental views of scientific work done in England and those held over here do not often coincide. Anyone reading pages 34 and 35 (lemon oil) would hardly appreciate the facts of the case. Briefly stated they are as follows. Messrs. Schimmel & Co. failed to find pinene in lemon oil (or, as they prefer to put it, proved its absence). Messrs. Burgess and Child have positively demonstrated its presence in a sample which Mr. Child saw coppered after being pressed in his presence. Messrs. Schimmel & Co. now propose to confirm Messrs. Burgess and Child's work. Those who have seen that work and the crystalline compound prepared by Messrs. Burgess and Child hardly need Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s confirmation: it may be useful to themselves. They may be able to procure samples from "an absolutely reliable source," but certainly not from a more reliable source than the one just mentioned. When Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have confirmed this work, it must not be lost sight of under a mass of verbiage that Messrs. Burgess and Child have the sole and entire credit for the discovery.

On page 63 we read "it is a well-known fact that the methods which are nowadays employed for testing the quality [of sandal-wood oil] have been devised by us." Until now I was under the impression that Messrs. Schimmel made a very strong point of the santalol content of this oil. In this they were kind enough to confirm my previously published results, and it is quite new to me that they claim the credit of this method, which was never referred to in their reports till some time after my paper was published. On pages 58 and 59, in their very temperate criticism of my recently published notes on otto of rose, I fail to see one point which seriously controverts the statements I made, whilst I could have wished to have seen the points discussed in order to be sure of getting at the bottom of the matter. If my notes and the pages mentioned are read side by side, I think it will be found that none of my points are refuted.

These remarks are written in no offensive spirit, as Messrs. Schimmel & Co. appear to think from their last communication to me, but critics must expect to be criticised.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST J. PARRY.

208 High Street, Borough S.E., May 26.

Fighting the Unwashed Everywhere.

SIR,—I am pleased to see from your notes that Glasgow is catching on to the price-list idea. There can be no doubt whatever that the cutter has taken advantage of the chemist everywhere by representing in price-lists that the published price of a "patent" is the chemist's price, and the cut-price only the stores' price. In reality there has been practically no difference between chemists' prices and the stores' prices for several years. I would strongly urge chemists in every district invaded by these stores to join together in publishing a chemists' price-list. This is the only method by which the public can be led to see that the chemists' price for a 2*s*. 9*d*. article is not 2*s*. 9*d*. whilst the stores' price is only 1*s*. 10*d*. Let each chemist get a liberal supply of these lists bearing his own name, so that he may be able to flood his own particular area with price-lists. The manufacturer of "patents" views this line of action with suspicion, but let him look out for himself. If a manufacturer comes forward and offers to establish special terms for a special district, let the chemists ask him how he is to set about it unless he joins the P.A.T.A. I know of no method by which manufacturers can force agreements outside the P.A.T.A., unless they resolve not to supply their goods through wholesale channels. Kodak (Limited) tried to impose restrictions on traders, and the natural outcome is that they are now refusing to supply the wholesale. Important manufacturers of "patents" have refused to join the P.A.T.A., probably because they thought that free trade in "patents" paid them best. Very well, let them have free trade. We can easily give them more than enough of it. The only way by which they can force agreements is by joining the P.A.T.A., which has recognised powers, and publishes a regular list which is in the hands of every chemist in the country. The P.A.T.A. renders it much easier for chemists to draw up a common price-list. In such a list all articles on the P.A.T.A. will of course be entered at the restricted prices; all articles not on the P.A.T.A. must be entered not higher than the lowest prices published in wholesale net "patent" lists. Some chemists may think it indiscreet in me to give this indication of how a price-list may be drawn up, but there is absolutely no need for secrecy. It a price-list is drawn up on these lines the stores' man may cut a ½*d*. below it here and a 1*d*. below it there, but that will be of no importance whatever. It is not the ½*d*. and the 1*d*. which have done injury, but constant misrepresentation, by which the people are led to believe that the published price of a "patent" is the chemists' price, and the cut-prices the stores'. The chemist is in reality in a better position to cut than the store, and has nothing whatever to fear if he will go boldly forward on these lines. I have no doubt that this line will quickly lead to large manufacturers, such as Beecham and Seigel, joining the P.A.T.A., and fixing a price for their articles, which shall put an end to their goods being sold without profit. I am not speaking on these points as a member of the Glasgow committee. Although I would like to see this course adopted generally in Scotland, I hope the suggestion of so likely a policy may not fall on barren ground throughout England. I am still persuaded that we must ultimately have fresh legislation, and that our case will receive favourable consideration in the House of Commons when we get it introduced, but unfortunately the parliamentary machine is at present so choked up that no kind of legislation seems possible. Meanwhile, much can be done by chemists to meet the unjust competition to which they have been submitted for years in this country. When we succeed in reducing the dividends paid by limited drug-companies to about 1½ per cent. all round, as appears already to be the case with some, the conscience of the people may be stirred to the acknowledgment of the fact that it is unjust and against all moral principle for a State to force one man to sow and encourage another to reap. JAMES REID.

Dumfries, May 26.

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Liable Labels.

The following is the wording of a nice label sent to us by *Mr. Tranmer*:—

Lanoline and camphor jelly, for chapped hands, cracked lips, rough skin, &c.

Prepared only by H. M. Tranmer, chemist, 42 High Street, Smethwick.

He deleted "&c." and "only," and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue replied, "Not liable to stamp-duty as altered."

An Old-time Toothache-cure.

SIR,—Many remarkable entries are to be found in old church registers. Perhaps the following, which appears on one leaf in the register of the parish church, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, may be hard to beat:—

Charles Fisher, a soulder, was shot on Monday, May the $\frac{1729}{23}$, at the 4-miles house, for desertion.

(Witness) JOHN MITCHEL. Clark.

Close at hand, for the benefit of suffering posterity, the worthy "clark" has handed down the following:—

TOOTHACHE.

Oil of origanum	...	...	2*d.*
Spirit of wine...	...	...	1*d.*
Spirit of turpentine...	...	...	1*d.*

Yours very faithfully,

T. VALENTINE PETTIFER, F.R.C.V.S.

The Limes, Tetbury, Glos.

The Literature of Pharmacy.

SIR,—It has been stated that a knowledge of pharmacy must have existed from the earliest times, if "Adam the gardener and his wife" cultivated plants and bestowed names on animals it is inferred that he described plants also. Solomon is said to have written volumes on the subject. Herodotus states that the Babylonians collected information by bringing their sick folk to the front in order that passengers might suggest a remedy. The Egyptians derived their plant-lore from the Babylonians. Moses, a priest in the temple of Isis, prescribed formulas to be compounded "after the art of the apothecary"—and treated diseases in an experienced manner. The Grecians derived their knowledge of medicine from the Egyptians. Hippocrates and Galen were the most renowned practitioners, the latter employing only herbs and simples, but with such success that the cures he effected were ascribed to magic. One of his favourite remedies is still recognised as valuable—viz., Taraxacum (from *Tarasso*, to remove), descending to our times through the Romans, probably by Celsus. The first attempt to systematise pharmacy in Great Britain was adopted by Alfred the Great, who sent an envoy to Helias the Patriarch, of Jerusalem, who supplied the mission with numerous drugs, including aloes, scammony, senna, and rhubarb. Alfred confided the valuable consignment to the clergy, who retained control of this vast power for hundreds of years (see "Leechdom, Wort Cunning, and Star Craft of Early England," translated by Rev. T. V. Cockayne, Ph. Soc. Library). On the breaking up of the monasteries, the disinherited monks, on being dispersed throughout the land, carried the learning of the cell and cloister into remote places; not the least important was that of medicine, leading to the founding of colleges as well as to general practice. At length appeared three important volumes entitled the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias—these now amalgamated are designated "The British Pharmacopœia." Other books existed representing numerous hospitals—Gray, Royle, A. T. Thompson—were resorted to by the ordinary chemist and druggist, until that masterpiece by Jonathan Pereira ("Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1839) arose like a sun, diffusing light and warmth universally. The latest production is the "Extra Pharmacopœia," the result of the life labours of William Martindale, the honoured and beloved exponent of literary and scientific pharmacy, an invaluable bequest both to prescribers and dispensers of every degree—so copious and reliable. But the pharmacist of the present day requires something more than volumes of reference. There is a demand for information requisite for the health and strength, yea, even for the vital existence of every living soul connected with the craft. This kind of mental food is supplied by organs representing pharmacy. "Men cannot live on bread alone," neither can they exist wholly upon science, but a combination of both is essential for health of body and spirit. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST started into life like Minerva, a bold, adventurous spirit, with ample resources of capital, tact, and above all, a *bonhomie* in conducting its affairs, so that the *C. & D.* is an essential the wide world o'er, and its hebdomadal visits eagerly looked for—and by the pleasing combination of effects has become not only the ally but the supporter of pharmacy, and the promulgator of trade-interests—we may say with Pope:—

"'Tis thus the mercury of man is fixed,
Strong grows the virtue when the nature's mixed;
Whilst one cements what else were too refined;
And in one interest body acts with mind."

May 17. OLD STYLE. (227/15.)

Dispensing Notes.

Readings of the Prescription.



The following readings have been received:—

Mr. John Morrison.

Mist. moschi ...	...	...	...	℥ij.
Syrup. Easton.	...	...	...	℥j.
,, hyphophos.	...	...	...	℥j.
Infus. cinchonæ ad	...	...	...	℥viij.

Sig.: ℥j. in a little water half an hour after food.

D. M. (235.57.)

Mr. John Elliman.

Ac. nit. muriat. dil. ...	...	...	...	℥ss.
Syr. Easton. ...	...	...	...	℥j.
,, hypophosph.	...	...	...	℥j.
Inf. cinchon. ...	...	...	...	℥viij.

Sig.: ℥j. in a little water half an hour after food.

R. R. (235.62.)

Mrs. Julia Ulimman.

Mist. moschi....	...	...	...	℥ij.
Syr. Easton. ...	...	...	...	℥j.
,, hypophosph.	...	...	...	℥j.
Infus. cinchon.	...	...	...	℥viij.

Sig.: ℥ss. in ol. morrhuæ aut pantulo aquæ p.r.n.

P. HOLMES, South Merstham.

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Mr. Jules Ulmann.

Mist. moschi	℥vj.
Syr. tolu	℥j.
„ morphin.	℥j.
Infus. cinchon.	℥viij.

M. ft. mist.

Sig.: ℥ss. t. in die in water half an hour after food. A. R.

Mr. Jules Ullman.

Tinct. moschi...	℥ij.
Syr. Easton.	℥j.
„ hypophosph.	℥j.
Inf. cinchonæ ad	℥viij.

Sig.: ℥ss. in a little water half an hour after food.

C. Mote.

Mr. Juli Allison.

Tinct. aurant. cort.	℥ij.
Syr. Easton.	℥j.
„ hypophos.	℥j.
Infus. cinchon.	℥viij.

Dos. 12.

Take a twelfth part in a tablespoonful of water twice a day one hour after food. G. B. (237/38.)

Mr. John Ulmer.

Tinct. moschi...	℥ij.
Liq. cinchon....	℥j.
„ morphiæ...	℥j.
Infus. cinchon.	℥viij.

The *directions* simply exasperating. The writer ought to be "called out." R. G. Mumbray.

Mr. John Allinson.

Mucil. acaciæ...	℥ij.
Syr. Easton.	℥j.
„ zingiber....	℥j.
Infus. cinchon.	℥viij.

M.

℥j. in a little water after food. E. H. Hasselby.

A Bleached Mixture.

Sir,—Can you explain the cause of following mixture losing its colour? We have made it up regularly during the last year, and only within the last two days have we had this change take place:—

Hematic hypophosphites (P., D. & Co.)	℥j.
Syr. Eastonii...	℥j.
Syr. ferri phos. co.	℥iij.
Aq. ad	℥vj.

On standing overnight the mixture becomes quite bleached. A new Winchester of chemical food was opened and used last time, but that is the only difference between this and other previous mixtures.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. (209/65.)

[The change is, perhaps, due to some change in the hypophosphites, but some reader may be able from experience to suggest the reason for the bleaching.]

An Excipient Wanted.

Sir,—Kindly inform me the best excipient for the following pills:—

Menthol.	gr. j.
Thymol.	gr. j.
Camphor.	gr. ij.

Ft. pil. j. Mitte vj.

And oblige,
Dublin. (224/60.)

[Roe's pill-excipient given in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1901 page 1044, answers splendidly for such pills as the above.]

229/58. *Dental.*—When tr. chloroform co. is ordered in a prescription of any date we would not hesitate in giving the preparation of that name which was official in the 1885 Pharmacopœia.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

224/39. *E. D. H. B.*—Particulars of the King's consumption sanatoria scheme were given in the *C. & D.*, January 11, page 51. Some addresses are given there from which other particulars may be obtained.

217/1. *Tincture.*—Opium yields its virtues to water hence the use of that solvent for making the extract, and with spirit in the tincture about 64 per cent. of opium is soluble in water.

207/57. *P. M.* (Bombay).—We cannot appreciate your difficulty of being unable to remove postage stamps stuck in an album. We put the paper on which the stamps were stuck in cold water for half an hour, and the stamps peeled off readily.

226/10. *A. B. C.*—Emulsion of Petroleum with Hypophosphites. See The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary 1902, page 516.

225/72. *Dubious.*—The address of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C. The Secretary will furnish you with particulars of the course of training required.

226/40. *Phœnix.*—Removing Aniline Marking-ink Stains. Refer to *C. & D.*, April 12, page 583.

217/35. *Sarsæ.*—Sarsaparilla-drink. With dec. sarsæ co. and syrup you will not have any difficulty in imitating the sample of sarsaparilla you send.

225/64. *Calcis.*—Metal Polish.—See *C. & D.*, March 29, page 511.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

234/64. Who supplies Apitol, an indigestion-remedy?

238/48. Who are the English agents for Garfield tea?

236/11. Makers of or agents for Boar's Head brand gelatin marked "A. & B."

234/25. Who makes 12-oz. green glass, barrel-shaped, handled, Harrogate water tumblers?

240/27. Who supplies printing-out paper in packets, with retailer's name and address printed on?

240/48. Present address of proprietors of Nichols' Voltacloth, Margery's whoopterine, and Psycheia cream.

239/4. *Floral* writes:—What is generally sold about Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire for (*a*) 5 ha'porths for cough-mixture; (*b*) 4 ha'porths for diarrhœa; and (*c*) Red bottle? Will subscribers in those counties please furnish replies.

Coming Events.

Friday, May 30.

Royal Institution. Discourse by Mr. Marconi postponed; in place of it Professor Fleming will lecture on "The Electrotonic Theory of Electricity."

Monday, June 2.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. "A Contribution to the Chemistry of Whiskey," by Dr. P. Schedrowitz; "Estimation of Perchlorate in Saltpetre," by Dr. A. Dupré; "The Will Test for Nitro-cellulose," by Dr. R. Robertson; and "Effect of the Alcohol Duty on Chemical Industries," by Dr. O. Silberrad.

Tuesday, June 3.

Chemists' Exhibition at St. James' Hall, Manchester, opens, and remains open till Friday night.

Wednesday, June 4.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Thursday, June 5 [p 12].

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated:—"The Action of Ungerminated Barley Diastase on Starch" (Part I), by J. L. Baker; "The Decomposition of Chlorates" (Part V.), "Potassium Chlorate in presence of Oxides of Manganese," by W. H. Sodeau.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 29.

THE business tone has slightly improved in a few directions, and, although transactions are mostly small, it is to be hoped that the improvement will be maintained. The principal alteration has been a sudden reduction in cocaine, which came as a surprise to the market. Phenacetin, on the other hand, has been advanced. Cod-liver oil is rising in Norway, but the market here is distinctly quiet. Menthol has advanced owing to spot scarcity, and the same may be said of Japanese wax. The quarterly auctions of cinnamon were held this week, at which very small supplies were offered, and met with a good demand at dearer rates all round. Isinglass also sold well in auction at higher prices. Quinine is a nominal market in second-hands, and shellac is lower. The following are the principal fluctuations of the week, including those recorded at the auctions of first-hand drugs, reported on page 870:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Oil, peppermint	Capsicums	Chillies (Jap.)
Ammonia sulphate		Ipecacuanha (Cartagena)	Cinnamon (chips)
Cardamoms and decort. seed			Cocaine
Cinnamon			Pepper (black)
Honey (Jamaica)			Shellac
Isinglass			
Menthol			
Oil, cod-liver			
Phenacetin			
Wax, Japanese			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 21 to 27, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 3,845; acetate of soda (@ Treport), 102; acid, boric (Ital.), 40; acid, carbolic, 125 cks.; argol (@ Bordeaux) 114, (@ Cape) 47; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 1,999 pkgs.; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; bay oil (@ Guadeloupe), 4 cks.; belladonna-leaves (@ Hamburg), 5; benzoin (@ Singapore), 36; birdlime (@ Kobe), 158 cs. *in transit*; bleaching-powder 132, (@ Treport) 79, (@ Dusseldorf) 198 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 20; canary-seed, 191; cardamoms, 106; caraway-seed, 245; castor oil (E.I.) 424 cks. 85 cs., (@ Antwerp) 93 brls.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 28; cinnamon oil (@ Colombo), 4; citrate of lime (@ Messina) 123, (@ Palermo) 22; cinchona (@ Calicut) 860 bls., (@ Madras) 59; civet (@ Aden), 1 cs.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 4; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 50 cs., (@ Norway) 11; coriander-seed, 129; cumin-seed (@ Morocco), 66; cuttle-fish bone (@ Marseilles), 32 cs.; cream of tartar, 168; croton-seed (@ Ceylon), 46; dragon's-blood, 10; drugs (@ Madras), 6 bls.; ergot (@ Vigo), 15; essential oils (@ Messina) 27, (@ Ostend) 11; eucalyptus oil (@ Bremen) 20 cs.; ganja (@ Calcutta), 21 cs.; gentian, 28; ginger (@ Calicut) 151 pkgs., (@ Kobe) 171; glycerin (@ Marseilles), 60 cks.; gum arabic (@ Alexandria), 27; gum, unenumerated (@ Aden) 36 bgs., (@ Suez) 855; honey (Chil.) 19 brls., (Jamaica) 153; juniper-berries, 100; lime oil (W.I.), 10; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 18 pns. 15 pkgs.; liquorice (@ Batoum) 400 cs., (@ Naples) 25; liquorice-juice (@ Messina), 16; mustard oil, 49; myrrh (@ Aden) 36 bgs., (@ Hamburg) 24; nux vomica (@ Mangalore) 267, (@ Tellicherry) 160; opium (@ Genoa) 39, (@ Hong-Kong) 13, (@ Constantinople) 6; orris (Ital.), 78; otto of rose (@ Constantinople), 2 cs.; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 100 cs.; potassium cyanide, 42; quince-seed (@ Cape), 6; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 45; sal ammoniac, 73; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 678; sandalwood (E.I.), 380; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 61; seedlac (@ Madras) 62, (@ Calcutta) 60, (@ Karachi) 130; senna (@ Suez), 20; shellac, 3,033; button lac, 447; sticklac (@ Singapore), 176 cs.; sugar of lead, 44; sulphur (@ Catania) 67, (@ Girgenti) 500 tons; tamarinds (W. I.), 12 brls.; tartar (@ Naples) 22, (@ Rotterdam) 4, (@ Marseilles) 18, (@ Bordeaux) 132, (@ Messina) 34; wax, bees' (Ital.) 8, (Chil.) 17, (Fr.) 4, (@ Morocco) 29, (Aust.) 8, (@ Aden) 20; wax, Carnauba (@ Brazil), 167 bls.; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg) 25, (@ Stettin) 10; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg), 11; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg), 34; wine-lees (@ Messina) 452, (@ Palermo) 398; wood oil (Chinese), 405; zinc oxide (@ Rotterdam) 76 bls., (@ Antwerp) 12, (@ New York) 500, (@ Hamburg) 25.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—A report from Leipsic states that the output continues to increase. The synthetic article is also being pushed, so it is not surprising prices have again been reduced.

ACID, CITRIC.—Firm, at 1*s.* 0¾*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., the latter being makers' price.

ALBUMEN.—The exports of albumen and egg-yolk from Hankow during 1901 considerably diminished, the figures being 1,013 cwt and 4,782 cwt. respectively, against 2,825 cwt. and 22,533 cwt. in 1900. Only one factory continues working in Hankow against a glutted home market and an extravagant local price for eggs. The trade may revive if the importation of foreign salt mixed with borax is permitted.

ARGOL.—Sales of small to medium grey Cape, but very dusty, have been made at 40*s.* per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—On Wednesday, for the first time since the eruption in St. Vincent, some first-hand parcels were offered at auction, but without result, as holders were firm and buyers did not respond. Fair to good was bought in at 4½*d.* to 5½*d.*, and fine at 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Bermuda was also withdrawn at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. It appears that about half the present crop of St. Vincent arrowroot has been saved, and as this is the principal month for shipment some 2,000 packages have just arrived.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—From 38*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. has been paid this week for root of fair quality.

BUCHU.—For the few remaining bales on this market 1*s.* per lb. is asked, and holders are firm. An easier market is reported from the United States (the principal consumer), owing to arrivals there. In auction, 8 bales of oval green leaf were shown, for which 9*d.* was wanted, a bid of 8½*d.* being refused.

CANARY-SEED.—Slight rains over practically the whole of the growing district in Turkey has benefited the crop, but more rain is badly required. The price in Constantinople is 9*s.* 3*d.*, f.o.b., with stocks down to 6,000 sacks.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly sales, held last Monday, were exceptionally small, and the competition being good nearly the whole quantity was disposed of at steady to higher prices. Very fine superior firsts were 2*d.* per lb. dearer; good firsts, of which only a few bales were offered, sold at 3*d.* per lb. advance, good seconds at 1½*d.*, and lower qualities occasionally ½*d.* to 1*d.* higher. The following were the prices obtained: Superior I., 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; II., 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; III, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; IV., 10*d.* to 11*d.*; good I., 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; II, 10*d.* to 1*s.*; III., 9½*d.* to 10*d.*; IV., 8*d.* to 10*d.*; ordinary III., 9*d.*; and V., 8*d.* per lb. Chips were cheaper, good bright, little dusty, selling at 2 5/16*d.* per lb.

COCAINE has been reduced 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. by makers, who now quote hydrochloride at from 16*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.* per oz., according to quantity. *Pure* cocaine is 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. more. This drop came as a surprise to the market, as during the past month the idea was prevalent that an advance would take place. The reduction is said to be the result of underselling the Convention.

CODEIA.—The quotation for 100-oz. lots from makers is 10*s.* 7*d.* per oz., not 10*s.* 5*d.* as reported last week, that being the price for 300 oz. quantities.

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Ergot.—Inactive but firm, Russian being quoted 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., spot, and 1*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

Galls.—The exports from Hankow during 1901 amounted to 45,985 cwt. (110,147*l.*), against 48,354 cwt. (107,875*l.*) in 1900.

Gentian is very firm, at 20*s.* per cwt., on the spot.

Juniper-berries.—The principal holders are now asking 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Lemon-peel.—Fresh English hand-cut peel is quoted 9*d.* per lb.

Lime-juice.—For good unworked West Indian 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal. is said so have been paid for some 15 puncheons, and the market is now very bare. In auction, 1 puncheon of unworked West Indian sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal.

Mastich.—From Constantinople higher prices and a better demand are reported, but it is hardly likely to affect this market, as stocks here continue large.

Menthol is again dearer on the spot, with business in Kobayashi crystals early in the week up to 13*s.* 9*d.* per lb., but 14*s.* 3*d.* is now asked for this brand, and the market is very firm.

Oil, Anise, Star, is quiet, with small spot sales at 4*s.* 2½*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Oil, Cod-liver.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 24, that the Finmarken fishing has not improved; on the contrary, matters have undergone a change for the worse. This fact has induced local speculation, and some large purchases have been made with the idea of bringing supplies into fewer hands. Values in consequence have advanced, and best Lofoten non-congealing oil is now quoted 110*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,672 barrels, against 4,391 barrels at the same time last year. The London market is quiet, buyers for the most part preferring to look on, now that the consuming season is closing. Agents ask higher prices, in sympathy with Bergen, and to-day 120*s.* and 130*s.*, f.o.b., are given out as quotations for two leading brands.

Oil, Lemongrass.—A small spot business is reported at 5½*d.* per oz.

Oil, Peppermint. — All descriptions of peppermint are tending firmer. There is more doing in Japanese dementholised oil, and 3*s.* 9*d.*, spot, has been paid for a fair quantity. American HGH is unchanged at 8*s.* 10½*d.*, spot.

Opium.—Constantinople, May 16.—There has been a marked advance during the last day or two to the extent of 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., owing to continued drought, which is beginning to tell on the crop. In the absence of rain within the next nine or ten days we shall probably hear of serious damage. The week's sales amount to 2 cases "druggists'" at 7*s.* 3*d.* May 23.—Continued drought during the past six weeks has done damage to the crop, and the output in Asia Minor has, in consequence, been reduced to the extent of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. Rain, however, has now fallen and further risks are postponed. Salonica districts also have suffered by the drought, and the crop now, under most favourable conditions, will be under 2,000 cases. Comparing the extensive area of land sown this season with the amount of damage done by the drought, we doubt very much if prices will be affected presently on this score, as the crop should still be a large one. Speculators have been on the alert during the past week, but found few or no sellers; this, no doubt, in consequence of unfavourable reports or pending further developments of the crop. The sales amount to 12 cases "druggists'" at the parity of 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b.

Orris.—Values continue to rule very low in Italy, and the markets are very quiet. Quotations to hand this week from Leghorn are 24*s.* to 25*s.*, c.i.f., for good picked Florentine, and 23*s.* for sorts.

Phenacetin has been advanced 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., makers now quoting B.P. crystals or powder in bulk at from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 7*d.* per lb., net, without discount, according to quantity, with extra charges for smaller packages.

Potash Permanganate remains low in price, and for small crystals 33*s.* per cwt. is asked.

Potashes.—First American potashes are quoted 25*s.* per cwt., and seconds 24*s.*, spot, Montreal being 2*s.* and 1*s.* more. First American pearl are worth 40*s.*, spot, or probably 37*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

Quicksilver.—Very firmly held at 8*l.* 15*s.* per bottle.

Quinine.—A lifeless market in secondhands, with quotations nominal at about 1*s.* 0¼*d.* per oz. for good German sulphate in bulk.

The exports from Java during March amounted to 38 cases, which were shipped to New York. From January 1 to March 31 the total shipments have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Cases	412	500	470	337	119

Senega.—Business has been done at 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb., net, on the spot. The Minnesota correspondent of the *O. P. & D. Reporter* writes that the outlook for the coming season is not very favourable for the senega crop. He thinks that there will be no cheap senega quoted in future, as the land is being taken up for farming purposes. The Indians (he says) will not dig root as long as the Government supports them, and white labour is too high-priced, and is better paid for other work. At present there is no stock of any consequence being held in the West.

Shellac is depressed and lower, little business having been done. Second Orange TN is worth about 112*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot, and firsts, 128*s.*

Spices.—The auctions were resumed on Wednesday, and were fairly heavy, but the demand being slow the bulk was bought in, the lots sold going mostly at lower prices. Cochin *Ginger* was steady, 20 bags washed rough sold at 39*s.* per cwt., but the remainder was bought in, as also were cuttings at 37*s.* 6*d.*, bold cut at 75*s.* to 95*s.*, medium at 65*s.* small at 55*s.*, and Calicut brown rough at 42*s.* for ordinary, and at 40*s.* for small. Only a few barre's of Jamaica sold at 34*s.* 6*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Rhatoon, at 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* for common, and at 47*s.* for middling, being about 1*s.* per cwt. cheaper, but rough Japan slightly limed was bought in at 35*s.* per cwt. Since the sale several hundred barrels of Jamaica ginger have been sold at 1*s.* per cwt. advance on the auction prices. Fair Amboyna *Cloves* were bought in at 5⅜*d.* per lb. Zanzibar are quoted 3 15/16*d.* on the spot, and for June-August delivery. Japan *Chillies* were lower at 29*s.* per cwt. for good long red. *Capsicums* were also cheaper, fair red Japan on short stalk sold at 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt., good red East India cherries brought 27*s.* per cwt., ordinary Bombay being bought in at 20*s.*, Ceylon at 22*s.*, and fine Egyptian at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Pimento* neglected, ordinary to good was bought in at 2¾*d.* to 2 7/8*d.* per lb. *Nutmegs* steady, 80's were bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; 65's sold at 2*s.* 5*d.* *Mace* partly sold at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. for good pickings. *Cassia-vera* was bought in at 25*s.* per cwt., *Cassia-lignea* at 55*s.* per cwt. for whole, and at 50*s.* for good chips. *China-cinnamon* sold at 24*s.* per cwt. Black *Pepper* lower, bold heavy East India estate sold at 5⅜*d.* to 5⅝*d.*, and small heavy at 5¼*d.* per lb. Singapore was bought in at 5¾*d.*, and fair Alleppy at the same price. Penang white was also cheaper, common to fair sold at 8 7/8*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. Fine bold Singapore white sold at 10½*d.* per lb. Siam was bought in at 9⅜*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb., and fine Ceylon at 10¼*d.* per lb.

Wahoo-bark is offered at 9½*d.* per lb. net, spot. From the U.S. it is reported scarce at 9*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

Wax, Japanese.—The scarcity on the spot continues, and prices show an advance of quite 3*s.* per cwt. since last week, holders now asking 41*s.*, with the possibility of obtaining a little at a shade under this figure.

Wild-cherry Bark.—A fair quantity has been placed this week at from 4¼*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. net, spot; forward delivery is quoted 4¼*d.*, c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs there was very little demand publicly and fluctuations in value were few. Cardamoms met with better support and were slightly dearer, especially decorticated seed. Aloes was neglected; no benzoin was offered. Jamaica honey sold at rather dearer prices and both Cartagena and Rio ipecacuanha experienced slight demand, the former being a shade easier. Rhubarb was held at very high prices, especially Shensi. Practically no Tinnevelly senna was offered. Jamaica

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beeswax sold steadily, but other descriptions were dull of sale. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold
Aloes—		
Cape	3	3
Curaçao	99	2
Socotrine	22	6
Ambergris	5	4
Annatto-seed	10	0
Balsam copaiba	10	5
Peru	4	0
Buchu	8	0
Calumba	120	100
Cannabis indica	19	0
Cardamoms	148	68
Cascara sagrada	50	0
Cocculus indicus	60	0
Cumin-seed	57	0
Dragons-blood	4	0
Elemi	2	0
Gum acacia	30	0
Honey—		
Jamaica	181	170
North American	28	0
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	7	3
Rio	30	3
Kino	5	0
Lime-juice	1	1
Manna	1	0
Musk (pod)	8	0
seed	1	1
Myrrh	29	0
Nux vomica	322	0
Oil—		
cassia	30	20
cinnamon-bark	4	0
eucalyptus	6	0
lemongrass	38	0
lime (W.I.)	1	1
Orchella-weed	50	0
Quassia wood (tons)	30	0
Rhubarb	45	13
Seedlac	62	0
Senna—		
Tinnevelly	16	16
Soy	20	0
Strophanthus	10	0
Vanilla (Ceylon)	3	3
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	8	0
Bombay	2	2
Calcutta (white)	1	0
Chilian	11	0
Jamaica	15	14
Madagascar	3	3
Magazan	8	0
Mogador	7	0
Spanish	12	0
Tasmanian	3	0
Zanzibar	158	0

ALOES.—Three cases of Cape seconds, partly soft, were offered, but withdrawn, as they had previously been offered for sale. The price was understood to be 40*s.*, and they were afterwards sold privately. Curaçoa aloes was plentiful, but neglected, only two cases selling at 29*s.* per cwt. for bright capsy. Bright but reddish and coarse livery was taken out at 35*s.* A keg of stiff liquid Socotrine sold cheaply at 26*s.*, and a bid of 68*s.* 6*d.* was refused for stiff pasty Socotrine in kegs, 72*s.* 6*d.* being wanted; hard drossy sold at 28*s.*

AMBERGRIS sold at full prices, 90*s.* per oz. being paid for a couple of tins containing two pieces of fine but rather earthy. From another catalogue 2 tins were sold at 80*s.* and 47*s.* per oz., the latter "subject."

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Of 10 cases of bright thick Maracaibo, 5 sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—Thin balsam was limited at 6*s.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—Medium to bold bright yellow washed was taken out without mention of price, and from another catalogue 100 bags of dull sorts, slightly wormy, sold at 9*s.* per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Tops were held at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the price is expected to further advance when further progress has been made. Siftings are cleared.

CARDAMOMS.—The tone was distinctly better than of late, and prices showed an advance of 1*d.* in some instances, while decorticated seed was 1*d.* to 2*d.* dearer. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysores: Good medium-sized pale, bright smooth, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; medium and bold pale long, 1*s.* 8*d.*; small and medium bright pale, 1*s.* 6*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; very small pale, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* Ceylon-Malabar: Light shelly pale, 10*d.* to 11*d.*; bold and medium pale were held at 2*s* per lb. Decorticated seed sold at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Several parcels of cardamoms were held at high limits, and were not pressed for sale.

HONEY.—Jamaica of the new crop sold at full to dearer prices, as follows: Fine set white, in barrels, 24*s.* per cwt.; fair to good pale, partly set and partly thick, in cases and casks, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; yellow candied, in cases, 19*s.* 6*d.*; fair to dark amber, liquid, in barrels and casks, 16*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; and inferior dark, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The principal broker who offered remarked that there would be very much less honey sent from Jamaica this year.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio was in slight demand publicly, at unchanged rates, fair grey, rather lean, selling at from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* 10*d.* per lb., and a bale of badly sea-damaged at 8*s.* 6*d.* Cartagena description was a shade easier, 3 bales selling at 4*s.* per lb. for fair grey dusty root.

MUSK.—For pile I. small to medium, thin skin blue Tonquin pod, few broken and dampish, 72*s.* 6*d.* per oz. was wanted. Privately finest thin blue-skin pod can be had at this figure. A parcel of trimmings sold at 4*d* per oz.

During 1901 122,448 oz. of musk, valued at 126,274*l.*, were exported from Hankow, compared with 35,175 oz., valued at 78,362*l.*, in 1900. There were also exported from Chinkiang last year 586 oz. (15,835*l.*), against 250 oz. (422*l.*) in 1900.

MUSK-SEED.—West Indian of good odour sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—Dull of sale. For bold bright seed of Bombay character 10*s.* per cwt. was wanted.

OIL, CASSIA.—Further sales were made to-day without reserve, 2*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. being paid for 12 cases of 73½-per-cent. oil and 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.* for 10 cases of 78-per-cent.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—For B.P. quality (68 to 70-per-cent. cineol) 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. was wanted.

OIL, LIME.—A case of fair West Indian distilled brought 2*s.* per lb.

SENNA.—Practically nothing was offered to-day as the season for shipment is now closed, and no further arrivals of Tinnevelly leaf may be expected until about August. A few bales of pods were offered and sold at from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.

RHUBARB was held at firm prices all round. The following were the sales: Nine cases fine flat High-dried, of good pinky fracture and bright coat, 9*d.* per lb. Shensi was held for very high prices, and the limits in several instances were not disclosed. For 3 cases of "druggists'" trimming root of good pinky fracture, slightly stalky, 3*s* 4*d.* per lb. was paid; and a case of very bold flat orange-coated Shensi apparently sold at 3*s.* 8*d.* The bulk of the Shensi offered was taken out at fancy prices. No Canton sold publicly.

STROPHANTHUS.—Rather fluffy Kombé seed was taken out at 2*s.* per lb., 1*s.* 9*d.* being the limit. For two lots of weevily 2*s.* was wanted.

VANILLA.—A tin of fair Ceylon crystallised beans sold at 6*s.*; and a tin of brown at 4*s.* 6*d.*; with pickings at 1*s.* per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was steady, but other descriptions were dull of sale. Good bright red and pale yellow Jamaica sold at from 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.*, and brown and greyish, 7*l.* 15*s.* Madagascar (3 packages) sold at 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for fair block, and 6*l.* 10*s.* for very dark. Mozambique rolls, slightly wormy, were limited at 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. For 30 bales fair Zanzibar block, slightly foul, a bid of 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* is to be submitted. Two cases unbleached Bombay wax sold at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Bleached Spanish was held at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and fair but slightly drossy Morocco at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or special interest to be recorded, the general tone of the market remaining substantially as referred to in recent reports, and that both as regards values and business passing. A particularly pleasing feature is that the home-trade demand keeps up very well indeed.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has fully maintained the firm tendency referred to last week and, with strong demand continuing, is considerably dearer at all ports. Beckton terms, 12*l.* 15*s*; London and Leith, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder moving fairly well at unchanged rates. Softwood casks, free on rails, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; f.o.b. Tyne and Liverpool for export, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton. Caustic soda in steady demand, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*l.* to 10*l.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., in strong request and steadily maintained, at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda-crystals firm, at 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda without change, at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in large casks, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Saltcake very quiet and a shade lower, at 22*s.* to 23*s.* per ton in bulk, free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda, in spite of steady demand, still keeps very low in value: ¾-cwt. casks, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails or free on board; 1-cwt. kegs, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, according to quantity and quality. Sulphate of soda (Glaubers salts) continues to move well, at unchanged figures of 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Chlorates of potash and soda keep very quiet, and are without any improvement in value: potash,

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2⅞*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and soda, 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash has a shade firmer tendency, but so far is unchanged, at 5½*d.* to 5⅝*d.* per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Silicates of soda in steady request, both on home and export account: 140° Tw, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100° Tw, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 75° Tw, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool in usual casks, according to quantity and destination.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 28.

Castor Oil.—Steadiness still characterises the market for good seconds Calcutta on the spot, 2⅛*d.* being asked for store parcels, and the quay has been cleared. First-pressure French is held for 2¾*d.* per lb. Second-pressure French is offered at 2⅜*d.* per lb., but is in limited supply.

Ginger (African).—A further upward movement has taken place in this, and 37*s.* per cwt. is now asked for good sound root.

Canary-seed.—Considerable movement has taken place in this, and 1,200 bags are reported sold at 34*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and since these purchases the price has steadily advanced to 40*s.* per quarter for good bright Turkish.

Arsenic is firmly held at 13*l.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to holder.

Honey.—Business continues to be in limited compass, but there is more inquiry on the market, and sales of Chilian are recorded at late rates.

Acacia Sorts.—Further sales of fine white have been made at 40*s.* per cwt., 48 serons selling in one line at this figure. For similar grade 45*s.* is now asked, and very little is offering.

Beeswax (Chilian).—A small parcel of Chilian at auction sold with good competition—3 bags pale yellow at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 1 bag greyish at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. For 19 cwt. pale yellow at auction 7*l.* 15*s.* has been realised.

Quillaia.—A good many tons have changed hands at from 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, the last-named price being lowest for any quantity.

Grains of Paradise.—Only limited supplies are available at 70*s.* per cwt.

Gum Catechu.—The market has been practically cleared, and 40*s.* per cwt. is now asked for good free cubes.

Jaborandi-leaves.—The recent import has been cleared off the market at prices ranging from 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 27.

Business is very quiet, and there is little doing on our drug-market just now.

Agar-Agar is firm; spot is quoted 310m. and forward delivery 295m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor, Refined, is dull and declining; the makers' price is still officially 435m. per 100 kilos, but second hand offers at 415m. per 100 kilos., and perhaps a shade under this.

Coriander-seed is scarce, at 20m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

Cocaine has been reduced 50m. per kilo. by the factories, who now quote 550m. per kilo.

Condurango is flat, at 120m. to 110m. per 100 kilos.

Cumin-seed is steady, at 52m. to 51m. per 100 kilos.

Cevadilla-seed is quiet and lower, at 90m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot is firm and scarce; Russian is quoted 340m. to 345m., and Spanish 350m. to 355m. per 100 kilos.

Menthol for spot delivery is very scarce, and held at 32m. per kilo., but does not show much activity.

Japanese Wax is very firm; 74m. per 100 kilos. has been paid, and 76m. is now asked.

Santonin is firmly held, at 38m. per 100 kilos.

Star Aniseed is dull, at 118m. per 100 kilos.

Cod-liver Oil is very firm, with non-congealing oil quoted 115m. per barrel.

Castor Oil is steady, but the demand is only small.

Cassia Oil is neglected, at 5½m. to 6m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 20.

The market presents few features of interest. The consuming demand is not heavy, and transactions rarely exceed jobbing proportions.

Arrowroot.—St. Vincent is higher on account of the damage to the crops on the island, and 8c. to 10c. per lb. is asked in barrels.

Balsams.—Copaiba is in light supply, and firm at 38c. to 40c. per lb. for prime Central American, but little business is doing. Peru has declined to $1.25.

Beeswax.—Business is restricted owing to scarcity of supplies. No yellow is obtainable below 31½c., and up to 35c. is asked for prime goods.

Buchu-leaves are a trifle easier, and, while quotations show no change, current figures are being shaded.

Cannabis Indica.—Prime green tops are strong at 70c., with small parcels obtainable at 67½c. The tendency is upward.

Cinchonidia is quiet, at 24c. to 25c. per oz.

Coca-leaves.—Truxillo are selling freely at 21c. to 22c.

Cod liver Oil.—Demand is seasonably small, but prices are moving upward, and $29.50 is now an inside figure for prime goods.

Golden-seal (Hydrastis) has sold up to 52c., and the market is firmer. Demand is not heavy.

Jalap is easy, at 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Gamboge is quiet but firm, and prime pipe is held at 72c. to 75c. per lb.

Oil of Peppermint has sold at $1.65, and the market is decidedly easier.

Opium is a trifle firmer, but $2.80 will still buy.

Sarsaparilla.—Mexican is quiet at 6½c. to 6¾c., and Honduras at 28c. to 31c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

Smyrna, May 28, 11 A.M.:—Values on the opium-market are well maintained. The sales for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 30 cases. Copious rains have fallen, especially in the lower districts, where damage to the crop is reported.

Bergen, May 28, 7 20 P.M.:—Continued poor results are reported from the Finmarken district, and 115*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., is now asked for best Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil. Up to date, total catch of cod has been 40,900,000, against 46,750,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This has yielded 18,600 barrels, against 30 000 barrels in 1901.

Hamburg, May 29:—Cod-liver oil has advanced to 112m. per barrel. Star aniseed is lower at 115m. per 100 kilos. HGH oil of peppermint is steady at 8½ m. per lb., and both ergot and Japanese wax are firm.

New York, May 29:—Business here is quiet. Opium is in a firmer position owing to the advance in Smyrna; $2 85 per lb. is now asked. Menthol has advanced to $4 per lb. Caffeine has declined to $3.25 per lb. American HGH oil of peppermint is firmer at $2, and bulk oil is quoted $1.70. Mexican sarsaparilla is lower at 6c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is advancing, $30 being asked for best non-congealing per barrel. Simarubra-bark is higher, 23c. per lb. now being asked.

Soda in China.

Among the imports into the port of Cainkiang which appear for the first time as a separate entry, is British carbonate of soda, of which 29,483 cwt., valued at 10,694*l.*, was shipped. The Chinese have long used soda for washing, cooking, dyeing, and bleaching purposes, but the native stuff is very inferior, and this fact has led Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. to try their sodas on the China market, and with considerable success. The soda is, of course, not only purer, but can actually be laid down cheaper. The large sale of this make has affected the dealers in native soda rather severely, and they have caused rumours to be circulated that an epidemic of throat-troubles from which the Chinkiang province has been suffering (due to the extreme dryness of the past winter) is the result of using foreign soda. Two local magistrates have been found to give support to this view by public proclamation, and the Chinkiang Taotai has given tacit countenance to their proceedings. Another branch of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s business which they hope to extend is the sale of chemical fertilisers, and object-lessons are being given by their agent on wheatfields in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang, one-half of a field being chemically fertilised and the other half being dealt with by the farmer in his own way. If superiority of the fertilised portions is in any way marked, a bright future for these products in China may be looked for. So says the British Consul at Chinkiang.

German Customs Tariff.

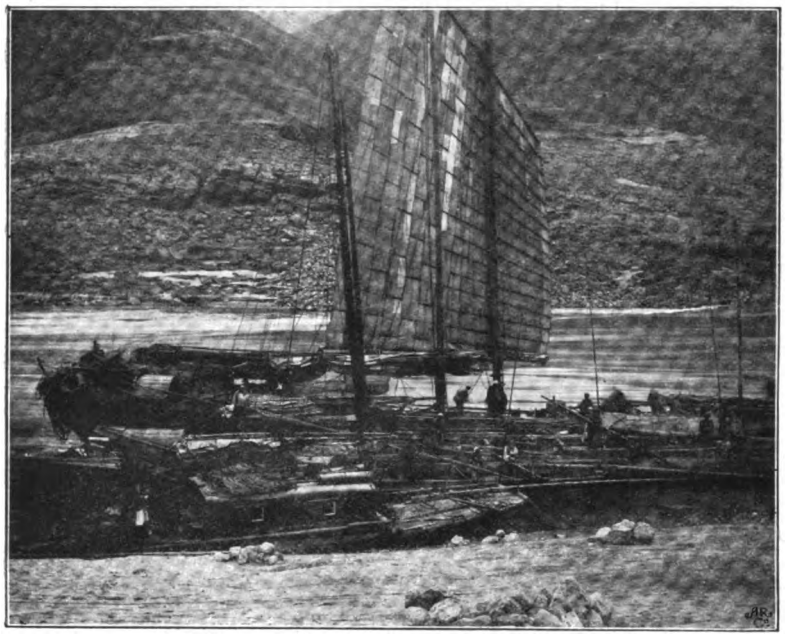
The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag at its sitting on May 28 passed Clauses 270, 271, 272, exempting from duty hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, rejecting a motion for the imposition of a duty of one mark on hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid, and a motion in favour of a duty of one mark on hydrochloric acid only. The committee also passed without amendment Clauses 273, 274, 276, and 277, dealing with other acids.

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Chinese Wood-oil.

By AUGUSTINE HENRY, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

WHEN travelling on the Yangtse above Hankow, nothing is more pleasing to the European than the sight of the fleets of beautiful junks which sail up the river to enter the great lake in Hunan. They are marvellously clean, and their sides glisten in the sun like mirrors. These boats are coated over with wood-oil, which is the universal substitute for paint in Central China. The timbers of boats and the woodwork of houses are preserved by this remarkable substance, which is called *t'ung yu* by the Chinese. This oil is obtained by pressure from the seeds of a tree known to botanists as *Aleurites cordata*, Steud. *T'ung* is rather a general name in China for several trees with large foliage, such as *Paulownia* (two species), *Sterculia platanifolia*, &c.; and the *Aleurites* indeed has leaves much resembling the last-named tree.



[*Photo by Mr. A. E. Pratt, Author of "Through the Snows to Tibet."*

CHINESE JUNKS LYING AT ANCHOR ON THE YANGTSE RIVER.

The junks are varnished with Chinese wood-oil, which enables them to withstand the friction of the swift currents and preserves the wood.

Wood-oil is well known in this country to specialists; but it is only of late years that it has been used to any extent in England. Even now it is scarcely a regular article in the London market. I understand, however, that it is imported directly in considerable quantities by certain large firms and companies, who preserve a good deal of secrecy concerning their mode of using it. It would appear to be employed as a substitute for linseed oil in the making of paint, and it is possible that it enters into the composition of some varnishes. It is shipped from China in casks weighing about 3 cwt. each.

My object in writing this paper is not only to draw attention to the useful properties of the oil, but also to point out that the tree which supplies it should be planted largely in suitable localities in certain of our colonies and in the United States.

Aleurites cordata belongs to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, and is indigenous to China and Japan. It is said also to occur in Cochin China, but it may only be planted there, as it is occasionally in Singapore and other tropical countries. I have met with the tree wild in the maintainous parts of Hupeh in Central China, at elevations of from 500 to 5,000 feet; and it attains a height of about 40 feet. It is largely planted in mountainous districts in the provinces of Hupeh, Szechwan, Hunan, Chekiang and Fukien. In Central China it succeeds best in rocky barren spots, where there is a thin soil, and where farming is impossible. Cultivated trees rarely exceed 20 feet in height; but they have large spreading crowns. The leaves are large, broadly ovate, acuminate, cordate at the base; and are either entire or three- to five-cuspidate or three- to five-lobed. The flowers are ornamental, generally pink in colour, and very numerous. The fruits, which ripen in autumn, are about the size of apples, green, and containing three or four large seeds. The seeds are occasionally met with in the London market, and contain about 35 per cent. by weight of oil. They are poisonous, causing vomiting and purging. A small tree will bear 100 or 200 lbs. weight of fruits; and little labour is required either in planting the trees or in collecting the fruits. The climate of those parts of China where the tree is most cultivated is an extreme one. The summer is hot, the temperature rising to 100° F. in July and August, which are very dry months. The winter is cold, snow often lying on the ground for days, but severe frosts are unknown. The tree is also planted much further south, and will succeed in tropical regions. It comes soon into bearing, and would seem to be very suitable for planting over large tracts of the United States, and in certain of our possessions, as Ceylon and the Nilgiris, in Natal, and in the mountainous parts perhaps of the West Indies. It can be tried in barren mountainous regions, where farming or ordinary planting would be impossible. The supply available in China is probably only large enough for native consumption; and any great demand for the oil from abroad would undoubtedly raise the price very soon. Once the useful properties of the oil are generally known, its consumption in the arts may become very considerable.

The Chinese extract the oil from the seeds by rude wooden presses with wedges. Hankow is the great Chinese market for the oil, and it arrives there from the country districts in tubs fitted with tight-fitting lids. It is thence exported to all parts of China. The Chinese distinguish two kinds of the oil, black and white. *White t'ung oil* is cold-drawn, and is a yellow, transparent, moderately thick oil, used in Central China for varnishing furniture and umbrellas, for lighting-purposes, and for making oiled paper. Most of the specimens which I have seen in the museums at Kew and Bloomsbury Square are of this kind. One from Hong-Kong had a white deposit in the bottom of the bottle. *Black t'ung oil* is extracted by heat and pressure, and is a thick, blackish, opaque liquid. It is cheaper in price than the other kind, and is used for coarser work, as in making putty used in caulking boats, for painting boats, &c. There is a specimen at Kew of this kind, which was sent from Pekin by Dr. Bretschneider. This kind is apparently never imported into England.

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The uses of wood-oil in the Far East are numerous. The Japanese use it in their lacquer-work, applying the oil as a preliminary coating to the articles which are to be covered with the lacquer, which is derived from *Rhus vernicifera*. The Chinese, in using the same varnish or lacquer, mix it with the wood-oil. The best kind of Chinese ink is prepared from the soot obtained by burning wood-oil. It is also used medicinally, as an application in skin-diseases, ulcers, &c. Apparently, when applied to woodwork it solidifies into a resinous layer, which is impermeable to water and resistent to even more powerful solvents. It is also used by the Chinese in mixing paints.

The most remarkable property of the oil is its extraordinary siccative quality, which exceeds that of any other oil known. It is this quality which may make it of great importance in this country. Those interested in the chemistry of the oil will of course read the various papers which have been written on the subject. The first investigator was Cloez; see *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lxxxi. 1875, 469, and *Bull. Soc. Chim.* xxvi. 286, and xxviii. 23.

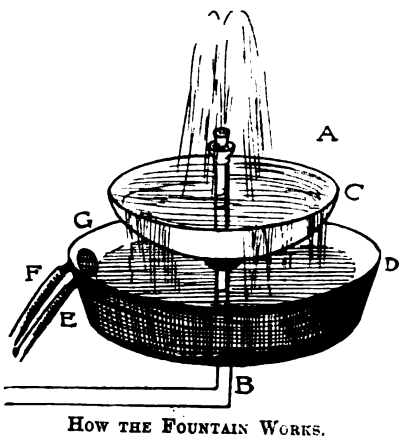
Later, Messrs. Davies and Holmes wrote articles concerning the properties and uses of wood-oil, which were published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* [3] xv. 636, 637. The oil was also examined by Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins, and his report is contained in *Jour. Soc. Chem. Indust.* (1897) xvi. 195. As illustrative of the drying quality of the oil, I may quote from Mr. Jenkins's paper the following paragraph:—

"Four grammes of the oil was exposed in the boiling-water oven in a shallow porcelain dish 7 cm. in diameter. After ¼ hour's exposure there was evidence of a skin commencing to form around the edges. In two hours the oil would not flow, and was entirely covered by a crinkled skin. The average gain of weight during four hours' exposure was 0·36 per cent. per hour. For comparison, raw linseed oil was exposed in another dish: after four hours there was no evidence of a tendency to 'skin,' neither was there any sensible increase in weight."

A Fountain Display.

By G. Morrey, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

ONE of the most attractive displays out of many I have had has been a fountain worked from the ordinary main water-supply. I have frequently noticed cases where people have brought their friends either into my pharmacy or outside my windows in order to show them the display. There may be others who would like to work one, so I give a short explanation of mine. I first obtained from an ironmonger a gun-metal fountain-jet, such as are used for fountains in lakes, &c. (letter A in figure). This was attached to an iron pipe B, ½-inch, passed through the bottom of two bowls, C and D, which form the basin of the fountain. This was for the water-supply from the tap of the main, to which it was connected by a sufficient length of ⅜-inch composition gas-piping, a few inches of ½-inch rubber tubing, making the connections, so that it can easily be disconnected if required. The bowls may be any size or shape that can easily be obtained. In my own case I procured a cheap flat round tin pan, 22 inches diameter, for the bottom bowl, and the top one was an ordinary *papier-mache* show-bowl, 12 inches diameter, as supplied by Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons. These I painted light green. When the connection is made with the tap, if the water is very carefully turned on, a beautiful spray is thrown up from the jet A. The height to which the water is thrown up can be easily regulated at the tap. The water falls into bowl C, and, when full, overflows into bowl D; it is then carried away from the lower bowl D by means of ½-inch composition gas-piping, attached with rubber tubing to outlet E, 1 inch from top of bowl. The waste water is conducted to the sewer, or may be used for ordinary cleaning-purposes. The piping for waste water must not be less than ½-inch, or, owing to many bends, it may become stopped up. The outlet F is an emergency exit, placed ½ inch above E. The two exits E and F should be covered with wire gauze, to keep extraneous matter out of pipe. The whole of the connections would be better all strong rubber, but in most cases gas-compo. can be obtained cheaper.



How the Fountain Works.



How the Fountain Looks.

The fountain is now ready for fixing, and may be placed in the window or centre of pharmacy facing the door, arranged on boxes about 3 feet from the floor. In either case, a good mirror must be placed exactly behind the fountain-jet. Drape the mirror with coloured art muslin, make a striking display of the goods it is desirous to advertise all around the fountain-stand, interspersed with pretty ferns, flowering plants, or cut flowers. In the larger bowl place some clean sand and pretty shells, with about a dozen goldfish; in the smaller bowl three tiny china floating swans or any other available novelty.

The cost of the entire display, including fitting up by a plumber, should not exceed about 20*s.*, and it may be put away in the winter and brought out quite fresh each spring. During the hot weather it keeps the place nice and cool, and customers frequently remark how refreshing it looks. A much more elaborate affair may be arranged by those who care to spend more money on it, but I have described how I did it in a small country town, and I find it has paid me many times over for the outlay, by the attention it has drawn to my establishment.

Market Drayton.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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THE "C. & D." IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for years past has worked assiduously to make its influence felt throughout South Africa, and, as a consequence, it is being subscribed to and read by all the principal firms and individual chemists south of the Zambesi. It is the official organ of the following Societies in South Africa:—

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesian Pharmaceutical Society.
The Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

To every member of these Societies THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is sent weekly, and that, says the publisher, is the best reason in the world for those who want to do business with chemists in South Africa to advertise in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

OUR COUNCIL ELECTION COMPETITION.

THE best postcard we received was from Mr. A. Inglis, 35 Tennison Street, Nottingham, who succeeded in placing five of the ten candidates in the actual order in which they appeared at the poll. His vote was as follows:—

W. S. Glyn-Jones.	J. R. Young.	A. S. Campkin.
M. Carteighe.	J. F. Harrington.	C. E. Pickering.
C. J. Park.	A. Southall.	J. W. T. Morrison.
J. Harrison.		

We therefore send the guinea to Mr. Inglis. The competitions B and C did not reach the superlative stage stipulated in the announcement, so the two half-guineas are reserved.

Summary.

THE LATEST STORE-PRICES are given on p. 876.

SOME CORONATION HOLIDAYS are specified on p. 876.

THE GLASGOW doctors'-shop agitation is dying of inanition (p. 879).

POOR-LAW DISPENSERS have formed an Association of their own (p. 897).

THE PLANTS which yield patchouli and its adulterants are figured on p. 908.

THE LABEL forms the subject of this week's improper dispensing method (p. 888).

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT named Redhead has been arrested on a bigamy charge (p. 877).

SKETCH PORTRAITS of the new members of the General Medical Council are given on p. 883.

A STUDY IN PERCENTAGES arising from the Council election is one of "Xrayser's" topics (p. 889).

THE conditions on which proprietary articles are admitted to Turkey are stated in a note on p. 892.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION to be conducted by the General Medical Council is now advocated (p. 889).

HALIFAX CHEMISTS propose to educate the public about the superior quality of chemists' wares (p. 898).

FOR not marking calcium carbide packages carried by rail a Camberwell man has been fined 10*l.* (p. 876).

THE EXPERIENCES of Mr. George T. Branch, who acted during the war as a sergeant compounder, are told on p. 908.

OUR Special South African Representative sends some useful hints to home houses in regard to trade there (p. 907).

AN excess of tartaric-acid in baking-powder has been considered an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (p. 881).

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE arrangements in Dundee are crystallising fast, and are referred to on p. 879.

THE ACIDITY OF SULPHUR, analyses of liquorice-juice and of W.I. volcanic dust, and a false sandarac are the notes on p. 893.

THE name of Dr. William Park (Airdrie) has been removed from the Medical Register because he seduced a patient (p. 833).

A "FULL AVERAGE" ROSE CROP is practically assured in Bulgaria, so that the present low prices of otto will probably continue (p. 904).

TINCTURE OF HENBANE made from the fresh plant has points which commend it. Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., details them in a note on p. 893.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION at the Crystal Palace was opened last Saturday (p. 877), and a Chemists' Exhibition has been held in Manchester this week (p. 894).

PRESCRIPTIONS for poor people and the prescribing of proprietary medicines were the most interesting topics discussed by Edinburgh chemists at their meeting last week (p. 898).

THE HIGH COURT has declined (p. 831) to give a monopoly of the word "Aërators" to Aërators (Limited), with the result that a new company, embodying the word, has been registered (p. 833).

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT acknowledges the Pharmaceutical Society's research-work, and proposes to pay the Society 100*l.* for it; also to have another digest of criticisms (p. 884).

WE show in an article on p. 891 that the late Dr. Greenhow did not approve of a curriculum for the Minor examination, although the Pharmaceutical Council has indicated that he did in a letter to the Privy Council.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS and Derby Day have interfered with business this week. Cod-liver oil has risen rapidly; menthol, Japanese wax, and cream of tartar are dearer. Quinine is quite nominal, and opium is passive (p. 904).

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the General Medical Council is precarious. It was discussed at the meeting last week, and it is proposed to raise the wind by increasing the registration-fees. For this a new Act is required (p. 883).

ALCOHOL played a good part in this week's London meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, the chemistry of whisky being treated by Dr. Schidrowitz, and Dr. Silberrad advocated the use of duty-free alcohol for certain industrial purposes (p. 887).

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Shortly before noon on May 31 there was a fire in the cellars of Taylor's Drug-stores at Skipton. The damage was slight.

A special meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association is to be held on June 11 at St. Bride's Institute, E.C., at 8 P.M., to consider the alteration of the qualification rule.

The Colorado beetle has again made its appearance at Tilbury. All information about it can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

On Friday, May 31, Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., chemist and druggist, was re-elected Chairman of the Cambridge Assessment Committee, an appointment which he has held for upwards of fifteen years.

Mr. Frank L. Teed, the public analyst for the City of London, in his report for the first three months of this year, states that he examined 428 samples of foods and drugs, and reported against 53.

At the Buralem Police Court last week, Thomas Bardsley a butcher's outfitter, from Manchester, was fined 40*l.* and costs for adulteration of mace with 22 per cent. of ground rice. The defendant was allowed seven days in which to pay the fine.

At Bow Street Police Court on May 29, William Henry Prendergast, *alias* Edward Barrow, described as a druggist, was committed for trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud in connection with the business carried on in Holborn by Barrow & Way, drysalters.

The shop of Mr. R. H. Richards, chemist and druggist, 118 Rushey Green, Catford, was visited by two old errand-boys and another lad on May 20. They took 5*l.* 2*s.*, and have since been before the Magistrate at Greenwich, who meted out punishment to fit the crime.

During the past quarter two samples of camphorated oil, one of milk of sulphur, and one of tincture of rhubarb, were taken for analysis in Cheshire, and of these only one (milk of sulphur) was adulterated, the analyst certifying that it contained 45 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

During the five weeks that ended on May 31 only four persons in the English drug-trade failed. This is below the average. In the same time ninety-two grocers failed—an eloquent tribute to the fact that low profits in the retail may mean big ones in the wholesale grocery-trade.

The case against Maximilian Korten (*C. & D.*, May 31, page 861) was disposed of at the Guildhall (London) on Friday, May 30. The Alderman imposed a fine of 40*s.*, and 25*s.* costs, and consented to state a case. The summons against the Chemical-works (late H. & E. Albert) was withdrawn.

The Corporation has decided to retain the services of Professor Klein, F.R.S., as bacteriologist for the City of London at a fee of a hundred guineas and a further payment of two guineas for each bacteriological examination. Dr. Andrews is also to be retained at a fee of a guinea for each examination.

At the Liverpool County Sessions on June 3, John Hall (69), described as a chemist, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for obtaining 4*s.* 2*d.* by means of false pretences from Elizabeth Cummings. Prisoner represented himself as a pickle manufacturer, and would supply the woman at a very low rate.

Coronation Holidays.

The following firms announce they are to be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 26, 27, and 28:—Messrs. Hopkin & Williams; Messrs. Howards & Sons; Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons. Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) will be closed on June 25 and 27. We shall be glad of notifications from other firms stating whether they will be closed two or three days.

Store-prices.

The following are the additions and alterations noted in the June circular of the Army and Navy Stores:—

Yardley's Hospital Brand carbolic and coal-tar soap, 3*s.* per doz. (added); fluid beef, Baron Liebig's "Photo" brand: 2 oz., 10½*d.*; 4 oz., 1*s.* 7*d.*; 8 oz., 2*s.* 9*d.* (reduced); Epps's cocoa, ½ lb. (reduced); Roger & Gallet's violette merveille soap, per doz boxes, 12*s.* 6*d.* (reduced); Enderby's knee-cap, 25*s* (added); "Hemel" dentifrice, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.* (added); tabloid compound liquorice-powder, 4½*d.*, 1*s.* per bottle (added); tabloid menthol and cocaine, 9*d.* per bottle (added); tabloid ammonium chloride and liquorice, per bottle 1*s.* (added); tabloid mucin compound, per bottle 1*s.* 8*d.* and 5*s.* (added); Jetta restorative, 8*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* per bottle (added); vaseline hair-wash, 10*d.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 8*d.* per box (added); Trexophyton truss, 10*s.* each (added); sodium silicate, per gal., including tin, 2*s.* (added); indiarubber sponges, 6 by 4 by 2½ inches, 6*s.* (added).

Dispensers' Appointments.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, chemist and druggist, has been appointed dispenser to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.

For the appointment of dispenser at St. Pancras Workhouse there were thirty-four candidates:—viz., four pharmaceutical chemists (two ladies), twenty-one dispensing chemists (four ladies), four apothecaries' assistants (two ladies), and five whose qualification was not stated. Miss Clara M. Fox, dispensing chemist (Minor 1901), Newcastle, secured the appointment. The salary begins at 110*l.*, with dinner and tea daily.

West Ham Hospital.

On Saturday, June 21, the staff of the West Ham Hospital, Stratford, E., are to have an "At Home." Mr. Alfred Capper, the celebrated thought-reader, has consented to help in the entertainment, and a number of friends, amateur and professional, will do their best to provide for the amusement of the patients, the staff, and the guests. A collection will be made in aid of the funds for the Coronation festivities. The institution is one deserving of support, as it does good work in a poor district. Mr. Thomas Alex. Cook (Edward Cook & Sons, Limited, East London Soapworks) is Chairman of the Hospital Committee. Anyone in the trade who would like a ticket should write to the matron of the hospital, and the Secretary will receive donations.

Carriage of Calcium Carbide.

At the Lambeth Police Court last week, Henry Harris, Neate Street, Camberwell, was summoned under Section 105 of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845, by the Great Western Railway Company, for having on April 8 and May 1 unlawfully sent by a railway goods of a dangerous nature—to wit, carbide of calcium—without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package or giving notice in writing to a servant of the company at the time of sending. He was fined 5*l.* and 2*s.* costs upon each of the two summonses.

Birmingham Notes.

The beautiful avenue of chestnut-trees and limes along the Bristol Road is suffering severely from the slow electrocution to which the trees are being submitted by the overhead system of electric traction.

Birmingham is slowly and surely gathering to itself eminent medicos to direct its hospital-work. Dr. Lamb, who has had a brilliant career at Edinburgh, has been appointed chief at the Ear and Throat Hospital.

Mr. Lowther, chemist, of Moseley, is to leave his present shop on the Green, in order to occupy large new premises, which are being erected at the corner of Salisbury Road, an excellent position for such a business as pharmacy.

Edgbaston must be a happy-hunting ground for pharmacy. "The cry is still, They come!" Within a small area are Messrs. Boots (2), Mr. Hedges, Mr. Chase, Mr. Arblaster, Mr. Adam, Mr. Perry, Messrs. MacIsaac, Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Atkins (brother of the Salisbury Pharmaceutical Councillor).

Pharmacy has, within the past few years, handed many of her sons over to the sister branch of medicine. In conversation with one who knows, the following were enumerated

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Dr. Featherstone (formerly with Mr. Howes), Mr. Kneale (from Mr. Thompson's), Mr. Harvey (from Messrs. Snape & Sons), Messrs. Hodgetts, Evans & Hasluck (formerly with Messrs. Corfield & Son), Mr. Aston (Coventry Road), Mr. Newton (Moseley Road), Mr. Baldwin (Great Sister Street), and many others who, however, were of a previous decade. They have all done well.

Friendly rivalry in suburban places is very evident. A newcomer has made his window resplendent with trappings of wondrous hue and Vinolia soap and preparations. Chip No. II., of four years' standing, follows suit with even more brilliant purplings, but with Erasmic soap and preparations. Chip No. III. beats the lot, not in dainty colouring but with a very neat display of soap and preparations of his own, and a few testimonials which show that he has gained public favour by recommendation and merit *plus* judicious advertisement.

While before Mr. Registrar Glaisyer—well known to your readers—a brother chip was up for examination in bankruptcy the bankrupt objected to kiss the book, on the ground that he was suffering from rapid consumption. The Registrar said, "I think we'll risk it. Kiss the book." The bankrupt, "Well, it does not matter to me." This action was criticised in the papers, and called forth an explanation from Mr. Glaisyer that the book was an old one, and not intended to be used again, and immediately afterwards he took possession of it and reverently burnt it himself. Why did the Registrar not administer the oath in the Scotch fashion? It is equally legal and binding.

Westminster College Conversazione.

The Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary on Friday, May 30, when, in spite of the inclement weather, some 300 students and their friends assembled at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. The guests on arrival were received by Mr. G. S. V. Wills, the Principal of the college. Dr. Alfred Matcham presented the medals for the session 1901, and in doing so referred in a few happy sentences to Mr. Wills's work in founding and carrying on the arduous but most successful work of the college. Pharmacy, he said, was now being raised to the rank of a profession inasmuch as the examiners at the "Square" were so framing their questions as to prevent all but the most capable from entering the ranks of pharmacy. Mr. Wills twenty-seven years ago foresaw this, and laid the foundation then for what had proved, in the light of subsequent events, to be a complete success. The following are the medallists for the session:—

Chemistry.—A. H. Penistan, J. Talbot, and L. S. Willox.
Botany.—B. Bickley, R. M. Holmes, and W. C. Sumption.
Materia Medica.—J. E. Hyde, A. J. McCabe, and E. G. Watts.
Pharmacy.—F. W. Beken, J. Talbot, and G. T. Walker.
Dispensing.—G. H. Bartleman, H. H. Cannon, and J. E. Hyde.

Mr. Wills suitably replied. During the evening a most enjoyable concert was given by several of the students and their friends, and Mr. Arthur Helmore contributed an amusing sketch entitled "How to please the musical ear, and how not to." In one of the side rooms Mr. J. Orme, of Messrs. Muller, Orme & Co., gave an interesting demonstration of the Röntgen rays, which was a constant source of attraction throughout the evening.

Peace Paragraphs.

This is the peace prescription a well-known Metropolitan pharmacist suggested to a business friend:—

Sp. whiskianus consideralibus.
Peli limonis pinchibus.
Nutmegus sprinklibus.
Waterus pumpibus non multum.
M. Ft. hst.

Sig.: Gentlemen, I drink to you peace.

When a staid pharmacist breaks out thus (and he is not the solitary sample) what wonder that men and women danced in Cheapside by day, and others sat on the kerbstones with their pewter-pots of beer within fifty steps of the Bank of England—the busiest and wealthiest spot in the universe?

Mrs. Harriett Fewings, of Topsham, near Exeter, was dancing at the peace rejoicings in Fore Street on June 2, when she fell down unconscious. She was at once taken to the shop of Mr. Culshaw, chemist, when life was found to be extinct.

The students of the South London School of Pharmacy on June 2 sent a telegram to the King expressing their congratulations on the ending of the war before his Majesty's Coronation, to which the following reply was received: "The King thanks you for your loyal congratulations on the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa."

Cricket.

Kindrug *v.* Wellcome.—The result of last Saturday's match was as follows: Kindrug (Dakin Brothers), 35; Wellcome (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), 26.

London College *v.* Metropolitan College.—Played at Nunhead on Saturday, May 31, and resulted in a win for London by ten wickets. Scores: Metros, 14 and 37; London, 47 and 5 for no wicket. Chief scorers for Metros.: Kendal, 7; Salmon, 7; and Thomson, 7; for London: Whitehouse, 13; Jones, 8; and Williams, 7. For London, Hands took five wickets for five runs in the first innings, and Fry five for twelve in the second.

The American Exhibition

was inaugurated at the Crystal Palace on May 31 by a banquet, at which were many members of the American Society. The toasts of "The King" and "President of the United States" were drunk with equal enthusiasm, the former to the accompaniment of the National Anthem, and the latter to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner." Mr. John Morgan Richards, in declaring the exhibition open, said the committee recognised the exhibition should not only be in a good place but should consist of good things. The exhibition was not quite ready, he added, but enough was shown to give an idea of what it would be like when finished. The first fireworks of the season were given at the same time, several items specially referring to the exhibition. The exhibits of interest to chemists are those of Mr. John Morgan Richards, who shows such well-known lines as Carter's pills, sozodont, and antikamnia (a huge raven in the middle of the stand advertises the first-named medicine); Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., with a selection of their specialities, including euthymol, the stall being ornamented with hanging carboys; The American Soda-fountain Company, Eugene Rimmel (Limited), Kodak (Limited), and the Anglo-American Oil Company. There is also a special exhibit of American type-writing machines. The exhibition is to remain open during the summer months.

A Bigamy Charge.

Ernest Redhead was married on December 21, 1893, at the Leeds Registry Office, to Annie Moore. He subsequently left his wife and went to West Hartlepool, and afterwards worked as a chemist's assistant at Bishop Auckland, where he lodged with a widow named Mary Elizabeth Shirley, and married her in London on March 1, 1901. Redhead now stands committed at Leeds on a charge of bigamy. Mrs. Shirley admitted in evidence that when Redhead was in a situation in London she paid him two visits, and lived with him as his wife. She expressed her willingness then to work and support Mrs. Redhead if the latter would allow her to live with the prisoner. Mrs. Shirley has had a child of which Redhead is the father, and she is now in the workhouse infirmary, West Hartlepool.

The Rogers Brothers Failure Sequel.

The eight city brokers and merchants who are charged with obtaining money on false pretences (see *C. & D.*, May 31, page 828) again appeared before the Magistrate at the Mansion House, London, on June 3. Mr. Muir explained that the proceedings were taken under the Debtors Act and the Larceny Act, and in the course of his statement said the defendants Edward and Henry Rogers were produce merchants and brokers in Mincing Lane, probably the largest house in the trade. Since 1888 they had been sole partners, and their drawings had exceeded their profits; since 1890 the business had been insolvent, and in 1895 they entered on accommodation-bill transactions with Wallis & Co., and

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later on with Thomas & Short, Newton, and the Ransomes. When the bills became due elaborate devices were resorted to to conceal the frauds. All the defendants, except R. Wallis, had admitted that the banks would not have discounted the bills if they had known their true nature. Defendants were again remanded.

Groome, London.

On Friday, May 30, at the Birmingham branch of Camwal (Limited) a very pleasing ceremony took place, showing the good will existing between the employers and their employés. The event was the transfer of Mr. W. F. M. Groome, the sub-manager, to a similar position at the London works of Camwal (Limited), and the staff and employés thought they could not show their appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged his duties in a better way than by presenting him with a handsome cigar-case, together with a letter expressing the sentiments of the employés, and signed by them all. Mr. Groome acknowledged the gift in feeling terms, and has arranged to treat the hands to a trip to the Wolverhampton Exhibition on the first available occasion.

Slag-wool Death.

At Portsmouth on May 30, the Borough Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Eades, a shipwright in the dockyard, whose death was distinctly traceable to inhalation of the dust of silicate cotton (or slag-wool) with which he had been packing the casing of a refrigerator on board a cruiser. Dr. Wright deposed that the air-passages and vesicles leading to the lungs were full of minute tubercles which he attributed entirely to the inhalation of the silicate cotton; this had started an inflammation of the throat and lungs, making them more susceptible to an attack of consumption, which was the direct cause of death. The Coroner said some regulations should be laid down for the employment of this dangerous material.

The Week's Poisonings.

Eleven fatalities from poisoning have occurred since our last report, two being due to carbolic acid, two to oxalic acid, and one each to laudanum, morphia, white precipitate, chloride of zinc, hydrochloric acid, sheep-dip, and a poisonous lotion. The carbolic acid was taken by a Coventry woman and by a soldier's wife at Dover, in the latter case in mistake for beer. A Llanelly fishmonger and an Ashton tailor each took oxalic acid and died. The laudanum was taken by an elderly lady at Rock Ferry, who lived alone, and had been dead some days before the body was discovered. A Scotch surgeon, named James Waddell, from Airdrie, while in Manchester negotiating for a practice, swallowed several morphine pills, and died.—At an inquest held at York on the body of a young lady, from Scarborough, it was stated that she informed her friends that she had taken a quantity of white precipitate powder, which she obtained from Mr. William Holmshaw, chemist and druggist, at Taylor's Drug-stores, 18 Garfield Road, Scarborough. The jury added a rider to their verdict, recommending that white precipitate should be placed under Part I. of the Poisons Schedule.—A shepherd at Wylye, near Warminster, died through taking a dose of sheep-dip solution. — A woman named Trueman died at Castleton, near Rochdale, from the effects of taking a poisonous lotion in mistake for medicine. A mixture and a lotion were supplied by Dr. Lord, and at the inquest the Coroner (Mr. F. N. Molesworth) said the lotion-bottle was plainly marked "Poison" with a red label, but it seemed to be an ordinary medicine-bottle, and it was always advisable when poisons were sent out to put them in a differently shaped bottle. In addition to having the bottle labelled "Poison," there were two other ways of distinguishing it—one by having a bottle a different shape, and another by having a sort of bell on the cork, so that when a person drew the cork out it jingled. Those were very good things to use. Such a number of people had died in that way that it was advisable to take all precautions when poisons were dispensed. The foreman of the jury thought there was little doubt that it was an accident, and the Coroner said there was also little doubt that the lotion ought not to be sent out in a plain bottle.—A Leicester shoemaker drank spirit of salt in mistake for a preparation he had procured for toothache, with fatal results; and the chloride of zinc (soldering-fluid) was taken by a Hammersmith engine-turner.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, who has been somewhat unwell lately, has gone to the Continent for a rest and change. He went over to Antwerp on June 2.

Business Changes.

Mr. F. W. McCully, registered druggist, has opened a new drug-hall in Victoria Road, Derry City. The premises are well fitted.

A new drug-business has been opened in Londonderry by Messrs. MacLaughlin and Allen, both from the establishment of Mr. W. A. Frizell, pharmaceutical chemists, Waterloo Place, Londonderry. Messrs. MacLaughlin & Allen are at present located in temporary premises in Great James Street.

Contract.

Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, have been declared contractors for medical appliances for the Strokestown Union, at 26 per cent. under the L.G.B. scale. There was no other tender received.

Burglary.

The premises of Mr. G. W. Lawson, druggist, Limavady, were last week burgled, and cash to the amount of about 6*l.* taken from the till.

Not an Apothecary.

Some of the Dublin daily papers, in announcing the appointment of Miss Jessop as dispenser to the South Dublin Workhouse, fell into the error of describing Miss Jessop as an apothecary instead of pharmaceutical chemist. The Secretary of the Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland, calls attention to the error.

The Belfast Inquiry.

The inquiry into the cost of drugs and medicines supplied to the Belfast Union, recently concluded, was an eye-opener to some of those concerned. It is thought that considerable changes will be made in the manner of making new contracts throughout Ireland by the Local Government Board. There is some talk of establishing central drug depôts at Belfast and Dublin, with competent chemists in charge, who will both buy and test the goods supplied to each Union.

Explaining.

Following the magisterial decision in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland *v.* Sweny, reported last week, Mr. R Keating Clay, solicitor for the plaintiffs, has addressed an open letter to the Dublin newspapers, calling attention to the fact that defendant's solicitor brought the question of status under notice of the Magistrate subsequent to the decision, and without reference to the Society, with the result that Mr. Sweny's position was misunderstood. Mr. Clay points out that Mr. Sweny is a registered chemist and druggist, but is not a pharmaceutical chemist, and he is therefore not entitled to compound medical prescriptions.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Edinburgh Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

The first botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday evening, May 30, the forty members and friends leaving Caledonian Station at 8 30 P.M. for Colinton, under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Cowie. The weather was unfortunately cold and wet, and the party returned by train instead of by road as originally intended. The effects of the cold spring were everywhere visible. Only on one favour-

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ably situated hawthorn-bush were the blossoms beginning to open, and vegetation seems at least six weeks behind time. Fifty-three species were collected.

Dundee Conference Arrangements.

The local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have now practically concluded the preliminary arrangements for the meeting to be held in Dundee from August 11 to 14. As already intimated, Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter are to receive the visitors in the Art Galleries on the Monday evening. The Galleries are situated in the Albert Institute, a building devoted to art, literature, and science, which has, since the last visit of the Conference, been erected in the centre of the town, south-east of the High School. On Tuesday, August 12, the sessions of the Conference will commence in the University College buildings. After the day's business is over, and about 4 o'clock, a special train will take the members and their friends to St. Andrews, passing over Tay Bridge (the longest structure of the kind in the world), and on arrival at St. Andrews tea will be served. Then the visitors will see the University buildings and other historic associations. Golfers may get a round on the world-famed links, but this is rather a remote possibility. It has been suggested that during the Conference a match between north and south might be played either at Monifieth or Carnoustie, which are within quite a short distance of Dundee. Mr. James Russell, editor of the *Wizard of the North*, Nethergate, Dundee, is the local chemist most likely to engineer an affair of this kind. In the evening of Wednesday, August 13, there will be the usual concerts in Gray's Assembly Rooms, Nethergate. The Thursday's excursion is to be to Comrie and St. Fillans. The arrangements for this are rather novel. A new steamer has been chartered to take the party from Dundee up the Tay to Perth, where a special train will be in waiting to convey them to Comrie. Those who do not care for the sail (twenty miles or thereabouts, on a river which Scotchmen consider to equal the Rhine in parts, and good enough to need no comparison) may take the special train at Dundee. Comrie is the place for earthquakes. It was there that George Gilfillan, a noted Dundee divine, was born. He was more than a divine, and his series of British Poets is now a much-prized work. At Comrie the Conference party will have an excellent midday meal in a hall, then they will drive to St. Fillans, and from there train back to Dundee. It will be a comfortable leisurely day, passed in some of the grandest scenery in this country, and should the weather be fine we can conceive of nothing more pleasing. Mr. Wm. Cummings, Reform Street, Dundee, is the local Secretary.

Athletic Sports.

The sports at Powderhall, promoted by the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, and reported by the *C. & D.* as having occurred on Wednesday of last week, did not take place until Wednesday of this week. We were officially informed on May 27 that they would take place on "Wednesday evening first." It is always advisable for correspondents to specify dates, as vague terms encourage error.

Glasgow Notes.

There is a druggist's shop not far from Glasgow Cross which remains opens till 3 A.M.

On Monday Charles Milford, a commercial traveller, introduced opium into a wound on his wrist, from the effects of which he died.

The Trade Association has issued a printed copy of the Cockburn tariff, and is circulating it in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

A local chemist, who prefers at present to remain unknown, is engaged on a novel which will deal largely with the romance and reality of life in the Scotch drug-trade. The tale is to have the inevitable love interest.

The Glasgow University Council has adopted a scheme for establishing a D.P.H. course and qualification. Owing to the manner in which the examinations were conducted some years ago, this diploma fell into deserved discredit.

An enterprising suburban chemist, who evidently believes in the attractive power of novelties, has placed a handsome plunge battery in his window. The public seem to be much exercised as to the meaning of the vertical galvanometer and the shunting mechanisms.

It is announced that Sheriff-Substitute Mair is about to retire from the Bench. It was this Judge who, in one of the prosecutions against an Airdrie doctor's unqualified shopman, delivered a furious diatribe against the Pharmaceutical Society because it molested shopkeeping doctors.

This is a journalist's story. A lady, who had taken a new house, called on the occupier to arrange for getting entry before the term-day. The lady of the house was very gracious, and remarked incidentally that if the caller cared to buy a 10*s.* bottle of medicine which she did not want to carry away with her she thought matters might be settled satisfactorily.

Dr. A. G. Foulds, of this city, has been experimenting with infusion of eucalyptus as a cure for diabetes. He was informed by the late Mr. James Dick, a well-known Glasgow citizen and philanthropist, that a New Zealand friend, to whom a Maori woman had recommended the infusion as a cure for influenza, found that its use not only removed the influenza, but also delivered him from a long-standing diabetes.

The agitation amongst Glasgow medical men against the Medical Council's veto on the employment of unqualified dispensers in shop-surgeries seems to be dying of inanition. A motion submitted to the Southern Medical Society that a memorial be presented to the Privy Council protesting against the partial and oppressive administration of the Pharmacy Act by the Pharmaceutical Society in collusion with the General Medical Council has been shelved, and the legal adviser of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons has reported against the legal right of that body to resist the Medical Council's decree.

Business Changes.

Messrs. Arthur Gibson & Co., chemists, Edinburgh, are about to open a branch at Kirkgate, Leith.

Mr. Martin Jamieson, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. David B. Cowper, chemist, at 6 Lochrin Buildings, Edinburgh.

Mr. James Anderson, chemist, 36 Horne Street, Edinburgh, has opened a branch of his business at the suburban end of Morningside Road, near the railway-station.

A Chemist Tholes an Assize.

This seems a dreadful thing to do, but it was the defence which Mr. Thomas Lumsden, chemist and aërated-water manufacturer, Linlithgow, pleaded to the Magistrates last week when he was charged with "having, on 9th May, on the public street, opposite his shop at 45 High Street, Linlithgow, laid down a quantity of broken bottles, and suffered same to remain there longer than was necessary, whereby he rendered himself liable in a penalty of 2*l.*" We gather from the report sent to us that Mr. Lumsden was summoned to appear on a certain day, and the case was not called, and next day he said he had "tholed an assize." As the Procurator-Fiscal stated that Mr. Lumsden had been merely brought there as a warning to be careful, the Bailie imposed no penalty.

The Chemist and the Loan.

Mr. W. J. Campbell, chemist, Invergowrie, is taking action against Messrs. J. B. Reekie, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy; David Mackie, draper, there; and William Doig, sen., chemist, High Street, Dundee, as trustees under the settlement of his father, to recover 100*l.*, stated to have been borrowed from him on July 12, 1887.

STOUT Old Lady (to chemist's youthful assistant): "Boy, d'ye keep a prepartion for reducing flesh?" Boy: "Yes'm." "Well, I don't know how much I ought to get." "Better take all we've got."

THE CHARCOAL METHOD of getting the arsenium mirror from arsenious oxide is troublesome unless carefully performed, and the blackness of the mixture to be heated is likely to obscure the test, as well as the presence of moisture which often remains behind. If, however, the arsenical powder be mixed with powdered potassium cyanide and gently heated in an ordinary dry glass tube, a very successful mirror is easily obtained.

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French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Apollinaris Water.—The Paris Academy of Medicine have recommended that the authorisation to import Apollinaris water into France be withdrawn. The grounds of the recommendation are that an analysis of the water made in 1900 shows a variation of composition from what it was in 1838, and that the water is artificially impregnated with gas at the time of bottling.

An Act of Vandalism.—The bust of Raspail, the well-known chemist, which is placed in the Square bearing his name at Lyons, was removed from its base one night last week. The bust was found with the head half buried in the ground, and in falling had done considerable damage owing to its weight. A similar attempt was made five months ago, and the authorities at Lyons are endeavouring to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

Embezzlement and Burglary.—A bookkeeper, Eugène Albaret, 42 years of age, was at the Seine Assizes recently condemned to two years' imprisonment for embezzling 27,000*f.* (1,080*l.*) from his employer, M. Berthiot, manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. Albaret provided comforts and luxury for himself and family with the money.—On Wednesday night of last week burglars broke into the offices of M. Paletot, maker of pharmaceutical cachets, rue des Hospitaliers Saint-Gervais, Paris. While they were busy with the iron safe they were disturbed by the night watchman, and decamped without securing any spoil.

Against Chloroforming-accidents.—The question of the prophylaxy of accidents resulting from chloroforming has been under discussion again at the Paris Academy of Medicine. Dr. Laborde read a long paper on the subject of precautionary measures to be taken to prevent accidents, and recommended the following:—

(1) Inject before administering the chloroform—

Morphine	... ...	1 centigramme ($\frac{1}{6}$ gr.)
Atropine	... ...	1 milligramme ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr.)
Sparteine	... ...	10 centigrammes (1$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)

(2) Place a clip on the patient's tongue at the outset of the anæsthesia.

Dr. Laborde described a special forceps invented by him for this purpose, for which he claims a good many advantages both for the patient and the operator.

Transport of Compressed Gases.—In accordance with a decision of the Council of Hygiene of the Seine, the Paris Prefect of Police has issued an order regulating the transport of compressed gases. By the terms thereof manufacturers, dealers, and carriers cannot forward or place on the public thoroughfare receptacles containing gases compressed at a pressure of more than 15 kilogrammes per square centimetre except by strictly observing the following conditions: (1) Oxygen, hydrogen, and all other compressed gases may not be transported at a higher pressure than 200 kilogrammes. (2) Consignments may only be made by persons possessing a pressure-gauge of which they understand the working. These persons must, whenever required, fit the gauge to the receptacle to show that the highest prescribed pressure has not been exceeded. (3) The receptacles must be seamless cylinders of steel or forged iron. The maximum length to be 2 metres (say, 6$\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and the maximum interior diameter 21 centimetres (say, 8$\frac{1}{4}$ inches). These cylinders must be submitted, at the expense of the sender, to a preliminary official test to prove that they will stand without leakage or bulging, a pressure equal to one and a half times that of the gases they will contain. This test must be repeated every three years. (4) The cylinders are only to be transported in covered vehicles, and should never be moved violently or exposed to the rays of the sun or heat. A six months' interval is to take place before the order is enforced, to allow the manufacturers to comply with the conditions.

Perfumery to the value of 10,640*l.* (76 tons) was exported from Nice last year, against 7,832*l.* (56 tons) in 1900.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A Liebig Medal.—The Society of German chemists purpose having a gold medal struck in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Justus v. Liebig, which is to be celebrated on May 12, 1903. The medal will be awarded annually to a German chemist who has furthered applied chemistry.

Drugs and Medicines in Bolivia.—According to the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of American Republics for April, the French Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz says that the market for the following drugs and preparations is very good in Bolivia: Peppermint liqueur, kola, neurosine, sulphate of quinine, cocaine, cascara sagrada, medicinal creosote, antidiphtheritic serum, &c. Most of the preparations now used are of French origin.

Opium in China.—According to a Laffan telegram from Pekin, dated May 22, a German firm at Shanghai has applied to the Chinese Government to be allowed to have a monopoly of the sale and preparation of opium; it proposes to pay 50,000,000 taels annually for the privilege; the smaller concerns would be farmed out. It is understood that the Government is in favour of accepting the offer, but there are international and provincial obstacles in the way of such a scheme.

Synthetic Indigo.—In the annual report for 1901 of the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik of Ludwigshafen, it is stated that the net profit amounts to 505,986*l.*, which exceeds that of the previous year by 24,550*l.* The year 1901 commenced with somewhat unfavourable prospects, as the textile industry had not recovered from the crisis it passed through in 1900. The prices of the company's products could not be raised in spite of the slightly higher cost of manufacturing on account of keen competition. The production and sale of synthetic indigo have made satisfactory progress according to the report, and competition with natural indigo has consequently become more severe, and has also led to a reduction in price.

German Potash Syndicate.—On the authority of the *Financial Times*, it is now stated that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the German Potash Syndicate and the South American Visquia Trust. The syndicate, it is said, has made certain adequate concessions to the trust as regards settling the standard price, and the trust has, on the other hand, engaged to buy no salts from any firm not belonging to the syndicate. In consequence of this arrangement, the "Potash Company Einsigkeret," which had become the property of the American trust, has now joined the German syndicate. As an equivalent for this consolidation of interests, the German syndicate has agreed not to sell its goods to any firm, works, or groups of persons who should attempt to disregard the stipulations between the trust and the syndicate or should seek to compete with them or break through the principles laid down by the German-American combine. It is also reported that an English syndicate has bought the Eime Potash-works at Goslar for 90,000*l.* The chairman of the company which has sold the works has stated that the British syndicate has a capital of 235,000*l.*, and proposes to acquire possession of other potassium undertakings in Germany. The Eime Company has two bores in operation, one of which yields an average of 40·30 per cent. of chloride of potassium, and the other an average of 60·30 per cent.

Opium-poisonings.—The wrong-headedness of the system of education in Bengal is alleged by the *Madras Times* as a potent cause of disaster to the community. Young men of a certain class, who have been given an English education, are, says the *Times*, unfitted by their training for hard manual labour. Their aspirations, therefore, turn in the direction of clerkships or wives with handsome dowers. When their expectations are disappointed, some get reckless and give way to criminal practices; others become despondent and end their existence. A case illustrative of the latter class was brought to light at the coroner's court recently. A young Bengalee, Hindu, named Kisory Lall Chunder, aged 22, who had been educated up to the sixth

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Government standard, tried hard for several months to obtain employment, but failed to get in even as a candidate either in Government or mercantile service. His private means not being sufficient to maintain him independently of his father, he took his ill-luck greatly to heart, and in a fit of desperation swallowed a large quantity of opium and died.—An inquiry regarding the death of Mr. R. J. Smith, of the Bombay Customs Preventive Service, held recently, showed that death was due to poisoning by a fatal dose of opium, which the deceased administered to himself by mistake.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

STARTING EARLY.—Messrs. E. P. Butler and H. Richards are opening a business at Johannesburg under the style of Cleghorn's Pharmacy.

RETIRED.—Mr. E. W. Wells, chemist, of Grahamstown, has retired after a long period of personal attention to one of the old-established pharmacies of the Eastern Province, in which he was very successful. He has transferred his business to Mr. A. Paterson (who was his senior assistant for six and a half years) and Mr. W. E. Griffiths (formerly an assistant with R. Lumsden & Co., King William's Town, for four and a half years). Mr. A. Paterson was apprenticed with Messrs. McKenzie & Co., Edinburgh; Mr. W. E. Griffiths with Mr. S. F. Wardley, Tonbridge, Kent; and they are both Minor men. They will carry on the business under the old name.

ACCORDING to the *Natal Government Gazette* the value of the apothecary wares, drugs, and chemicals imported into the colony during the first three months of the present year was 20,023*l.*, against 14,299*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The following values are also given, the figures in parentheses being for the first quarter of 1901: Acetic acid, 222*l.* (31*l.*); medicinal preparations, 16,629*l.* (13,260*l.*); drugs (free), 6,024*l.* (2,575*l.*); extracts and essences, 7,521*l.* (4,558*l.*); Kafir ochre, 14,500*l.* (200*l.*); perfumery, 3,683*l.* (2,188*l.*); photo ware, 8 024*l.* (4,516*l.*); saccharin, 53*l.* (88*6l.*); saltpetre, 37*l.* (25*l.*); sheep-dip, 2,355*l.* (2,942*l.*); soaps, other than toilet, 11,229*l.* (19,883*l.*); toilet-soaps, 4,821*l.* (1,838*l.*); spices, 377*l.* (693*l.*); spirit of wine, 23*l.* (12*l.*).

American Notes.

THE CHEMIST AND THE "CRAPS."—A chemist named Alfred J. Howarth has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,896, which, he asserted, he lost playing the game of dice known as "craps," in the Boswyck Club at Brooklyn. He has named as defendants the proprietors of the club. The answers of the defendants have not been filed.

FIGHTING THE LOCUSTS.—Preparations are being made to fight the seventeen-year locusts which are expected to appear about Philadelphia at any moment. As soon as the first locusts appear in the city squares they are to be met with a shower of Paris green. The City Forester has had a mixture prepared, composed of one pound of Paris green to 200 gallons of water, which will be applied to all city trees by spraying.

MEXICAN SULPHUR.—Those in the sulphur-trade and the wholesale drug-trade generally are interested in a story that comes from the city of Mexico to the effect that Popocatepetl, a great Mexican volcano, is to pass into the hands of a New York syndicate, which will develop the sulphur deposits the mountain contains. General Sanchez Ochoa is the owner of the mountain, and, according to the *N.Y. Commercial*, four wealthy New York firms are interested in the matter.

CUTTING IN PATENTS.—According to a New York contemporary the "cut" in prices by makers of proprietary medicines has caused the greatest rush of buying patent medicines in the history of Syracuse. At the same time druggists are reaping a harvest from the sales of articles in nearly all other lines of goods they handle. Retail dealers declare the ultimate outcome of the drug-war is difficult to forecast, but, without exception, each advances the opinion that the manufacturers of proprietary medicines on which the "cut" is operative will in the end bear the brunt.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

RIGHT TO THE WORD "AËRATORS."

ON Saturday Mr. Justice Farwell concluded the hearing of the case, Aërators (Limited) *v.* Tollitt and others, and gave judgment. He said the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from registering a company under the name of the "Automatic Aërator Patents (Limited)," on the ground that the name so closely resembled that of the plaintiffs as to be calculated to deceive. The plaintiffs manufactured and sold bottles and syphons for holding liquids which could be aërated by means of "Sparklets," which were small metal appliances containing compressed carbonic-acid gas. The defendants proposed that the new company with which they were interested should acquire patents for aëration of liquids contained in tanks or cisterns of large size. The articles were in themselves quite distinct, and no confusion could arise as to them, the only question in the present case being as to the similarity of the names. Having dealt with the law of the matter, Mr. Justice Farwell observed that the plaintiffs could only assert their rights as members of the public if and so far they could show special damage to themselves. But the choice of their own name rested with themselves. The registrar had no discretion to refuse any name put forward on behalf of the company, and if by reason of the adoption of one single word in common use they ran the risk of suffering injury they had only themselves to blame, and they could no more acquire a monopoly of the use of the word "aërators" than an individual could acquire a monopoly of his own name or the name of the article he manufactured. The plaintiff's trade-mark was "Sparklets," and this name was put prominently forward on their shop-fronts, invoices, bill-heads, and letter-paper. When the plaintiffs ascertained that the defendants intended to register the Automatic Aërator Patents (Limited) they themselves applied to register another company with a small capital under very much the same title, and they were only prevented from doing so because the defendants' application was first lodged. The plaintiffs' managing director, who gave his evidence in a very fair and candid manner, stated that although their chief object was to be beforehand with the defendants and prevent their registration of the name, yet they had intended that the new company should carry on business under that title, and that by the exercise of proper care he did not anticipate that any confusion would arise. But this new company of the defendants was intended to deal in articles similar to those sold by Aërators (Limited), and if due care could prevent confusion in such a case, could it not do so in a case where the articles dealt with were so different as those of the plaintiffs and defendants. In his opinion the plaintiffs were attempting to monopolise a word in common use. This they could not be allowed to do, and the action would be dismissed with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

BAKING-POWDER.

AT Stockport on May 28, Samuel Johnson, 156 Chestergate, Stockport, was summoned for selling baking-powder which the analyst certified to contain 63·27 of rice-starch and 14·37 of tartaric acid. There was an excess of tartaric acid, but the offence was the inclusion of so large a quantity of rice-starch, 20 per cent. being stated as an ample quantity. Although no standard is fixed, the best authorities are agreed, said the prosecution, that 20 per cent. was sufficient. It was pointed out that the firm from whom defendant bought the baking-powder guaranteed it "free from alum or any other substitute for tartaric acid." Dr. Meredith Young said the powder had either been carelessly or ignorantly mixed. The quantity of rice-starch would increase the bulk and decrease the value of the active parts. Mr. William Thomson gave it as his opinion that 20 per cent. was a sufficient quantity of rice-starch. Mr. Potts, for the defence, contended that the starch was necessary, and as there was no standard fixed for the proportion the purchaser could not be prejudiced. The fact that there was an excess of tartaric acid showed there was no intention to defraud. It was

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simply a question of quantities, and no fixed quality had been laid down. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 5*s.*, and 3*l.* 5*s.* costs.

County Court Cases.

Salary in Lieu of Notice.

At the Brompton County Court on May 30, before Judge Stonor, Mr. Edward Altree, chemist's assistant, 280 Fulham Road, S.W., sued Mr. George Howard Fisher, chemist and druggist, 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., Shaftesbury Avenue, W., and Broad Street, E.C., for 1*l.* 1*s.* balance of salary, and 2*l.* for a week's salary in lieu of notice. The plaintiff personally conducted his case, and Mr. W. D. Cunningham, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in October, 1901, he was engaged by the defendant as assistant at 2*l.* a week. The money was not paid regularly on Saturday nights, as it should have been. One day last November, when he asked to go out for lunch defendant swore at him and told him to go. He (plaintiff) considered that this was because he had stopped lending defendant money. Defendant, in the box, denied that he had ever borrowed money from plaintiff or had sworn at him, and said plaintiff had dismissed himself. Answering questions put by the plaintiff, the defendant stated that he always paid him his salary in full on Saturday nights; and he denied that he ever borrowed any money from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff produced a note-book, in which, he said, appeared items, referring to "allowances," in the defendant's own handwriting.

The Judge (to the defendant): Is that your handwriting?

Defendant (looking at it): I do not remember ever having seen this book before.

The defendant, at the Judge's request, wrote upon a slip of paper, "to allowance."

The Judge (after carefully comparing this writing with that in the book): I think this is the same handwriting. I do not think it is any use disputing this case further in face of the fact that the defendant denies all knowledge of the items in this book. I am satisfied that the plaintiff is entitled to recover. There will be judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Not Paying the Apothecaries' Society.

On Tuesday, June 3, at the Halifax County Court, before Judge Cadman, Mr. George Pearson, against whom the Apothecaries Society recently obtained a penalty of 20*l.* for practising as a medical man, he being uncertificated, appeared on a judgment summons. The Judge had ordered the fine to be paid by instalments of 1*l.* per month, but no instalment had been paid. Pearson stated that he is employed as a dispenser at 30*s.* a week and free house, but had to pay 5*s.* for cleaning. He added that he had pawned his instruments to advocate his case, whereupon the Judge said it had only cost him (defendant) his breath, and he ordered him to pay in twenty-eight days.

Dispute Between Partners.

At the Grantham County Court on Tuesday last, Alfred Hutchinson, of North Parade, Grantham, sued Tom Kingston, chemist and mineral-water manufacturer, of Westgate, Grantham, in an equity suit. Mr. J. B. Barlow, for the plaintiff, said on July 11 last plaintiff and defendant became partners as mineral-water manufacturers, and carried on business in Oxford Street, Grantham. A verbal arrangement was made to the effect that plaintiff was to pay 110*l.* for a half-share of the business, that he was to pay a certain amount of cash down, and was to be credited at the rate of 2*l.* per week until the balance of the purchase-money had been paid. Mr. R. A. Young, for defendant, said there was an agreement for a partnership, which agreement was never carried out, therefore there never was a partnership. After hearing plaintiff's evidence, the Judge said there was evidence of partnership and dissolution. On behalf of the defendant Mr. Young agreed that there was a partnership, and accepted 220*l.* as the value of the assets of the business, the defendant to continue the business on giving a fidelity bond of 150*l.*, and the Registrar to take the accounts.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Frank Harold Bromfield, 83 Broad Street, Blaenavon, trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—The creditors met for the first time at the Official Receiver's office, Merthyr, on May 30, when the statement as reported last week (page 861) was repeated.

Re A. C. H. Newton-Mason, High Street, West Bromwich, trading as a Chemist.—The trustee under this failure announces that he has completed the realisation of the estate, and is prepared to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 3*s.* 8½*d.* in the pound.

Re Mrs. Laura V. Crossley, 126 Oxford Street, W., trading as Blanche Leigh, Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer.

A meeting of creditors of this debtor was held on May 28 at the offices of Hastie's (Limited), solicitors, 65 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. A statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities 5,250*l.*, and assets estimated at 4,930*l.* Amongst the liabilities the bank figures for 800*l.*, for which it holds as security lease of premises at 126 Oxford Street. The solicitor stated that he had called the creditors together for the purpose of obtaining the signature of each creditor to a deed of assignment, and unless he received the signatures that afternoon he should file a petition in bankruptcy. The creditors present strongly protested against this proceeding, and pointed out that it would take a week to get all the signatures. The meeting broke up, and the petition was filed the same day.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Kissell, John Victor, 298 Harrow Road, W., pharmaceutical chemist. Trustee, John Baker, Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Dated, May 26; filed, June 2. Liabilities unsecured, 517*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 129*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The following are among the creditors:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Barron, Harveys & Co., London	22	0	0
Davy, Hill & Co., London	23	0	0
Hovenden & Sons, London	11	0	0
Idris & Co., London	13	0	0
Kissell, E. E., Taunton	339	0	0
Marshall & Harris, London	11	0	0
Maw, Son & Sons, London	13	0	0
Sanger, J., & Sons, London	11	0	0
Shirley Brothers, London	12	0	0
Waller, Malvine & Co., London	12	0	0

Sykes, James, trading as James Sykes & Co., Heckmondwike, manufacturing chemist and oil-merchant. Trustee, Thomas Howard, 16 Piccadilly, Bradford, chartered accountant. Dated, May 26; filed, May 27. Unsecured liabilities, 1,183*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 732*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Amongst the creditors are:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Clauss & Ree, Manchester	12	0	0
Foster, J., & Co., Leeds	52	0	0
Macnair, A., & Co., Manchester	11	0	0
McArthur & Co., Liverpool	11	0	0
Perkins, T. W., Wellingborough ...	10	0	0
Skelton Brothers, Bradford	75	0	0
Spencer & Co., Hull	43	0	0
Walker, W., & Sons, Otley	10	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bywaters, C. H., and **Prior, A. G.,** under the style of the Granite Paint Company, Cross Street, Creek Road, Deptford, Kent, paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers, glass and lead merchants, and dealers in oil and colourmen's sundries.

Gilston, P., Chadwick, J. W., and **Gregg, J.,** under the style of P. Gilston & Co., Hunslet, Leeds, and Knottingley, Yorkshire, glass-bottle manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Receiving Orders.

Crossley, Laura Verrall (carrying on business as Blanche Leigh), of, and carrying on business at, 126 Oxford Street, W., soap and perfumery manufacturer, the wife of Herbert Crossley, trading separately and apart from her husband, having separate estate and assets.

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Dean, Joseph (trading as Joseph Dean & Son), Sutton-within-Macclesfield, Cheshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Gould, Alfred, Knatchbull Road, Brixton Road, S.W., lately White's Row, Commercial Street, E., isinglass-manufacturer.

Park, William Charles Cunningham, Macfadyen, James John, and **Park, James** (carrying on business in co-partnership as Park, Macfadyen & Co., also as Park, Son & Co., and as Turnbull & Co.), at Kingston, Jamaica, West India merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Barr, William, Bellshill, manufacturing chemist. Creditors will meet in the Library, Law Agents' Room, County Buildings, Hamilton, June 10, at 12 o'clock. James Hogg, solicitor, Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Bellshill, agent.

New Companies & Company News.

CHEAP AND GOOD (LIMITED).— Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants, general traders, drysalters, chemists; also the business of a general supply association in all its branches. The first directors are to be afterwards appointed. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 116 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. [Compare with *C. & D.*, April 5, p. 537.]

SAVILLE'S (1902) (LIMITED).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in brewers' requisites, antiseptics, disinfectants, sheep-dips, manures, and other agricultural and chemical products, and to take over the business of Saville's (Limited) (incorporated in 1899). No initial public issue. The first directors are C. H. L. Cazatel, E. W. Rowsell, C. Stansfeld, G. R. Ewens, and H. C. Ewens. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Chorlton Road, Hulme, Manchester.

J. C. TWIST (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a soap manufacturer, carried on by J. C. Twist, at the Chelsfield Soapworks, Orpington, Kent, to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers, soap-boilers, candle, taper, night-light, and glycerin manufacturers, oil-refiners, perfumers, &c., and to adopt an agreement with the London and General Industries (Limited). No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration, 150*l.* per annum for the chairman and 100*l.* each per annum for the others.

AUTOMATIC AËRATOR PATENTS (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from H. Swales, F. G. Hampson, and R. G. Orr the benefit of certain applications for patents and other rights relating to an improved method of or apparatus for aërating liquids, to turn the same to account, to establish engineering-works, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are F. G. Hampson, R. G. Orr, H. Shield, and H. Swales. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration, 750*l.* per annum and a share in the profits, divisible. Registered office, 14 Sherborne Lane, E.C.

HERMOS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists, druggists, oil and colour merchants, drysalters, &c. The first subscribers are:—C. Howard, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., solicitor; H. Major, 125 Atherlay Road, Waverley Park, S.E., clerk; C. H. Brookes, 69 Barmouth Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., clerk; H. Hoyle, 32 Mildmay Road, N., clerk; A. Major, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., auctioneer; J. L. Quinlan, 39 Canonbury Road, N., clerk; and C. T. Fernyhough, 46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., accountant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

RAYBOULD, WHITEHOUSE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by G. Raybould and J. Whitehouse as "Raybould, Whitehouse & Co.," at Dudley, Worcestershire, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, vendors of patent-medicines, drysalters, oil and colourmen, druggists' sundriesmen, &c. The first subscribers are:—G. Raybould, 69 Snow Hill, Dudley, chemist; J. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley, druggist; Mrs. B. E. Raybould, 69 Snow Hill, Dudley; Mrs. C. J. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley; Miss E. Raybould, Salop Street, Dudley; Miss H. Whitehouse, Wartell House, Wellington Road, Dudley; and R. Marshall, 199 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. Raybould and J. Whitehouse. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Registered office, Reform Works, Wellington Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—At the annual meeting of the shareholders held in Liverpool on June 3, Mr. T. B. Royde (the chairman) stated that during the past year the Union sold 50,000 tons more salt than in the year before, although there had been a decrease of 50,000 tons in chemical salt. The gross profit had increased by 34,000*l.*

SPIRITINE (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division on May 30, Mr. Justice Farwell heard a motion in the case of Owen *v.* Spiritine (Limited) for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the company, which carries on business as manufacturers of spirit appliances at Willesden. It was stated that the plaintiff was a debenture-holder, and 106*l.* remained unpaid on the plaintiff's security. The company was entirely without funds, having overdrawn its account with the London Joint Stock Bank. Judgment had been obtained against it, and it was unable to satisfy the execution levied. His Lordship held that the company's case was hopeless, and he appointed a receiver as asked.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY.—The company's thirty-eighth annual report and balance-sheet, made up to March 31, 1902, has been issued. The directors regret to have to record a considerable decrease in the company's profits, due partly to the ever-increasing keenness of competition and consequent fall in prices, and partly to the general trade depression. The balance available for distribution amounts to 33,000*r.* 5*a.* 4*p.*, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 15*r.* per share, or 3 per cent., amounting to 30,000*r.*, carrying forward 6,000*r.* 5*a.* 4*p.* to next year's account. The directors express confidence that a return of general prosperity will be followed by an increase in the company's earnings and by better dividends.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT-OF-MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held on June 3 at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. C. G. Gunther (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, May 24, p. 802), the Chairman said the shareholders were to be congratulated on the results obtained, considering that the River Plate country had been suffering from the effects of a severe drought. Their company, however, had escaped comparatively lightly owing to capable management in the selection of their cattle-farms. The sales of the extract all over the world have continued most satisfactorily, and the new trade-mark—"Lemco"—is gradually becoming firmly established. Oxo, the new fluid beef, also continues to make steady progress, especially among the medical profession and hospitals. The report declaring a dividend of 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares was unanimously adopted. An extraordinary general meeting was afterwards held for the purpose of altering some of the articles of association in compliance with the new Companies Act.

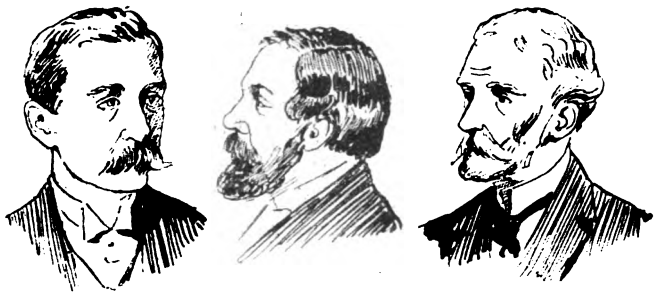
FULLERS'-EARTH UNION (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of the Fullers'-earth Union (Limited) was held on May 28, at Winchester House, E.C., the chairman of the company (Mr. S. Stanley Brown) presiding. The Chairman reported increased sales of the company's product. The trade is now 3½ times larger than it was nine years ago. The company would shortly have to pay off the existing debenture debt of 10,000*l.*, and the directors had decided to give the shareholders the opportunity of subscribing for 15,000*l.* 5 per cent. debentures. The profit-and-loss account for the year ended March 31 showed a balance of profit of 5,213*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which, with 610*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* brought forward, gave a total balance of 5,824*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* to be dealt with. The interim dividend on preference shares paid in November, 1901, absorbed 1,074*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and dividends making 5 per cent. for the year on preference shares and 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company were declared, leaving a balance of 1 848*l* 13*s.* 3*d.* to be carried forward, of which 1,000*l.* will be placed to a reserve fund.

THE MUCILAGE-CORK.—All pharmacists are very familiar with the difficulty of corking mucilage-bottles, and know that as the mucilage hardens around the cork and in the neck of the vessel it is difficult to draw the cork without fracture or leaving some attached to the bottle. All these may be lessened, or even done away with altogether, if the cork be first well soaked in glycerin, or even smeared with it.

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General Medical Council.

OUR report of the Summer Session proceedings, left off last week at a point in Wednesday's sitting before the Council, considered a proposal by Mr. Ball for returns of



DR. MACKAY. MR. JACKSON. DR. FINLAY.

New Members of Council.

professional examinations from licensing bodies, additional information being wanted on the following points:—

1. Where credit is allowed for a single subject or group of subjects only at any examination, the number of students who pass or are rejected in such portion of the examination should be furnished separately from the list of those who pass or are rejected from the entire examination.

2. That in addition to giving a return of the candidates rejected at any examination, the number of such candidates who have been previously rejected upon one or more occasions for the same examination be indicated, with the number of such previous rejections in each case.

This was agreed to after a lengthy discussion.

Next day (Thursday, May 29) was devoted to

PENAL CASES.

The first was that of Dr. William Tyndale Watson, Tottenham, N., who in November, 1901, received twenty-nine days' imprisonment for indecent assault. Dr. Watson appeared himself, and was represented by Mr. A. A. Strong, LL.B. Lond., solicitor. Mr. Joseph Howard (M.P. for Tottenham), the Rev. Charles Howell (vicar of Holy Trinity, Tottenham), Dr. Gilbart Smith, and others testified their high opinion of Dr. Watson's character, and evidence was given as to Dr. Watson's health. After half-an-hour's deliberation *in camera*, the President announced that, owing to the state of Dr. Watson's mental and physical health, the Council would not remove his name from the *Medical Register*.

The next case taken was that of Robert Rendall, M.B., Great Yarmouth, charged last November with infamous conduct in a professional respect by holding medical appointments in connection with the National Medical Aid Company (Limited) and the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society, at Great Yarmouth. Mr. Rendall attended, and stated that he had absolutely ceased his connection with the societies. After a short deliberation, the President informed Mr. Rendall that the Council, having considered the facts and evidence submitted by him in relation to his action since the last session, has resolved to proceed no further in regard to the charge proved against him.

The third case taken up was that of Mr. William Park, M.B., C.M., Airdrie, who was summoned to answer a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect, by seducing and subsequently eloping with a lady, the wife of a clergyman, who was under his professional care in his hydropathic establishment at Limpley Stoke, near Bath. Mr. Park did not appear, but on his behalf Mr. Montague Shearman applied for a postponement of the case. Mr. Park, he said, had through a misunderstanding, supposed that his case would not be heard till November, and three days before he received formal notice to attend that day, he had signed a contract with the Royal Mail Steamship Company to act as surgeon on board, and had sailed from England on May 21. Mr. Newson (for the injured husband, who was also present) opposed the application on the ground of the expense and trouble to which the complainant, who had brought witnesses, had been put. The Council's legal adviser thought the case should be proceeded with, and on the application of defendant's counsel it was heard *in camera*. After about an hour the President announced that the Council judged Mr. Park guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and directed his name to be taken off the register.

A DELAYED APPLICATION.

Mr. Abiathar Wall, L.S.A. Lond. 1871, L.R.C.P.E. 1872, L.R.S.C.E. 1872, a medical practitioner entitled to be registered under the Medical Act (1858), but who neglected to effect such registration until after the "appointed day" (June 30, 1887), under the Medical Act (1886), applied for registration, and the English Branch Council was authorised to accede to the request.

HARD UP.

The first business on Friday was the appointment of committees. That over, the report of the Financial Relations Committee was brought up by Mr. Horsley. This showed that during the past seven years there has been a deficit of 1,200*l.* per annum, which is attributed broadly to small income and excessive work, and to remedy matters an amendment of the 1858–1886 Medical Acts is needed. The financial history of the Council began in 1858, when a 2*l.* registration-fee was authorised, and this yielded about 35,000*l.* Some of this was invested, the interest and the principal yielding the Council altogether 75,485*l.* The various editions of the British Pharmacopœia have given a profit of 3,600*l.* The 5*l.* registration-fees have come 900*l.* short yearly of the current expenditure. In regard to the Pharmacopœia, which is the first of the Council's assets, the committee say:—

The receipts and expenditure upon former editions of the Pharmacopœia cannot now be ascertained with exactitude, as, although at times statements have been prepared, the accounts have not been kept entirely separate from the general expenses of the Council. So far as can be ascertained, up to the year 1880 there was a small balance of profit amounting to 80*l.*, from 1880 to 1885 a profit of 350*l.*, and from 1885 to 1898 a profit of 2,000*l.* So far the new edition of 1898 shows a better result, there being an apparent profit of 800*l.*, whilst unsold copies are in hand to the approximate value of 400*l.* Thus over the whole period from 1858 to the present time the Pharmacopœia has yielded about 3,600*l.*, or about 90*l.* a year. Although for the reasons above stated these figures must not be taken as exact, it is probable that the error is not large enough to be material.

After dealing fully with the branch and General Councils' finances and their adjustment, the latter including a suggestion to make the branch Councils pay in their moneys and accumulated funds to the General Council, the report concluded with suggested amendments to the Medical Acts. These included the repeal of section xi. of the 1858 Act, which provides autonomy in Scotland and Ireland, and increase of the registration-fee for medical practitioners from 5*l.* to 7*l.*, and a new provision imposing a registration-fee of 1*l.* on students registered.

Mr. Victor Horsley, in a note, called for an annual registration-fee, and Dr. Heron Watson objected to the increased fee and to Mr. Horsley's suggestion, and went straight to the point in the following note:—

A self-imposed restriction upon the faculty of much speaking on the members of the Council, with a commensurate shortening of the meetings, a greater number of hours devoted to the actual business of the Council and its committees, implying, if need be, morning, afternoon, and evening sittings, might well be adopted as a preliminary tentative measure, and, should this increase in the number of hours prove insufficient, the withdrawal of all fees for attendance upon the meetings, while only travelling and hotel expenses be continued, might most reasonably be adopted.

Certainly it appears to me that some such self-denying regulation should be passed, so as to manifest to the medical profession that what is done by the Council is due to a single minded determination to confer benefits, and not to bind burdens, upon the profession at large.

Dr. Bruce concurred with this and the other contents of Dr. Watson's note.

Mr. Horsley hoped the Council would accept the report as a step forward in the direction of financial reform.

A long discussion followed.

Dr. Norman Moore asked what advantage registration was to the students or the public, and if the Council had power to compel it? If they went to Parliament in order to raise money they must make it clear that they used their funds in

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the thriftiest manner, and be prepared for elaborate criticism as to the way in which they spent their time.

Dr. Atthill was surprised at these remarks, and Dr. McVail was also highly indignant at the latter part of them. They had, he said, strong grounds for going to the Government for assistance if the work could not be done without increased funds.

Sir C. Nixon also expressed his high opinion of the useful work and lofty aims of the Council. He thought compulsory registration desirable; for one thing, it would make medical education uniform.

Sir J. Tuke pointed out that compulsory registration of students would infer the right of the Council to lay down the conditions of registration, and anyone cognisant of the feeling of various licensing-bodies knew what opposition would be raised to that.

Dr. Bruce was of opinion that radical reform was called for. The business of the session should be got through within a week, and penal cases should be taken earlier in the day. It was a scandal that parties summoned to appear should sometimes be detained the night in London because the Council could not finish or had not got to the consideration of their cases on the day named.

Dr. Heron Watson's note as to speaking was put as an amendment, and seconded by Dr. Bruce, Sir J. Tuke supporting it, explaining that the great mass of the Council's expenditure was in fees paid to members, and the average M.P. would say, "You must not ask more from the profession; make some sacrifice yourselves." (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Nixon suggested, amidst laughter, that it would be quite possible for members to refuse their fees. He, for one, did not see that he was called upon to give time for the benefit of the State and the profession without some reasonable recompence.

Dr. McVail emphatically declined to devote longer hours to the business of the Council.

The amendment did not commend itself to the members. Sir Wm. Thomson invited Dr. Watson to enlarge upon it, and Mr. Brown also "wanted to know." Dr. Watson, however, sternly declined to waste the time of the Council in telling members what they already had in print before them. In spite of his self-suppression his amendment found considerable support, and was lost by only 11 to 14, 5 not voting.

The recommendations of the report as to revenue were considered *seriatim* under the following heads: (1) The institution of a student's registration-fee of 1*l*; (2) raising the initial registration-fee of practitioners from 5*l*. to 7*l*.; (3) remodelling the financial administration of the funds so far as the mutual relations of the Council and its branches are concerned. No. 1 was carried by 13 to 12. Before taking No. 2, Mr. Jackson moved that an annual licensing-fee of 10*s*. be substituted for the present 5*l*. registration-fee. Mr. Horsley seconded, and there was a lot more talk, but Mr. Jackson had only two supporters. No. 3 was carried. Then the Council came to the consideration of the legal and political aspects of the desired reforms, over which there was more talk at a cost of 1*l*. a minute, but the members were not satisfied, and the debate was resumed on Saturday, when Dr. Little moved that the discussion be adjourned till next session, and that it be left to the President to make, in the meantime, such provisional arrangements as appeared to him most conducive to economy. The President was not sure that he was disposed to act the part of the benevolent despot, and Sir Wm. Thomson and Dr. MacAlister thought that the Council should not hand over the business of the Council for the next six or twelve months to any single individual, however benign. This way out of the difficulty found only two supporters, and Sir J. Tuke then, resuming the discussion, gave his reasons for opposing the motion. He held that the proposed Bill would indefinitely postpone fiscal reform.

Dr. Mackay, seconded by Dr. Finlay, made a suggestion which bridged over the differences that divided the advocates of retrenchment and reform, and the motion was carried by 20 to 6 Four did not vote, including Sir John Tuke.

A report of the Finance Committee was presented by Mr. Bryant, and passed.

A Long and Wearisome Discussion,

enlivened only by little passages of arms between Mr. Horsley and Dr. MacAlister, followed in committee on the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Prevention of Personation, and was not concluded when the Council rose. It was hoped that the business of the session would have been finished on Saturday, and the President gravely reminded the members of the fact, and added that there was nothing in the programme which could not be got through easily on Monday. The programme was not, however, got through on Monday. At the President's suggestion, the Council addressed themselves, when they reassembled and were fresh to their work, to the more important matters of examinations, students' registration, and public health, postponing the consideration of personation. Perhaps the Council were too fresh and ready for the fray, for these subjects occupied them all the afternoon. At 6 o'clock Dr. McVail allowed the standing order to be suspended till the conclusion of the public-health debate, but would not hear of any more business being taken that day. The reports of the Examination Committee on the examinations of the Scottish Conjoint Board of the Irish University were re-entered and adopted after a short discussion on an irregularity in passing one candidate, in which Dr. Watson, Sir Hector Cameron, and Dr. Payne took part; and an expression of regret from Sir Wm. Thomson as to the absence of an examination in operative surgery.

The report of the Students' Registration Committee stated that applications having been received for the approval by the Council of the Plymouth Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools and St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E., the former school was approved, but not the latter.

After a little row about the non-recognition of a student from Stonyhurst College (which is not an "approved institution"), there was a long discussion on the report of the Public Health Committee on proposed amendments to the regulation in regard to the diploma of public health, which was adopted.

The members were not altogether happy about the regulation though they had passed it, and when they met on Tuesday Dr. Norman Moore proposed that an explanatory note should be added in order to make the regulation workable in London, and this was agreed to on a division.

The upshot of the further consideration of the report of the Committee for the

Prevention of Personation

was that motions were carried which will ensure preservation by the Registrars of all forms of application for registration, and applications for restoration to the Medical or Dentists Register must under exceptional circumstances be accompanied by a statutory declaration in an approved form.

The British Pharmacopœia.

The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee was brought up by Dr. MacAlister. It showed that up to the present date 32,083 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and 354 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900, have been disposed of. The Government of India has been supplied with 3,500 copies of the Addendum. The stock of the B.P. now in hand is 400 copies, and a further issue of 1,500 copies was recommended. The report proceeded as follows:—

Since the last report of the committee two meetings of the Conference with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland have been held, at which useful discussions have taken place as to the preliminary researches which are necessary in preparation for the next Pharmacopœia. The Conference has also had before it a series of reports containing the results of a minute and exhaustive inquiry into the solubilities of the chemical substances included in the Pharmacopœia. This inquiry has been conducted by Professor Greenish, under the direction of the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in the laboratories of the Society. In order to ascertain the purity of the drugs under examination, it has been necessary to scrutinise afresh the chemical tests given for them in the Pharmacopœia. This scrutiny has led to suggestions for the improvement of these tests which promise to be of great value in relation to pharmaceutical chemistry, and will certainly call for the fullest consideration in the revision of the Pharmacopœia. Similar researches are in progress in relation to the percentage of the ash which should be yielded by good specimens of the official vegetable drugs; and here, again, collateral inquiries have been

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instituted bearing on the identification of the vegetable drugs and of their powders.

Methodical and laborious inquiries of the above nature cannot be carried on without incurring considerable expense, and the committee understand from the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that in this case the cost has been unexpectedly heavy. The committee highly appreciate the service rendered by the Society and its officers to pharmaceutical science in general, and to the revision of the Pharmacopœia in particular; and they desire to express their appreciation by recommending that a grant of 100*l.* be made to the Society as a contribution towards the expense incurred by it in carrying on these valuable investigations.

The committee are further of opinion that it is desirable that a digest of the criticisms and researches bearing on the Pharmacopœia, which have been published from 1898 to the present time, should be procured; and they recommend that the sum of 50*l.* be placed at the disposal of the committee for this purpose.

The report was received and its recommendations were agreed to; and after the Council had carried a motion disapproving of the Midwives Bill, it had a revival of the

Glasgow Doctors' Shops Matter,

in the form of a letter from the Glasgow Southern Medical Society to the Scottish Branch Council, protesting "against the notice of the General Medical Council to registered medical practitioners published in the *Glasgow Herald* of December 14, 1901, as being unwarrantable, oppressive, and vexatious." The letter was entered on the minutes without comment, and this, with a hearty unanimous vote of thanks to the President, concluded the proceedings of the session.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

The Peace

It would be as impossible to play "Hamlet" without the Prince as to write any parliamentary notes this week without at least an allusion to the peace. Although the most stirring scene was in the Commons when Mr. Balfour read "the terms of surrender," the proceedings in the Lords were more picturesque. Peeresses in hundreds crowded the galleries, and Royalty was represented by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who sat beside the venerable Lord Kelvin. Thoughts are now in the future. It is realised that there will be an immense boom in commerce of all kinds in South Africa, and some persons who are for ever croaking about our sleepy ways in business matters will be pleasantly surprised to learn that very active steps are being taken to ensure that British industry shall have its full share in the prosperity. We shall know in a few days what modifications, if any, the cessation of hostilities has enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make in his Budget proposals. Writing before any announcement, I shall content myself with mentioning the prevalent opinion among parliamentary hands that the most prudent course would be to abandon the addition to the income-tax and maintain the duty on corn. Of course, the Chancellor knows as well as anybody else that much pressure will be brought to induce him to take the opposite course.

Necrosis.

When the Home Office vote was under consideration Sir Charles Dilke made the disquieting statement that there has been a slight revival of necrosis in the match-making industry in connection with the boxing of dry matches. It was pointed out by Mr. Ritchie that the revival is very slight. In 1898 there were twenty-one cases; in 1899, eight; in 1900, three; and in 1901, four. The alleged "revival" is therefore the increase from three to four.

Lead-poisoning.

As regards lead-poisoning there has been a very marked improvement during the year. Mr. Asquith attributes this entirely to the intervention of the Home Office, and thinks that if the matter had been left to the pressure of public opinion, to the influence of self-interest, or to the initiative of the local authorities, the improvement would never have taken place. A different view—on what grounds it is not easy to ascertain—is taken by Mr. Coghill, who comes from the Potteries. It is this hon. member's firm belief that the rules of 1898 would have been quite effective without the addition of the special rules which were issued a couple of years ago. If the Home Office officials are itching for new work, why, he asks, do not they turn their attention to house-painters, among whom there were twelve cases of lead-poisoning and five deaths in March alone.

Foreign Competition and Government Interference.

It is an old complaint that we have to thank Government inspection and restrictions for a good deal of the success of our foreign competitors. The idea is that our manufacturers are handicapped by regulations from which foreigners are exempt. Something was said on the subject in the Commons the other day. One member made sweeping allegations, but the Home Secretary asserted, in reply, that we are not the only nation which is advancing in the matter of factory and workshop supervision; indeed, in some points we lag behind foreign law. He admitted, nevertheless, that too much inspection may possibly do harm, and that care must be taken not to go beyond what is demanded by the condition of things.

Vivisection.

During the week the question of vivisection has cropped up several times in connection with a demand for more inspectors. Mr. MacNeill, who is forcible, if not always convincing, declared that in too many instances vivisection is carried on out of a very devilish spirit of curiosity, and has an effect on students subversive of the best feelings of humanity. On behalf of the Government, it was stated that while it may become necessary to appoint additional inspectors, it would also be absolutely impossible to ensure that an inspector should be present at all operations, for that would require an army of inspectors. As to the argument that the animals suffer intense pain after recovery from the anæsthetic, we are assured that this is not so, because life is destroyed before the return of consciousness. A very large number of the animals have been seen and carefully examined by the inspectors, and in no case have they found that an animal has been unnecessarily kept alive in pain.

The Midwives Bill.

It is arranged, if nothing more important comes in the way, to devote Friday, June 6, to the consideration of the Midwives Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee. There are several amendments on the paper, but should these be disposed of, the Bill will have been so far advanced that it may be sent to the House of Lords next week.

Milk Blended Butter.

Mr. Hanbury (President of the Board of Agriculture) stated to a deputation on Tuesday that he has a Bill on its way to his colleagues to deal with milk-blended butter. In this he does not go so far as to prohibit the sale of milk-blended butter altogether; but it must not be sold as butter—it must be sold under a special name in large letters, and words must not be added to the effect that it is very much better than butter.

The Whitsuntide Bank Holiday.

Replying to Mr. Trevelyan the other day, Mr. Balfour said if he were certain that the first Monday in June would always be fine, and that the first Monday after Whitsunday would always be wet, he would not mind changing the law so that the former would stand for the latter.

Re Austin & Co., Islington, N., Box-makers.—A meeting of creditors was held on May 29 at the Inns of Court Hotel, W.C., when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities 3,249*l.* and assets 862*l.* The solicitors (Messrs. Letts Brothers), on behalf of the debtor, offered a composition of 5*s.* in the pound, payable within eighteen months, but as this could not be guaranteed, it was refused. When the creditors came to question the debtor they found that the statement was very roughly got up. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, June 5, when the debtor submitted a more precise statement, and made an offer of 6*s.* in the pound, which is likely to be accepted.

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Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

MEMBERS had considerable difficulty in reaching Burlington House on June 2, owing to the crowded state of the streets consequent on the peace rejoicings. It was past 8 when Mr. Otto Hehner took the chair, and despite the double windows of the lecture-theatre, the sounds of revelry frequently mingled with the speakers' voices.

At the Chemical Industry Club dinner held previously the readers of the papers were the guests, and Hon. F. S. Grimwade, Mr. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc, and Dr. Dreyfus (New York), were the guests of Mr. Tyrer, their healths being proposed, and the Hon. F. S. Grimwade replied. These gentlemen, and Dr. Holder (Berlin) attended the meeting. After they had been welcomed, Dr. Divers proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, whose year of office terminated at that meeting.

THE CHEMISTRY OF WHISKY

was the subject of the first paper, by Dr. Philip Schidrowitz, and the following are points which interest pharmacists. Of the three processes tried for the estimation of fusel oil, the Allen-Marquardt is found the most satisfactory, especially if steam-distillation is employed. The German official process is not suitable for whisky, and the French (Savalle) method, although it answers well for brandy, is not so good for whisky. Dr. Schidrowitz mentioned that absolute alcohol of commerce contains considerable quantities of aldehyde. In colour-tests, where it is necessary to decolourise the liquid, animal black answers well, but increases the aldehydes; basic lead acetate, with the excess removed by potassium sulphate, is the method preferred by the lecturer. The aldehyde content of whisky tends to increase with age, due to oxidation, but air and moisture are necessary.

In the discussion, in which Mr. Grant Hooper and Dr. Hewitt took part, the opinion was expressed that the chemistry of whisky would never be put on a satisfactory basis until the manufacturers who are able to operate on large quantities and follow the conditions minutely took up the subject.

Dr. Roberts then read a paper on

THE WILL TEST

for nitrocellulose, which gave the results of experimental work at Waltham Abbey. This shows that the test is of much value, and in some cases yields more information than the old Abel test.

The Chairman then read an abstract of a paper by Dr. A. Dupré on the estimation of

PERCHLORATE IN SALTPETRE,

in which it was stated that it is important, if trustworthy results are expected, to heat to a definite temperature for a certain time, and estimate the chlorine both before and after heating. Dr. Dupré prefers not to use manganese dioxide in the test.

It was now 10 o'clock, so that Dr. O. Silberrad could only make a running comment on the paper he had prepared on

THE EFFECT OF THE ALCOHOL-DUTY

on chemical industries. The subject naturally falls, he said, into three divisions—(1) where the alcohol remains in the finished product (as in tinctures, on which, when exported, a rebate is allowed); (2) when alcohol is used as a solvent, but is not a component of the finished product; (3) when the alcohol is a reacting ingredient. The use of duty-free spirit would lead to many new employments, would help some industries (such as sugar-purification) and would lead to the manufacture of many chemicals in England which are obtained from abroad where duty-free alcohol is allowed for use in manufactures. As an instance of how the last-named would be brought about, it was mentioned that the manufacture of caffeine is now an English industry owing to the use of duty-free tea. Scientific research would probably be stimulated if duty-free alcohol could be used. Some benefit would result if the range of denaturing agents was greater. The Government might arrange the use of duty-free spirit either by special denaturants or by a protective duty on imported goods in the manufacture of which alcohol is used. A rebate on exported goods of this class could be allowed in the same way as is done in the case of tinctures.

Mr. Tyrer spoke appreciatively of the spirit in which the Excise had met makers of tinctures. Not only was the duty remitted (when exported), but an allowance was made for waste and for possible error in analysis. He thought such liberal treatment made by a very conservative department showed the confidence the Excise have in the manufacturing community, and he did not see why similar concessions could not be arranged in other manufactures involving the use of alcohol.

Mr. Grant Hooper said that, whilst as a chemist he felt every sympathy with chemists, as an official of the Excise he had to keep in mind the fact that twenty-four millions are raised every year by the duty on alcohol. If part of that revenue is taken away, some other source must be discovered. They must also remember that the spirit must be unfit for drinking-purposes. Methylated spirit is often drunk in factories in which it is used. Recently in the North of Ireland he saw a coal-heaver dead drunk at half-past 9 in the morning with a partly used bottle of methylated spirit in his pocket. Inquiries made at the chemist's shop indicated on the label elicited the fact that the man obtained the spirit "rather frequently." If the temptation was great to drink the nauseous methylated spirit, it would be a hundredfold greater with pure spirit.

Mr. Reid thought it would be possible to devise means of preventing the drinking of duty-free spirit; it was managed in Germany, and he did not see why it could not be done in England. Anyhow, he did not think a drunken coal-heaver should make the Government handicap respectable manufacturers. The revenue would not diminish, because spirit would be used in manufactures which are not at present carried on in this country. It would benefit agriculture by leading to the growth of more potatoes.

The discussion was here closed owing to the lateness of the hour, and members made their way as best they could to the suburban railway stations.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE last meeting of the Session of the above Section was held at University College, Nottingham, on May 28, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C., being in the chair. Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Director of Herold's Institute (Leather Industries Laboratory) read the first paper, on "The Application of Kjeldahl's Method of Estimating Nitrogen in the Tan-yard as a Means of Controlling the Process." The author referred to the progress that the application of science in the leather industry has made during the last ten years, especially in the way of checking waste and of valuing new materials, and showed how the estimation of the nitrogen could be used to give valuable indications to guide the tanner in his lengthy operations, lasting in some cases as long as twelve months.

The paper was discussed by the Chairman, Dr. F. Stanley Kipping, and Messrs. Wood, Trotman, Pentecost, and Adams, and in his reply Dr. Parker said that chrome-tanned leather—which is fast replacing the oak-tanned for the uppers of boots on account of its comfort and lasting qualities—has a great future before it. For machinery-belts chrome-tanned leather is the best material obtainable at the same time it must be well made, as if one goes wrong in the process it may only possess half the strength of oak-tanned leather.

Mr. Ernest A. Lewis, F.C.S., chemist to Muntz's Metal Company, followed with a paper on

THE ALLOYS OF COPPER AND MANGANESE.

He said that manganese of 97-per-cent. purity can now be obtained, the chief impurities being silicon and aluminium, which oxidise when melted and form a slag with the manganese oxide present. Manganese alloys with copper in all proportions. The melting-point of manganese, generally given as 1900° C., is actually 1280° C., according to Mr. Lewis's investigations.

Mr. Lewis, in replying to the discussion, said that the alloy with 1 per cent. of manganese is used for boiler-tubes that have to resist the action of corrosive waters in the

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Argentine railways. The 5-per-cent. alloy is used on some German and Hungarian railways for stay-bolts in fire-boxes, as it keeps its strength well at high temperatures, and is not liable to crack. As to the question of the formation of definite chemical compounds, when 1 per cent. of manganese was added to melted copper the manganese diffused so rapidly that he had no doubt one was formed. As regards hardness the 1-per-cent. alloy is the softest. With 5 per cent. of manganese it becomes harder, and the 50-per-cent. is so hard that it is impossible to file it with the best steel files. The alloys with 70 and 80 per cent. of manganese spontaneously fall to powder, which is not the case with the one containing 90 per cent.

Scientific Progress.

Acidity of Sulphur.—According to Mr. Norman Leonard (*The Analyst*), the average acidity of eight samples of sublimed sulphur examined was 0·08 per cent. Part of this may be due to oxidation in the process of sublimation, but may also be formed by exposure to air and moisture. Mr. Leonard found that after washing a quantity of sublimed sulphur till it was neutral, and storing it damp, it became decidedly acid after three months, and at the end of four years contained 0·2 per cent. of sulphuric acid; a specimen of washed sulphur, dried at 100° before storing, gave after four years a barely perceptible acid reaction, corresponding to about 0·0025 per cent. of sulphuric acid.

Analyses of Liquorice.—Schroder and Kramer give the following figures for several brands of liquorice-juice, including the well-known Solazzi:—

	S. Franco	Cassano Stern	Barracco	Solazzi	Martucci
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Water ...	17·22	13·46	13·37	14·75	13·27
Ash	4·68	4·18	4·97	4·62	3·96
Insoluble ...	17·24	20·17	18·90	22·80	29·58
Juice... ...	67·12	62·19	62·76	57·83	53·19
Glycyrrhizin	10·40	9·40	9·50	9·02	8·80

—*Apotheker Zeitung*, 1902, 323.

Volcanic Dust.—The *Chemical News* publishes the following detailed analysis, by Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, of the volcanic dust which fell at Barbados from La Soufrière on May 8, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week:—

SiO_2	51·60
Al_2O_3	21·12
Fe_2O_3	9·28
CaO	9·07
MgO	3·96
Na_2O	0·59
K_2O	0·81
SO_3	Undetermined
P_2O_5	ditto
	93·43

A False Sandarac.—R. Hanke has described (*Pharm. Centralh.*, 228) a false sandarac which he obtained from a Vienna firm of druggists. It was said to come from Spain, and in appearance it differed very little from the real article, being lemon-yellow in colour, transparent, and the tears elongated and rounded at the tips. When chewed it broke into fine powder and stuck to the teeth, whilst it softened on the water-bath and flowed together into a resinous mass. The two latter facts distinguished it at once from true sandarac, and taken together with its complete solubility in carbon disulphide, turpentine, and acetic acid, and partial solubility in 50-per-cent. chloral hydrate seemed to indicate that it consisted largely of colophony. The author also determined the acid-number of the resin, which he found to be 169, as against 140 for true sandarac, and 151 to 176 for colophony. The proof that this false sandarac consisted of colophony would have been much more complete if the author had isolated from the sample a specimen of abietic acid, which is very easily prepared pure, and is readily identified by its melting-point, composition, and colour-reactions.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Improper Dispensing Methods.

The Label.

There was once a young chemist, named Rickett,
Who knew all about football and cricket;
But he never would hamper
His shop with a damper
For label, preferring to lick it.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Beech, F. *Dyeing of Woollen Fabrics.* 33 Illus. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. 246. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Scott & G.)

Colman, C. S. *Types of British Plants.* 16 full-page plates, by Eva Aflalo; other Illus. 7½ × 4¾. Pp. 250. 6*s.* (Sands.)

Crinon (C.). *Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux.* 9th edition 6½ × 4. Pp. 425. 4f. (Rueff, 106 boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.) [This edition contains particulars of all the new medicaments introduced during 1901, including such remedies as acetopyrine, agurine, guaiacol camphorate, pyramidon camphorate, glycero-arseniates of lime and iron, hontine, lecithine, and purgatol. The book also contains information about some hundreds of other "new" remedies.]

Duncan, F. M. *First Step in Photo micrography.* 7 × 4¾. Pp. 101. Illust. 1*s.* (Hazell, Watson & Viney.)

Hayward (J. W.). *Protoplasm, its Origin, Varieties, and Functions.* 7½ × 4¾. Pp. 51. 1*s.* 6*d.* (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.) [The elaboration of an essay by a medical man, read before the Birkenhead Literary Society last year. Mind is not, the author says, a separate entity that uses the brain, but the sum of the phenomena resulting from the activity of the grey matter of the nervous system.]

Lehner, S. *Ink Manufacture.* Trans. from the German. Illus. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 162. 5*s.* net. (Scott & G.)

Stirling, G. *Synoptical Tables of the British Pharmacopœia.* 1898. 6½ × 4¼. Pp. 64. 1*s.* 6*d.* net. (Gower.)

The importation of morphine into Hankow in 1901 increased to 5,570 oz., compared with 3,328 oz. and 3,642 oz. in the two previous years. A little was even re-exported westward.

Lord Cromer, in his annual report on Egypt, mentions that eighty-five *hashish* patients were admitted to the only asylum in Egypt in 1901, as against 128 in 1900, the improvement being due to the vigorous campaign against the importation and use of the drug.

The ss. *Muristan* from Ormuz in the Persian Gulf has arrived at Newport-upon-Usk with a cargo of 1,500 tons of red oxide, which has been bought by a firm in the Midlands for paint-making. This is the first cargo of red oxide that has been brought to Newport.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Medical Preliminary Examination is in an unsettled state. The General Medical Council thought it had finished the subject when the expert educationists were called in, and various examination boards levelled up their examinations to the requirements specified by the experts. Now comes in the British Medical Association with a proposal to have a Preliminary examination conducted by the General Medical Council itself. The G.M.C. impatiently nipped the proposal in the bud, although it gives a chance of relieving its financial embarrassment, which is so acute that the Council proposes to pick the pockets of newly qualified practitioners to the extent of another two sovereigns, and to raise the student's fee from 5*s.* to 1*l.* I fancy the G.M.C. will not find Parliament so pliant on that score as the Pharmaceutical Society found the Privy Council. But this is not the moral I desire to tag on. I should like to call the attention of our New Preliminary examination enthusiasts to the fact that we have scarcely finished conducting a pharmaceutical Preliminary examination ourselves when the medical profession cry out for a distinct medical Preliminary examination to be instituted. It is thus said, in effect, that a mere list of recognised examinations is not beneficial to medicine.

I was not Delighted to notice that the munificent sum of 6*l.* was offered by correspondents in the *C. & D.* last week to help Chemist Malins to convince the Judges in the High Court that by inviting the people of Cardiff to have their molars attended to by him he has not infringed the Dentists' Act. If there is to be a fight twenty times that will be needed. Apparently the dental pulse of the trade is feeble. There is nothing to be gained by fighting for a principle unless there are enough in the business to compensate for the outlay, and I do not feel inclined to say another word about this matter if an ex-dentist and another *plus* Chemist Malins, a 5*l.* pound note, and a sovereign are all that I have to wage war for. My own cheque is ready when it is wanted, but who are they who feel aggrieved by the Cardiff decision?

The Council Election should have figured first in this page, but it never really reached the condition of a first-class contest, and it lost all its interest for me when the *C. & D.* printed that territorial map and numbed the sensation of Mr. Park probably figuring as one of the triumvirate at the bottom of the poll. I congratulate Plymouth on its success. It discovered that Mr. Park is a retailer, and rubbed the fact in so well that the voters did not appear to realise that there is not a single member of the Council who is not the same. We all know that "silence is golden," but Mr. Park will have frequent change for a sovereign during the next three years if I am not mistaken.

An Interesting Study in Percentages is afforded by last week's voting if one compares it with that of three years ago, when precisely the same seven candidates were returned. In 1899 out of the 5,468 papers sent out 3,688 were recorded, and this year, of 5,448 distributed 2,541 were recorded—I take no notice of the papers returned by the few M.P.S.'s who showed deficient intelligence in recording their votes. In 1899 there were thirteen candidates; this year ten. It was natural that the seven successful men last week should get a larger majority of the total votes than in 1899. They scored 82 per cent. last week and 71 per cent. three years ago. There has been a jumble in the positions of candidates also, and, strange to relate, they have all gone up in the estimation of the voters. I prove this by the percentages of votes they got, shown as follows:—

	1899	1902
Carteighe ...	2,575 = 69 per cent.	1,963 = 77 per cent.
Glyn-Jones ...	1,927 = 52 „	2,256 = 88 „
Harrington ...	2,163 = 59 „	1,756 = 68 „
Harrison ...	2,068 = 56 „	1,985 = 78 „
Park	2,155 = 58 „	1,834 = 72 „
Southall ...	1,779 = 44 „	1,553 = 61 „
Young... ...	2,291 = 62 „	1,911 = 75 „

I will not carry my arithmetical deductions further. It will be seen that

Mr. Glyn-Jones is the only person who, on a poll two-thirds the size of that of 1899, has increased his numerical vote. In the light of this fact his position at the top of the poll last week is quite a secondary consideration. He was sixth in 1899, and entered the Council a not very welcome guest. To-day he is recognised as one of the ablest members—a master of detail, hard worker, and with an infinite capacity for taking pains. His chief defect is that he is never in two places at once, and acts as if he were. One year he speaks oftener than Mr. Carteighe, and the next year Bond Street outdistances Poplar. Perhaps forensic responsibilities account for that, or perhaps Mr. Glyn-Jones realises that he was a man down Poplar way seven years ago unknown to the trade, and is still so many years on the bright side of 40 that a quieter pace is good for him and none the worse for us. There is not much in the croak about juvenility when there is such an organiser as Mr. Glyn-Jones on the Council, and I look to him, Mr. Robinson, and the President to make the most of the new by-law which enables the Council to appoint conveners of committees in County Council fashion. Here Mr. Newsholme's experience as a Guardian, and Mr. Robinson's on the London County Council, should be of immense advantage to the Society, for the new *régime* should banish the one-man rule, which has made "Council work" a mere farce, and the President, with or without "the office," the real ruler of the Society.

Facts and Comments, by Herbert Spencer, is the title of a small work lately issued by the famous philosopher, pregnant with thoughts expressed in only just as many words as are necessary to make them clear. The essays have no connection; they are just ideas which have occurred to the author in the course of his studies, and for which he has not found a place in his great treatises. At one moment he considers "the pursuit of prettiness"; at another he deals with views on eternity. Among his essays is one on Vaccination, in which he argues that if the operation renders the constitution immune to smallpox, it must do so by some radical influence on the body which may be—and which Mr. Spencer, basing his opinion on the statistics of infant mortality, believes, is—dangerous. In another article, entitled Distinguished Dissenters, Mr. Spencer crosses swords with Matthew Arnold in regard to the critic's complaints of the lack of culture characterising those who devote themselves to their business and their Bethel. Mr. Spencer instances in reply the men who made modern chemistry—Priestley the Unitarian, Dalton the Quaker, and Faraday the Sandemanian—and refers to them as men who have served the world far more than those who have merely cultivated literary graces.

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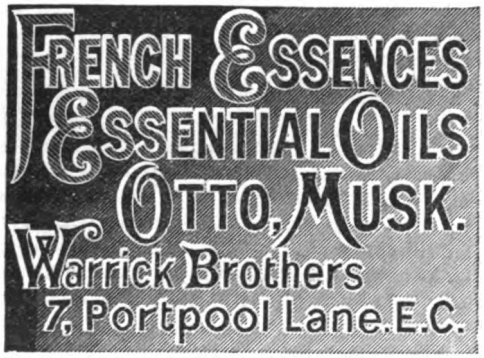
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Editorial Comments.

The Peace.

THE sounds of London's multitudes in exuberant revelry froth up to our office windows in token that the British Empire is at peace with all mankind, and that the Boers in South Africa acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign. The two years and more in which we have been at war have absorbed millions of treasure and thousands of lives; the war has been a struggle between a small, hardy, and patriotic race with one as hardy and patriotic which has had the advantage of centuries to achieve greatness. It has not been solely between them, however, for after the first few weeks of the struggle the points immediately in dispute became secondary, as this tight little island had to prove its fitness to stand alone. And we now know that the war has been instrumental in showing the world what it seemed not to realise—that the British people at home and abroad are one nation, though seas keep them sunder. So much may we say, but no more, of those sentiments which are common to all true Britishers.

As a journal of pharmacy and the drug-trade, it is more appropriate that we should refer to those matters which come within our special department. It scarcely needs repetition that chemists and druggists and chemists' assistants have played their part in the war in their professional capacity and also as weapon-wielders. Some came from remote parts of the Empire to volunteer as army compounders and as hospital orderlies; many South African chemists did the same, and hundreds of home men went out. A few of them lie beneath the African veldt, others have returned in poor health, and it can be said of none that they earned much except experience and the consciousness of

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having done their best for their country. It is fitting that their services should be acknowledged once again on the completion of peace, and we hope that those who have served and returned may by some method of reunion help to keep green the memory of their peculiar services.

A note which we published last week on the quantities of medicines which Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co. supplied to the army during the war gave a grand idea of the work the compounders went through, while it also demonstrated in comparison with the Crimean war experience how much the drug-trade of this country has improved, for there has not been a complaint of scarcity or poor quality in medicines during the whole period of the war. It is only fair to infer that this has been owing to the expeditious manner in which the contractors for medicines, as well as surgical-dressings and other aids to healing, have coped with the exceptional demand. Now we look forward to a period of accelerated prosperity in South Africa. The rush so long prophesied has begun. The country is not ready for it (it is still under martial law, and will be for many a day), nor is there much indication that more druggists will be wanted. The rush will go on nevertheless, therefore we may give a few particulars of the conditions of pharmacy in the several colonies. Each has its own pharmacy law, and the British Minor certificate and Irish licence are recognised as qualifying for registration and licence as chemists and druggists there. Without these an examination must be passed locally. The condition of pharmacy in all the colonies is good, and prices are good, but cutting of proprietary articles exists in the principal large cities. We have recently heard from some sources that colonial chemists are inclined to exhibit that slowness which indicates absence of the keenest competitive methods. It is said that they are wonderfully independent and many of them unenterprising. New comers would put an end to that. It will be well, however, for those at home who think of going out to South Africa to bear in mind that there are scores of chemists out there who have prospected the country well, and are prepared to plant branches of their businesses in the best openings. These colonials know the trade, and will get it The new comer must learn it. It is rough in parts and requires an exceptional store of that universal knowledge which is a pharmaceutical characteristic. Agricultural and veterinary experience, chemical knowledge applicable to assaying, familiarity with the sources of mining chemicals, and experience of the aërated-water business are there as essential to the successful man as registration, capital, and enterprise.

The Minor Curriculum.

RECENTLY, in commenting upon the division of the Minor examination, we stated that this has become necessary owing to the much-increased stringency of the examination, and we also stated that the addition of a course of collegiate training would be inimical to public interests. It may not be generally known that Dr. Stevenson's predecessor—the late Dr. Greenhow—held this view very strongly. It is true that in a letter to the Privy Council regarding the suggested compulsory courses of instruction in chemistry and pharmacy the Pharmaceutical Council last month said it

> is much gratified to find that the Lords of the Council now recognise that the establishment of compulsory courses of instruction is highly desirable—in fact, practically essential. More than twenty years ago the late Dr. Greenhow urged this view, and Dr. Stevenson has persistently reiterated the same recommendations. As a result of Dr. Greenhow's representation, the Society in 1885 formulated and approved by-laws providing for the division of the Qualifying examination and the institution of periods of study between the portions of the same.

This is such an elaboration of the facts that we can only attribute it to some treacherous memory which has perverted the suggestions which Dr. Greenhow actually made to the Privy Council "more than twenty years ago." These were, *first*, that the Preliminary examination should be passed before apprenticeship; and, *second*, that a definite period of shop-apprenticeship with a duly registered chemist and druggist should be taken between the date of registration as an apprentice and entering for the Minor. In his report for 1880 Dr. Greenhow said:—

> The Minor examination, which confers all the privileges of the Pharmacy Act, as now conducted, *affords a sufficient guarantee of competence* to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding medicines. It is thoroughly practical, and *any increased stringency could only have the effect of adding to the already large number of candidates who are rejected.*

Here the italics are ours, and they are sufficient to exclude comment; but we may add that the greatly increased stringency of the Minor examination which has taken place since then has much increased the failures, and thus proved how true a prophet Dr. Greenhow was. In the same report he dealt very fully with the compulsory curriculum then proposed, and the following passage shows that he was utterly opposed to it:—

> The propriety of compelling candidates for this examination to pass a certain time at a school of pharmacy has been a good deal discussed lately among persons who are interested in the subject of pharmaceutical education. I am, however, of opinion that a curriculum or special course of study at a school of pharmacy is not required for persons who are preparing for the Minor qualification. The examination, when properly conducted, affords a sufficient guarantee of a candidate's fitness for registration under the Pharmacy Act, and the examination is not at present so high that a fairly educated young man cannot very well prepare himself for it during the period of his apprenticeship, more especially if the length of the apprenticeship were extended to five years. Neither, on the other hand, do I think it desirable to raise the standard so high that special study at a school of pharmacy would be required. The Pharmacy Act was enacted in order to secure that chemists and druggists should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to place some restriction upon the indiscriminate sale of poisons. These objects being already in a great measure accomplished under the system now in force, it does not appear to me necessary, in the interest of the public, to require any higher qualifications to entitle a person to be registered as a chemist and druggist than already exist. As a fact, however, I may state that the greater number of the candidates for the Minor qualification do actually study at a school of pharmacy, with the very frequent and obvious result of being crammed up for their examination without having acquired practical skill and competence. The question of studying or not at such an institution may, therefore, I think, very well be left to the discretion of the candidates themselves.

It will be seen that this gives not the slightest ground for saying, as the Pharmaceutical Council has to the Privy Council, that Dr. Greenhow "urged the establishment of compulsory courses of instruction." What he did say was that he entirely agreed with two of the Curriculum Committee's recommendations in regard to the Preliminary examination being passed before apprenticeship, and that the apprenticeship should be for three years with some duly registered chemist and druggist. He repeated this in the next report, also that "a curriculum is not required for the purpose of the Pharmacy Act." In the two subsequent reports the matter is not specifically referred to, and this brings us to the point at which the curriculum by-laws were formulated, approved by the Society, and not approved by the Privy Council. We have made it clear that Dr. Greenhow, with his experience of the Minor examination from 1838 and its public purpose, was opposed to a collegiate curriculum, and that almost solely because he believed public safety did not require it, and that public convenience would be jeopardised by giving too professional a tone to the drug-trade. It has yet to be shown that his successor, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, who has proposed a modified curriculum, has viewed the matter in this light, and he

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certainly can only judge from the more stringent examination which Dr. Greenhow protested to be unnecessary. Since Dr. Greenhow's report certain changes have occurred in pharmacy which deserve consideration, and these we propose to return to.

Proprietaries in Turkey.

The United States Consul at Harput, Mr. Thomas H. Norton, has been advising his Government recently regarding the import of pharmaceutical specialities into Turkey. By an imperial order issued some time ago the entrance of pharmaceutical specialities of unknown composition, or not meeting the requirements of the French Codex, is forbidden. An exception, however, is made in the case of such specialties of these two categories as have been approved by an "official academy" (*académie officielle*) or chartered medical society. In order to secure the entrance of an article of this nature, the importer is required to secure an authorisation from the Imperial Medical College at Constantinople. The latter requires that the demand for such authorisation should be accompanied by a certificate from the "academy" endorsing the article in question, and either a sample of the article or the formula of its composition, where there is a departure from the requirements of the French Pharmacopœia. All the documents in the case should be certified by the Ottoman Consul in the country of origin. The latter point appears to be the cause of trouble, for it has been shown that the great majority of the documents presented in such cases are either so vague or so improperly certified that the desired permission cannot be granted. In order to avoid delays and difficulties of this character, the Turkish medical officials urge strongly that great care should be taken to secure proper Ottoman consular certification for all papers submitted in connection with such importations. Further, they call attention to the requirement that all formulas should be written either in French or in Turkish. Quantities and proportions should be stated with the utmost clearness. The names of constituents employed should be those used in a purely scientific nomenclature, and not those customary in trade. Thus, "acetanilide" should be used, and not "antifebrin"; "iodo-chloro-oxyquinoline," and not "vioform," &c., although Mr. Norton, with true commercial instinct, is of opinion that the trade designations, in parentheses, could advantageously follow the purely scientific names. In general, formulæ and labels should be of such a character that they can be easily understood by official examiners possessing a very limited scientific knowledge and practically no familiarity with commercial terms. It should constantly be borne in mind that Turkish officials look with exaggerated suspicion upon anything containing poisonous or explosive constituents. The extreme difficulty of procuring potassium chlorate in Turkey for such an innocent use as a throat-gargle is an example in point.

AN APPEAL

is being made on behalf of Mr. Arthur Wingham, F.I.C., who is incapacitated from following his profession by an attack of paralysis. Mr. Wingham, after studying at the Royal School of Mines, was chemist to the Broughton Copper Company, Manchester, from 1882 to 1886, and afterwards made a series of investigations on English tobacco and Oriental alloys. In 1889 he was appointed assistant examiner to the Science and Art Department in chemistry, and was also engaged as assayer to the Royal Mint. Early in 1890 Mr. Wingham contracted blood-poisoning, which developed into spinal paralysis. His sources of income are now quite exhausted, and his near relatives are dead. A fund is being raised, of which Mr. Bennett H. Brough, 28 Victoria Street, S.W., is the Hon. Treasurer, to whom subscriptions can be sent. Mr. Andrew Carnegie heads the list with 25*l.*

TALK AT £1 A MINUTE.

The financial position of the General Medical Council is somewhat critical, as will be gathered from our report. In 1901 the total income was 8,557*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, and the total expenses 10,061*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Of the expenditure, 8,033*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* was incurred by the General Council, 1,100*l.* 15*s.* by the English branch, 540*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* by the Scottish branch, and 390*l.* 18*s.* by the Irish branch. Dr. Heron Watson considers if the councillors would not speak so much they would make both ends meet. Last year the councillors got 3,019*l.* 11*s.*, which was 439*l.* 19*s.* less than in 1900, yet three-eighths of the General Council's expenditure, only 446*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* being spent on inspection of examinations, one of the most important parts of the Council's duties. There are thirty-one members of the Council, so that the average payment is about 100*l.* per annum to each member. The meetings are held twice a year, and last for about a week at a time, which appears to make the payment figure out at the rate of 2,500*l.* a year; but a large part of the fees is paid in respect to committee work between times. Anyone who has attended the Council meetings cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that much of the talking is superfluous, and is done by a small section of the Council. If the members were paid only for what they do in committee, and not at all for the Council proceedings, there would be less talk, more work, and a great saving of money.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

The London Chamber of Commerce is making an urgent appeal for funds to oppose the London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill in the House of Lords, and the Secretary has issued a circular dealing with the proposals of the docks company as contained in Clause 16 of the Bill. This clause has been framed to enable the docks to effectively control the movements of barges and lighters in and at the entrances to the docks, and can be so used as to deprive merchants of "free delivery." It is a custom of the port of London that a consignee has the right to have his goods delivered into craft, and therefore free of landing-charges, if he is ready to take delivery of the goods within twenty-four hours after arrival, and at the present time 76 per cent. of the cargo that is discharged in the London and India Docks is treated in this way. The docks company now seek for power which would be equivalent to enabling them to divert goods on to the quays, under circumstances which would render the goods liable to full charges (variously described as "landing," "consolidated," and "management" rates) for services which often would neither be required nor performed. The Bill has passed the report stage in the House of Commons, and strenuous efforts are now necessary in order to arrest the further passage of the clause.

BUSINESS IN PATENTS.

The report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks for 1901 shows that the year has been a busy one. The number of applications for patents was 26,777, against 23,922 for 1900, and of these 13,062 survived to the sealing stage, about a hundred fewer than in 1900. Of the applications, 17,813 were from the United Kingdom, 601 from other parts of the Empire, and 8,363 from foreign countries. Seventy-three per cent. of the last-named came from the United States and Germany. There were 580 applications from women, chiefly relating to household subjects. The attention of inventors was directed to motor-cars, airships, submarine boats, and the protection of the public from accidents due to broken live wires. There are inventions for sealing beer-bottles and preventing vibration in tube-

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railways were all suggested by events which took place in 1901. It is interesting to note that only 5 2 per cent. of the patents sealed in 1883 were maintained for the full period of fourteen years. The fees received by the Patents Department amounted to 210,187*l.* During 1901, 8,775 trade-mark applications were made, and 3,246 registered, the fees in the department amounting to 10 508*l.* The total surplus from the Patent Office was 107,291*l.* During the year the new Patent Office, which is to cost altogether 163,750*l.*, was practically completed, and the number of visitors to the library has increased to 101,584, the highest figure for the last three years. There are now 84,040 volumes in the library, representing 28,131 works.

QUALIFIED DISAPPROVAL.

The *Medical Press*, referring to the recent actions by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as to illegal compounding, says:—

The Society has been sufficiently long in existence to know its legal rights, and no cases in which these rights are not infringed should be brought into court. Public opinion will support them in jealously guarding their many and great privileges; but if the public come to believe that, forgetting their position, they by groundless legal actions interfere with legitimate trading, their activity will be interpreted as trade envy. The law that regulates the business of the pharmaceutical chemist has, on all points that were at all open to doubt, been decided by the Judges of the superior Courts. In the first case the decision was given on a legal point, which was held to rule the second case. We are, and throughout all their legal proceedings have been, prepared to support the Society in seeing that prescriptions were compounded by certified pharmaceutical chemists or other legally qualified persons. But when cases come before the Courts in which the commonest attention to the requirements of the statute on which their rights are based is wanting, we feel that the Society is endangering its reputation, and we feel disappointed that they do not exercise more care in the selection of their position before courting public and legal decisions.

Superlative forensic ability is not exhibited in these remarks, our contemporary slurring over the real point—viz., that certain persons not authorised by law to compound medicines were summoned, and the Society's defeat has merely revealed a weak point in the legal armour which it was well to have made clear.

GERMAN RETAIL PHARMACY.

A new order respecting the carrying-on of pharmacies in Prussia, together with the regulations for the State visitation thereof, came into force recently. It may interest those who long for State protection in pharmacy to know how their Prussian *confrères* are looked after. The order contains the minutest instructions regarding the fittings, utensils, and contents generally of the pharmacies, as well as rules for the engagement of pupils and assistants. The most important innovation in the new order is that the pharmacist who has no assistant may, with the consent of the Government President (*Regierungspräsident*) in future absent himself from his pharmacy for a time without supplying a deputy, provided he is within an hour's call. A further concession is also granted in that permission is given, in places where there are two or more pharmacies, for them to close in turn on Sundays and holidays. Amongst other alterations and innovations, many of which were in force before the issue of the order, in accordance with special regulations, is an order for the production of the book containing the entries of the receipt and sale of animal vaccine; and an important innovation for those parts of the country with non-German populations is that all medicaments must be labelled in German, but that the directions for use may be given in a foreign language. A description of the State inspection of pharmacies was given in the *C. & D.*, August 18, 1900. A ministerial order has also been issued in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions containing toxic ingredients. It is enjoined that such prescriptions should only be transmitted by telephone in exceptional cases of life and death. In such cases, to prevent any mistake, a written authorisation, signed by a doctor, is to be demanded by the bearer on handing over the medicines prescribed, but telephonic prescriptions for medicaments not in the poisons list may be dispensed by the pharmacist on his own responsibility.

Tincture of Fresh Hyoscyamus.

By JOHN BARCLAY, B.Sc.

A SATISFACTORY preparation may be obtained from the fresh herb, and experiment seems to show that in making a tincture by this method a more complete exhaustion of the drug takes place. It is hoped that before long a standard for alkaloid in the official tincture will be fixed, and when that time arrives it would, in the opinion of the writer, be well worth while for the Pharmacopœia to consider the advisability of introducing a tincture made from the fresh herb.

Two experimental lots of tincture were made, the process in each case being identical, but the herb in sample No. 2 (see below) being more leafy and better grown than in No. 1. One pound of the fresh herb, consisting of stalks and leaves, was, after being thoroughly crushed, macerated for about ten days in a pint of 90-per-cent. alcohol. The tincture was then strained from the marc, and the latter treated with 4 fl. oz. of distilled water, after which it was again closely pressed. As a result two lots of tincture, each measuring 33¾ fl. oz., and weighing 2 lbs., were obtained. The tinctures proved to have the following characters:—

Tinctures from Fresh Herb.

	No. 1 (Plant stalky).	No. 2 (Plant well-grown and leafy).
Sp. gr. at 15·5° C.	0·949	0·948
Total solid matter dried at 100° C. ...	2·23	2·82
Total alkaloid by titration	0·0075	0·0097

The tincture prepared by the official method from dried drug of good quality gives figures of which the following may be taken as fair averages:—

Tincture Prepared by Official Method.

Sp. gr.	0·957
Total solid matter	3·00
Total alkaloid by titration ...	0·008

A comparison of these figures shows that in the tincture from the fresh herb the proportion of alkaloid to total dissolved matter is considerably higher than is the case with the official preparation. It may be noted, too, that the "fresh" tincture is superior in both aroma and in colour to the "dried" preparation. To the manufacturer, at any rate, the preparation of a tincture by this method would be a boon, since it would do away with the necessity of annually drying large quantities of the herb; whilst the retail pharmacist who was able to devote a corner of his garden to the growth of *Hyoscyamus Niger* might annually in the spring prepare his own tincture from the fresh plant.

AMONG the imports into Beira, Portuguese East Africa, last year were: Areca, 1,239 lbs. (15*l.*); olive oil, 11,703 gallons (3,039*l.*); spices, 9,686 lbs. (237*l.*); medicines, 3,339*l.*; opium, 43 lbs. (10*l.*); soap, 143,021 lbs. (1,984*l*); and toilet-soap, 1,909 lbs. (118*l.*).

THE use of sulphate of copper—the only remedy against "Peronospora"—is steadily increasing in Corfu, where about twenty-eight tons were consumed last year with more or less satisfactory results. A good quantity of inferior quality to that imported from the United Kingdom is imported from the Piræus, but the results are not satisfactory. The retail market price is about 45dr. (22*s.* 6*d.*) per cwt.

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Chemists' Exhibition.

THE ebullience of emotion induced by a long-wished-for Peace had scarcely subsided when this annual exhibition, organised by the *British and Colonial Druggist*, opened at St. James's Hall, Manchester, on June 3. But the exhibitors —forty-five in number—had not allowed their patriotic considerations to materially interfere with the object for which they had foregathered, and with a few exceptions the exhibits were all in working order at opening-time. Although fewer in number than on the occasion of the exhibition at the same town two years ago, the exhibits as a whole contrast favourably as far as appearance goes, and in some cases better shows are made. The exhibition remains open until Friday, June 6, inclusive. The actual novelties were far from numerous, and we have arranged our brief notes of the exhibitors in alphabetical order.

Ayrton & Saunders have a tripartite pavilion, in which window-displays predominate. There are four of these, illustrating how "I X.L." eau de Cologne, fancy perfumery, confectionery, and toilet-paper respectively may be effectively displayed to catch the fickle public eye. The "Royal Orchid-blossom" perfume is evidently an adroit combination of Coronation and Chamberlain, and the name alone should make it popular. Toothpastes in great variety are given place here, the customer's name being printed when three dozen pots are ordered. As a special exhibition offer Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders are prepared to supply with all orders for 1 lb. of their bulk perfumes a free recess-labelled show-bottle with glass stopper.

Beatson & Co. have an unassuming but interesting show of shop-rounds, drawer-labels, graduated measures, and other chemists' glassware.

E. Breffit & Co. (Limited) have a stand with all kinds of glass bottles on view. Dispensing and perfumery bottles are, of course, given first place, and visitors have a comprehensive selection of shop-rounds and show-bottles to select from.

Brook, Parker & Co. (Limited) are primarily dealers in crude vegetable and "botanic" drugs. For these there is a considerable demand in the Midlands, and the variety shown at this stall, both loose and packed, will be an astonishment to many. But the exhibitors have also an increasing business in packed pharmaceutical specialities, and have a reputation for such things as packed chloride of lime, naphthaline shells, perfumed amulets, and infants' soothers. They are also developing a perfumery department, and show several creditable specimens of their craftsmanship. The "Torch" fly-catcher and "Nexine," a cement, are two of their specialities, and they also claim to be the only importers of *Capsicum annuum* into this country. A string of the pods is a conspicuous object on the stall.

Camwal (Limited) have a very pretty and quite new exhibit which takes the fancy of the onlookers. It represents a rustic summer-house trellised with roses, and a lattice-work enclosure suffices for the display of Camwal specialities. An installation of a Camwal cabinet and a "Premier" tap for the private production of soda-water is a prominent feature, but there are many Camwal advertising devices. Signs that are works of art by day and pioneers of illumination by night predominate. They are mostly shaped like syphons, with an electric light inside, but some may also be used with incandescent lighting, and a shield-shaped lamp with a gold syphon showing through a ruby glare is an attractive and appropriate sign for a chemist. Seltzer water is being specially pushed, and stone ginger-beer is said to be a strong local favourite. The "Splitlet" bottle is making its maiden appearance. It holds about two-thirds of the usual split. The Camwal syphon-carriages and tricycles are novel and useful. They are in three designs, and are fitted with movable pigeon-holes to hold two dozen syphons, while there is a drawer underneath for small parcels. These are supplied to chemists at reduced prices on condition that the advertisement for Camwal waters painted in gold lettering on the sides is allowed to remain. The Camwal syphon-stands, hexagonal in shape and fitted in mahogany, with black and gold lettering, are an ornament to the pharmacy. They are in two sizes, holding about three dozen and about four dozen syphons, and cost 3*l.* 10*s.* and 5*l.* 10*s.* respectively to Camwal customers.

Cheltine Foods (Limited) are showing their food-specialities, and the list of "Cheltine" products is increasing. Chemists have now a variety of labels to choose from should they desire to take up the sale of these foods in their district. The customer's name and address are printed on free when gross lots are ordered, but a sample order for three dozen will also be printed gratis.

The Crown Perfumery Company have a pretty square enclosure, displaying their latest lines. The series of soaps recently introduced—packed three cakes in genteel-looking boxes of various shades, designed especially for chemists' "own" soaps—are receiving most attention, but there are myriads of other soaps to tickle the hard-to-please customer's fancy. The latest perfumes include the "Crown Toilet Otto"—very nattily got up—and a new Coronation perfume, which appears to be a pleasing blend of Carnatia, Crab-apple blossom, and Peau d'Espagne.

Cussons, Sons & Co. have a pyramidal erection near the main entrance, which takes a lot of inspection, so great is the variety of packed proprietaries on show. The firm deal only with the wholesale trade and for export, and there is a preponderance of penny lines. As they do their own printing and make their own boxes and bottles, they have thus advantages in catering for their particular *clientèle*. The "San Toy" cachous, of assorted colours, and put up in tubes, are new, and there is also a pictorial showcard printed in a dozen colours for the display of cheap bottles of perfume.

Daisy (Limited), as usual, is characterised by novelties. The acrobatic lady, the winking clown, the deadly dude, and their many companions keep the sightseers amused and add to the gaiety of nations.

A. de St. Dalmas & Co. are apparently prepared to plaster the entire community. They have a comprehensive exhibit of plastering—hæmostatic, kidney, sedative, breast, corn, bunion, and all the other varieties that heal or weld together the wounds of a suffering humanity. The dental plasters (capsicum)—eight in a box, to sell for 6*d.*—are neat, and not dear. A new plaster-of-paris bandage has no loose plaster adhering to its sides. It is ready rolled to dip in water and apply. The "Varico" leg-bandage has a socket for the foot, which allows a regulation of the pressure when folding round the leg. A patent plaster-stand and caddy is also shown, with rollers for the plaster—a very handy method for shop use when a small quantity only of the plaster is required to be cut. The same method is used for storing guttapercha tissue and oiled silk. A useful caddy for the surgeon contains spools of adhesive plaster of assorted widths; the surgeon has only to snip off a piece of plaster from whichever spool he requires. The spools are fixed on rollers inside the caddy.

Eduardo et Cie. are pushing "Dr. Hales's" coca, meat, and malt wines and "Oak-tree" burgundy in flagons. The firm will procure licences for chemist-customers who do not already have them.

The Erasmic Company (Limited) have a very pretty stand, with ribbons and a profusion of flowers in bunches and festoons. There are some artistic caskets, but the company's representative is responsible for our not going into these.

Evans, Sons & Co. illustrate in their model pharmacy the latest advances in shopfitting and the comprehensiveness of their business. The fittings this year are of mahogany, with satinwood linings and mouldings. A lincrusta ceiling is finished with a frieze in which the Royal coat-of-arms is embodied. The wall-cases and showcases are filled with Hawley's counter-adjuncts and Savars' sundries. At the entrance to the shop are a pocket of gum arabic, an original bale of cloves, a seron of cinchona, a case of aloes, a 100-lb. original copper of oil of lemon, a bale of sarsaparilla, and other drugs as imported, and which are objects of real curiosity to the retail visitor. Instead of glass knobs, the shop-drawers have now a loose metal handle of dulled bronze, and the glass drawer-labels are so fixed on the inside that they may be moved from one drawer to another. Zinc shells are provided for drawers in which greasy or oily powders (such as linseed-meal) are stored, and these also are transferable from one drawer to another, besides being fitted with automatic lids, which open and close

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with the pulling-out or pushing-in of the drawer. A new drawer for holding slip-labels is also shown, which is fitted with zinc lids over each compartment, thus keeping the labels clean and flat. In place of the usual dispensing-screen in the centre of the pharmacy a Best's soda-fountain has been fitted to meet the prevailing desire for iced drinks, but it is removable, and will also fit the marble slab, with mirror back, affixed in the wall fittings, if so desired. A case of Margerison's soaps also finds place beside the entrance. Adjoining the model pharmacy is a very striking exhibit of Montserrat lime-fruit juice and its preparations. Pyramid pillars in white enamel are surmounted with bottles of lime-fruit juice, cordials, &c., and appropriate Montserrat legends adorn the edges of the spacious pavilion. The internal arrangements consist of a fine display of all the Montserrat preparations, including cordials, sauces, arrowroot, lozenges, and jujubes, and another of Best's soda-fountains—larger and more ornate than the one in the pharmacy. This fountain is in full working order, and the weary wayfarer stops instinctively to rest, listen to the music, and slake his parching thirst.

FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED) are showing the "Duplex" and "Arctic" marble soda-fountains and the "Challenge" counter-fountain in majolica ware, as well as several varieties of saturating-plant.

HEATH BROTHERS are packers, shopfitters, and local druggists' sundriesmen. They have a linen-polish called "Easio," a furniture-cream called "Glosso," and a "Guinea" gold paint, and their show, which is to the left of the main entrance, comes in for a good deal of attention. Their goods are of the usual sundries variety, the most noticeable article being "baby's corner," a special showcase for displaying hair-brushes, soothers, small-tooth combs, mouth-sponges, powder-puffs, and other requisites of babyhood.

The HOLME PREPARATIONS COMPANY have a nice little exhibit of the "Malloween" series of toilet specialities. "Malloween" liquid is for the complexion, and the powder is for the nursery. "Lanatta" pills, also on view, are said to be a remedy for sea-sickness. The articles have been placed on the P.A.T.A. list, and vigorous representatives are interesting the visitors.

E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES has a small stall near the top of the hall, where he is explaining the properties of Karswood creosote, Karswood "Insectile" spice for poultry, "Ramasin" beetle-powder, and "Kruschen salts"—a rheumatism-cure.

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) have as conspicuous objects in the foreground of their exhibit the quaint earthenware jars with handles that hold the new "Ober-Selters Wasser." This is a natural water, and is produced "without being artificially aërated."

JOHNSEN & JÖRGENSEN (LIMITED) and H. POTHS & CO. have a combined display which includes a new series of glass photographic trays of all sizes. These are of respectable thickness to obviate breaking, and are ribbed outside so that they may not easily slip from the operator's fingers. Shop-bottles and jars of excellent finish and out-of-the-way tints are shown, one dark-brown ointment-jar being unusual. Special prominence is given to the dark-blue shop-bottles for storing poisons, which are labelled in white-enamelled raised letters.

KAPUTINE SYNDICATE (LIMITED) has a miniature circus, with dancing dervishes or other quaint demon-like apparitions gyrating rapidly. This is a patent electric window-show to illustrate, presumably, the thankfulness of suffering mortals who have been Kaputined free from headache.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. are showing in the handsome pavilion they had at this exhibition two years ago. The stand is in nine divisions, showing respectively varieties of jujubes, bouquet-lozenges, licorice-preparations, perfumery, B.P. lozenges, pills (pearl, sugar, and chocolate coated), compressed tablets, granular preparations, and counter-adjuncts. The goods are all beautifully displayed, and suggest the acme of perfection in lozenge-making. A new showcard for "Sweet Lips" cachous shows several dainty maidens tripping demurely over the stepping-stones in a stream. A show-vase is displayed containing over 40 lbs. of compressed tablets. The perfumery-show is very chaste, "Briar violets" being the latest perfume. "Laxorines" are laxative fruit-bonbons, which the ordinary child will devour with avidity and relish. Two are said to suffice for an adult. They are packed in red leatherette cases with gold block label. An attraction to this exhibit is an ancient metal mortar in a fine state of preservation that is placed over the doorway of the pavilion. The mortar, which is 170 years old, has been lent by Mr. Donald, of Chester.

The MALTOVA FOOD COMPANY are creating considerable interest with "Maltova," a combination of carefully prepared extract of malt with raw eggs. The natural proteids of the egg are included—albumin, vitellin, lecithin, and nuclein—and a specially nutritious food is thus the result. "Maltova" has only been a short time on the market, but its merits are being speedily recognised, and visitors are lingering round the stall while the representative of the company demonstrates its merits with a graphic eloquence which only Leeds can produce.

WILLIAM MATHER (LIMITED) are especially proud of a new plaster designed to replace the ordinary indiarubber porous plaster. Mr. Pidd, who is in charge of the exhibit, thinks "Zebra plaster" would be as appropriately descriptive a name to give it as any. By a new process the ordinary plaster (belladonna or what not) is painted on the rubber background in striped ridges, thus ensuring greater cleanliness when applied, and the spaces between the stripes enhance coolness and non-stickiness. I.R. plasters are being especially pushed, and a new variety of surgeons' rubber-adhesive plaster has the plaster painted in broad stripes on a large sheet, so that the surgeon may snip off a piece without having the plaster sticking to his fingers, and without the trouble of the spool. A framed curiosity encloses a gathering of about 28,000 dead flies (weighing in all 2¾ oz.) that were killed by 4 of Mather's fly-papers.

MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED) initiate visitors into the qualities of their preparations in an orange-covered stall near the platform.

ARTHUR NEWTON & CO., in a lonely nook at the end of the hall, exhibit a neutral hypophosphite syrup, a substitute for chemical food, called "Rose Phosphates"; an emulsion of cod-liver oil, containing 2 gr. of ferric phosphate in each ounce; an Easton's syrup which is said "to keep well" and liq. anemon. co., an extract of the meadow-anemone in combination with digitalis and several carminatives for the relief of painful menstruation. Other "Newton" proprietaries are also shown.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO. have an attraction which few miss and the ladies never. To call attention to their new perfume—"Sweet-Pea Blossoms"—they have a profusion of the real blossoms, of delicate shades of colouring, in vases on their centre stand. The perfume, in five sizes, is tastefully got up, and neat cards are distributed with the bottles. This firm have also a good show of galenicals and packed specialities. A series of violet-powder, fullers' earth, "Lavender" bath-salt, and "Lavender" water-softeners, in barrels, to retail at 6*d*., are well-produced, and looked big value for the money. Toilet-goods in coloured collapsible tubes are here as elsewhere, and the "Silver Churn" dairy specialities are worthy of inspection. Essence of rennet is put up in amber bottles capped with tinfoil.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED) are specially pushing "Rectones." The newest "Rectone" contains renaglandin, and is said to be especially effective in local rectal troubles where there is hæmorrhage. Peptonised milk and peptonised beef are also administered in "Rectones," each rectone being said to be equal to 2 oz. of beef. Wedge-shaped "Rectones," each containing 5 gr. of soluble quinine bisulphate, are also shown. The usual series of palatinoids and bi-palatinoids are present with "Maglactis" as a corrective for any acidity that may be engendered by the hot weather.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S interests are being well looked after by the ubiquitous Mr. Hickey and two or three other representatives. The exhibit is unpretentious but select, and fitted in good taste. The Whitall Tatum globes, with hidden electric lights, cast a ghastly glare on the 50*l*. worth of adrenalin that stands between them, but there do not appear to be any novelties beyond those we have already noted, except it be a new line of American bay rum recently introduced, the 4-oz. size to retail at 1*s*., with a good percentage of profit. The firm are now making all the B.P. pills, and sugar and gelatin coated pills of private formulas are taken in hand and the best execution guaranteed. Compressed drugs in tablet form are also put up in bottles with lithographed labels. Buyers of euthymol tooth-paste in 5*l*. lots are given a window-display and extra discount.

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John Quilliam & Co. are the proprietors of J. J. Watts & Co.'s homœopathic remedies. They are mainly plaster-manufacturers, however, and show an extensive line of all kinds of plasters. The genuine quality of the rubber used in the "Canterbury" enemas is demonstrated by the abnormal distention of the ball. These enemas may be had in six shades of rubber, and are British made. The "Vibratile,' an electric massage-apparatus, is also shown here.

Rosbach (Limited) have a nice little show of their table-water.

John Sanger & Sons have an attractive stall, with a predominance of filled collapsible tubes. The usual variety of toilet articles is reinforced by a boot-cream, which the chemist can sell in this handy form at 6*d*., or even less, and still have a good profit. The "Ozoid" safety medallions, to sell at 2*d*. and 3*d*., are a sure selling line for the hot weather. Perhaps the daintiest novelties are the sixpenny sachets on cards, each with a landscape or portrait, and a gilt border as if framed. These look well, and are fragrant without being nauseous. A series of Christmas perfumes (taking Time by the forelock) has been produced in mauve, red, and green, with wedgwood engravings. These are single, double, or treble boxed. Brilliantine vaseline, in a nicely bedecked bottle, is new, also "Gegenüber dem Josephs Platz Cologne," with or without menthol. The mentholised Cologne for headaches is named "Neurol." Bath-gloves, body-belts, and, of course, infants' soothers galore are to be seen, while there is likewise on view a 12 by 16 photo, from which a print is taken, the developer used being a single twopenny packet of the Wallsgrove Pyro-soda developer.

Shirley Brothers (Limited) show cheap perfumery, feeders, and a large variety of carded goods.

H. Sommerfeld has a small stand displaying his various advertising novelties.

Strenbo (Limited) announce that they are the food specialists of Manchester. They are showing their fluid-beef, of which the *Lancet* speaks so highly; Liebig's extract of meat, at cheap rates; and a granular preparation, they have named "Sunrise lemonade crystals."

The Veno Drug Company are offering special terms to chemists for window-displays of their seaweed tonic and other preparations.

Vinolia Company (Limited), although labouring under the disability of an accidentally smashed case, have, as usual, a very pretty exhibit. The latest Vinolia novelties are a series of soaps, "Olive Oil" (no fat used in the preparation), "White Rose," and "Jasmin." Needless to say all are elegant, and they are shown to full advantage in four illustrative window-shows, arranged to demonstrate the possibilities of display. There is the inevitable Coronation casket, of course. The Vinolia casket contains two bottles in a handsome case, and the price is 8*s*. 6*d*. The "Liril" series is made much of, and household soaps are not forgotten.

Thomas West has a bright little exhibit of O'Kell's "Mona Bouquet" perfume, sachets, soaps, lozenges, and cachous, "Mona" lavender, and a variety of O'Kell's floral perfumes.

James F. Wilkinson, the printer, has an advertising blotting-pad which, at least, one enterprising Welsh chemist has found effective. Another Manchester chemist has ordered 5,000 special Coronation envelopes, which he is to fill with sachet-powder and distribute free to his customers during Coronation week with a 3*d*. bottle of perfume. A gigantic two-colour poster (76½ by 61 inches) for mural decoration is shown, which advertises the virtues of a mineral-water makers' goods.

James Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited) naturally make a fine show. Their exhibit includes the requirements—galenical and sundry—of a chemist's business, and the whole is tastefully and effectively arranged. The proprietaries of the firm—and they are numerous and increasing—are given considerable prominence; but the strictly pharmaceutical portion of the business is not overshadowed. The novelties include a "Coronation Bouquet," fragrant and tastefully attired. A special presentation-box, with two bottles of perfume, has a regal and coronal appearance, which the 7*s*. 6*d*. asked for it fully justifies. Boro-thymol dentifrice and phenate-of-soda tooth-paste are effective tooth-cleansers, and leave an agreeable "clean" feeling in the mouth after use. The "Boval" series now comprises "Boval" ambulance-cases, retailing at 1*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*., and clinical thermometers (with customer's own name engraved when a dozen is ordered). The more recent products in elegant pharmacy are an aromatic cascara elixir, which is not only agreeable, but active; chocolate-coated Bland's pills, soluble ear-cones (for the aural administration of morphine, cocaine, &c.), and nicely finished oval-shaped suppositories. The fumigating-tapers, looking like a piece of pill-piping—as a matter of fact, they are rolled on a pill-machine—shed an aromatic fragrance around the stuffy hall. The sloppy pieces of cancellous tissue (or decalcified bone), which are used for packing wounds, on view here are exciting much curiosity. The decalcified bone, which is preserved in a carbolic-acid solution, is spongy, and is thus easily absorbed by the wounded tissues, and being pliable it easily adapts itself to the surface of wounds. Messrs. Woolley are particularly strong on photographics, their section on exhibit being very complete. "Victoria" hand-cameras and "Victoria" stand-camera outfits are largely in evidence. The "Practical" hand-camera, with a patented changing-arrangement, is worth looking at. "Klito," "F.O.P.," "Frena," and other well-known makes are shown, and a large variety of general photographic goods. The "Victoria" developing-powders are sent out in large glass tubes, containing six charges, each sufficient to make 4 oz. of developing-solution. The chemicals are stored in double boxes, the alkali being kept separate in each case. This and the fact that the tubes themselves are airtight should do much to retard decomposition.

Wyleys (Limited) are showing several good-looking emulsions that prove the Coventry firm to have mastered the intricate art of emulsification. A cod-liver oil emulsion, a petroleum-and-egg emulsion, and a concentrated (1 to 3) lin. alb. are each perfect to all appearance, the reduced liniment being as satisfactory in appearance as its congener. Tropels, cachets, and capsules have each been recently noticed, and the latest pill appears to be a pink-coated pill of ferrous carbonate and calcium sulphide, which has a large local reputation as a "complexion-pill."

Young's Patent Hygienic Bin Company are demonstrating the superior economical advantages of their round-cornered galvanised bins.

Cyanogenesis in Plants.

At the meeting of the Royal Society on May 15, the second part of a paper on this subject, dealing especially with the great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, was read. It was by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, and Dr. T. A. Henry. The authors have investigated the nature of the poison contained in the young plants of *Sorghum vulgare*, the great millet or guinea corn (the *Juár* of India or *Dhurra shirshabi* of Egypt), which yields an important food-grain. The young plants have proved fatal to animals, especially in Egypt, and the authors show that the young plant, but not the seeds or old plants, when crushed with water furnishes prussic acid (about 0·2 per cent. of the dried plant). The acid is not present in the free state, nor is it produced by acting on the plant with boiling water or with alcohol. The production of the poison is due to the action of a hydrolytic enzyme, apparently identical with the emulsin of bitter almonds on a cyanogenetic glucoside which has been named "dhurrin." This glucoside has been proved to be derived from parahydroxymandelic nitrile by the association of the residue of one molecule of dextrose. Its formula is therefore $C_{14}H_{17}O_7N$. It crystallises well, and is soluble in both water and alcohol. When hydrolysed by emulsin or by dilute acids it is converted into parahydroxybenzaldehyde, dextrose, and hydrocyanic acid according to the equation—

$$C_{14}H_{17}O_7N + H_2O = C_7H_6O_2 + C_6H_{12}O_6 + HCN.$$

When warmed with alkalies, dhurrin is resolved first into dhurrinic acid and ammonia—

$$C_{14}H_{17}O_7N + H_2O = C_{14}H_{18}O_9 + NH_3.$$

This acid subsequently undergoes further hydrolysis when warmed with dilute hydrochloric acid into parahydroxymandelic acid and dextrose—

$$C_{14}H_{18}O_9 + H_2O = C_8H_8O_4 + C_6H_{12}O_6.$$

Dhurrin differs from the other two known cyanogenetic glucosides, the amygdalin of bitter almonds and the lotusin

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found by the authors in *Lotus arabicus*, in being derived from dextrose and not from maltose.

The authors point out the protective purpose served by the existence of the cyanogenetic glucoside in the young plant, and they are at present engaged in examining several other plants which have furnished prussic acid, among them being *Manihot utilissima*, *Linum usitatissimum*, *Lotus australis*, and *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Poor-law Dispensers.

A CONFERENCE of dispensers holding appointments under the Poor Law was held on May 30, at Surrey House, Victoria, Embankment, E.C., to consider the advisability of forming an association of poor-law dispensers. Amongst those present were Messrs. George (Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum), F. E. Trayner and A. Howell (Hackney), J. Hickman (Strand), H. D. Kelf and J. F. Dunstan (Southwark), W. E. Miller, F. I. Turner, and A. A. Smith (St. Pancras), E. Darch and P. L. Thomas (Lambeth), H. H. Hewitt (Holborn), G. B. Walker (Greenwich), C. Spencer and J. J. Smith (St. Marylebone). Mr. Montagu Smith (Lewisham) took the chair, and said he had been asked to preside by several prominent dispensers in the Poor-law service. He judged from the number present and the replies that had been received from those unable to attend, that the want of an association was felt. He was pleased to see so many present who had been members of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association (1897-1900), and who would remember the useful work that was done by that body. The reason the Poor-law Dispensers' Association was not still in existence as a separate Association with its own Executive, was known to all. He felt that dispensers appointed by Boards of Guardians were frequently in need of advice and assistance, and that they could best obtain these from such an Association as the one they had met to form. (Hear, hear.) If the Association were formed it would require the heartiest and permanent support of all Poor-law dispensers. Mr. J. F. Dunstan said the result of inquiries had shown him how greatly in need of a permanent association dispensers in the Poor-law service were. At a conference of delegates of sectional Poor-law Associations at Lambeth Board-room, at which he was present, some time ago, he was much struck by the attitude taken up by the Masters', Relieving Officers', and Assistant Clerks' Associations. They emphatically stated that they did not desire amalgamation with the Poor-law Officers' Association, as they were quite capable of safeguarding their own interests through the medium of their sectional Associations. They required no outside assistance whatever. As a section of the Poor-law service he urged that an association of dispensers holding appointments under the Poor-law was desirable. The question of qualification would not come up for discussion, as all dispensers sanctioned by the Local Government Board would be eligible for membership if an association should be formed. Mr. Dunstan finished by moving "that a Poor-law Dispensers' Association be formed," and the resolution was seconded by Mr. Walker.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. W. E. Miller said he was afraid the Association, if formed, would not be permanent, and advised all Poor-law dispensers to join the Public Dispensers' Association, where their interests would be looked after. The old Poor-law Dispensers' Association had fallen off in membership immediately dispensers obtained an increase in salary from the Local Government Board in 1900.

Mr. Spencer said he agreed with what Mr. Dunstan had said, but thought that instead of forming an association a sub-executive of the Public Dispensers' Association would do all that was required; but the Chairman pointed out that the rule allowing such an executive had been removed from the prospectus of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association.

The motion, being then put, was carried, 14 voting for and 2 against.

Mr. Montagu Smith was unanimously elected President, and, in thanking the members for the honour they had done him in electing him, said that whilst he remained President of the Association it should never in any way be antagonistic to the Public Dispensers' Association. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-President, Mr. A. Darch; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Walker; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Kelf; Committee, Messrs. J. F. Dunstan, E. Darch, H. D. George, J. Hickman, A. Howell, J. I. Smith, W. H. Smith, F. E. Trayner, and J. F. Turner.

Business Changes.

MR H. W. SCORELL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. W. F. Gadd, pharmaceutical chemist, at Queen Street, Ramsgate.

MR. CHARLES BROWN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Northallerton, has purchased the business at 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, lately carried on by Mr. J. A. Jones.

MR. GEORGE NELSON EDWARDS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the Wolsey Pharmacy, 47 St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, formerly carried on by Mr. F. H. Palmer.

THE business of Mr. W. F. Goodwin, chemist and druggist, carried on under the style of the Plymouth Co-operative Society at 20 Cornwall Street, has been taken over by the Plymouth Co-operative Society (Limited).

Trade Notes.

A CORONATION SOUVENIR, consisting of a prettily illustrated booklet on "The Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England," is published by Boot & Son (Limited), Old Bailey, E.C., for distribution by retailers.

EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY, 95 and 96 High Holborn, W.C., are making a special offer in our advertising-columns of sample bottles and advertising-matter to chemists purchasing a 2*l*. parcel of Harlene during June.

MR. REGINALD W. BARKER, British and Foreign Patent and Trade-mark Offices, 53 Ludgate Hill, E.C., informs us that an Australian Commonwealth Patent and Trade-mark Act is not likely to be passed or come into force prior to 1904.

ON FLIES.—Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport, have, under the title of "Something about Flies," printed as a booklet a lecture delivered by a Stockport surgeon dealing with flies, fleas, and ticks. The information is popularly conveyed, and copies of the booklet, which contains twenty-four pages, can be had by chemists for distribution.

A NEW DEVELOPING-DISH has been brought out by Messrs G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn, W.C., called the "Crystalate" dish. It appears to be made of a kind of *papier-mâché*, and is hard and black, like vulcanite. We should imagine the dish will wear well, and although it is breakable, it possesses the advantage of being cheaper than earthenware. A higher grade dish is made in brown material, for professionals to use.

GOOD WORK.—Some excellent samples of commercial printing have been sent us by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. (Limited), New Street Square, E.C. The illustrations in the book advertising a popular draper are beautiful specimens of half-tone work, whilst the examples of covers in colours show that British printing and designing are still at the top. Chemists on the look-out for new ideas in advertising-matter should write for a set of samples, addressing their inquiries to the firm's Catalogue and Advertising Department.

A CORONATION PLASMON LUNCHEON is a clever idea. It is a handsomely illuminated box containing about a score of plasmon biscuits and four cakes of plasmon chocolate—enough to keep one going from breakfast to dinner on Coronation day—yet so compact that several boxes could be stowed away in the coat-pocket, and leave room also for a little liquid refreshment. The luncheon sells at 6*d*. A liberal display of the luncheon would be good business for chemists just now. International Plasmon (Limited), 66A Farringdon Street, E.C., are the purveyors.

CORONATION SEATS.—Messrs. C. H. Glover & Co. (Limited), Ormside Street, Old Kent Road, S.E., the well-known box-makers, inform us that thay are erecting a commodious

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stand in front of the Passmore Edwards Free Library, Borough Road, where the Coronation procession will halt, also another in Fleet Street. These are both exceedingly commodious stands, and seats on them can be got from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* We may remark that carpenters are now charging a guinea a seat for erecting stands, but Messrs. Glover being in that line can give the seat-holders advantages which in other cases go to the carpenters; and besides, we observe that Messrs. Glover's Old Kent Road seat-holders will have the use of the library for the whole day. Lavatories, retiring-rooms, ping-pong, music, &c., will be available. High-class refreshments, fruit, ices, iced drinks, will be sold at reasonable prices. Even better arrangements will be made for the Fleet Street stand.

Personalities.

Mr. E. O. Gilbert, of Sydney, N.S.W., one of the proprietors of bile beans, is now on a visit to London, with the view to further extending his company's business in various parts of the British Empire.

Mr. R. J. Roberts, Towyn, whose splendid gift of the Dolgoch estate to Towyn was announced last week (page 865), was born in Hwylfagroes, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Merioneth. He started in business as a chemist at Towyn in 1867, and has been for years a member of the local Board of Health. Mr. Roberts took a prominent part in defending common and other public rights at a time when encroachments were threatened some years ago. A portrait of Mr. Roberts was given as a supplement to the *Cambrian News* of May 30.

We had a call the other day from Mr. George H. Veitch, chemist and druggist, who has just arrived home after an eight years' sojourn in Ceylon. Mr. Veitch, who served his apprenticeship, and was for some time an assistant, with Messrs. Frazer & Green, of Glasgow, went out to Messrs. Neil S. Campbell & Co., of Colombo, with whom he remained for three years. He afterwards went up country to Norwood, where for five years he was manager of the establishment of Messrs. Brown & Co. (Limited). Mr. Veitch speaks highly of Ceylon, and letters to him may be addressed c/o The Chemist and Druggist.

The *American Druggist* reports that Mr. Thomas Maben, Ph.C., F.C.S., of Glasgow, the resident Scottish representative of Parke, Davis & Co., arrived in New York, and was the guest of honour at a dinner given in the New York Yacht Club on Saturday, May 24, which was attended by a number of gentlemen prominent in American pharmacy, amongst them being Professors Joseph P. Remington, Virgil Coblentz, and H. H. Rusby, Mr. S. W. Fairchild, New York, Mr. William Muir, Brooklyn, Mr. Thomas F. Main, Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy, Mr. T. J. Keenan, and Mr. Eustace H. Gane. Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the *American Druggist*, acted as toast-master.

Births.

Notices under this heading are charged 2s. 6d. *each.*

Ermys Jones.—At St. Asaph, on May 28, to Mr. J. Ermys-Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mrs. Ermys-Jones, of a daughter.

Shaw.—On June 2, the wife of Mr. J. Shaw, 304 London Road, Thornton Heath, of a daughter.

Marriages.

Bancroft—Richardson.—On May 24, at the Presbyterian Church, York Road, Kingstown, by the Rev. F. S. Gardiner, M.A., Arthur Wm. Bancroft, Stockport, eldest son of Mr. R. A. Bancroft, Rochdale, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Richardson, chemist, London; and 40 York Road, Kingstown, Ireland. [Miss Richardson served her apprenticeship with J. Leonard & Co., apothecaries and chemists, 136 Great Britain Street, Dublin.]

Blue—Gow.—At the South U.F. Church, Coupar Angus, on June 3, the Rev. Alexander Wylie Blue, of John Street U.F. Church, Glasgow, to Dora, youngest daughter of Mr. James Gow, chemist, Coupar Angus. [Miss Gow graduated as M.A. at St. Andrews University.]

Spiller—Davenport.—On June 5, 1877, at St. Mary's Church, Islington, John Spiller, F.C.S., of 2 St. Mary's Road, Canonbury, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Samuel T. Davenport, of the Society of Arts. Silver wedding.

Deaths.

Andrews.—On May 26, at the Frankfort Pharmacy, Plymouth, Annie Louisa, wife of Mr. Thomas Newton Andrews, jun., chemist and druggist.

Baetcke.—At Berlin on May 25, Dr. Carl Baetcke, President of the German Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Baetcke was born in Berlin on May 13, 1852. His father, Gustav Baetcke, was the owner of a pharmacy there, but died when Carl was 16 years old. For eleven years thereafter the pharmacy was placed under a manager while Dr. Baetcke was completing his pharmaceutical training, and he took over his father's business in 1879, and became a member of the German Pharmaceutical Society in 1880. From 1893 he was a district President of the Society at Berlin; on January 1, 1900, was appointed a member of the Board of Directors; and a year later was elected President. Dr. Baetcke was, besides, for eight years, President of the Society of Berlin Pharmacists, and had for many years been a pharmacy-inspector. He was a director of the E. Schering company.



Bettle.—At Wellington, Somerset, on May 5. Mr. Frederick Selby Bettle, chemist and druggist. Aged 65.

Cull.—At Hounslow Heath, on May 17, Mr. Joseph Cull, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

Evans.—On May 12, Mr. Thomas Evans, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Bloom Street, Liverpool. Aged 80.

Jones.—At Aberayron, on May 12, Mr. David Alban Jones, chemist and druggist. Aged 33.

Peet.—June 4, at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Henry Peet, J.P., chemist and druggist, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and daughter of the late Mr. William Tinsley, of Somerset House, Holbeach St. John's. Aged 46.

Pendlebury.—At Newmarket, Victoria, on March 20, Mr. James Pendlebury. Aged 68. Mr. Pendlebury was born in Lancashire, England, in 1834, and went to Victoria in 1857. After several periods of assistantship, he started in business as a chemist on his own account in Punt Road, South Yarra, and in 1883 took over the business at Newmarket which he carried on till his death. Mr. Pendlebury had been an invalid from heart-trouble for the last year of his life.

Webster.—On March 3, at Freemantle, Western Australia, Mr. Alfred E. Webster, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society W.A. Aged 39. Mr. Webster was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and carried on business as a chemist in High Street, Freemantle. Rheumatic fever and heart-weakness were the causes of death.

The value of the drugs and chemicals imported into Cape Colony during the two months ended February 28, 1902, amounted to 58,000*l.*, against 39,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. These figures are exclusive of imports by the Imperial Government.

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Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on May 29, Mr. George Lunan (Chairman) presiding.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. C. F. Henry (the Secretary) read the annual report, from which it appeared that the membership numbered seventy-four, the same as last year, for while three members had left, the same number of new members had been enrolled. During the year there had been three meetings of the Association and three committee-meetings. The report was agreed to. Mr. R. L. Hendry submitted the

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

which showed a balance in hand of 42*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* at the close of last year. The usual donation of 2*l.* 2*s.* was made to the Benevolent Fund, and 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. J. R. Hill stated there were five beneficiaries of the fund in Scotland at the present time getting grants of about 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly. There were no annuitants, but these were cases which had been getting 10*l.* and 15*l.* a year for several years.

The next item on the list of business was the proposal to issue circulars to medical men with regard to the marking of

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR POOR PEOPLE.

Mr. C. F. Henry said the idea of bringing up this matter occurred to him on account of a medical man saying to him that he always sent poor patients to a certain shop because they got their medicines there at a more moderate price. Twenty years ago it was the custom for most medical men to mark prescriptions of poor people "ex" or "p.p." in the corner, but the younger generation did not seem to know of that arrangement, and he believed if it was observed now it would be carried out with as great willingness and faithfulness as in times past. They might send out a circular to medical men intimating that this arrangement was still in force, and that it would be carried out if the prescriptions were marked.

Mr. Nesbit (Portobello) thought if they were going to circularise the doctors they might go a little further and send a copy of a paper by Dr. Luff regarding the prescribing of proprietary articles.

Mr. R. L. Hendry said he was afraid if they invited medical men to distinguish prescriptions there would be too many marked "ex."

Mr. Storrar remarked that certain markings were distinctly objectionable. He had a prescription with "charge 4*d.* for this" in Latin in the corner. Needless to say, he paid no attention to it. It was not a very desirable thing to do in a small place where they generally knew as well as the doctor who were poor patients, and acted accordingly. But in large towns it would be a decided benefit both to the patients and the chemists to have it done.

Mr. David McLaren said a medical man that morning told him such marking would be a step in the right direction. He (the speaker) also thought Dr. Luff's paper about prescribing proprietary medicines should be sent out. These proprietary things were becoming a perfect pest.

Mr. Hill said the question of prescribing proprietary medicines was a very ticklish subject, and one could not always be quite sure that medical men would receive a suggestion as to the propriety of his doing so. If they wished to approach them, the most judicious way would be to do so through one of themselves, who might write a paper and let it speak for itself.

Mr. Forret agreed with regard to the marking of prescriptions, but thought the other matter should be left in abeyance; and Mr. McBean expressed similar views.

Mr. Bowman said there was some difficulty in knowing who were really poor patients.

Mr. Storrar said he had doubt as to the wisdom of sending out Dr. Luff's paper. He thought a doctor getting that paper would say he had seen it before, and throw it aside without reading it, and by sending it out they were practically lecturing the medical men they sent it to, and that might be resented. By far the best way would be to appoint a committee to make selections from the paper and from some other sources—short, pithy sentences—on a single sheet, pointing out what was a distinct grievance to the chemist. Doctors were prescribing nowadays with less than half the ingredients, and they were prescribing preparations of which they knew practically nothing. It was a decline in the art of prescribing, and it was certain to end also in a decline in the art of dispensing, because when a man wanted a preparation of particular drugs or a combination of certain drugs, he should pick out the drugs himself, and allow the druggist to dispense them in the proper way.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to remit both matters to the committee till the next meeting of the Association.

FEDERATION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The proposal that this Association should be a member of the Federation, which was partly discussed at last meeting, was again brought up, and, after some conversation, it was agreed by a majority to join the Federation.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Storrar was elected a member of the Association, and the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr. W. S. Glass; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. A. Forret; Secretary, Mr. C. F. Henry; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. E. Brindle; Treasurer, Mr. R. L. Hendry; Committee, Messrs. Blenkiron, Boa, Bowman, Lunan, McBain, D. McGlashan, D. McLaren, Macpherson, James Nesbit, and Storrar.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Old Cock Hotel on May 20. Mr. F. D. Crossley suggested that the Association should take in hand

THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC,

with a view to combat the evils of the patent-medicine trade. He said the public were ignorant not only about drugs, but many household requisites and articles used in cookery. He suggested that the remedy for this ignorance was to educate the public, contending that if more information were given, the public would use safe and simple remedies in place of proprietary articles, and these remedies would also have the merit of cheapness. Mr. Crossley proposed that the Association should issue a pamphlet containing information to the public as to how minor ailments could be treated by simple remedies (either plain drugs or preparations of the same). The cost of such undertaking would, he said, be comparatively small, as it would be divided amongst the chemists of the Association. He thought a propaganda of this kind could not fail to have a beneficial effect. Allusion was made to the possibility that such a course might render the medicines recommended liable to stamp-duty, but the ammoniated-quinine case now before the Courts would, the meeting was assured, settle that point. The merits of the simple remedies which would be recommended—such as Gregory powder—should be set forth in the simplest possible language, and the book should bear the names of the members of the Association as a guarantee of good faith. A committee was formed to consider the subject, draft a pamphlet, and report.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Crossley, the question of the West Riding Federation was raised, and a resolution in favour of the movement passed unanimously.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into the Transvaal during the two months ended February, 1902, amounted to 54,000*l.*, against 5,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901.

THE ST. PETERSBURG PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, which was formed eighty-four years ago, has forty-seven honorary, thirty-one corresponding, and ninety-eight active members. It publishes a journal, has a chemical-bacteriological laboratory, a pharmacy school for pupils, a very extensive library, charitable and scholarship funds, &c.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Is Chemist Malins "Specially Qualified"?

Our Cardiff correspondent writes: "Mr. Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, Woodville Road, Cardiff, who was recently fined 20*l.* and costs for using a description implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry within the meaning of the Dentists Act, has made written application to the Stipendiary Magistrate to state a case with the view of having the matter argued in the High Court."

In addition to the subscriptions promised last week, we have received an offer from Mr. F. W. Doubleday (Dorking) of 2*l.* 2*s.*, also the following letter:—

SIR,—I suggest all chemists interested in extractions should subscribe to carry the case to the High Court. You set a movement on foot about six years ago, when a number of chemists agreed to subscribe a stated amount to defray the costs of a test-case on the rights of chemists to extract teeth. I daresay the majority of us would be willing to re-offer the amounts therein promised, in order to carry this case on. It would be hard lines with some of us if we had to send our extractions to registered dentists, and thereby lose the most profitable section of our businesses.

Yours truly,

2 Fernhead Road, W., May 30. WM. GEO. BURGE.

[We may explain that two summonses were served on Mr. Malins, and one has yet to be heard, and would advise all interested to read the report of the first case, published in our issue of May 24, page 800. We understand that the solicitor of the Chemists' Defence Association does not advise the case to be taken to the High Court, but we await the decision in the second case before submitting the facts to counsel, if need be, for an opinion.—EDITOR.]

Volcanic Dust.

SIR,—The interesting account of the volcanic dust at Martinique in your last issue recalls to me a reminiscence. Some years since Limehouse Church was destroyed by fire. When the fire reached the roof the heat and water made the slates with which it was covered separate into layers. As the heat increased these began to swell into a spongy mass, and became brown pumice stone. If the mountain Pelée is composed of slaty rocks, would not these, by being intensely heated, with access of vapour become a fluid mass, which, with the steam generated, would be disintegrated and blown from the summit in powder? There could not have been granite or any siliceous matter present as there was no lava. Would some of your geological readers give an opinion?

Yours,

Swinton Street, W.C. H. O. HUSKISSON.

Mr. Campkin will Stand Again.

SIR,—May I be permitted through your columns to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to those 1 303 of my fellow-members of the Pharmaceutical Society for their generous and sympathetic support on my behalf at the recent Council-election? Their support greatly encourages me to again place my services at their disposal in the event of a future vacancy, when, though "'tis not in mortals to command success," I may do more—deserve it.

Yours very truly,

Cambridge, June 3. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN.

A Link in Chloroform Anæsthesia.

SIR,—Mr. George MacPherson's reminiscences and the comments on them in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for May 31, while shedding new light on some points in the early history of chloroform anæsthesia, raise some fresh difficulties to beset an already obscure question. Some years ago, in the course of a controversy with Dr. Berdoe and other anti-vivisectionists, I had occasion to overhaul the documentary references to the introduction of chloroform as an anæsthetic, for the purpose of showing that its administration to the human subject must have been suggested, as in the case of ether, &c., by experiments on animals. If we are to accept the statement of Sir J. Y. Simpson and his coadjutors, they were in total ignorance of any such experiments, and merely tried chloroform along with other "likely" and "unlikely" substances. This seemed so antecedently improbable, that I sought diligently for all the facts of the case. These are summarised below—

1832.—Discovery of chloroform by Soubeiran, Dumas, and Guthrie.

1835.—Determination of chemical constitution by Dumas.

1838.—Dr. Formby, of Liverpool, exhibits chloroform for internal use as a soothing anti-spasmodic.

1842.—Dr. Mortimer Glover, a young Edinburgh graduate, discovers by experiment that it is a powerful narcotic poison to animals, and that one of its effects as such is to produce insensibility, or anæsthesia.

1845.—Dr. Morton, U.S.A., introduces ether as a general anæsthetic.

March, 1847.—Flourcur, the French physiologist, proves that the inhalation of chloroform causes in animals precisely the temporary anæsthesia caused by inhalation of ether.

Summer, 1847.—Chloric ether = chloroform diluted with spirit, used by Lawrence in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Autumn, 1847.—Chloroform first used by Sir J. Y. Simpson in Edinburgh.

The authorities for these statements are Sir Robert Christison ("Life," ii., pages 351-2); "Memoir of Sir J. Y. Simpson," by J. Duns; art. Chloroform, "Encyc. Brit," ninth edition; and Cooper's "Dictionary of Surgery," art. Surgery.

In view of the foregoing sequence of facts, it is morally certain that, if neither Simpson nor his assistants knew anything of the antecedents of chloroform, Mr. Waldie, who lived in the city where it was first used internally (*i.e.* Liverpool), must have given Simpson some information upon that point, and would probably have heard of the experiments of Glover and Flourcur, else whence the suggestion to Simpson to try chloroform?

When we come to the details of the discovery by Simpson of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform there are serious discrepancies. There are different versions of the memorable scene in the dining-room at Queen Street. According to Simpson, the idea of trying the chloroform was entirely extemporaneous—

I had had the chloroform beside me for several days, but it seemed so unlikely a liquid to produce results of any kind that it was laid aside, and on searching for another object among some loose papers after coming home very late one night my hand chanced to fall upon it, and I poured some of the fluid into tumblers before my assistants, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Keith, and myself.

Professor Miller, who was also present, gives a substantially similar report; but Dr. Matthews Duncan's version flatly contradicts that of his principal. In Sir R. Christison's words ("Life," II., 352-3)—

One day, when Sir James Simpson and Dr. Matthews Duncan were in Dr. Gregory's laboratory at the college, Dr. Duncan got possession of every liquid in the laboratory he imagined "would breathe"—four or five bottles were thus carried off, and chloroform was one. At this time the correspondence with Mr. Waldie about anæsthetics, and the suggestion by that gentleman to try chloroform, had not been heard of by Dr. Duncan. He had previously experimented on himself with various substances, but found none suitable. On trying chloroform, he was convinced that the article sought for was found. The same or next evening the trial was repeated by Dr. Keith, Sir J. Y. Simpson, and himself. This is the trial which is now a matter of history, but the previous trial has never been noticed.

If Dr. Duncan's statement is authentic he has been the victim of a serious injustice at Sir J. Y. Simpson's hands, and, while Mr. Waldie must always have credit for his suggestion, we do not directly owe to it the introduction of chloroform. We seem to have here another illustration of that fatality of confusion which often obscures the origin of great scientific discoveries.

Glasgow, June 2. J. P. GILMOUR.

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"Classy *v.* Massy."

A classy assistant of York,
Is accused of biting his cork,
But he found that such deeds
Were only in Leeds,
And not in classic old York.

(242/48.)

SIR,—I should like to be permitted to protest, on behalf of the York chemists, against the impeachment embodied in your pharmac-artist's sketch of to-day. The York chemists, believe me, Sir, are far too well educated to think of biting their corks. I, myself, remember reading in a "book of instruction" which used to be handed to the new assistants of a classic pharmacy in Liverpool, so far back as 1868, these words: "Never lick a label, and on no account bite a cork; it is offensive and improper," and I have borne in mind these words to this day; besides which I know of no York chemist whose "os distens" would accommodate such a cork as your artist suggests. It is not a York cork, but a West Riding cork—I should say a "disused puritzer"—that your artist has come across in Briggate.

Faithfully yours,

York, May 31. EDWARD B. KENDALL.

Wholesalers' Invoices

SIR,—It would be a great gain to retailers if wholesale firms would send out their invoices promptly. The habit, which is practised to excess by a certain monopolising camera-house, of sending them out several days after the goods, compels the consignee either to leave them on the counter (which is inconvenient), to make a list of the articles (which wastes time), or to remember them, which on a large consignment would be impossible. A recent correspondent of yours urged promptness in the despatch of statements; but, whilst recognising the need of this, it seems to me of much greater importance that invoices should be sent in time for immediately checking the goods.

Yours sincerely,

71 Lavender Hill, S.W. E. KINGSLEY MONKS.

Coronation Day.

SIR,—As a number of assistants in London will have a holiday on this day and be unable to see the Coronation, the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society have arranged an outing to the flower-gardens of Messrs. Potter & Clarke. Any assistant may obtain a ticket free on application at once to the Secretary, or to Mr. G. Cullwick, 48 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. It is intended to start for Carshalton early in the afternoon, returning in time for the illuminations. Messrs. Potter & Clarke have very kindly offered to provide light refreshments; as this event is also open to ladies, we trust that all the limited number of tickets will be immediately applied for in order that we may complete the arrangements, further particulars of which will be posted to all who intend going.

Yours faithfully,

52 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. C. E. PICKERING, (President).

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

238/47. *Pharmacy.*—The following typical prescriptions show how proprietaries should be treated when dispensed:—

Not Liable to Stamp-duty.	*Liable to Stamp-duty.*
Syr. hypophos. co. (Fellows) ... ... ℥ij.	Syr. hypophos. co. (Fellows) ... ... ℥iij.
Aq. ad ... ... ℥viij.	
M.	

The fact that the second prescription is dispensed from a stamped bottle does not relieve the dispenser of the responsibility of stamping the 3 oz. of the syrup when dispensed. See article in *C. & D.*, May 24, page 807.

238/32. *B. B. F.*—There is no general patent to prevent you making miscible crude carbolic acid.

243/8. *F. H.*—Proprietary medicines that are given away are not liable to stamp-duty.

242/15. *East Anglian.*—The titles "liver-beans" and "gout and stomach beans" do not infringe anybody's rights.

242/7. *J. M.*—A qualified army compounder is not, according to the Pharmacy Act, a qualified person entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist, and consequently he may not start business as such.

243/1. *Cepia.*—You do not say when your year's engagement commenced, and upon that depends largely your title to a holiday this year. If your engagement terminates at the end of June and your holiday falls after that, we do not think you are legally entitled to any monetary consideration because you do not receive a holiday. In any case, allowance cannot be enforced in respect to a holiday which falls on a date after the termination of an engagement.

242/13. *Johannis.*—Your influenza-mixture label renders the preparation liable to stamp-duty on account of the italicised portion in the direction for use as under:—

DOSE FOR ADULTS.—Two tablespoonfuls *to be taken on the first appearance of a chill, or pains in the back and head, and continued every four hours until all symptoms disappear,* gradually reducing the dose.

The gout-mixture and quinine-and-iron tonic labels are not liable.

243/2 *C. W.*—The conditions for registration as a chemist and druggist in Cape Colony are similar to those in Great Britain—namely, candidates must show that they have passed a suitable Preliminary examination, and have been engaged three years in dispensing medical prescriptions. The examination is not so stiff as the English Minor or the Irish Licence examination, and a registered druggist who has had experience in dispensing should, with the coaching that he may obtain locally, have no difficulty in qualifying.

245/58. *Sheep-dip.*—The decision in the Court of Appeal in the Worcester weed-killer-case covers your question. The farmer whom you employ to canvass for orders for poisonous sheep-dip will not infringe the Pharmacy Act, and he may receive payment and settle accounts on your behalf. You, being a registered chemist, also act legally.

243/40.—*Quandary.*—The admission of a partner, B, by A does not invalidate the indentures of apprenticeship to A.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

205/57. *Northern.*—A Dressing for Morocco Leather should contain white of egg, as albumen is used in finishing the leather. The following preparation is good:—

White of five eggs.	
Sperm oil	6 oz.
Acetic acid	6 dr.
Glycerin	6 dr.
Oil of turpentine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	5 oz.
Water to	30 oz.

Beat the eggs thoroughly with an egg-beater. Mix the oils, acid, and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle, and add the spirit diluted with its own volume of water; finally make up to measure.

216/37. *Electra.*—Electricity in Tooth-extraction.—We noticed the paragraph in the *Lancet* about the "new" painless method of extracting teeth by means of high frequency currents. Full particulars were given in the *C. & D.*, 1891, January 3, page 32, March 21, page 430, and April 25, page 593. Even then a Clapham chemist informed us that a similar method was in vogue in 1862.

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204/56. *Mudan.*—**Kidney and Liver Mixture.**—The following is a good recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Ac. nit. mur. dil.	...	...	... ℥ij.
Succ. taraxaci	...	...	... ℥iv.
Tr. buchu ...	...	...	... ℥iij.
Tr. podophylli	...	...	... ℥j.
Spt. juniperi ...	...	...	... ℥ij.
Liq. strychninæ	...	...	... ♏xlviij.
Syrupi... ...	...	...	... ℥vj.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	... ℥vj.

M.

Sig.: ℥ss. ex aqua ter in die.

218/56. *J. H.*—**Drink-cure.**—We believe your customer is referring to the Tyson cure, which the labels on the bottle of "Tysiloids" allege to be composed of—

Ext. nuc. vomic.	...	...	} ana $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Ext. brucinæ...	...	...	
Ext. chirettæ...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Ext. yguazæ ...	...	...	... 1 gr.
Pulv. glycyrrh. co.	...	...	... q.s.

You will see that the formula is humbug.

208/8. *S. H.*—**Sheep-dip.**—If you add the same quantity of sodium carbonate as arsenic to the soft soap we think your difficulty as to dissolving will vanish.

203/3. *Hibernia.*—**Liquors for Syrups** are made by similar processes given for the syrups, but sugar is not added. The liquor is concentrated by evaporating the weaker percolates, if necessary.

232/5. *H. G. M.*—**Mr. Roe's** paper on formic aldehyde appeared in the *C. & D.*, November 2, 1901, page 726.

232/46. *M. M. Co.*—For process of manufacturing sodium silicate see *C. & D*, August 17, 1901, page 330.

238/23. *Vin. Sarsæ.*—(1) If you want to make your Vin. Ferri dark you should add a little ferri ammon. cit. to it. (2) For dec. sarsæ co. conc., see the British Pharmacopœia liquor.

238/38. *Albion.*—The preparation which you send is a caustic, which owes its properties to sodium ethylate.

194/62. *Plumbum* (South Australia).—We shall pass on your request, but you should have enclosed stamps to the value required.

A Prize Poster.—Mr. R. J. Widdowson, of the Midland Drug Company, Hucknall Torkard, sends us a startling but amusing poster, which is appropriate for the coming season. It runs as follows:—

MURDER!

A Whole Family Killed.

Murderer at Large.

500*l.* Reward.

Description of the Murderer:

Dark hair, clean shaven; height, 5 feet 11 inches; age, about 32 walks with a slight limp.

When last seen was wearing a bowler hat and dark-grey suit.

The Above Reward will be Paid

to anyone who gives information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Story of the Crime:

Whereas on or about Wednesday last the said murderer did with malice aforethought lay down a quantity of Richard Jephson Widdowson's disinfectant insect-powder, with the result that he poisoned a whole family of beetles. This is not his only crime for he has been the cause of hundreds of other deaths through the same means.

This Reward will be Paid

by the Beetle Association on the day the murderer is sentenced.

(Signed) Judge Beetle.

The poster won the prize in a monthly competition instituted by *Advertising* for the most original advertising ideas.

POSTAGE OF INVOICES.

Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., issue to their customers the following statement:—

"The words 'To follow' on our invoices we contend *relate to the mode of consignment.* The Postal authorities differ from us on this point; for weeks they have examined our invoices and have surcharged those found with the words 'To follow.' They have been aided in this by the fact that we have a private posting-box on the premises, and the letter-carriers have instructions to sort out the book-post packets, tie them into a bundle, and take them to the office to be overhauled. N.B.—Kindly refuse to pay all surcharged letters."

The result is that a summons was issued by the P.O. authorities against Mr. Saml. Roberts for 19*s.* 1*d.* surcharges on 229 postal packets, and the case was heard before Mr. Baggallay on Thursday afternoon, June 5. Mr. Arnold, who stated the P.O. case, said the Postmaster General had decided that the invoices, as sent by Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., with "To follow" marked against any article, or with a cross, and a printed slip stating that—

> Lines marked × the goods are to follow, and will be procured as soon as possible, and sent with the next order, unless customer's instructions to the contrary

—were to be treated as letters. The defendants thought differently and appealed to the Treasury, who confirmed the Postmaster-General's decision. At the instigation of the defendants, the addressees had refused to pay the surcharges, and the 229 packets had been returned to the defendants, who had also refused to pay. A clerk from the General Post Office proved the facts, and the returned invoices were inspected by the Magistrate. Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, contended that the summons was bad, inasmuch as the stamped book-packets sent were described as "unstamped letters." This led to a good-humoured discussion between Mr. Richards and the Magistrate, the latter saying that at first blush he should say the packets were unstamped letters. Mr. Richards held that they could not be unstamped letters—at the most they could only be insufficiently stamped book-packets [? letters]. His point was that they were not unstamped letters, and as under one of the sections of the Postal Act the Magistrate was allowed to inquire and "examine into matters of fact," he thought Mr. Baggallay should decide on the facts. He pointed out as an absurdity the fact that the printed slip referring to the cross was not itself looked upon as making the packet a letter, but the fact that a cross had been marked at the side. It transpired that there had been no case heard or definition given as to what constitutes an "unstamped letter." Mr. Baggallay held that the packets sent were "unstamped letters," because they were not sufficiently stamped and the Treasury having upheld the Postmaster-General's decision, precluded the question of facts. He found for the plaintiffs for 19*s.* 1*d.*, but agreed to state a case for appeal.

TWO SUMMONSES.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., wholesale chemists, of Heston Wells, Hounslow, were, at the Brentford Court, on June 5, summoned at the instance of Inspector W. Tyler for having in their possession nine weights, ranging from 4 oz. to 2 gr., unstamped, and a ℥j. measure also unstamped.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the inspector found three weights in one of the mixing-rooms. They were only a trifle light. Three more were found in another room, and in the stock-room the liquid-measure was discovered.

Defendants' representative said that the weights were not used in the business. At their City house they had them, and one of the City inspectors had assured him that they need not be stamped, as he was satisfied they were not used for trade purposes. They were used to adjust scales. The London County Council inspector had agreed with this view, and all the correspondence was in the hands of the firm's solicitor.

At the request of the defendants' representative an adjournment was granted to prove non-use for trade purposes.

At the same time the firm were further summoned under the Factory Acts for not having furnished a return of the number of persons employed in their works at Hounslow prior to March 1, 1902. The only witness was Mr. E. W. Willson, assistant inspector under the Act, who said that by virtue of Section 130 of the Act, the Secretary of State fixed March 1, 1902, as the date by which a correct return of all young persons employed in the factory should be sent in. Witness forwarded the notification to the defendants, but on May 7, when he called at the factory, and saw a gentleman who described himself as secretary to the manager, he found no record in the register of the notice having been complied with.

Defendants' representative stated that he sent the return on May 8 by post addressed to the Home Office. The Chairman said: The point is not sending it before March 1. I impose a fine of 2*l.*, and costs.

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Trade-Marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1l., obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 14, 1902.)

"ZAN-PALATON"; for toilet-preparations. By the Zan-Palaton Company, 47 Mosley Street, Manchester. 244,774.

"MAGIC WHIRL"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By H. Mack, Kohlgasse 31, Ulm-on-Danube, Germany. 245,596.

Device (essential particular) of the earth and the wording "PHIXALL, BEST ADHESIVE ON EARTH"; for a cement. By Setten & Durward, 117 Livery Street, Birmingham. 242,052.

"PLYCA"; for knife-polishing powder. By J. Whiteley, Shaw Street, Bradford. 245,431.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 21, 1902.)

"SEMICOALON"; for chemical fuel-savers. By the Semicoalon Company, 8A Fossgate, York. 245,316.

"HOVIS"; for chemicals and surgical instruments. By the Hovis-Bread Flour Company (Limited), 34 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 245,582 and 245,585.

Device (the essential particular) of the old ship "Dreadnought"; for chemicals. By Gale & Co., 15 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C. 241,694.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) of a seal and the words "Canadian Seal Oil"; for a liniment. By C. F. Rowley, Rose Mount, Middle Road, Scholing, near Southampton. 244,367.

"SERO"; for chemicals. By the Rose Remedy Company, 434 Strand, W.C. 244,943.

"PETOL" and circular device with smoking-vessels and the word Petol four times; for medicated soaps, toilet-papers, skin-salves, medicated snuff, an inhalation, asthma and bronchial cigarettes, and an eye-wash, and for surgical bandages and medicated wool, &c., and for peat-fibre and furniture-cream. By A. C. Kennedy, Eustace Lodge, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire. 245,045 and 245,047; 245,224 and 245,214; 245,221.

"FRUITINE" (no claim for "Fruit"); for a medicine. By J. D. Walker, 187 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. 245,483.

"VANPAD"; for chemicals. By Seabury & Johnson, Maiden Lane, New York, U.S.A. 245,526.

URIFORM"; for a medicine. By Schieffelin & Co., 170 William Street, New York, U.S.A. 245,530.

Sketch of a pine-tree, and the word "Pinool" (no claim for "Pine"); for fibrous substances and wool. By F. T. Bond, 3 Beaufort Buildings, Gloucester. 244,079.

Combination of devices (the essential particular), being a bear standing on a shield-device, with three stars and the letter S; for gelatin. By Heidelberger Gelatine-Fabrik Stoess & Co., Heidelberg-Ziegelhausen, Germany. 243,721.

Portrait of a young man and the word "TAPPOBONNE"; for curry-powder. By Guneratne (Limited), 2 Ellis Street, Sloane Street, S.W. 242,802.

Device and the word "SENAEB" (the essential particulars); for an infant's food. By E. Beanes & Co., Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, E. 243,831.

"SAUMURETTE" (the essential particular—no claim for "Saumur"); for a non-alcoholic mineral-water. By J. Barker & Co. (Limited), 83 High Street, Kensington, W. 244,096.

"SOPHOS"; for liquid ammonia and goods in Class 48. By W. Hill, 78 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 244,120.

CLYZOL"; for a paint-remover. By Thomas, Bonavita & Olivier, 55 Rue Billiard, Paris. 245,229.

"ONGOLLA" (no claim for "Ongol"); for perfumery and toilet articles. By Osborne, Garrett & Co., 51 Frith Street, Soho, W. 245,149.

"LOXINE" (no claim for "Locks"); for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. H. Tibbetts, 67 Bull Street, Birmingham. 245,660.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of May, 1902, and to the stocks on May 31.

	May		Stocks		1902	
	Landed	Delivd.	1902	1901	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes ..... cs, &c.	300	243	1,563	2,954	843	696
„ ..... gourds	904	904	—	766	904	1,060
Aniseed, star ....cs	—	—	12	41	35	38
Arrowroot.... brls	1,674	1,235	8,604	10,878	8,245	7,381
„ bxs & tins	90	154	738	578	581	698
"Balsams" cks, &c.	120	85	571	353	421	467
Calumba ..... bgs.	—	27	1 546	1.038	127	444
Cardamoms ..cs, &c.	407	655	2.259	2,037	2 7 2	2,398
Cinchona.....pkgs	2,674	2,463	10.004	12,140	9,677	9,971
Cochineal.....bgs.	8	69	934	1,350	231	401
Cubebs ..... „	—	41	1,240	1,468	47	183
Dragon's-blood ..cs	23	13	81	85	68	45
Galls.....pkgs	578	387	8,239	7,087	2,046	4,315
Gums—						
Ammoniacum „	—	5	57	91	—	25
Animi & copal „	3,009	3,989	20 602	17,465	19.031	20 927
Arabic ..... „	2,216	2,417	14,658	12,912	8,838	11,168
Asafetida .. „	58	153	908	223	1,191	1.050
Benzoin .... „	198	172	1,413	1,095	1,880	1,213
Damar ..... „	465	294	2,878	3,879	1,494	1,894
Galbanum .. „	—	—	—	10	—	—
Gamboge .... „	50	22	69	158	70	97
Guaiacum .. „	—	5	45	32	19	18
Kauri .....tons	105	272	1,181	1,624	951	1,232
Kino.....pkgs	15	12	183	102	114	46
Mastich .... „	5	7	19	2	27	14
Myrrh, E. I... „	57	17	165	166	317	148
Olibanum .. „	1,033	605	3,196	2,921	4,281	2,035
Sandarac .... „	293	87	1,767	855	1 522	410
Tragacanth.. „	1,040	1,572	4,480	6,969	6 272	6 085
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	48	51	501	332	177	243
„ other kinds pkgs	35	17	538	232	346	204
Jalap .....bls	—	21	106	193	—	43
Nux vomica... pkgs	191	160	242	305	450	219
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star.. cs	—	32	808	160	300	175
*Cassia..... „	—	17	311	104	70	114
Castor .....pkgs	28	301	767	499	1,522	1,384
Cocoa-nut ..tons	213	81	244	145	523	378
Olive ....cks, &c.	461	364	1,659	1,393	1,805	1,182
Palm ..... tons	6	8	3	10	6	10
†Quinine.....lbs	16,999	3 089	239,023	222 377	30.785	14,074
Rhubarb .....chts	41	99	291	753	240	442
Sarsaparilla ....bls.	86	119	141	145	493	528
Senna ....bls, chts.	74	399	1,593	1,339	1,463	2,362
Shellac .....chts	5,655	4,347	31,937	41,434	23,057	20,176
Turmeric .....tons	74	29	423	359	203	200
Wax, bees' ....pkgs	449	383	1,141	1,372	1,717	2,302
„ Japan cs, &c.	103	46	291	426	290	284

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

NOTE.—The figures relating to the deliveries, as given above, reveal a fair business in most crude drugs. Aloes was in good demand, especially gourds, of which the stock is again exhausted. The supplies of "balsams" is fairly heavy compared with last year. Crude camphor is getting low in stock, and shows a reduction of over 2,000 packages against 1901. A little more demand was evinced for cubebs, but stocks are still large, although less than at the same time last year. Calumba-root is hardly likely to improve in value, and although there were no imports last month the stock is over five hundred packages in excess of last year, and the deliveries during the past two or three months have been very meagre. Cardamoms are arriving in fairly large quantities, and so far this year there is an increase of over 1,200 packages compared with the first five months of 1901; deliveries were good last month. Stocks of asafetida are large, but fine quality is wanting. There are over 1,000 packages of ipecacuanha in the warehouse, but the drug being in firm hands there is not much hope for a substantial reduction in price. Sound rhubarb is not likely to be cheaper this season according to reports; stock is about five hundred chests less than last year, and deliveries have been good during the previous two months. Stocks of shellac have slightly increased compared with April of this year, but they are about 10,000 cases less than in May, 1901. The stock of quinine sulphate is now 3,824,368 oz, against 3,558,032 oz. at the same time last year, or an increase of 266,000 oz. There were landed last month 271,984 oz., against 180,000 oz. in April; deliveries, however, were about 30,000 oz. better than in April. This, together with the large shipments of cinchona from Java, help to depress the quinine-market.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 5.

THE declaration of peace has been hailed with no greater delight than in the produce markets, and with the complete restoration of confidence which may now be expected, the outlook is more hopeful for a period of better business in the near future. The demonstrations on Monday and the "Derby" on Wednesday have naturally interfered with business this week, and with the approaching Coronation holidays the month of June is not likely to show much activity. The chief alteration has been in cod-liver oil, which has advanced daily, and several dealers in Norway are reported to have withdrawn from the market. Menthol has again advanced, the spot market being very bare. Japanese wax is also dearer. High grades of cream of tartar are scarce, and there has been a distinct advance. Tartaric acid is steady. American spermaceti is easier. There was a large sale of vanilla this week, the bulk selling at steady prices for medium, and dearer for fine and common. Sulphate of copper is neglected, and prices are easier. Nitrate of soda is also easier. Quinine is a flat market. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Menthol Oil, cod-liver Vanilla (fine) Wax (Japanese)	Cream of tartar	Copper sulphate Soda nitrate Spermaceti	Quinine (second-hands)

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 28 to June 4, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 834; acetic acid (@ Rotterdam), 63; acid, carbolic (@ Amsterdam), 30; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 40; albumen, 17; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 75; argol (@ Cape Town), 37; arrowroot 25, (@ St. V.) 531 brls. 93 tins; balsam copaiba (@ Maranham), 7; benzoin (@ Singapore), 40; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 27; calumba, 60; camphor (@ Kobe), 68 tubs 150 cs.; canary-seed (@ Constantinople), 817; cardamoms, 39; caraway-seed, 448; cassia fistula (@ Dominica), 16; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 5, (@ Italy) 55; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; cinchona (E I.) 61, (@ Colombo) 129, (@ Madras) 17, (@ Valparaiso) 12; cocculus indicus, 100; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 18; cod-liver oil (@ Boston) 30, (@ Rotterdam) 50, (@ Bergen) 31, (@ Aalesund) 225, (@ Drontheim) 10; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 147, (@ Tarragona) 10; cumin-seed, 120; essential oils (@ Messina) 98, (@ Palermo) 72; gentian, 13; ginger (@ New York) 52, (@ Yokohama) 390 bgs., (@ Bombay) 80, (@ Hong-Kong) 100, (@ W.C. Africa) 169; grains of paradise, 12; gum arabic (@ Alexandria) 33 cs., (@ Aden) 90; gum sandarac, 52; gum tragacanth (@ Constantinople), 46; honey (@ New York) 13, (@ Jamaica) 193, (@ Valparaiso) 123; jaborandi (@ Tutoia) 8, and 10 *in transit*; kola (W.C.A.), 16; lemongrass oil (@ Madras), 50; lemon oil (@ Messina', 7 pkgs.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica) 3, (@ Dominica) 2 hhds.; opium (@ Constantiople), 15; potash carb. (@ Rotterdam), 12; potash pruss. (@ Hamburg), 42; rhubarb, 30; saffron, 1; sarsaparilla, 49; senna (@ Bombay), 47; shellac 174, button lac 100; soda bicarbonate (@ New York), 941; sticklac (@ Singapore), 43; sulphur (@ Catania), 341 brls. 2,300 sks.; tamarinds (W.I.) 75, (E.I.) 18; tartar (@ Amsterdam), 50 cks, (@ Rotterdam) 46, (@ Bordeaux) 10, (@ Hamburg) 5; turmeric (@ Bombay), 212; vanilla (*vid* Auckland', 24 cs.; wax, bees' (Ital.) 52, (Morocco) 10, (@ Jamaica) 2, (@ Natal) 70, (W.C. Africa) 18; wax, Carnauba, 105; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf), 20; zinc oxide (@ Amsterdam) 45, (@ Rotterdam) 20.

The Peace.

At the meeting of merchants and brokers on 'Change at 3.30 P.M. on Monday, a most imposing and loyal demonstration took place, led by Mr. John Mullett, and supported by Mr. F. Harwood Lescher. The National Anthem was sung most heartily, followed by three cheers for the King Mr. Lescher called for three cheers for Lord Kitchener. Mr. Mullett then asked for three cheers for our fighting-men, adding that he hoped after these had been given they would each raise a hand skyward as a silent token to those who had fallen in helping to bring about the peace they were celebrating. This tribute was given amid an impressive silence. Three cheers for Lord Milner terminated the proceedings. A congratulatory telegram in the following terms was afterwards sent to the King:—

"The merchants and brokers assembled this afternoon upon the London Royal Exchange, having sung the National Anthem and given hearty cheers for your Majesty, beg to express their most sincere and loyal congratulations to your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace."

On Tuesday Mr. Mullett read the reply which had been received from his Majesty. It was as follows:—

"Am commanded to thank the merchants and brokers on the London Royal Exchange for their loyal congratulations to the King on the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa.—KNOLLYS."

Three cheers were afterwards given for the King, after which the incident closed.

A similar demonstration took place at midday on Monday at the London Commercial Sale-rooms.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of May 23, writes us as follows:—"The distillation of this year's rose harvest, which has just begun, is proceeding under most favourable conditions. For the last ten days, abundant rains have fallen throughout the whole district, and the benefit caused by these timely rainfalls is of course great. More than an average crop is already assured, and the quality of the new otto promises to be the richest. The present prospects are that this unusually favourable weather will continue throughout the whole season, and if such should be the case the new crop will turn out not only above the average but also of the best quality."

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres continues to be of a fairly satisfactory character, and, generally speaking, an increased business is being transacted in practically all departments. Values keep for the most part firm, and show little or no fluctuation.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—There are no changes of note to be mentioned here. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and ammonia alkali are all in very steady request and firm, at unchanged rates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is rather quiet. Values keep up well, although the tone at Leith is not quite so strong as it was. Beckton terms, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; London, 13*l.*; Leith, 12*l.* 15*s.*; Hull, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

BENZOLS are very quiet and easier in value; 90 per cent., 8*d.* to 8¼*d.* per gal., and 50 per cent., 7*d.* to 7¼*d.* per gal.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE in fairly good request, with prices a shade lower, at 57*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—With the textile, paper-making, colour, and other consuming trades fairly well employed, demand keeps very satisfactory. Prices are practically without alteration, and, if any change should take place, it is more likely to be in an upward direction than otherwise. Crystal alum: loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump, in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground, in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, with customary extras for various sized casks. Sulphate of alumina, best qualities, pure white, and practically free of iron, 87*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per ton, in ordinary large casks, with allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminoferric, 55*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, varying with condition and package. Aluminous cake, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest and highest strength Al_2O_3, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., in usual casks; ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda and carbonate alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, according to quantity, package, &c.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 4.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta remains in a steady position at 2⅞*d.* to 2⅛*d.* per lb., and business is passing at these figures. First-pressure French is still held for 2⅛*d.*, and for second-pressure French 2¼*d.* would still be accepted.

QUILLAIA.—Further sales have been made at prices ranging from 13*l.* to 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in parcels of several tons at a time.

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GRAINS OF PARADISE are slightly easier, holders being disposed to accept 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—A recent arrival was offered at auction and there was good competition. The following prices were realised:—2 bags fine yellow, 8*l.*; 7*l.* 15*s.* for 6 bags good yellow; 1 case 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; and 3 bags scrapings at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Thirty-four bales Gambia (W.C.A) sold at 7*l.* 5*s.* cwt.

GINGER (AFRICAN). The advance in this has been more than maintained, considerable sales having been made at 37*s.* per cwt., and a parcel of 7 bags good sound root realised 37*s.* 6*d.*, which is now the market figure.

ACACIA SORTS.—The run has been chiefly upon the lower grades during the week, and 1 ton of good hard sorts sold at 30*s.* per cwt. Several other transactions were effected in the neighbourhood of this price.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is selling steadily at 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton for 98 to 99 per cent.

CANARY-SEED continues to be quietly steady at about 40*s.* per quarter for good bright Turkish, but very little business is to be reported at the price.

LINSEED OIL.—Steadily held for 33*s.* 9*d.* to 34*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

TURPENTINE.—Again dearer at 36*s.* per cwt., and holders are confident it will still further rise.

HONEY.—There has been more movement in the lower grades of Chilian and Peruvian for export, prices ranging from 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

PIMENTO (JAMAICA).—The sale is reported of 20 bags good quality at 3*d.* per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 3.

Our drug-market is quiet, and shows little business.

AGAR-AGAR is firm, at 315m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is quoted 12m. to 11¾m. per kilo

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is declining and very quiet; the makers' price is officially 435m. per 100 kilos in ton lots, but lower prices are accepted. Second hand is quoted 415m. to 410m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER-SEED is scarce, spot being held at 20m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is tending firmer, Russian being held at 315m. and Spanish 355m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is lower.

JALAP is quiet and lower, at 85m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is firmly held, at from 450m. to 460m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quiet, although little is offered; spot, 31½m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is very firm; 78m. per 100 kilos. has been paid, while some holders ask even 80m.

QUININE is unchanged; second hands ask 39m. per kilo.

SANTONIN is very firm, at 38m. per kilo.

STAR ANISEED is flat, at 116m. to 115m. per 100 kilos.

OILS, FIXED.—Cod-liver oil is very firm and advancing; to-day's quotation for non-congealing oil is 145m. per barrel. Linseed oil for spot delivery is firm; cotton-seed oil is lower; Chinese wood oil is a fair demand.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Star-anise is dull, at 10m. to 9.95m. per kilo. Peppermint firm: HGH at 8½m. per lb., and Japanese at 8¾m. per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, June 5.—Agar-agar is firmer. Refined camphor is dull of sale. Japanese wax is very firm at 78m. per 100 kilos. Carnauba wax is quiet, and turpentine is advancing, American now being quoted 69m. per 100 kilos.

SMYRNA, June 5.—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 20 cases, at the equivalent of from 7*s.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Market is maintained.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Business here is fair. American oil of peppermint is firm at $1.70 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is easy at 6c. per lb. There is a scarcity of wahoo bark of root, and 18c. per lb. is wanted. Both balsam of Tolu and balsam Peru are lower at $1 20 and 28c. per lb. respectively. Cod-liver oil is advancing, and to-day's quotation is $31 per barrel. American beeswax is scarce and firmly held.

BERGEN, June 4, 6.5 P.M.—The cod-liver oil market has been greatly excited, up to 137*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, having been paid for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The excitement is due to the fact that the fishing at Finmarken is closing. The catch of cod up to date amounts to 41,500,000, against 37,700,000 at the same time last year. This has yielded 18,800 barrels of oil, against 30,000 at the corresponding period of 1901.

London Markets.

ACID, BENZOIC, from gum has been slightly reduced, makers quoting from 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* per oz., according to quantity.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 10½*d.* per lb. for foreign and 11¼*d.* to 11½*d.* for English in crystals or powder.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Gascon* from Mossel Bay, Cape Colony, has arrived with 75 cases.

ARROWROOT.—A few hundred barrels of fair manufacturing quality of St. Vincents have been sold at 4*d.* per lb. We note a further arrival of 500 barrels.

BALSAM TOLU in small tins is offered at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and large tins 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., net.

BENZOATES have been reduced, the following prices now being quoted for the B.P. preparations:—Ammonium, 5*s.* 4½*d*; and sodium, 5*s.* 1*d.* Potassium is 5*s.* 5½*d.* per lb.; and caffeine 6½*d.* per oz.

BUCHU.—A few bales of rather yellowish oval leaf, ex auction, were sold last week at 9*d.* per lb.; and for a few bales of round green leaf 1*s.* is wanted.

CANARY-SEED.—Rains have practically assured the crop in Turkey, but the present low stocks prevent decline. Price is 9*s.* 2*d.*, f.o.b.

CHAMOMILES.—The inquiry runs principally on the cheaper grades, at from 45*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt, but these descriptions continue scarce. Fine flowers are quoted 62*s.* to 65*s*, c i f., and common at 51*s.* to 52*s.*

CINCHONA.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on June 19 will consist of 5,947 bales and 314 cases, weighing 530,851 kilos. The shipments from Java to Europe have amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899
May (Amst. lbs) ...	1,044,000	746,000	816,000	943,000
Jan. to May (Amst. lbs.)	4,199,000	4,169,000	3,252,000	3,964,800

CIVET.—For guaranteed pure civet 8*s.* per oz. is asked, but the bulk of the stuff offering is of common quality, and can be had at from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Truxillo are quoted 9*d.* per lb., net. During March 695 bales were shipped from Java, of which 655 went to Bremen and 40 to Holland. The shipments from January 1 to March 31 have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Bales	1,090	75	150	93	265

COCCULUS INDICUS is quoted at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auctions held at Amsterdam on June 3 was as follows: Seventy tons Van Houtens sold at 64¾c. to 68¾c. per half-kilo. (average price 67·10c., against 67·70c. at the previous auction); 13 tons de Jong at 62½c. to 63c.; while of 13 tons Mignon offered, 1,200 kilos. sold at 62½c. per half-kilo. In the London auction, 60 tons Cadbury's brand sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0⅝*d.* per lb, average being 1*s.* 0 1/16*d.* against 1*s.* 0⅛*d.* at the previous auction.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The shipping season now being over the article is neglected, and prices are easier. On the spot, Anchor brand is quoted 19*l.* per ton, and Liverpool 18*l.* to 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A scarcity of supplies on the spot has led to an advance of 1*s.* per cwt.; 98-per-cent. powder (B.P.) is now quoted 77*s.* 6*d*, and 95-per-cent, 75*s.* per cwt Best white crystals are 73*s.*, all spot.

CUBEBS.—The export of cubebs from Java during March amounted to 182 piculs, of which 166 were shipped to Singapore and 16 to Rotterdam. The shipments from January 1 to March 31 have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Piculs ...	635	568	501	661	212

ERGOT is rather scarce on the spot and firmly held. Good sound Spanish has been sold this week at from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., spot.

GALLS.—Higher prices are asked for Chinese, and business has been done at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are quoted 40*s.* per cwt., spot, which figure has been paid for small lots.

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Gentian remains very firm, at from 19*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt, spot, and 17*s.* to 18*s.*, c.i.f.

Guaiacum.—Good glassy block is quoted 1*s* 6*d* per lb., net.

Jalap.—A parcel is offered at 4½*d.* per lb., net.

Menthol.—The cheap parcels which were offered at 13*s* 9*d.* per lb. have been cleared, and 14*s.* to 14*s.* 3*d.* is now asked for Kobayashi, small sales being reported. It is said that no Kobayashi crystals are to be had in Japan. Nippon-brand is offered at 14*s.*, c.i.f.

Musk.—Genuine pile I. thin skin blue pod is quoted 75*s.* per oz.; that offering at 72*s.* 6*d.* is understood to refer to piles I. and III. mixed.

Nux Vomica.—Bold bright Cochin seed has been sold at 11*s.* per cwt., spot. A Calcutta advice, dated May 15, states that there are about eight tons on the market, but quality is not satisfactory. The asking rate is Rs. 2 12.

Oil, Anise, Star, is quoted 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb, spot.

Oil, Bergamot.—One importer quotes 6*s.* 10*d.* per lb, c.i.f., in contract quantity.

Oil, Castor.—The value of Calcutta seconds is 2¾*d.* per lb., and small sales are reported thereat. A report from Calcutta, dated May 15, states that the demand has somewhat improved, but sales are retarded, owing to crushers generally not accepting the prices offered.

Oil, Cod-liver.—The Norwegian market (writes our Bergen correspondent on May 31) has been excited on account of very bad news from Finmarken, where the fishing has come to a standstill, partly on account of stormy weather, but chiefly owing to lack of fish. Prices are rapidly rising, and to-day 125*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen (see our cablegram for latest quotation), has been paid for best Lofoten non-freezing oil. The greater part of this year's production has passed into a few firm hands. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,733 barrels, against 4,730 barrels at the same time last year. Quotations on the London market have risen almost daily, in sympathy with Norway, and although there has been more inquiry, not much business is reported on account of the prohibitive prices. Early in the week 130*s.* per barrel was paid on the spot, but later 145*s.* was reported to have been paid for best medicinal oil. Agents' quotations are nominally from 145*s.* to 150*s.*, c.i.f., but several are without prices, as their principals have temporarily withdrawn from the market. Newfoundland oil has been sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gal., but holders now ask 5*s.*

Oil, Lemon.—Genuine is quoted 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Oil, Olive.—The export of olive oil from the port of Corfu was more than double last year compared with the preceding year—viz, 18,197 barrels during 1900, and 42,350 barrels in 1901, with a value of 31,063*l.* in the former, and with 63,321*l.* in the latter year, and this owing to better quality and price and the large stock in hand. The crop of the oil in 1901 was estimated at about 110,000 barrels.

Oil, Orange.—Sweet is quoted 5*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Oil, Peppermint.—American HGH is quoted 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb., London terms.

Oil, Sandalwood.—Best English drawn oil is quoted 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Oils, Fixed.—Linseed is easier at 32*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in barrels. Refined rape is unchanged at 27*s.* 6*d.*, and refined cottonseed is 27*s.* 3*d.* to 28*s.* 3*d.* Ceylon cocoanut is 33*s.* 6*d.*, spot, and Cochin 37*s.* Lagos palm dull at 29*s.* per cwt. Petroleum steady at 7⅝*d.* to 7¼*d.* for American water-white, and 5⅓*d.* to 6⅜*d.* per gallon for Russian. Turpentine has been active at advancing prices, American closing 35*s.* 3*d.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot.

Opium.—The London market remains passive, with little business, Persian being quoted 8*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* per lb., spot. Good Smyrna druggists' is rather scarce on the spot at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Smyrna, May 23.—Serious damage to the already matured crop has been prevented by a favourable change in the weather, rain having fallen throughout the week. The first arrivals of new crop are expected on the Smyrna market in a day or two, but several weeks must elapse before this will be available for shipment. The new qualities are found to be rich in intrinsic render, which is generally the case whenever there is a large crop, for the farmers, having a considerable supply of the natural gum, do not have recourse to adulteration to increase their produce. The market is much weaker, but values, however, have not declined much lower than what they were last week. The sales consist of four cases selected rich material at from 7*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 11*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals of old crop in Smyrna to date amount to 3,145 cases, against 3,846 cases at the same time last year.

Constantinople, May 30.—Copious showers have fallen since our last report, and crop prospects are again excellent. Market is unchanged, but holders show no signs of any serious giving way. There are no sales to report.

Quinine.—A very dull market in second hands, with prices nominal. Good brands of German sulphate could probably be had at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per oz., spot, although for "new" stuff 1*s.* 0¾*d.* is wanted. Makers' price is 1*s.* 3*d.*

Saffron is very firm and prices in Spain are gradually moving upwards. Best B.P. quality is quoted 24*s.* 6*d.* per lb., net, on the spot.

Seeds.—Russian *Anise* is quoted 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but is little inquired for. *Canary* slow but steady, at 36*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. *Coriander* firm at 10*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. for Morocco, being scarce at the moment on the spot. The new crop *Cumin* is arriving from Morocco and is of excellent quality, but the demand is slow. The nominal quotations are 25*s.* per cwt. for fair, and 27*s.* for good. Dutch *Caraways* are unchanged at 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Hempseed* is scarce and dear at 36*s.* per quarter. *Linseed* firm at 60*s.* to 62*s.* per quarter for fine clean. *Fenugreek* slow of sale at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Shellac.—There has been a fair trade on the spot, the value of standard TN being 109*s.* per cwt. Futures have been more active at dearer prices, the business done including June delivery at 108*s.* to 108*s.* 6*d.*, July 109*s.*, August 108*s.* to 109*s.*, September 108*s.* to 108*s.* 6*d.*, and October 110*s.* to 111*s.* per cwt.

Soda Nitrate is gradually weakening, and the spot-price is now 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for refined.

Soy.—Chinese is worth from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 10½*d.* per gallon, according to quality.

Spermaceti.—American refined is quoted 11½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., in quantity.

Spices.—As usual on Derby Day, the public sales were not held last Wednesday. Business privately has been on a small scale, and there are no alterations in prices to note. Cochin *Ginger* is held for 39*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. for washed rough. Japan is quoted 33*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are steady, at 3¼*d.* per lb. for August-October delivery. Singapore black *Pepper* is quoted 5⅝*d.* per lb; Singapore white, 9¾*d.*; Penang, 9*d.*; and Siam, 9⅜*d.* per lb.

Sugar of Milk.—Finest white American powder in barrels is quoted 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Tamarinds.—A Calcutta advice, dated May 15, states that supplies have somewhat increased and prices are easier.

Vanilla.—The large supply of 1,250 tins was offered at auction on Tuesday, when over a thousand were sold, common and fine being dearer, while medium were irregular but easier. Fair to good chocolate Seychelles, 7 to 8½ inches, sold at from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*; 5 to 7 inches, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.*; 4 to 6½ inches, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; 2½ to 4 inches, 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Mauritius, 7 to 8½ inches, from 16*s.* up to 22*s.* 6*d.*; 3½ to 6½ inches, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per lb.

Wax, Bees'.—The export of beeswax from the Portuguese colony of Beira during 1901 amounted to 117,762 lbs., valued at 4,427*l.*

Wax, Japanese.—For good pale squares 43*s.* per cwt. has been paid, and very little is now to be had.

Mr. G. Marconi will lecture on "The Progress of Electric-space Telegraphy" at the Royal Institution on June 13.

Mr. W. E. Bambrough, chemist and druggist, formerly of Penzance, is opening a pharmacy at 207 King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited).—The directors have declared interim dividends at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares and 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

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South African Drug-trade.

By OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

IN my walks abroad I have had the opportunity of hearing many things that one does not generally learn at home, and it may interest merchants and packers to read what South African pharmacists and others are saying about various trade topics, and what representatives of the craft in South Africa consider as "pointers" to some of the big houses who send out drugs, proprietaries, and adjuncts in large quantities to this country. In the first place, there is a strong feeling in drug-circles in Cape Town regarding

STAMPS ON "PATENT" MEDICINES,

and it is warmly urged that British proprietaries might very well be exported to this country *without* the stamp. Firms like Elliman, Sons & Co., Scott & Bowne, and a few others already send out their specialities without the English stamp, and it is somewhat of a mystery to dealers here why manufacturers and wholesale houses generally cannot fall into line and export *sine* stamp. In a number of instances they refuse to do so, and it is not unlikely that the question will be taken up by pharmaceutical societies in South Africa. [It has since been well discussed. See *C. & D.*, May 17, page 758, and page 772.—EDITOR.] In the case of a parcel of stamped proprietaries coming into Cape Town, what takes place? Not only have the people in the colony to pay the English stamp-duty, but in the majority of cases 20 per cent. Customs Union duty also on the actual value of the stamps, that being the duty on patents and proprietaries in South Africa within the Customs Union. Mr. Frank C. Mathew, in the course of a conversation, was most emphatic on this point. In his opinion there is absolutely no legitimate reason why these medicines should not come out unstamped. All the more prominent American lines reach South Africa direct from the manufacturers, and, of course, are unstamped. It is true that they have in many instances carried the American war-stamp, but buyers in South Africa never felt that, wholesale prices remained the same—or, in other words, the American manufacturers paid the tax. The English 1*s.* 1½*d.* and the American 25c. articles retail at the Cape at from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* As the situation stands in South Africa, the retailers feel that they do better with prominent American patents than with the English goods of the same class.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

In cameras, plates, and all photographic requisites, British firms do the business right through the country. Recently, however, American cameras have found some favour, and they are being imported to a slight extent, but it is not unlikely that they may come in stronger in the future. As regards films and plates there is not much information obtainable, but if Americans get in with the camera there appears to be no reason why they should not also do equally well with the adjuncts. There is also a very extensive business in mounts. At one of the largest wholesale houses there was a serious complaint against the manner in which photographic goods are packed in England for exportation, and instances were given in which numbers of packages of plates were entirely spoiled because they had been sent out in boxes too light to stand the rough usage of loading and unloading during shipment. Some of the boxes were filled to the brim, and when the outer shell was damaged there was not sufficient inner packing to preserve the delicate goods inside, with the result that they also met with treatment which made them of no use whatever on reaching their destination. In another instance one of the big houses here take the precaution to have their goods packed or superintended by their own house in London, so that they may arrive here in first-class condition.

TOILET-SOAPS.

In high-grade soaps the French keep the lead, but there is not so great a demand for these as for perfumes, and home goods are consequently not far behind. The ordinary run of toilet soaps sell very well all along the littoral, and Pears' soaps, Vinolia, milk-and-sulphur and Erasmic herb soap are all met with. The local wholesale prices of these are out very fine in many places, as most of the big stores handle them both in the wholesale and retail. German soaps of the ordinary toilet variety are more in evidence in Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, and Delagoa Bay than in the Colony proper, while the trade in American toilet-soaps is hardly worth more than passing attention.

TINCTURES AND EXTRACTS.

The demand for fluid extracts in Cape Colony is supplied by English or local manufacture. Tinctures are made locally by the large firms, but pharmacists and drug-stores import large quantities from home. The price of German so-called B.P. tinctures landed in South Africa is much lower than English price, but at the Cape not much advantage is taken of that fact, as some time ago German tinctures were found to be not up to B.P. strength. German tinctures and soaps are more to the fore in Natal than in Cape Colony, which is somewhat difficult to understand, the Cape being so much more cosmopolitan in its dealings than the "garden colony."

PACKED COUNTER-ADJUNCTS.

English firms have been paying some attention to this department of trade, and the effect is at once apparent on visiting the pharmacies and drug-stores. Evans, Lescher & Webb, Lorimer & Co., and Southall Brothers & Barclay must all have an excellent trade out here. But the American proprietaries are also much in vogue, as will have been gathered from the notes on wholesale houses.

MINERAL-WATER ESSENCES, CHEMICALS, AND CO_2.

The business in mineral-water essences is in British hands, and such firms as Stevenson & Howell and W. J. Bush & Co. get the cream of the trade. The American fruit-essence business is practically *non est*. Soda bicarbonate, however, continues to come into Cape Town, and the trade in this requisite appears to be on the increase. There have of late also been some heavy shipments of American cream of tartar landed. Liquefied CO_2 in cylinders, however, is displacing the soda-and-acid process. There is a point for the consideration of English manufacturers here again. German CO_2 can be landed in South Africa at about the same price as the English costs at the ship's side at home, and British manufacturers will do well to keep this fact in mind in view of the large increase in the mineral-water trade which is likely to take place here within the next few years. Saccharin is also in large demand in mineral-water manufacture. So far as I could gather, there is only one chemist in the Western Province of Cape Colony—Mr. R. S. Smiles, of Mowbray—who is manufacturing mineral waters and running a drug-store at the same time; but in the Eastern Province chemists and druggists take up this line more seriously, and the syphon business there is, generally speaking, very good.

VARIA.

Dental goods, teeth, and the necessary implements for the profession of dentistry are dealt in in fast-growing quantities. This business has gone forward greatly during the past few years, and more than one large house has launched out considerably in these lines as well as in surgical instruments with no small amount of success.

Confectionery, cachous, medicinal lozenges and the like are all from British firms so far as the drug-trade is concerned, and the same may be said of mineral-water essences, as the American fruit-essence business is now practically a thing of the past.

A WART-CURE.—Some time ago we received from Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, of Charterhouse Square, E.C., a specimen of "inventiveness and confidence" on the part of a Danish manufacturer, which we think will be hard to beat. It is a sample of a marvellous remedy for warts, called a "Vidundersnoren" or "wonderful string," and consists of a piece of blue-coloured worsted about one foot long. The directions for use, as given in English, are as follows:—

When the person, whose warts are wanted to disappear, has fallen asleep, you must tie knots on the string—one knot for every wart—touching the wart in question as near as possible. After this you must bury the string on a spot where it is likely to be undisturbed. Everything is to be made in the greatest silence.

The price of this remedy, which appears to have a great future before it, is (with instructions) 5*s* per string.

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A SERGEANT-COMPOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE.

Although many British chemists' assistants freely gave their services to the Government during the Boer war, comparatively few had the experience Mr. George T. Branch had in getting remuneration more consistent with their position as pharmacists than compounders who volunteered at home for less than Yeomen got. Mr. Branch was principal demonstrator at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy until 1900, when he went out to South Africa. He has been endowed by nature with an excellent constitution and an abnormal thirst for botany and bug-hunting, as our American *confrères* are accustomed to call entomology. After three months' pastime of that character at the Cape he got a touch of the war-fever, and offered his services to headquarters in any capacity, but especially as a medical assistant. He was promptly appointed a sergeant of the Cape Pioneer Regiment (3rd Battalion), and, as he begged not to be placed at any of the base-hospitals, they kept him always on the trek. Elandsfontein, Boksburg, Springfontein, and other places in the Vaal district have been centres of his work up to four months ago, when he was sent down the country with a heavy dose of enteric fever. Now Mr. Branch is at home for a short holiday, and will return by-and-by to take up chemical work at one of the Transvaal mines.



Mr. G. T. Branch.

It is intensely interesting to listen to all that Mr. Branch has to say in regard to his duties as a sergeant-compounder. He has nothing but good to say of the medical officers under whom he worked, or, rather, to whom he was responsible; for it is a peculiarity of Mr. Branch's case that, saving the first few weeks, when the surgeon-major supervised his work, he practically was surgeon, physician, and pharmacist to the squads of men whom he accompanied. The squads were in many engagements, and Mr. Branch and the four orderlies of the R.A.M.C. who assisted him did all the dressings that were necessary, the most serious cases being despatched as quickly as possible to the nearest hospital. During his service of about two years, 1,400 men passed through his hands, some of them suffering from enteric fever; but he lost not a single case. This was undoubtedly owing to the attention given to the sanitation of the camps. Thus, whenever the company to which Mr. Branch was attached went on the trek, he made a thorough inspection of the camping-ground, paying special attention to the water-supply, and had all the water treated with permanganate of potash and boiled before the troopers used it. This helped to ward off enteric fever, and he had few cases comparatively. Much of the time was spent in blockhouses, and there the duties were largely sanitary also. After a few months' service, Mr. Branch was advanced to the position of staff-sergeant, and was practically left to himself, the P.M.O. of the district to which he was attached having realised from the report-sheets sent in that the men were in good hands.

Mr. Branch joined the forces at three times the pay that men who enlisted at home received, and he was treated in every respect more like pharmacists who joined the army for the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. We asked Mr. Branch what he thought of the Concentration Camps, and he replied that they are marvels of organisation and cleanliness. Everything possible is done for the inhabitants of these camps, and we gather that, had it not been for them, the death-rate in the civilian population of the Transvaal would have been much higher. He speaks well of the future of the Transvaal, but says that there is several years' work to be done before the country reaches anything like the condition it was in before the war broke out. The Transvaal has been swept as clean of houses as if one were to draw a hand through a child's brick house and sweep the bricks off the table. It will take time to restore these houses and to replenish the farms, for farming, in Mr. Branch's opinion, will be much developed in the new colonies.

PATCHOULI AND YLANG-YLANG OILS.

Some interesting details of the plants which yield the oils of patchouli and ylang-ylang are given in the current issue of *Roure-Bertrand Fils Report*, from which we reproduce the illustrations here shown. The source of the Penang oil



Pogostemon Patchouli var. Penang.



Pogostemon Patchouli var. Java.

is well known to be *Pogostemon Patchouli*, but that of the Java oil has hitherto been a matter of doubt. It now appears that the two plants are merely varieties of *P. Patchouli*, the Javanese tree having more elongated leaves. The leaves of both plants are shown above. Numerous foreign leaves have been found in the bales of patchouli-leaves which appear on the European market, and, according to Bertrand, the principal of these are the two leaves here depicted—viz., *Urena lobata* and *Hyptis suaveolens* The former is practically inodorous, and is known by the Malays as "down poo poolate." The latter has an odour of pennyroyal, and is called "Selasih hutan." It is usually assumed that ylang-



Urena lobata.



Hyptis suaveolens.

ylang and cananga oils are derived from the same plant, and that the difference in the method of production accounts for the great difference in the odour-values of the oils. Bertrand supports this statement, but at the same time points out that a Javan distiller affirms that his oil of cananga is distilled from an entirely different plant from *Cananga odorata*. Bertrand considers the differences in climate and in the methods of distillation are quite sufficient to account for the difference noted in the oils.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than to send them singly by post. We make such insets in the *C. & D.* notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 26, 1902) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7s. 6d., by post 8s., from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

Summary.

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed through the House of Commons (p. 934).

A DYSENTERY BACILLUS has been discovered, as well as a curative serum (p. 913).

PHARMACEUTICAL APPRENTICESHIP in Germany is described by Mr. H. Helbing on p. 941.

THE POISONS SCHEDULE of New South Wales has been considerably augmented (p. 915).

OFFICIAL DETAILS of the arrangements for the B.P.C. meeting at Dundee are given on p. 918.

REGINALD BETTS, an English chemist and druggist, has been found dead in Sydney, N.S.W. (p. 915).

LATEST advices from California indicate that there will be very little honey available this year (p. 937).

BEER is now brewed without mashing. So Dr. T. E. Thorpe told the Chemical Society last week (p. 920).

MR JOHN BOLAM, a well-known Newcastle chemist, has retired from business. His portrait is given on p. 941.

A FOUNTAIN OF LIQUID AIR 6 feet high was shown by Professor Dewar to the Prince of Wales last week (p. 910).

KODAK (LIMITED) is taking proceedings under the Trade-Marks Act against sellers of certain photographic films (p. 920).

BRITISH TRADE IN MAY was good. We compare it and the year up to now with the same periods of 1901 and 1899 (p. 926).

THE causes of Mrs. Crossley's bankruptcy are mentioned in a report on p. 931. Mrs. Crossley traded as Blanche Leigh.

PHOSPHO-MANNITIC ACID resembles in some respects glycerophosphoric acid, and is suggested as a therapeutic agent (p. 922).

A FEW MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Chemist Malins appeal-case are announced. The Magistrate has refused to state a case (p. 935).

THE POLICE have prosecuted in two cases under the Irish Pharmacy Acts, and secured convictions—in one case the full penalty (p. 930).

THE TRADE-TITLES "Sedna" and "Maletta" provided the Dublin High Court with an interesting case last week, which is reported on p. 912.

THE woman who personates Mary Masters has been before the Yeovil Magistrates (p. 911). A portrait of the real Mrs. Masters will be found on p. 942.

MR. ROBINSON'S POLICY as a pharmaceutical councillor is to give members full opportunity of considering proposals before voting on them (p. 917).

THE BRENTFORD MAGISTRATES have decided that weights used in checking work produced by employés are used in trade and must be stamped (p. 927).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND has refused to sanction a compulsory course of theoretical chemistry for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination (p. 919).

ABOUT 93,000*l.* is the sum represented in seven recent wills, abstracted on p. 922, but three of them account for 75,000*l.*, and that was not made in pharmacy.

MR. NEWSHOLME has been re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. Allen Vice-President, and Mr. Atkins Treasurer (p. 916).

PEPSIN-WINE containing glycerin may only be sold, say the Inland Revenue authorities, by those who hold a wine-licence. We think this view should be modified (p. 925).

A UNION of educational and examination authorities is suggested by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) to keep the Boards of Examiners and Council in closer touch (p. 917).

DUTY-FREE SPIRIT is the subject of an addition to the Finance Bill, which was moved by Mr. Haldane on behalf of the Explosives Committee, and approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (p. 933). We comment upon the significance of the new clause (p. 926).

MR. DICKINSON, sitting at the Thames Police Court, has heard evidence and argument for and against the Inland Revenue action against Mr. Glyn-Jones, for selling recommended ammoniated tincture of quinine unstamped. The case is fully reported on p. 928.

MARKET movements are few and unimportant this week, but there is a steady undercurrent of firmness in most articles of produce. Gentian, Japanese wax, and oil of bergamot are higher. Quinine has been more inquired for, and has touched 1s. in second-hands. The drug-sales are reported on p. 937.

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English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A *conversazione* of the freemen of the Spectacle-makers' Company is to be held on June 19 at the Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C.

The tender of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) for the supply of drugs to the Hammersmith Board of Guardians has been accepted.

Mr. Charles Estcourt, the Manchester city analyst, reports that during the last quarter he analysed eight samples of drugs, and they were genuine.

The Rotherham Board of Guardians has selected Mr. G Coverdale, pharmaceutical chemist, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Messrs. Middleton Brothers, of St. George's Street, E., have obtained the contract for the supply of disinfectants to Dartford (Kent) Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

The medicines which Mr. Seyler, the Glamorgan public analyst, examined last quarter were Friar's balsam, flour of brimstone, tincture of rhubarb, and paregoric, and they were all genuine.

St Faith's (Norwich) Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. John Cossey, chemist and druggist, Norwich, for the supply of trusses to the Workhouse for the next half-year.

Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby, has been appointed chemist and dispenser to the Pembrokeshire Imperial Yeomanry during their three weeks' annual encampment at Tenby.

It was agreed at the meeting of the London County Council on June 10 that, in view of the large increase in the photographic work, the chemist should be empowered to obtain further assistance for at least three months.

William Prendergast, otherwise Edward Barrow (58) druggist, has been sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour for conspiracy in connection with a bogus company of which he was the head, and which was known as "Barrow & Way."

At a meeting of the Governors of the Royal Albert Memorial, Exeter, on June 9, a recommendation by the College Committee, that the Principal should consult the chemists of Exeter and report upon the desirability of continuing the class in pharmacy, was adopted.

At the Rochester County Court on June 10, Mr. Albert Edward Farrow, chemist and druggist, High Street, Old Brompton, Chatham, obtained judgment against Mr. Fred Conquer (a musician in the Royal Engineer band, Brompton Barracks) and his wife for 6*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for goods sold and gas consumed.

An explosion occurred on June 5 at the firework-factory of Messrs. James Pain & Sons, at Mitcham. The explosion took place in a shed where the chemicals are stored, Mr. Craig, the manager, being employed mixing chemicals for coloured lights at the time. The manager and a lad who was also in the shed were killed.

At Sheffield on Tuesday, June 10, the Sheffield Chemists Company (Limited), aërated-water manufacturers, Montford Road, Sheffield, were fined 3*l.* and costs for employing three women after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 17; and David Holmes, mineral-water box manufacturer, Sheffield, was fined 4*l.* and costs for failing to securely fence the fly-wheel of a gas-engine. Both cases were under the Factory Act.

Royal Institution.

The Friday evening discourse on June 6 was by Sir Benjamin Baker, on "The Nile Dams and Reservoir." The Press were not admitted because of the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but from an official account we learn that some interesting experiments took place in the library. The best of these seems to have been one by Professor Dewar, in which a fountain of liquid air, six feet high, was produced and illuminated from above. Beautiful condensation effects were produced as the jet broke into spray and clouds, and when, eventually, the liquid air reached the surface of the water, snow and ice were abundantly produced.

London Chemists' Association.

The first annual general meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 18, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the General Purposes Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. F. E. Bustard has given notice that he will submit the following resolution to the meeting:—

That this Association urges upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the advisability of bringing a test-case before the courts of law at an early date for the purpose of deciding finally the right or otherwise of limited liability companies to use the title of "chemists."

Coronation Notes.

Mr. J. H. Weston, chemist, Runcorn, has published a special Coronation issue of *Weston's Household Journal*, intended as a souvenir of the Coronation. Information is given about the ceremony, the regalia, and the origin of the national anthem.

Mr. Russell J. Colman, the Mayor of Norwich, and a director of J. & J. Colman (Limited), has placed his grounds at Crown Point, where accommodation can be provided for 50,000 guests, at the service of the inhabitants of the city on Coronation Day, and has subscribed over 100*l.* to the prize-fund for the Coronation sports.

Besides the firms mentioned in last week's issue (page 876) the following intimate their intention of closing on Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27:—Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb; Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited); Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited); The "Sanitas" Company (Limited); Messrs. Raimes & Co. (York); Messrs. Potter & Clarke; Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.; Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Brighton.

Those closing on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26 to 28, include THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and Messrs. George Eade & Sons. We shall be glad to hear of others.

A Pharmaceutical Contingent.

The *Carisbrook Castle*, which arrived from the Cape last Saturday, contained a goodly contingent of the drug-trade. Mr. George Darroll, Cape Town, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, was on board, accompanying his aunt, Mrs. Darroll, of Wynberg, who with her family is to settle in England. There were also Mr. J. R. Barnsley, chemist, of Beaconsfield, C.C.; Mr. O. C. Allen, who was formerly with Lennons and is now in business in Portuguese territory; Mr. Frank Blackmore, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare, who has been visiting South Africa; and Mr. Astell J. Willson, of Port Elizabeth, an old apprentice of Mr. William Hayes, Dublin, who has for more than four years been one of the representatives of Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co.

To Liquidate Peace.

Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Hanover Street, Liverpool, having received an order for upwards of 2,000 cases of Montserrat lime-fruit juice for South Africa, the consignment was despatched from the Lime-Fruit Juice Stores, Fleet Street, Liverpool, on June 10, in sixteen large lorries, and the sight of so unusual a scene attracted hundreds of spectators as the carts traversed the principal streets of the city, on their way to the dock at Birkenhead for shipment. The lorries were decorated with the Union Jack and other patriotic emblems, and inscribed with the following legend in bold red characters: "Welcome Peace and Prosperity in South Africa. For the Men in Khaki. Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice."

Pure Food.

At an influential gathering of public analysts of the metropolis at the Westminster Palace Hotel on June 3, it was decided to form a National Pure-food Association, with the object of arousing interest in all questions affecting the national food-supply, such as "the sources from which food-

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stuffs are obtained, the adequacy or otherwise of supplies, the superior value of home products, the advantages of utilising as far as possible colonial products, and the purity of food-materials, with their general relationship to the public health."

"Beware of Mary Masters."

At Yeovil on June 2, Mary Masters was charged with wandering abroad for the purposes of begging and gathering alms. She pleaded guilty, and Mr. Arthur Newton, chemist and druggist, of Hendford, said the woman called at his house, and with a polite bow said, "Mr. Newton, I presume?" On his replying in the affirmative the prisoner said that her late husband was a chemist in Worcester, and he died fifteen years ago. She was a candidate for the Benevolent Fund, but had not been able to get on the Fund up to the present. She asked for help, and he gave the woman a shilling. Subsequently his assistant called his attention to a letter in one of the trade journals, which set forth that a woman giving the name of Mary Masters, who represented she was the widow of a chemist, was practising a form of imposture in the south-eastern counties and London in the manner adopted by the prisoner. He communicated with the police, and Masters was arrested. The Bench decided to associate pardon with the Peace proclaimed on the previous day, and the woman was discharged along with all the other prisoners. [See also note on page 942.]

Presentation to Mr. Frederick Lawson, B Sc.

On Thursday afternoon, June 5, the principals and students of the Northern College of Pharmacy assembled in the lower lecture-room for the purpose of presenting Mr. Lawson with a case of cutlery and plate on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Mr. Sharp presided, and called upon Mr. Sixsmith to make the presentation. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sixsmith said subscriptions had been given most readily, and the letters received from past students one and all expressed the debt they owed to Mr. Lawson for his never-failing assistance in their studies. The presentation, he continued, showed the kindly feeling that existed between the students and their tutor. Mr. Lawson, in accepting the present, expressed the very great pleasure and surprise it gave him. Probably some of the subscribers were at the College at the same time as his intended, who is a chemist, so that most likely some of the donations were given in consideration of her, and on that account he would like to express thanks on her behalf. He was pleased to say that the kindly feeling which he had for his pupils did not terminate with the examinations; he was always pleased to welcome them at all times. Mr. Beech proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Sharp and Sixsmith, who had been instrumental in collecting subscriptions and purchasing the present. This Mr. Holden seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.* Mr. Hodges thought the time opportune for singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was done. Then a half-holiday was proposed, at which point Mr. Clayton, who had remained passive during the former part of the proceedings, remarked, "This is where I come in." He thought a holiday a very proper way of bringing such a pleasant proceeding to a close. So all agreed.

Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Holden's drysaltery and varnish works at Bordesley Green Road took fire on Wednesday, June 4, but no serious damage was done.

Mr. G. H. Brunt, the Hon. Secretary of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but the prospects of recovery are now very hopeful.

The lucky lady pharmacist, Miss C. M. Fox, who succeeded in getting the St. Pancras dispensership in the face of so much competition, is well known in Birmingham. She was a pupil at the General Hospital and with Mr. F. H. Alcock, and has held some good appointments.

A smart advertisement emanated last week from London, many local professional men being recipients. It was in the form of a booklet bound in red with a gilt crown on the cover, and when the envelope was first opened it suggested at least an invitation to the Abbey. But alas! it was only an advertisement of somebody's wares.

The grocers are formulating a scheme which will enable them to secure a living-profit on all proprietary articles Mr. S. A. Wright, of Smethwick, stated that he deplored the existence of cutting and "the fact that so many of their fellow-traders were calling their creditors together." This at our city's quarterly meeting on Wednesday.

Joseph Beech, chemist, of 269A Icknield Park Road, Birmingham, was arrested on June 6 under a warrant charging him with performing an illegal operation on the wife of a fitter named Adderley. He appeared before the Magistrates at the City Police Court, and was remanded till June 9, his solicitor stating that he believed they had a complete answer to the charge. On June 9 Beech was brought before the Stipendiary, when a further remand was granted. Owing to the critical condition of Mrs. Adderley, bail was refused.

Second Time Fails.

The premises of Mr. T. Kenny, chemist and druggist, Beverley Road, Hull, have been again entered by burglars, but fortunately nothing of any value was stolen. Some few months ago Mr. Kenny's premises were burgled of 20*l.* His shop was in charge of his son and a boy, when a well-dressed man entered and asked his son to forward at once some syphons of soda-water to an address in Beverley Road. The lad was despatched on the errand, and he had scarcely left the place when another man went in and said he had been sent to make arrangements for fixing a large sign on behalf of Beecham's at the side of the house. He drew Mr. Kenny, jun., outside, and although the shop was only left a short time a third man entered and quickly cleared the post-office till of 20*l.*, a sum which Mr. Kenny had to make good within twenty-four hours.

Mineral-water Bottle Dangers.

At an inquest held at the London Hospital on June 7, it was stated that deceased, the son of a mineral-water manufacturer in Mile End, went for a bottle of lemonade to drink, and the bottle, bursting in his hand, cut his neck, and he died in the London Hospital. In reply to Mr. Wynne Baxter, the father of deceased said that the gas was put into the bottles by means of a machine which regulated the pressure. The Coroner: According to the evidence, soda-water and lemonade bottles are more dangerous than many bombshells.

Accidents to Chemists.

On May 31 a retired chemist named William Neal, living in Brighton Road, Croydon, fainted and fell in the street. The medical man who was called in found that Mr. Neal had fractured both his skull and his right thigh, besides sustaining other injuries. He gradually sank, and died a few days later.

Mr. T. J. Woodcock, chemist and druggist, Church Plain, Yarmouth, was driving home through Northgate Street, when his pony and car collided with a new electric tramcar out on a trial trip. Mr. Woodcock was thrown out and sustained injury to his head. He was treated at a neighbouring surgery, and then conveyed home. His vehicle was badly smashed.

Mr. S. A. Sturton, pharmaceutical chemist, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., while riding a bicycle in the neighbourhood of Willesden, a few days ago, fell sideways from his machine and sustained severe concussion of the brain. The case at first assumed very serious aspects, but recent inquiries show that Mr. Sturton is progressing favourably.

Students' Outings.

The annual botanical excursion of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association took place on June 7 to Caterham and the neighbourhood. An early start was made from Charing Cross, quite a large party having assembled. After a little delay at Caterham, owing to a slight shower of rain, the party tramped through the woods to Godstone, hunting for flowers by the way. Everything was very backward, but a large and varied assortment of specimens was obtained. A halt was made by the way for lunch about midday, and Godstone was reached by 4 o'clock, the party presenting a rather dilapidated appearance, owing to having been caught in a thunderstorm about an hour previous. A good tea at Ye Clayton—a fine old village inn—soon restored all to

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good humour. Tea over, Mr. R. R. Bennett proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Collett and Hines. This was cordially awarded, and Mr. F. G. Hines then moved that the thanks of all be tendered to Mr. W. H. Lenton, who had assisted in the arrangements and acted as leader and guide; also to Messrs. H. Deane and R. R. Bennett for their kind assistance. This was likewise tendered to the full, and the return journey by road to Caterham was commenced, and all journeyed back to London sorry to leave the pleasant Surrey hills.

On June 5 the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. W. J. Turner), went to Manchester and had a practical day's outing. Microscopy technics were reviewed at the laboratories of Messrs. Hakers & Garnett (Limited), Longsight, after which the Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford were visited. Practical pharmacy was demonstrated at the laboratories of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), where B.P. ext. ipecac. liq. and ext. bellad. liq. were being made on a large scale, and capsule making and filling, gelatin-pill coating, the evaporation of liq. sarsæ co. conc., and other processes were seen in full operation. Materia-medica specimens were afterwards inspected at the exhibit of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. and other well-known firms at the Chemists' Exhibition in St. James's Hall. The day's lesson was much appreciated and enjoyed.

Public Dispensers' Association.

The members met at St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., on Wednesday evening, June 11, and by a large majority resolved that after that date no dispenser in a public institution should be eligible for membership of the Association unless he holds the qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Fire.

A fire occurred on June 8 at the premises of Messrs. Benjamin North & Co., wholesale druggists, of St. James Street, Nottingham, and considerable damage was done before the conflagration was subdued.

Cricket.

Boots C.C. (Sheffield) *v.* Hayhurst's C.C.—Played at Roewood, Sheffield, on June 5. Result: Boots, 42; Hayhurst's, 25. For the winners Street took 7 wickets for 16 runs and Walkden 3 wickets for 5.

The Hooligan District.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on June 11, Edward Ryan (25), a gasfitter, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing from 72 Euston Square, St. Pancras, fifteen bottles of scent, value 1*l*., the property of Mr. G. S. Boutall, chemist and dentist. William Brown, manager to the prosecutor, said the previous evening he heard a noise in the shop, and, running from behind the counter, saw the prisoner standing by a large glass case with a number of bottles of scent, which he had taken from a case. Brown seized the prisoner, who became violent, broke away, and bolted from the shop, but was ultimately captured by a police-constable. At the police-station fifteen bottles of scent were taken from the prisoner. Mr. Boutall informed the Magistrate that the prisoner was the ringleader of a dangerous gang who infested Euston Road and the neighbourhood. His shop was situated close to the spot where Mr. Murray Spicer was killed last week. Prisoner was remanded.

The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning since our last report number eleven—all but two being caused by scheduled poisons. Two were caused by laudanum, and two by carbolic acid, and a Sheffield butcher took a mixture of laudanum and rat-poison. A Watford clerk, employed by the Photo Syndicate (Limited), took a fatal dose of an intensifying-solution of perchloride of mercury. Oxalic acid was taken by an Islington widow, and prussic acid by Lennox Pierson, a "nose and throat specialist" in practice in Paddington; while a Kensington footman drank cyanide of potassium. The unscheduled poisons were aromatic vinegar, taken in mistake by a girl at Tunbridge Wells, and a liniment containing ammonia that caused the death of a Windhill labourer.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Concession.

The Ballinrobe Guardians have been apprised by the Local Government Board for Ireland that half the cost of repairing surgical instruments will be allowed.

Personal.

Mr. P. N. White, J.P., chemist, Sligo, was again unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Sligo Board of Guardians, for the fourth time in succession.

Good for the Doctors.

There is a smallpox epidemic in Belfast at the present time, and consequently a rush to be vaccinated. Chemists are benefiting by the scare, which is producing quite a run on vaccination shields.

The July Examinations.

The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland gives notice that all applications for the under-mentioned examinations must be lodged with him by 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—The Preliminary examination, June 17; for Registered Druggist examination, June 24; for Pharmaceutical Licence examination, June 25; for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, June 30.

Oxalic-acid Poisoning.

On June 5, Mr. E. L. Flannigan (Belfast City Coroner) held an inquest on Samuel Crowe (aged 43), who had died from poisoning. Deceased bought some oxalic acid from Mr. McNaught, chemist, Bridge End, Ballymacanett, Belfast, and, swallowing some, died soon after. The jury found a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

"Sedna" *v.* "Maletta."

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, on June 5, Messrs. Deans, Logan & Co., Belfast, mineral-water manufacturers, sought an injunction to restrain a Castlerea trader, named Loftus, from selling as "Sedna" a beverage wholly different in character. Counsel for plaintiffs said that "Sedna" was composed of the active principles of coca-leaves, kola-nut, and meat dissolved in wine. It was found that the beverage sold by defendant as "Sedna" was a concoction called "Maletta," in which extract of malt was the chief ingredient. Mr. Alexander Deans explained to the Master of the Rolls how it came that one label stated that the beverage was manufactured by the "Snaed Company," Belfast, and the other "Deans, Logan & Co." The former was his son's name reversed. His son was a qualified chemist, but was at present in South Africa. For the defence, it was pointed out that three years ago defendant purchased a dozen bottles of "Sedna," and had three yet unsold. There was very little demand for "Sedna" in Castlerea. Defendant deposed that when the case arose he sent the remainder of the unsold "Sedna" to Sir Charles Cameron, who reported that the quantity in each was insufficient to enable him to make a quantitative analysis. The Master of the Rolls pointed out the improbability of anyone trying to palm off a stuff under the name of "Sedna." He never heard of "Sedna" or "Maletta," and before he would believe that a conspiracy had been entered into he would like to know whether "Maletta" could be obtained at a cheaper rate than "Sedna," which was obtained by defendant at 1*s.* 11*d.* per bottle. It was admittedly an unknown substance in Connaught, and had no value in its fancy name there; and to believe that vile perjury had been committed to bolster up a case of fraud out of which no man in his senses would expect to make half a crown in the year was absurd. He dismissed the action, with costs.

Medicines to the value of 2,795*l.* were shipped to Salaverry (Peru) during 1901, against 2,052*l.* in 1900, an increase of 743*l.* Of the above amount the United Kingdom last year sent 297*l.* worth, Germany 487*l.*, U.S.A. 626*l.*, France 565*l.* Belgium 520*l.*, Chili 205*l.*, and Italy 93*l.*

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Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Coronation Certificates.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations at Linlithgow, Councillor Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, has intimated his desire to present a certificate to each of the school-children attending the procession. The local Coronation Committee have accepted Mr. Spence's gift, and expressed their cordial thanks to the donor.

Dundee Notes.

The chemists of Dundee announce that they will close on Wednesdays from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. during June, July, and August.

Mr. William Cummings and Mr. A. B. Anderson, chemists, Dundee, visited London last week to make arrangements for the forthcoming British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The annual meeting of the Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association will be held in Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, on June 18, at 4 o'clock. Members are requested to take their lady friends, so that a Ladies' Committee may be formed to assist at the Conference. Formal business and the draft programme for the Conference will be submitted.

Personal.

Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist, Portobello, is a candidate for election to the representation of Portobello on the Edinburgh Parish Council.

Business Changes.

Mr. John Wright, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on at 160 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, by Mr. A. F. Dawson.

Mr. David Harley, chemist and druggist (lately with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh), has purchased the business of Mr. James Forster, at 121 High Street, Musselburgh.

To Help Technical Education.

The Governors of George Heriot's Trust have issued a public appeal for funds to help in the extension of the Heriot-Watt College. A sum of about 50,000*l.* is required to develop the work of the Day Technical College and to cover the cost of additional buildings, including elementary laboratories for engineering, electricity, and chemistry. An additional lecture-room for chemistry, special rooms for gas-analysis and spectroscopic work are also required, and the establishment of a chair of Mining and Metallurgy is likewise strongly urged.

The staff of the manufacturing department at Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.'s establishment in Edinburgh has been very successful this year at the Heriot-Watt College, no fewer than four medals having been awarded to three of its members. Two medals for elementary electrical engineering and for electricity and magnetism were obtained by Mr. Martin. One medal and a prize of 2*l.* 2*s.* were given to Mr. Winton for advanced organic chemistry, and a medal in the same subject was taken by Mr. Kego.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

Last week's sports included the following contests:—

300 Yards Handicap (confined to apprentice Club members).—1st, G. H. Clarke; 2nd, J. A. Gray.

Half-mile Flat Race (Club members).—1st, J. M. Hendry; 2nd, G. H. Clarke; 3rd, J. Murray.

220 Yards (confined to trade).—1st, J. Murray; 2nd, G. H. Clarke; 3rd, W. P. Anderson.

One Mile Bicycle Race (confined to trade).—1st, J. J. Sutherland; 2nd, W. C. Taylor.

Final Tie Five-a-Side Football.—T. & H. Smith & Co., one goal; Inman's (Limited), *nil.*

Tug-of-War Competition.—J. F. Macfarlan & Co.

Dr. Inglis Clark (Hon. President) presided afterwards at the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Clark.

Glasgow Notes.

Several doctors' shops on the south side have been closed.

Only a few local chemists celebrated the peace with decorations. Mr. T. Robinson, West Nile Street, claims to have been one of the first to fly a flag. He hoisted his colours on Sunday evening, June 1.

The town's canvass on behalf of the Trade Association has been a gratifying success. Practically all local chemists have signed the petition to the manufacturers, and a large majority have been enrolled as members.

A tale, probably of the *ben trovato* order, is current as to the disparity of dispensing-prices. It is said that for the same prescription one suburban chemist charged 10*d.*, a city "drug-store" 1*s.* 6*d.*, and another chemist, a new neighbour of the first, 6*d.* The customer has gone back to number one.

There are likely to be changes in the representation of Glasgow on the Executive of the North British Branch, Messrs. W. L. Currie, R. McAdam, and J. Anderson Russell, all members of long standing, having declined renomination as candidates. His many friends will regret to hear that Mr. Currie's retirement is due to the unsatisfactory state of his health.

One part of the report of Dr. Hill, the legal adviser of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, *re* the doctor's-shop question, has created consternation amongst doctors who dispense in their houses. Dr. Hill explains that while it is quite legal for the doctor's wife or maid to compound a prescription containing a scheduled poison, the medicine containing such poison can only be legally handed over to the patient or his representative by the medical man himself.

Some years ago there was quite a number of "chemists and dentists" in Glasgow. Now there is not even a handful. The explanation is that death is thinning the ranks of those who were registered as being in practice as dentists at the passing of the Dentists Act, and a man has now to choose between one calling and the other. There is, perhaps, no city, however, which is so overrun with unregistered practitioners. In some districts they actually outnumber the registered dentists.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

LIQUID AIR.—Professor d'Arsonval, of the College of France, delivered a lecture on Friday, June 6, before the Astronomical Society here on liquid air, and illustrated his observations with a series of interesting experiments. Amongst other things he liquefied several quarts of air and converted red and blue chemical compounds into a pure alabaster-white by freezing them.

THE BACILLUS OF DYSENTERY.—The Pasteur Institute has a number of branches in France and abroad, including three French colonies—viz., Senegal, Tananarive, and Saigon. The last-named was established by Dr. Calmette, the present director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille. The Institute at Saigon is attached to the French Colonial Office, and is now under the control of Dr. Métin, who has already made a name by several important researches. For some months past he has applied himself especially to the study of dysentery, and news has just been received at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, that he has discovered the micrococcus of that malady. The Pasteur chemists here also state that Dr. Métin has discovered an efficacious serum against dysentery, though the news of this important research is not yet officially confirmed.

THE PEACE AND FRENCH COMMERCE.—M. Fumouze, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, of Paris, and a well-known wholesale pharmacist, has been interviewed by a *Figaro* reporter as to the probable consequences of the peace on French commerce. M. Fumouze remarked that before the war the French did little commerce with the Boer Republics, but that these countries may now become rich by the products of their soil and open to international com-

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merce. He expressed his regret at the "deplorable action" of certain papers which "daily insulted neighbours who ought to be friends," and his satisfaction that this state of things was now ended. "If peace re-established harmony between two great nations that all tended to unite, it would be twice welcome as the end of a sad war and as the announcement of a new honeymoon." M. Fumouze has a good many friends in England, not the least of whom is Lord Avebury.

Paris Academy of Medicine.—At a recent meeting of this Academy Dr. Josias read a paper with a view to proving the possibility of the transmission of the foot-and-mouth disease to human beings through infected milk. The doctor mentioned in support of his contention the case of a thirteen-months-old baby that came under his notice recently. The mother had brought her child up for a year, and it was then given milk from a cow that was afterwards found to be suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease.* The baby developed soon afterwards all the symptoms of the disease, and its life was only saved by energetic treatment. The disease in question being rather prevalent amongst cattle in France, Dr. Josias urged that the sale of milk should be prohibited from infected localities unless it has been previously sterilised or Pasteurised, and the Academy voted a resolution to that effect. The Academy received recently a communication demonstrating the fact that the new element, radium, has an illuminating-power which is visible to blind persons, save in exceptional cases. The fact had already been shown that radium was visible by the normal eye when a perfectly opaque screen was interposed, and important results are expected from the new experiments with blind persons.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

Trade-mark.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, of 12–16 Coleman Street, London, E.C., have given notice in Cape Town to apply for registration of the trade-mark "Zotal" in respect of disinfectants, manufactured or unmanufactured, in Class 2.

A Chloroform Fatality.—Last month, according to the *Bloemfontein Post*, Mr. Drummond, a chemist, latterly a resident of Johannesburg, while under chloroform for the amputation of his arm, sank into unconsciousness, from which he was never resuscitated, and died in the operating-room.

Pharmaceutical Examination.—The Colonial Pharmacy Board (Cape Colony) conducted an examination on May 8. Seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following five passed: Arthur Barclay Bull, James Moore, Isaac Adrian van Niekerk, Allan Murray Will, and William Thomas Keating. Two failed.

Personal.—Among Colonial visitors to England who left Cape Town last week (May 21) were Mr. George Darroll, of Cleghorn's Pharmacy, Cape Town, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony and Government nominee on the Cape Pharmacy Board, and Mr. J. R. Barnsley, of Beaconsfield, near Kimberley.

A Promising District.—In the opinion of many far-seeing business men, writes a Johannesburg correspondent, the West Rand (including Krugersdorp and Randfontein) will in the future be one of the most important districts outside Johannesburg. It has the advantage of a fertile country behind it, inhabited by progressive farmers, producing grain, tobacco, and excellent fruit.

Business Changes.—The well-known Transvaal pharmaceutical firm of Messrs. Jolly & Adcock has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. T. E. Jolly is taking over the businesses at Johannesburg and Roodepoort, while Mr. E. J. Adcock will carry on the concerns at Krugersdorp and Randfontein.—The business in Long Street, Cape Town, hitherto carried on under the firm-name of S Adams & Co. has changed hands. The new proprietors are Messrs. H. R. Peck and W. Aitken, who will trade for the present under the old title.

Lovesick.—At Durban a native has been sentenced to pay 2*l.* or suffer a month's imprisonment for attempting to administer a "love-philtre" to a young European girl. Accused was employed in the neighbourhood where complainant resides, and induced an umfaan to take the medicine, with instructions to run it through a sieve, and put it in the young lady's tea. If she drank it, said the native, she would love him or would die.

Trade of Orangia.—The Collector of Customs at Bloemfontein has issued a specification, dated April 30, showing the goods imported into the Colony during the last quarter of the year 1901, in comparison with 1898. From the Cape Colony drugs and chemicals valued at 12,754*l.* were imported in 1901, against 15,212*l.* in 1898; from Natal, 1,794*l.*, against 792*l.* Extracts and essences from Cape Colony, 1,767*l.*, against 596*l.*; from Natal, 158*l.*, against 113*l.* in 1898 Medicinal preparations, 7,096*l.* from Cape Colony, against 9,033*l.*; from Natal, 323*l.*, against 1,043*l.* Essential and perfumed oils, 55*l.* from Cape Colony, against 348*l.* in 1898. Perfumery, cosmetics, powder, and soap for toilet use from Cape Colony, 956*l.*, against 824*l.* in 1898

The Scholtz Case.—At a meeting of the Colonial Medical Council at Cape Town on May 2, it was decided to appoint centres for the forthcoming examinations for nurses' certificates at Cape Town and Kimberley. A letter was read from the President of the Cape of Good Hope branch of the British Medical Association deprecating the publication in the press of the verdict of the Medical Council (with comments) in the inquiry held by it into charges brought against Dr. Scholtz before the Council's decision had been confirmed or otherwise by the Governor in Council, and requesting the Council to place before the Association the official correspondence in the case, so that the profession at large may be able to form a correct opinion upon it. It was also urged that the correspondence be printed and sent to every medical man on the Colonial Register. A special meeting is to be called to deal with the letter.

Diamond Field Notes.—Messrs. N. C. Ruffel (Limited) opened their new premises in Dutoitspan Road last month.—Mr. J. R. Barnsley, a well-known Beaconsfield chemist, is holidaying.—Messrs. A. Nicolson and W. Wilkins, two Kimberley chemists, played in a tennis-tournament which excited the inhabitants last month.—Griqua's letter (*C. & D.*, April 19, page 614) will not, says a Kimberley correspondent, encourage any intending emigrants, but I should be sorry to come back to the retail in England, and the majority of assistants I have met here are of the same mind.—Hermanus Johannes Steyn, described as a farmer, appeared before the Magistrate of Kimberley on May 17, charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by illegally practising as a doctor. A native witness stated that, acting on the advice of a friend, he took a child to see "Dr." Steyn. The accused gave him two bottles of medicine, the sum of 2*s.* being charged. Cross-examined, the witness admitted that Steyn never represented himself as a doctor, and the case was adjourned

Settling Down.—The first general meeting of the members of the Chemical and Metallurgical Society since the beginning of the war was held in the Chamber of Mines, at Johannesburg, on May 10. There were thirty-five members present, and Mr. E. H. Johnson presided. The cash balance in bank was stated to be 44*l.* The Chairman reviewed briefly the circumstances (chiefly warlike) that had transpired since the previous meeting in September, 1899. He alluded to the members, not a few, who had laid aside the burette for the rifle, and had gone to swell the sad "roll of honour." He spoke hopefully of future development, and hinted at the formulation of a scheme whereby a properly-equipped lecture-theatre might be instituted for members' use. Mr. Crosse said it had been suggested that a public lecture-hall should be erected in connection with the various technical societies, in which there would be one or two committee-rooms and lecture-rooms for the different societies. Mr. Crosse then read some "Notes on the Analysis of Cyanide Solutions," the discussion being adjourned until the next meeting.

* We have heard of a similar case in the North of London, where the patient was the child of a man who had been in contact with cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease.—Editor.

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Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," May 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

WHOLESALE THEFTS.—A receiver of 140*l.* worth of drugs stolen from Messrs. Elliott Brothers (Limited), Sydney, was, on April 10, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, to be reduced to six months if restitution to the extent of 100*l.* is made.

MR. D. J. WILLIAMS, George Street West, Sydney, was elected a member of the Council of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society, on April 15, in place of Mr. W. G. Bladon, resigned. At the same meeting Mr. W. Short was elected President, Mr. S. Mears Vice-President, and Mr. H. S. Brothwood was re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Williams, the new councillor, is a native of Ballarat, Victoria, but has lived in Sydney since he was 10 years of age.

WEBSTER MEDAL.—As a memorial of the late Mr. A. E. Webster, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, whose death was recorded in the *C. & D.*, June 7, page 898, a Webster Medal is to be founded. The medal, which is to be a gold one, will be annually presented to the candidate obtaining the highest percentage of marks in the Qualifying-examinations of the year. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the W.A. Pharmaceutical Society on March 26, when several members paid tribute to Mr. Webster's many good qualities.

IRISH LICENTIATES.—In the "Calendar" of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is a notice to licentiates who emigrate to the Colonies to the effect that pharmaceutical licentiates are permitted to act as pharmaceutical chemists in various colonies without further examination. In the case of Queensland it is stated that "it appears that those applying for such registration must be at the same time members of the Society." The Pharmacy Board of Queensland, at a meeting on April 10, made it clear that it is not essential to registration that pharmaceutical licentiates should also be members of the Society.

THE AUSTRALIAN FORMULARY.—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia at Melbourne, on April 10, the final proof of the Australian formulary was laid on the table. Copies were sent to the other Australian States asking if they were desirous of joining in the publication, and also if the various societies had any suggestions to make. At the meeting of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society on April 15, it was stated that copies of the formulary could be supplied at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per thousand, but the secretary finds that the work could be done in Sydney at 6*l.* 15*s.* for the first thousand and 3*l.* 15*s.* for succeeding thousands. It is thought that the Victorian Society have made a mistake in their quotations.

FREE DISINFECTANTS.—From the Sydney Town Hall about one ton of chloride of lime and 200 gallons of phenyle (1 in 20) have been distributed weekly during the plague epidemic. The morning following the discovery of a new case is always busy. Phosphorus paste was used for rats till they became too cunning to take it. Arsenic was then tried, but rats are beginning to leave it alone, and a return to phosphorus is contemplated. About 600*l.* has been spent on disinfectants and poison since the distribution began, and 530*l.* has been spent in other ways. Six carts were formerly employed distributing 400 tins of poison daily from house to house, and 1,000 tins a day were also distributed from the town-hall.

COMPANY-MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Kempthorne, Prosser, N.Z., Drug Company at Dunedin, on March 20, a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The managing director (Mr. T. W. Kempthorne) was in the chair, and stated that, although the company had had a fairly good year's business, the results were unsatisfactory. It appears that the late managers at Christchurch and Wellington, who have been in the service of the company for twenty years, had sent in stock-returns which would require investigating, and the tariff-changes had caused a greater loss than was provided for in the previous year. A shareholder said the fact that a dividend of 7 per cent. could be paid when only 2½ had been earned was a tribute to the cautious policy adopted by the board in the past. The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the retiring directors (the Hon. F. S. Grimwade and E. N. Grimwade) re-elected.

N.S.W. POISON SCHEDULE.—Various alterations in the poison schedule of New South Wales have been gazetted during the month of April. The effect of the proclamations is to remove from the poison schedule bluestone, white vitriol, Atkinson's preservative, Hill's vermin-killer, the permanganates, and some other rarely-asked-for drugs, and to add other poisons to parts one and two. The poison schedule now stands as follows, the portions in italics being new:—

FIRST PART.

Arsenic.
Prussic acid.
Strychnine.
Savin and its oil.
Ergot of rye and its preparations.
Chloral hydrate.
Laudanum.
All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

SECOND PART.

Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Preparations of cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Aconite and its preparations.
Tartar emetic.
Preparations of tartar emetic.
Corrosive sublimate.
Preparations of corrosive sublimate.
Cantharides.
The tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides.
Oxalic acid.
Preparations of oxalic acid.
Chloroform.
Preparations of chloroform.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Opium, and all preparations of opium or of poppies other than laudanum.
Arsenical preparations, except green and other coloured paints.
Preparations of prussic acid.
Preparations of strychnine.
Preparations of all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.
Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.
Chloral hydrate and its preparations.
Preparations of morphine.
Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury).
Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury).
Nux vomica and its preparations.
Carbolic acid.
Hydrochloric acid or strong spirit of salt.
Strong nitric acid.
Strong sulphuric acid.
Phosphorus, except red amorphous.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH CHEMIST.—On April 28 an inquest was held at Sydney on the body of Reginald Betts. He had taken lodgings in the city under the name of Robert Hayward, but a fortnight earlier had shown the boarding-house keeper papers in the name of Reginald Betts, including a certificate from the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated "London, February 20, 1889," showing that he was a qualified chemist and druggist. When he arrived on April 3 he said he had just come from New Zealand. He was always more or less intemperate, and had lately suffered from insomnia. Dr. Jamieson, who was called in, said the body showed symptoms of poisoning, and there was a strong odour of chlorodyne about. A constable produced three bottles which had contained chlorodyne, and stated that among the effects he found several letters addressed to Robert Hayward, apparently from his wife. A telegram dated December, 1901, addressed to "Hayward, Albany Hotel, Ryde," was as follows, "Sending draft and passage-ticket to G.P.O., Southampton, to reach there to-night. D.A.C." There was also a discharge from the Suffolk Volunteer Corps in the name of Colour-Sergeant R. Betts, and other letters were addressed "Reginald Betts, Chemist." The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning, adding that there was not sufficient evidence to show that it had been self-administered. [The address of Reginald Betts on the British Register is given as Thoroughfare' Woodbridge, Suffolk.]

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

A NEW era of punctuality was inaugurated on Wednesday, when the first meeting of the new Council began exactly at 11 o'clock. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wootton were the only councillors not present. Mr. Wootton's absence from this meeting, as well as from the annual meeting, was due to a sharp attack of pneumonia, which passed the critical stage on Sunday, June 1, and he is now improving. A resolution of sympathy was passed with the family of the late Mr. Frederick Andrews. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was next elected President, for the third year running; Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President; and Mr. S. R. Atkins, Treasurer. The standing orders were adopted as usual, but a committee was appointed to consider whether the method of procedure could be improved. The old committees were re-elected, a new one—the *Journal* Investigation Committee—appointed to consider the conduct of the *Journal*, and the President made a suggestion for the appointment of an Education and Examination Committee, which is to be considered by the General Purposes Committee. Delegates were appointed for the British Pharmaceutical Conference, but the question of sending a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association was left over till next meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on June 11. It began exactly at 11 o'clock, there being present Messrs. Atkins, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Newsholme, Park, Robinson, and Young. Before the reading of the minutes was finished Messrs. Allen, Cooper, Harrington, Harrison, Savory, Southall, and Symes had arrived, and the clock had not indicated a quarter past 11 before Messrs. Hills, Carteighe, and Storrar had dropped into their places at the Council-table.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, who took the position of Chairman, called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting.

An item in the minutes not previously made public was the appointment of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Carteighe, Hills, Glyn-Jones, and Savory as a *Journal* Investigation Committee. A chemist who wished his name restored to the register was informed that the fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* must be sent with his application.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Taylor (Bolton), asking to be excused from attending the meeting, and that Mr. Wootton's absence was due to illness. The councillors, the Chairman said, would be sorry to hear that Mr. Wootton had been very dangerously ill, but he was now out of danger and making good progress towards recovery. (Hear, hear.) On the Chairman's suggestion, a letter of sympathy is to be sent to Mr. Wootton.

The Late Mr. Andrews.

The Chairman next referred to the death of Mr. Frederick Andrews, who had served the Society as councillor and auditor. He (Mr. Andrews) always thought very highly of the Society, and did his best to further its interests in every way.

The Vice-Chairman, in seconding a resolution of sympathy which the Chairman proposed, said he was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the retirement of Mr. Andrews some eighteen years ago. At that time Mr. Andrews felt he could not give the time needed for Council-work and also that the time had arrived when he could rest on his oars. Mr. Andrews was always most thoroughly in earnest in everything he undertook in connection with the Society, and there was no meeting of importance in London connected with pharmacy at which he was not present.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Election of President.

Mr. Chater handed round voting-papers containing a list of the councillors, and each member was required to indicate his choice for the presidency. The Secretary then, having collected the papers in the voting-box and straightened them out, declared there were nineteen papers—one a blank, the other eighteen indicating Mr. Newsholme as President. (Applause.)

The Chairman, having declared himself President, thanked the councillors for electing him to that post for the third time. He appreciated the honour, and, whilst he would have been equally glad to have supported one of his colleagues in the office, he was willing to take on the work for another year. A good deal of a provincial President's time was spent in travelling, which placed him at a slight disadvantage compared with a London President; but, having been so well backed up by the Vice-President of the past year, he felt the disadvantage was more than neutralised. He hoped the coming year would result in some legislation of benefit to chemists. If the draft Pharmacy Bill could be passed, he felt it would be of permanent benefit to the craft (Hear, hear.)

Election of Vice-President.

A similar process of election was gone through in electing a Vice-President, eighteen of the papers being for Mr. Allen and one was blank.

The President having declared Mr. C. B. Allen duly elected,

The Vice-President said the best reward they could give him for his past services was to re-elect him unanimously as they had done. He was pleased his services had been thought worthy of notice by the President.

Election of Treasurer.

Mr. S. R. Atkins was next re-elected Treasurer, and, replying, said that to be Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society was an honour in life he valued, and he hoped that nothing he would do would be a discredit to that honour.

The Standing Orders

were next adopted, and, on the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, a committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Robinson, and Young, was appointed to consider and report if the methods of procedure could be improved.

Other Elections.

Mr. Richard Bremridge was elected Secretary and Registrar for the ensuing year.

Dr. B. H. Paul and Mr. John Humphrey were re-appointed editor and sub-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Mr. E. M. Holmes was appointed curator of the Society's museums, and

Mr. J. R. Hill Assistant-Secretary in Edinburgh for the ensuing year.

Thirty-two persons were restored to their former places in the Society, two were restored to the register, and a number of persons were elected members or student-associates.

Committees.

The Council, having considered in committee for some time, re-appointed the following committees:—General Purposes; Law and Parliamentary; Finance; Benevolent Fund; Library, Museum, School, and House; Freehold Investment; Research; Dispensers; Watch; and *Journal* Investigation, the last-named with the addition of Mr. Harrison.

Delegates

were appointed to represent the Society at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held at Dundee on August 11, those who signified their intention of being present being the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Cooper, Gifford, Southall, Symes, and Storrar. The Secretary is also to attend.

A Suggestion

was then made by the President that a committee be appointed to form a permanent conference on educational and examination matters. It would bring the Council and Boards of Examiners into closer touch if such a conference could be arranged, the first meeting to be in Dundee at the same time as the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The suggested composition of the committee was the President

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Vice-President, four councillors, and two members from each of the Boards of Examiners.

The PRESIDENT gave his views of the matter from a written report, which

Mr. ROBINSON suggested should be sent to the councillors for consideration. He did not quite understand the suggestion, but gathered that the committee was to obtain information on educational questions.

The PRESIDENT: And report to this Council.

Mr. ROBINSON: I feel it will only be consistent with my policy to move that the report be sent to the members for consideration.

Mr. HARRISON seconded Mr. Robinson's motion, and said he felt there was much in the President's suggestion that the Boards of Examiners should be brought more in contact with the Council. He had thought, however, that the President and Vice-President being *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Examiners was sufficient safeguard.

Mr. HILLS also pleaded for a little more time to consider the matter, although he was sure that a subject which had had the President's attention would meet with the approval of the Council.

Dr. SYMES thought that during the Conference was a good time for the suggested meeting. There are several points which could be discussed—for instance, the question which has been before the Council for a long time past of imposing minimum periods of study on students. Most students at present took certain periods of study voluntarily, and it was a question as to whether the Boards of Examiners should require evidence of such study from candidates.

The PRESIDENT said he had mentioned the matter at that meeting as the time was short before the Conference, but he would have copies of his suggestion sent to all members of the General Purposes Committee before it met again.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Will you also please tell us if it is to be an administrative committee?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: And do not call it a conference on any account; it will only lead to confusion.

The TREASURER agreed with the principle of the President's suggestion, but did not see that the meeting need be held at Conference-time.

The PRESIDENT: My idea was that all the members would be present.

FINANCE.

The acting Finance Committee presented a report showing the following balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund	£3,891	0	2
Benevolent Fund...	909	6	4
Donation account	230	16	0
Orphan Fund account	46	3	3

The amount submitted for payment was 1,835*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, made up of the following items:—Salaries and annuities, 727*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; *Journal*, 642*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; current expenses, 300*l*; sundries, 165*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the councillors acting as a Benevolent Fund was taken in committee; after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee recommended a grant of 5*l.* in one case, and several other cases were deferred. The Vice-President mentioned that Miss Hayes, for whom he appealed for votes some time ago, had been elected to a pension from the Home for Incurables, and asked members to use their votes and influence to secure the election of Robert Valentine Honman to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford. The election is fixed for June 23.

LIBRARY REPORT.

The Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which met on May 14, reported. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Robinson, he would not read the report, but ask for remarks on the paragraphs *seriatim*.

Mr. ROBINSON: Copies of the report should be handed to the Press.

The report dealt with the attendances at the Society's libraries and museum. The Professor of Chemistry reported that the laboratories badly required cleaning and painting, and the Vice-President was requested to inspect the premises, and report on the work that should be done during the vacation. The committee recommended that Professor Collie be authorised to purchase certain physical apparatus which he considers essential for the lectures on physics, at a cost not exceeding 15*l*, and that the amount be charged to the Society's general fund. The legacy received under the will of the late Mr. Martindale is to be expended in the purchase of new books on pharmacy for the library, as they are published, until the amount (17*l.* 19*s.*) is exhausted. The library is to be closed on Thursday evenings from the end of May until the end of September. The library and museum are also to be closed at 5 P.M. each day (except Saturday) during July, August, and September, and entirely from September 1 to 14 inclusive. The Society's house is recommended to be connected with the telephone service.

The same committee, sitting as a Research Committee, were handed by Professor Greenish Part III. of the report on "Solubilities," which is to be published in the *Journal*. Professor Collie reported that the Salters' Research Fellow is still engaged on the standardisation of coca-solutions. Three advanced students, who have just passed the Major examination, were admitted to the research laboratory as workers for the remainder of the session.

The PRESIDENT put the paragraphs one by one, and asked for remarks.

Mr. HARRISON hoped the new method of putting the report would not preclude any remarks the President had to offer.

The PRESIDENT: I have no remarks to make.

The report was adopted.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The selection of a suitable person to deliver the inaugural address to the students of the School of Pharmacy in October was left with the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. William Greig, Orford Row, Walthamstow, was appointed Divisional Secretary for Walthamstow, in place of Mr. Saunders, who has left the neighbourhood.

Mr. Wm. Harvey wrote resigning his position as Divisional Secretary for N.E. Bethnal Green owing to increasing infirmity. The PRESIDENT referred to the great service Mr. Harvey had rendered to the Society, and received the resignation with regret.

LETTERS

The new honorary and corresponding members wrote, thanking the Council for the honour paid to them.

The General Medical Council sent a cheque for 100*l.* to the Society, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the G.M C. last week (*C. & D.*, June 7, page 885).

The Research Committee are to consider what shall be done with the cheque.

The Secretary of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Society wrote complaining that there are many open shops in the district owned by medical men, where poisons are dispensed by young persons without proper supervision—causing unfair competition and danger to the public.

The General Purposes Committee are to look into the matter.

AN AMERICAN INVITATION.

The Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association wrote to the officers and members of the Society that the Association would hold its fiftieth annual meeting at Philadelphia on September 8 This being the golden anniversary, the Society was invited to send a delegate.

The PRESIDENT asked if any councillor was willing to represent the Society.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is your duty as President to go, and besides you have got the chain. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps you will go, Mr. Carteighe.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I have already been. When I was President I thought it my duty to go and represent the Society. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps between now and next month someone will volunteer.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the meeting is an important one. The Association occupies the same position in America that

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the Pharmaceutical Society does here. It is a body with members from all States, and represents American pharmacy as a whole. Those who have not been to such a meeting have no idea of the extent of the loyalty, almost affection, that Americans have for a Britisher. Such a meeting is an education and an experience.

Dr. SYMES: It is like our Conference.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes; but it takes a part in the compilation of the National Pharmacopœia.

Mr. ROBINSON: The invitation is addressed to the officers and members, so that it is open for a member not a councillor to represent us.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I may mention I have received a private invitation, as I am an honorary member. I think you ought to go, Mr. President; it would make you more competent than ever to fill the Presidential chair.

The matter was left over till next meeting.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria sent details of their year's work—the annual report, which the PRESIDENT said would be placed in the library.

The Privy Council sent a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the new by-laws and altered poison-regulations.

The Colonial Secretary sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the administrator of the Orange River Colony in regard to the qualifications of chemists.

The SECRETARY read extracts from the proclamation, the gist of which was given in the *C. & D.*, May 17, page 758.

Mr. HILLS: It is all very interesting, but is not it what we had from the Colonial Office some time ago? They asked us then for suggestions.

The PRESIDENT explained that on a previous occasion the Colonial Office asked for suggestions, and a committee drafted a reply. He thought it was very satisfactory to be able to help the Administrator of the Colony in dealing with the heavy task of re-establishing order.

Mr. ROBINSON: Shortly, it is that our diplomas will be recognised.

The PRESIDENT: Yes; but it is only a temporary measure.

This concluded the public business.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of Scotch members of the Society will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 20, at 11 A.M., when Mr. Boa (Chairman) will make a statement, and the scrutineers will report on the election of Executive. For the eighteen vacancies the following twenty-three persons are candidates:—

*Boa, Peter, Edinburgh
*Cowie, W. B., Edinburgh
Cummings, W., Dundee
Currie, A., Leith
Dey, A. J., Edinburgh
*Doig, W., Dundee
*Dott, D. B., Edinburgh
*Dunlop, T., Glasgow
*Fisher, J. H., Dumfermline
Giles, W., Aberdeen
Gilmour, J. P., Glasgow
*Henry, C. F., Edinburgh
*Johnston, J., Aberdeen
*Kerr, C., Dundee
*Maben, T., Glasgow
*Mitchell, D., Inverness
*Navsmith, A., Arbroath
Nesbit, James, Portobello
Rowland, G. H. C., Edinburgh
*Spence, A., Linlithgow
*Strachan, A., Aberdeen
*Tocher, John, Dumfries
Wilson, W. P., Haddington

Those marked with an asterisk are members of the retiring Executive.

THE POISON-BOOK.—Mr. Madge, Gonger Street, Adelaide has been fined for not making the necessary entries in the poison-book as required by the Poisons Act (S.A.). Mr. Madge had made entries on slips of paper instead of in a poison-book. The matter was brought to light as a result of the suicide of a customer who purchased some strychnine.

A LOST CERTIFICATE.—Some twelve years ago Mr. Stephen Shaw deposited his Minor certificate at the office of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland for the purpose of registration. The Board, being satisfied of the *bona fides* of the application, registered Mr. Shaw, but the certificate could not be found. Mr. Shaw has now gone to South Africa and wants to produce his certificate as evidence of qualification. The Queensland Board are to do all they can to assist Mr. Shaw by furnishing him with a letter, explaining how the certificate got lost.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at the Pharmaceutical Society's House on Tuesday, June 3, 1902. Present: Mr. G. Claridge Druce (President), in the chair; Mr. Naylor (Vice-President), Mr. J. C. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Atkinson, W. Cummings, Farr, Tyrer, and White, Messrs. Ransom and Peck (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Hearn (Assistant Secretary). Mr. A. B. Anderson, of Dundee, also attended as a deputation (with Mr. Cummings) from the Local Committee. Apologies for absence were received from Dr. Attfield, Dr. Symes, Messrs. Atkins, Beggs, Kerr, Martin, and Wells. The deputation from Dundee (Messrs. Anderson and Cummings) presented the

DRAFT PROGRAMME

for the annual meeting, which was as follows:—

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

8 P.M. Reception by Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter in Victoria Art Galleries. Music, refreshments.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

10 A.M. Opening of Conference in Chemistry Lecture-hall of University College. Address by the President.
1 P.M. Luncheon in Queen's Hotel.
2 P.M. Sessions of Conference resumed.
4.15 P.M. Special train from Tay Bridge station direct to St. Andrews, "the grey old city by the sea." Tea. Walk through West Port and South Street to the Cathedral and St. Regulus Tower, returning by Castle and the Scores to the golf-links.
9 P.M. Train *vid* Tayport and Newport, arriving at Dundee 9.45.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

10 A.M. Sessions of Conference resumed.
1 P.M. Luncheon in Queen's Hotel.
2 P.M. Sessions of Conference resumed and closed.
4.30 P.M. Afternoon tea in the grounds of University College.
6 P.M. Dance and smoking-concert in Gray's Assembly-rooms.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

9.15 A.M. Sail from steamboat-pier to Perth in twin-screw steamer *Thistle*. ("The scenery is fine as far as Newburgh, then, as we approach the 'fair city,' it assumes an unrivalled picturesqueness.")
10.40 (about) A.M. Special train from West station to Perth for those who do not go by steamer.
11.40 (about) A.M. Special train from Perth to Comrie through Strathearn. ("Combines types of all the most exquisitely beautiful scenery to be found in the Highlands.")
1 P.M. Luncheon in West-end Public Hall, Comrie.
3 P.M. Drive to St. Fillans. ("No spot in Britain so thoroughly embodies our most cherished conceptions of Arcadia as St. Fillans.")
4 P.M. Return drive to Comrie.
5 P.M. Tea in Public Hall, Comrie
7.30 P.M. Train leaves Comrie for Dundee.
9 P.M. Arrive in Dundee.

Mr. J. C. Umney proposed, and Mr. Ransom seconded—

That the hearty thanks of the Committee be accorded to the deputation for their kindness in coming to present the programme.

This being carried, the programme, after one or two slight alterations, was unanimously approved.

The Hon. Secretaries reported that, after considerable correspondence, &c., the railway companies had decided that they could not issue reduced-fare tickets to Dundee, but suggested that members of the Conference should avail themselves of the advantages offered by tourist-tickets. Arrangements have been made with Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company to take members of the Conference and their friends at single fares (22*s* 6*d*., first cabin) for the double journey. The steamers sail from the Dundee Wharf, Limehouse, and the journey takes about thirty hours.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. W. T. Grice, F.C.S., of Calcutta, was appointed Colonial Secretary for Bengal.

An invitation to send delegates to the golden anniversary of the American Pharmaceutical Association was received.

Several gentlemen were elected to membership.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 4, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) occupied the chair; and the other members of the Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), and Messrs. P. N. White (Sligo), Kelly, H. V. Goldon (Birr), W. V. Johnston, T. Batt, J. Smith, and Geo. Brown.

PEACE AND PLENTY.

The PRESIDENT said: Before we take up the business on the agenda-paper, it is only right that I should allude to events that have taken place during the past week. I refer to the signing of the treaty of peace. As subjects of the Empire, we feel it to be a matter for rejoicing that this cruel war—whether it was a just war or otherwise it is not for me to say—has been brought to such a happy termination. (Applause.) I am sure that every member of the Council will agree with me when I say that it is our fervent wish now that peace reigns again, that both the victor and vanquished will unite in making Africa a peaceful and prosperous part of our vast Empire. (Applause.)

I have further to mention that I had the honour to be the guest of the President of the English Society at their annual dinner, and it gives me great pleasure in informing you that all possible honour was done your Society, and I, as your President, was greeted with the utmost cordiality and friendship, and, as far as I can gauge the feelings of the members of that Society, I am happy to say that they appear to be quite of the idea that the two Societies should run side by side. Although on the main points we cannot work in unison, I am with them in saying that there are minor matters—I emphasise the word "minor"—with reference to which the two Societies may work together which would be an advantage to both Societies and pharmacy in general. But as regards the welcome I received at their dinner, it could not have been more hearty and cordial than it was, and I was extremely pleased to be there.

A PHARMACY DEGREE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the first matter on the agenda-paper was the resumption from last meeting of the consideration of a proposal to apply to the Royal Commission on University Education to provide a University degree in science for Irish pharmacists. It was desirable to postpone the consideration of the subject for the present. This suggestion was agreed to.

THE CASTLE OBJECTS TO A CHEMISTRY COURSE.

The following letter from the Clerk of the Privy Council (Mr. J B Dougherty) to the Registrar was read:—

Sir,—With reference to the proposed regulation adopted by the Council of your Society on January 1 last making a course of elementary chemistry compulsory in the case of candidates for the Pharmaceutical Licence, I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency and the Privy Council have declined to approve of the regulation, considering that the objections set out in my letter of February 5 have not been removed by your reply, and that, as the examination in elementary chemistry is compulsory in the case of these students, it may be left to them to avail themselves of the best means at their disposal for acquiring the knowledge necessary for passing such examinations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The Castle authorities do not seem inclined to foster pharmacy, or raise it to a higher than the existing standard. They seem to think that if a man grinds up sufficiently to scrape through an examination it does not matter whether he is thoroughly prepared or not. In view of this it will be ridiculous for us to continue to spend the funds subscribed by the members of the Society for the educational purpose that we have been applying them to, when we find that the powers that reign in this country do not assist us in any way, but, in fact, throw cold water on our efforts. We have done our duty. Further we cannot go. They do not appear to understand that it is necessary for a man to be properly trained in order to be a pharmacist.

The PRESIDENT: I may say, in support of the remarks of the Vice-President, that we gave the subject every attention, and did so at the request of their own Government inspector, who pointed out the deficiencies of the students in that particular subject. Those who did take out the lectures at our school were the better men at the examinations; and their own inspector strongly advised that the courses should be taken out, but they seem to throw cold water on anything that we do to advance pharmacy.

Mr. KELLY said the letter from the Privy Council was most disheartening. The Council had gone to the trouble and expense of establishing a school and engaging a teacher in order to afford their students an opportunity of learning theoretical chemistry; and they only charged a guinea for a four months' course of lectures.

The PRESIDENT: I fear the school will have to be given up. There is no use in throwing away our money. We shall not carry it on next session unless we are sure of a certain number of students. We have guaranteed our professor a certain sum for the current session, and we will certainly carry on the school to the end of this session.

The REGISTRAR: The session is over.

The PRESIDENT: Then I would be inclined to propose that unless we get a certain number of students the school should be discontinued, for there is no use in running a school which is appreciated neither by the students nor by the authorities, who should look at the matter in a different light. The school is in its way second to none in the country; and as long as attendance at it was supposed to be compulsory we had a very good attendance. Now that the students have got the cue that it is not to be compulsory the attendance has fallen off.

Mr. SMITH: Would it be well to have an interview with Sir George Duffey in order to see if anything can be done?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: What they say is, "Examine the man, and if he is not fit to pass stick him." We shall have a very sufficient answer to any strictures that the inspector may pass in future with respect to candidates not knowing elementary chemistry

Mr. KELLY: The school has cost us about 100*l.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It is a very funny position. The Government inspector recommends a thing, and the Government will not allow it.

Mr. SMITH: That is why I think Sir George might do something.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: He did all he could in the matter.

ILLEGAL USE OF "M.P.S.I."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he desired to call attention to the fact that a number of licentiates of the Society were using the title of "M.P.S.I.," although they were not members of the Society at all. No doubt this might occur through inadvertence, but they had no right to use the title unless they subscribed to the Society. If the practice did not cease, the Council would have to take the matter up.

The PRESIDENT: Give them warning that they cannot use the title.

The REGISTRAR: In any cases that came under my notice I wrote asking for subscriptions, and I got many subscriptions in that way.

Mr. GOLDON: Have we power to stop it?

The PRESIDENT: You have. You can prevent a man from calling himself a member of the Society if he does not subscribe to it.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A letter from the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association invited the Council to send delegates to the celebration of its "Golden Anniversary," which is to take place in Philadelphia next September. The Registrar was directed to write for information.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. SMITH, thanks were voted to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for a donation of a copy of their report for 1901.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

"PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS (Second Edition) is an excellent work, which I will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of my students." So writes Mr. T. P. Barrie, F.C.S., and other teachers have written to the same effect. The book may be obtained from our office by post for 2*s.* 9*d.*, or from wholesale houses at 2*s.* 6*d.* (the published price).

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Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, June 5, Dr. T. E. Thorpe presiding. The first paper was contributed by Dr. Julian Baker, on the hydrolysis of starch by

UNGERMINATED BARLEY DIASTASE.

This enzyme exhibits in its action on starch certain differences from that of malt diastase—*e.g.*, it decomposes this material with the production of dextrin, maltose, and a little glucose, but the dextrin so formed is only slowly attacked by the diastase, and further resolved into maltose. The dextrin obtained on this reaction appears to be one of the earliest products of hydrolysis of starch, and gives the characteristic blue iodine reaction and therefore the author proposes to name it amylodextrin *a*.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Thorpe drew attention to a new Belgian process of obtaining malt, now in operation at Messrs. Benskin's Watford brewery, by which the mash-tun is entirely done away with, and the conversion of the grains into malt liquor accomplished in a few minutes.

Mr. W. H. Sodeau next gave a further instalment of his work on

THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHLORATES.

In the present paper he discussed the various explanations which have been put forward to account for the facilitating action of manganese dioxide in the decomposition of potassium chlorate by heat, and came to the conclusion that McLeod's hypothesis, which assumes potassium permanganate to be formed, does not account for all the phenomena of this complex action. The explanation, he believes, is to be found in the occurrence of alternating oxidations and deoxidations of the manganese dioxide, which is a scientific way of begging the question.

The next paper was contributed by Mr. C. Smith, B.Sc., on the diazo-amino-compounds of

ARYLTETRAHYDRO β NAPHTHALENE,

and described the properties of several compounds of this class, throwing light on the structural relations of benzene and naphthalene, and also on the constitution of diazo-amino-compounds. Dr. Morgan, in the discussion which followed, made use of this contribution as a peg on which to hang a lengthy dissertation on his views of the constitution of azo-amino bodies, which provoked Dr. Thorpe sarcastically to inquire whether Mr. Smith desired to "supplement" Dr. Morgan's remarks.

"PHOSPHORUS TETROXIDE"

was the title of the next contribution, which was read by Mr. West. The author has prepared this oxide in considerable quantity by heating Thorpe and Sutton's phosphorus trioxide at 300° C., in sealed tubes, when it decomposes, forming phosphorus and the new oxide. The latter is a most remarkable substance, volatilising only with difficulty at 1,400° C, and dissolving in water to form phosphorus and meta-phosphoric acids, whence it appears that it is really a molecular combination of P_4O_6 and P_4O_{10}—*i.e.*, of the trioxide and pentoxide—and this conclusion is borne out by determinations of its vapour-density, made in a special furnace capable of melting steel, which supports the formula P_8O_{16} for the new oxide.

AT THE NEXT MEETING,

on Wednesday, June 18, at 5.30 P.M., a ballot for the election of Fellows will be held, and the following amongst other papers will be communicated:—

"Elimination of a Nitro-group on Diazotisation; Dinitro *p*-anisidine." By R. Meldola and J. V. Eyre.

"A New Type of Substituted Nitrogen Chlorides." By F. D. Chattaway.

"The Colour-changes Exhibited by the Chlorides of Cobalt and Some Other Metals, from the Standpoint of the Theory of Electro-affinity." By F. G. Donnan and H. Bassett, jun.

"Preliminary Notice of Some New Derivatives of Pinene and Other Terpenes." By W. A. Tilden and H. Burrows.

"The Preparation of Pure Chlorine, and its Behaviour towards Hydrogen." By J. W. Mellor and E. J. Russell.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

THE WATKINS MANUAL.

MR. ALFRED WATKINS has brought out a useful book under the above title, the chief purpose of which is to explain his excellent systems of calculating exposures and developing by the aid of factors. The subjects have been touched on in various text-books, but the "Watkins Manual" is the first that has been solely devoted to an exposition of the principles and practice of exposing and developing by factors. The book is published by Messrs. G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn, W.C., at 1*s*, and can be safely recommended to amateurs by photographic chemists.

ENLARGING-APPARATUS.

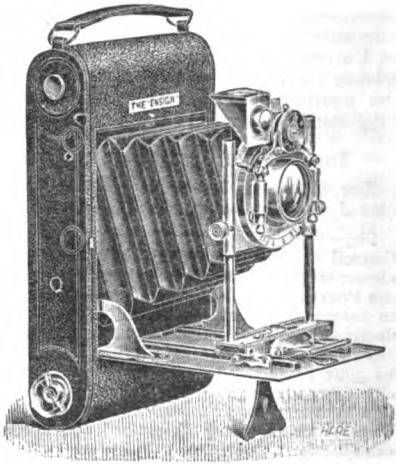
MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., have brought out an enlarging-apparatus which should have a large sale amongst amateurs who go in for small plates. It is intended to make enlarged prints from quarter-plate or 2¼ by 2¼ inch negatives, and when once the exposure is found, enlarging is by means of this apparatus as simple an operation as making a contact-print. The form of the apparatus is shown in the engraving, and its selling-price is 18*s*.



I noticed also, when at Barclay's, a well-made printing-frame with no projections. It is called the "95," and has some points of superiority over most other frames. The price, too, is reasonable.

NEW CAMERAS.

MESSRS. G. HOUGHTON & SON have introduced three new sizes in daylight loading roll-film hand cameras. The No. 2 Scout takes a picture 3¼ by 2½ and is similar in build to the No. 1 Scout. The "Ensign" Model B, is an improvement on the "Ensign" Model A. It is fitted with rising and falling front (see illustration) for both horizontal and vertical pictures, which makes it essentially the camera for use with high-class lenses. The "Ensign" Model C is another camera adapted for films 5 by 4, or plates 4¼ by 3¼.



CAUTION TO CHEMISTS.

I HEAR that the Kodak Company are taking legal proceedings against several photographic chemists for alleged infringement of their trade-marks. Persons are said to have asked for, say, "A spool of film for a Brownie camera," and been supplied with a film not made by the Kodak Company without explanation that the film is another make. Photographic chemists who do not sell Kodak goods should again impress upon their assistants the necessity of explaining to customers that the films supplied, although fitting Kodak cameras, are not made by the American company.

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Business Changes.

COHEN'S DRUG-STORES is about to be removed from 146 to 253 Commercial Road, E.

MR. S. J. HURST, chemist and druggist, has opened a branch business at 40 Skirbeck Road, Boston.

MR. A. DAVY, chemist and druggist, Beckenham Road, Penge, is opening a branch at 1 Grand Parade, Sydenham, S.E.

MR. THOMAS PAGAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the branch business of Mr. G. Wilson at 63 Rice Lane, Liverpool.

MESSRS. NEEDHAMS (LIMITED), chemists, are making considerable extensions at their premises, 297 Edgware Road, N.W.

MR. H. R. DUNCAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the Tontine Street business of Messrs. Hall & King, chemists, Folkestone.

MR. R. JONES OWEN, chemist and druggist, has removed from 5 Market Terrace, High Road, to 8 The Parade, Westberry Avenue, Wood Green, N.

MR. H. WYKE TUPMAN, pharmaceutical chemist, 6 Montague Street, Worthing, has made extensive alterations in his pharmacy—a receding front with central doorway replacing the old front and side door.

Birth.

Notices under this heading are charged 2s. 6d. *each.*

SCAMPTON.—On June 3, at East Cliff Pharmacy, Bournemouth, the wife of James H. Scampton, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

CAIRNS—FLEMING—At Craigsford Mains, on June 5, by the Rev. A. B. Taylor, M.A., Earlston, John Cairns, chemist and druggist, to Helen Thomson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Fleming.

CLENDINNING—WILSON.—On June 4, 1902, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, by the Rev. H. Wilson, B.A., T.C.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Kilmaine, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Harris, M.A., Rector of the parish, James Hamilton Clendinning, L.R.C.S.I., L.P.S.I., the Medical Hall, Rathmines Road, to Annie, youngest daughter of R. J. Wilson, 26 Leinster Road, Rathmines.

DOBSON—CLARKE.—At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on June 4, by the Rev. Robert Lorimer, Mains, assisted by the Rev. Charles Richardson, Glasgow, John Dobson, chemist and druggist, Stranraer, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. J. P Clarke, Strathmartine.

KELF—DAVIES.—On June 9, at St. John's, Westminster, by the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce. D.D., Rector, Henry David Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, East Dulwich, to Clara L. Davies, late of Christchurch, N Z.

PERKINS—PARNELL.—On June 5, at St. Mark's Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. R. G. Hunt, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Bickerstaff, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Bilston, George Mitchelson Perkins, chemist and druggist, Evesham, to Frances Mary (Daisy), younger daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Parnell, chemist, Wolverhampton.

ROBBINS—CLOAKE.—On June 11, at Christ Church, Westgate-on-Sea, Robert William Robbins, chemist and druggist, of Bexhill-on-Sea, to Frances Mary, only daughter of Mr. George Cloake, Montagu House, Westgate-on-Sea.

Deaths.

BIRKS.—On April 14, at University Street, Montreal, Mr. Richard Birks, the oldest druggist in business in Canada. Mr. Birks, who was 97 years of age, had been connected with the retail drug-business for seventy-seven years, of which fifty-eight had been spent in Canada. He was born at Wombwell, in Yorkshire, England, when "Good King George" was still on the throne. Mr. Birks was 10 years old when the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and five years later George IV. became King. Since then William IV., Queen Victoria, and Edward VII have reigned, and Mr. Birks thus lived under five British Sovereigns. He was educated at Brampton Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship with Dr. Hudson, at that time a well-known London apothecary. He afterwards received a commission from the British Government to proceed to Jamaica with a number of botanists who were to study the plant-life of that island. All the members of the expedition contracted yellow fever and, with the exception of Mr. Birks, died. Mr. Birks returned to England, where he remained till 1844, when he emigrated to Canada, living two years at Toronto and the remainder of his long life in Montreal. Mr. Birks was able to attend to his business regularly almost up to the time of his death, his faculties being unimpaired.

COTMAN.—The death occurred at Langdon Hills, Essex, on June 4, of Dr. John Sell Edmund Cotman, who was in practice in the Minories, E C. Aged 55. Dr. Cotman was born in Norwich, but went out to South Africa when about 14 years of age, and was for some time a chemist in business in Natal. He returned to this country about twenty years ago with the intention of qualifying as a medical man and returning to Natal, but settled down in the metropolis instead.

FERRIE.—At Middleton, on June 6, Mr. Andrew Ferrie, chemical-manufacturer, Eccles, died on the station-platform from heart-disease.

GREEN.—At Hull, of typhoid fever, Mr. Hugh Green, chemist and druggist. Aged 29. Mr. Green was the youngest son of the late Mr. F. Green, of Ketton Hall, Darlington, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, Darlington.

HARRISON.—At Clitheroe, on June 5, Mr. Wm. Harrison, chemist and druggist, of Castle Street. Aged 66. Mr. Harrison's end was probably hastened by the fact that his wife died on June 2.

KAY.—On June 5, at Park Villa, Roundhay, Leeds, suddenly, Mr. Charles William Kay, chemist and druggist, 128 Roundhay Road. Aged 35.

LITTLEFAIR.—At Manchester, on June 1, Mr. Thomas Littlefair, chemist and druggist. Aged 34. Mr. Littlefair was manager to Boots (Limited), at their Oldham Street branch, Manchester, and died from an acute attack of pneumonia, after being ill for only a week. He leaves a widow and one child. At one time he managed a chemist's business at Cornholme. He was a native of Cumberland.

MACCREATH.—The death is announced at Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements, of Mr. David MacCreath, chemist and druggist, proprietor of the Dispensary. Mr. MacCreath was the son of a chemist in the South of Scotland, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, of Princes Street, Edinburgh. Thereafter he came to London, and was several years in an Oxford Street pharmacy. He was about 40 years of age.

NEAL.—At 112 Brighton Road, Croydon, on June 2, Mr. William Neal, chemist and druggist. Aged 47.

ROBERTS.—On June 11, at the Westham Pharmacy, Weymouth, Kate Eliza, wife of Mr. Arthur H. Roberts, chemist and druggist.

WEGENER.—Considerable surprise was evinced in Hong Kong on April 24 when it became known that Mr. O. Wegener, senior partner of Messrs. Lauts, Wegener & Co., dealers in Chinese produce in Hong Kong and Canton, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his residence, "The Castle," Seymour Road, Hong Kong. A letter was afterwards found, written by the deceased, stating that owing to ill-health he had taken his life to save himself further suffering. He was much respected in Hong Kong.

WILLIAMSON.—At Darlington, on June 1, Mr. Edward Williamson, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Williamson had been in business at Darlington for thirty years, having pharmacies first at High Row and latterly at Bondgate. He was assisted in his business by his eldest son, Mr. Leonard Williamson, pharmaceutical chemist.

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Scientific Progress.

Hydrate of Chlorine.—M. de Forcrand (*Comptes Rendus*) has proved the composition of this substance to be $Cl_2 + 7H_2O$. Faraday made it out to be $Cl_2 + 11H_2O$, and Roozeboom, by the same method (analysis of desiccated crystals), believed the constitution to be $Cl_2 + 6H_2O$.

Oil of Anise.—Professor Edward Kremers, in the second of his reports for the U.S.P. on valuable oils, deals with oil of anise (*Pharm. Rev.* XX., page 161). He discusses the production and chemistry of the oil, as well as current literature, especially referring to the work of John C. Umney on the subject. Each of the U.S.P. statements is critically examined and explained, but the only addition suggested is a figure for the optical rotation.

Preparation of Safrol from Camphor Oil.—Mr. Ch. Sugiyama in a paper communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, regrets that although the work of preparing camphor, white and red camphor oil, from the ordinary camphor oil, is a special achievement of his fellow-countrymen, the investigation of their real nature and to make it known to the world is very rare among Japanese. On the contrary, the investigation of camphor oil is carried on with great zeal in foreign countries. The author has therefore made various experiments on camphor oil, and he has succeeded in preparing safrol from it, and his method of preparation is reported in the *Journal* of the Society [in Japanese].

Adulteration of Turpentine.—Andouard (*Répertoire de Pharmacie*, 1902, 442) gives the details of the examination of a number of samples of adulterated French turpentine. The adulterant used is the so-called "white spirit" of the Americans. This is a light petroleum spirit, of sp. gr. about 0·807, and with very little optical activity. The high boiling point of its later fractions, together with the alteration in sp. gr. and the optical rotation, is sufficient to enable the adulteration to be detected with ease. We are informed by a correspondent that the adulteration of ordinary American turpentine is far from uncommon. Much of the so-called pure turpentine is very grossly adulterated with both light petroleum spirit and rosin spirit.

Assay of Cinchona-bark.—In a communication to the Belgian Academy of Medicine, Myttenaere criticises the methods of assay of cinchona-preparations as given in the Dutch, British, Swiss, Austrian, and Italian Pharmacopœias, then gives the details of the process which he considers most satisfactory. He takes 7 grammes of the finely powdered bark, and shakes it for three hours with 140 c.c. of chloroform and 10 c.c. of ammonia solution. He then adds 3 grammes of powdered gum tragacanth and 20 c.c. of water. The whole is shaken well and allowed to settle, 100 c.c. of the chloroformic solution is then filtered off. The solvent is evaporated, and the residue dried on a water-bath. It is then redissolved in a little chloroform and treated with 15 c.c. of decinormal hydrochloric acid. After due separation of the solvent the excess of acid is titrated with alkali, and the number of c.c. of the acid used, multiplied by 0·0309, represents the weight in grammes of alkaloids in 5 grammes of the bark. Corresponding methods are given for the determination of the alkaloids in galenical preparations of the bark.—(*Répertoire de Pharmacie*. 1902, 218.)

Phospho-mannitic Acid.—Portès and Prunier, who are well known on account of their work in connection with the glycerophosphates, have made a further series of experiments in order to see if phosphoric acid is equally efficacious in the etherification of other polyatomic alcohols, such as mannite. They publish their results in the current issue of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* (1902, 457). The process which they found yielded the most satisfactory results in preparing the pure compound is as follows: Three molecular proportions of mannite and three of phosphoric acid (the mannite having been dissolved in 500 c.c. of water for every 550 grammes) are heated on a water-bath for seven days. After the reaction is complete the mass is dissolved in cold water. The solution is treated with subacetate of lead which precipitates free phosphoric and phospho-mannitic acids, leaving the excess of mannite in solution. The precipitate is well washed, then suspended in water, and treated with sulphuretted hydrogen. Excess of this is removed by a current of air, and barium carbonate and, finally, baryta-water is added, until complete precipitation of the phosphoric acid. The phospho-mannitate of barium remains in solution and can be filtered off. If prepared now, it is found to be somewhat impure, but can be purified by decomposing it with sulphuric acid, reconverting into the barium salt, and precipitating with alcohol. Thus prepared the barium salt is a white powder, of crystalline nature, soluble in cold water, partially decomposed by boiling water, insoluble in alcohol, oils, and ether. The free acid is a gummy mass. Whether this new class of phosphoric-acid compounds will play as useful a part in medicine as the glycerophosphates have remains to be seen.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Improper Dispensing Methods.

The Wax.

There was a young chemist named Racks,
Whose training had been rather lax.
His method revealed it,
When parcel he sealed it
By covering the counter with wax.

The Cork.

The scandalised people of York
Are for prodding "F. R." with a fork;
But they mustn't pursue it,
For *he* didn't do it:
The verse was but *ours*; his—the cork.

Recent Wills.

EVANS.—The will of Mr. Thomas Whitty Evans, chemist and druggist, of Aberdare, who died on March 20, has been proved at 2,451*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* gross, and 2,279*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* net. The executors are his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Evans, and Mr. Thomas Phillips, solicitor.

HARVEY.—Probate of the will of Mr. Joseph Smith Harvey, chemist and druggist, of Market Jew Street, Penzance, who died on February 20, has been granted to his widow, the sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,551*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* and the net personalty 1,021*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

HARWOOD.—The will of the late Mr. Ebenezer Green Harwood, chemist and druggist, 92 Clarence Street, Bolton, who died on February 15, has been proved at the Manchester District Registry by his executors, Mr. Henry Green, 108 Fishergate, Preston, gas manager, Mr. John Benjamin Goulburn, 15 Westwood Road, Bolton, registrar of births and deaths, and Mr. William Johnson, 92 Clarence Street, cashier. The gross value of the estate amounted to 13,626*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* and the net personalty to 13,046*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

IRVINE.—The late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., of Royston, Granton, N.B., consulting chemist to Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), of Granton, who died on March 20, has left a gross estate of 14,005*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

REYNOLDS.—Letters of administration to the estate of the late Mr. J. J. Reynolds, of 144 Lordship Lane, N., who died intestate on January 16, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Susannah Reynolds. The gross value of the estate is sworn at 116*l.*

STEBBING.—The will of Mr. Walter Stebbing, chemist and druggist, 12 Gordon Road, Lowestoft, who died on February 10, has been proved by his executors, Mr. Edward Ernest Ransom, of East Dereham, gentleman, and Miss Hannah Bradfield, of 12 Gordon Road, spinster. The gross estate is valued at 3,170*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and the net personalty 2,387*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

WILSON.—The late Mr. George Fergusson Wilson, F.R.S., of Heather Bank, Weybridge, and Oakwood, Wisley, formerly a director of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), and inventor of the process by which Price's glycerin is made, who died on March 28, has left a gross estate of 58,748*l.* He once saw a boy, run over by a cab, treated promptly and well at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. He remembered the incident, and has left the hospital 1,000*l.* He leaves a similar sum to King's College Hospital, as he once attended Professor Daniel's chemical lectures at King's College.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Modern Photography may be said to date from the use of gelatin as a medium for the silver salts used in negative-making, which was first successfully employed by Dr. R. L. Maddox, who has just died at Southampton. He did not at first see the need for washing out the soluble silver salts from the emulsion, nor were the first plates produced of anything like the sensitiveness they have now attained, but it is easy to see that the paper he published in 1871 is the germ from which modern dry-plate photography has arisen.

Dr. Maddox was living at Southampton when he did the experimental work which resulted in the gelatin dry-plate. He was a keen microscopist, and the desire to record the marvels of the microscope quickly and accurately led him to take up photography. Like Wedgwood, ill-health seems to have dogged the footsteps of Dr. Maddox throughout his life, and would seem to account for his residence at Constantinople and the Riviera, where he carried on medical practice. Some years ago a fund was raised to make good a loss sustained through a defaulting co-trustee, and it is interesting to note that some of the plate-makers who have reaped immense fortunes by the manufacture of gelatin dry-plates sent subscriptions, and that the loss Dr. Maddox sustained was more than covered.

Sir James Y. Simpson neither discovered chloroform, nor was he the first to use it as an anæsthetic. That is perfectly evident from Mr. J. P. Gilmour's statement last week. I may also go further, and say that Simpson may not have given full credit to those who were associated with him in the introduction of chloroform-anæsthesia. I have been told by those who knew him that he was a man of dominant personality, and imperious. He had the roughness which is said to be characteristic of all obstetricians, blended with the humility of the Scotch elder. His friends have unduly lauded him, perhaps, but there is no getting over the fact that it was his advocacy which established chloroform-anæsthesia, and mere historic research will not wipe out that gift to mankind.

Edinburgh was singularly fortunate during the first half of last century in her medico-pharmaceutic relations. They established her reputation for morphia, and Sir James Simpson was on most friendly terms with Messrs. Duncan & Flockhart, which gave her a start in the chloroform-industry. It seems that the spirit-duty in Scotland was then a little lower than it was on this side of the Border, and this gave Edinburgh manufacturers an advantage. They have retained it for more than a generation after the fiscal advantage was obliterated. But it must not be forgotten that their methods were early perfected, and the reputation of their product was always high. One of the hardest knocks Edinburgh chloroform ever had was about twenty years ago, when M. Yvon, of Paris, discovered that commercial chloroform decomposed permanganate-of-potash solution, which he inferred to be due to impurities in it. The discovery was received with a flourish of trumpets at Bloomsbury Square and there was intense excitement throughout the country when it was ascertained that not a single sample of British chloroform would stand "the permanganate-test." The Edinburgh makers were prompt in reply, and they made the authorities on the other side ridiculous, for the explanation was that all commercial chloroform contains a small amount of alcohol (added to preserve it), and it is this alcohol that reduces permanganate. Yvon's London supporters, like their bubble-scare, collapsed, and British chloroform has not been seriously attacked since.

The British Pharmacopœia is now more precise in regard to the alcohol-content of chloroform than it was at the time of the Yvon scare. I see the General Medical Council has not made much out of that interesting publication; at least, by spreading the profits over the forty-six years from the passing of the Medical Act to the present time, the committee which inquired into the Council's poverty succeeded in figuring down B.P. profits to 90*l.* a year. I suppose, if something were allowed for rent, taxes, and office-work, the profits might be worked down to *nil*, and that, to my thinking, is exactly what should be the result in the best organised Society. It was, at all events, the intention of the State, when it empowered the General Medical Council to publish the British Pharmacopœia, for the Medical Act does not allow the General Medical Council to fix the price of the book; this is done by a State department, which takes care that the G.M.C. does not make a business of it. This may seem hard, but the fact is everyone who has to do with getting up a new B.P. is paid—now that the Pharmaceutical Society has received a grant from the Council.

The Baking-powder Case reported in last week's *C. & D.* puzzles me. I have noticed several cases lately, and as long as conviction under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is obtained for large excess of acid or soda, or for the use of alum in place of tartaric acid, I cannot gainsay the righteousness of the conviction, as articles so compounded may be injurious to health. But the offence in last week's case was "an excess of rice-starch," which was held to be to the prejudice of the customer. The powder sold contained 63 per cent. of rice-starch, and the prosecution urged that 20 per cent. was enough, which view the Magistrate upheld. I think this unjust, because, in all my experience, I have found that as much ground rice as there is of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda combined is the proper quantity to use. I notice that "Pharmaceutical Formulas" gives as high as 56 per cent., and I feel sure that, if the defence had been properly worked up, the case for the prosecution would have broken down.

The "C. & D." has Scored Again with topical information. The articles on South African trade in the last two issues were not only timely, but good and profitable reading, particularly because they show that, although blood is thicker than water, it is not thick enough to prevent colonials buying in the cheapest and best markets, be they British or foreign. If I were to judge by the tone which the *C. & D.* representative puts in his notes, I would say that colonial chemists are inclined to back up the foreigner, with the object of getting better terms out of the English houses; colonials may prefer to say, "making the English houses wake up," but they come to the same thing in the end.

In the Matter of Perfumes, for example, France unquestionably leads, just as Chicago does in pork-packing and Burton in beer. They cannot help it. France grows the odours, and her artists lead the world in beauty and fortitude of design. These are the elements of the perfume-trade. Some of our manufacturing perfumers now realise the fact, and are buying French art as well as French floral pomades. If they could have them put up by French girls and sold on French terms they might meet the prejudices or requirements of the colonials; but I doubt it. English perfumery is made for English people, and the majority of them prefer it. I am not in the minority—this time.

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Editorial Comments.

Sale of Pepsin-wine.

We are indebted to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s London house for an interesting correspondence which they have recently had with the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to the preparation of pepsin-wine. They submitted the following formulas for pepsin-wine, and asked whether wines prepared from either of these would meet the requirements of the Board of Inland Revenue for non-excisable wines:—

No. 1 Formula.

Pepsin	320 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin	3 fl. oz.
Sherry	sufficient to make 1 pint.

No. 2 Formula.

Pepsin	100 gr.
Dilute hydrochloric acid	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin	3 fl. oz.
Sherry	sufficient to make 1 pint.

To this the Board replied [E2521/1902, Excise] that pepsin-wines prepared according to the formulas cannot be sold without a wine-licence. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. then

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submitted the following amended formula, and asked whether a pepsin-wine prepared in accordance therewith might be sold without a licence, and if not, why?

Pepsin	320 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	2 fl. dr.
Water	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin	3 fl. oz.
Sherry...	sufficient to make 1 pint.

Thereupon Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. received the following letter:—

E. 2521. Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.
8th April, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your further letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that, while they allow pepsin-wine containing 320 gr. of pepsin and 2 dr. of strong hydrochloric acid per pint to be sold without a wine-licence, the addition of glycerine would sweeten and largely remove the unpalatable character of such wines, and that it was on this ground that exception was taken to the formulas previously submitted by you.

I am to add that for the same reason the amended formula would be open to objection.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BYRNE,
Asst. Secretary.

This decision will, we believe, cause general surprise, for it has been understood since 1890, when the Board of Inland Revenue restricted the sale of this wine without licence to preparations containing 320 gr. of pepsin and 2 dr. of hydrochloric acid in 20 oz., that the use of glycerin with it is immaterial. This idea has been followed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference Committee, which, in the 1901 "Formulary," gives a formula for the wine containing 1 oz. of glycerin per pint. It is unquestionably the case that the formula which the Board of Inland Revenue approved in 1890 was sherry *plus* the stated quantities of pepsin and hydrochloric acid and nothing else; but the Board are labouring under a mistake if they suppose that glycerin is used in these formulas for the purpose of removing the unpalatable character of such wines. We would suggest that they should reconsider the whole subject, permitting at least the amount of glycerin prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Our reason for this suggestion is that glycerin is not only an excellent solvent for pepsin, but in alcoholic preparations it helps to preserve the proteolytic power of the ferment. We do not here dispute the Board's ruling as to the palatability of alcoholic medicines, but if this is persisted in it will be necessary for chemists and druggists as a body to maintain to the full their rights under 16 George II., cap. 8, Section 12, which preserves the freedom of physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, and chemists in the preparation of spirituous medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only.

British Trade in May.

THE Board of Trade returns for May are fairly satisfactory, and although there is nothing particularly striking about the figures they have a special interest because they deal with the final month of the war, and thus show how we stand after a diversion of more than two and a half years in normal trade conditions. It is pleasing to find that the trade of the country is still healthy, our imports showing an increase of 2·18 per cent. compared with last year; while our exports exhibit a slight decrease of 2·16 per cent., being due to a decline in the coal-shipments. The figures for the two years and the year 1899 are as follows:—

	May.		
	1902	1901	1899
	£	£	£
Imports ...	43,353,705	42,426,759	40,876,628
Exports ...	22,831,974	23,336,662	23,030,240
Re exports ...	5,256,747	6,056,229	5,746,798
	January to May		
	1902	1901	1899
	£	£	£
Imports ...	222,135,337	220,724,360	198,403,349
Exports ...	114,123,191	116,135,974	104,541,727
Re-exports ...	27,209,714	28,560,356	27,986,107

The figures for 1899 show the condition of the trade of the country before war rumours had any influence upon it, and it is apparent that trade has improved rather than fallen off. It is unnecessary to more critically examine the figures for that year, but, turning to the present time, we find that the 927,000*l.* increase in imports last month was principally made up of articles of food and drink, after which come manufactured and miscellaneous articles, metals, and oils. Chemicals showed a decline of 21,500*l.* Manufactured articles continue to pour into the country, no less than 8,483,000*l.* worth having been imported last month, an increase of almost 298,000*l.* Among the declines a big feature is a reduction of 820,000*l.* in raw material for textile manufacturers and 704,000*l.* in raw material for other trades. The first of these decreases was anticipated, and both are believed to be temporary. Among the imports of chemicals, valued at 502,698*l.*, the chief declines were in borax by 19,300 cwt., bleaching-materials by 5,376 cwt., soda compounds by 1,816 cwt, and saltpetre by 4,474 cwt. Sulphur, on the other hand, rose by 36,700 cwt. The over-production and low price of borax has probably led to the decline, while British chemical-merchants will be pleased to see a reduction in the imports of continental bleaching-powder. We are getting more regular supplies of quicksilver now, but the price does not move. The figures are:—

	1902	1901	1900
May ... ... (lbs.)	760,500	88,575	89,370
January–May... (lbs.)	2,025,820	1,562,244	284,814

During May we imported only 3,583 oz. of saccharin for home consumption, but so far this year the imports amount to 858,644 oz. The high price of turpentine has led to a considerable reduction, the imports for the first five months of the year amounting to 84,303 cwt., against 133,985 cwt. last year. Olive oil, palm oil, and petroleum all showed substantial increases, but cocoanut and seed oils of all kinds have declined. Cinchona improved by about 2,000 cwt. in May, but the imports for the five months are below last year's. The figures relating to shellac and other lacs have diminished and are still very low. Gum arabic dropped 4,000 cwt. last month, but it is balanced by 4,000 cwt. increase on the year. We bought more soap and soap-powder from abroad, having imported 119,121 cwt. this year

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an advance of 2,000 cwt. on 1901. Our foreign quinine purchases amounted to 270,000 oz. (January-May, 805,000 oz.), and it cost us 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* per oz.; our imports of unenumerated drugs amount this year to 450,000*l.*

Turning to the export of chemicals, there is a more hopeful sign that the British chemical-industry is slowly returning to a healthy and prosperous condition, inasmuch as the exports for the first five months of this year show an increase of 309,065*l.* on a total of 4,283,533*l.* We are not able to show in what countries we have scored as regards alkali (soda compounds), but each article shows an individual increase, caustic soda being the largest. There has been a revival in the copper-sulphate business, which, in view of the keenness of American competition, is satisfactory, and evidently the purity of British make enables it to hold its own as a remedy against "peronospora." The United States is still our best customer for bleaching-materials. The decline of 3,000*l.* in medicines exported is slight compared with the total of 563,827*l.* for the five months. We exported 52,427 oz. of British quinine and salts in May, valued at 3,940*l.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. This compares very favourably with 3,953 oz. (225*l.*, or 1*s.* 1¾*d.*) of foreign quinine exported. Thus, the value of foreign quinine re-exported has risen since the beginning of the year, for in January 17,600 oz. was exported, at a value of 493*l.*, or 6¾*d.* per oz., although in the same period 22 290 oz. was imported at 1,168*l.*, or 1*s* per oz. The soap-trade has, we observe, more than recovered the falling-off shown in January-April, for last month the exports increased by 38,100 cwt., making an increase of 6,800 cwt. for the five months.

All these figures indicate that our manufacturing industries are waking up from the quiescence which was natural during the war period, when few dared to venture upon new lines of business, and high freights cramped export-trade. Some of our great foreign rivals have taken the declines and fluctuations of the past two years to mean decadence, forgetful of the fact that our exports are practically altogether in goods manufactured by ourselves, and that the decreases never amounted to more than could be accounted for by the diversion of the living producers to upholding the country's flag. With the return of these men to business, we shall naturally see an increase in our imports, more than half of which is foodstuffs, and two-thirds of the rest is raw materials for manufactures. The increase may be regarded by some as a sign of decadence, although it happens to be quite the opposite.

Duty-free Spirit.

At last the Government has consented to relax the conditions upon which duty-free alcohol may be employed for manufacturing-purposes in the United Kingdom. The permanent officials of the Revenue Department have been gravitating in this direction for some time, and it has been known privately that they were not averse to giving manufacturers ample facilities provided the revenue could be secured. They can do this, we believe, under the present law, and have in one case at least permitted the use of pure methyl alcohol in a manufacturing-process carried on on a large scale, and methyl alcohol is liable to the same duty as ethyl alcohol. The clause moved by Mr. Haldane as an addition to the Finance Bill, and accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government, and agreed to by the House of Commons, is purely permissive; but when it becomes law, as will be the case in a few days, it places on the statute-book an excellent principle, and at the same time removes one of the greatest impediments to the development of chemical industries in this country.

Mr. Haldane is a member of the Parliamentary Explosives Committee, upon which Sir William Roberts-Austen and Sir William Crookes are the chemical experts, the Committee's chemist being Dr. Silberrad, who last week dealt with this very subject in a paper communicated to the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. It may be remembered that in his presidential address to the Society in 1896, Mr. Thomas Tyrer dealt very fully with the subject, in which he first became interested when we started the agitation for drawback on spirituous preparations. Mr Tyrer. became so enthusiastic on that matter, that he took it in hand and carried it through as the Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He has infused a similar enthusiasm into the Society of Chemical Industry's Duty-free Spirit Committee, and he has thoroughly coached Mr. Haldane as to the German spirit laws, the conditions of chemical manufactures in this country, and the whole history of the subject. This coaching is reflected in Mr. Haldane's speech, but before this stage was reached, the Government officials interested had been interviewed, and there was much work to do before they acquiesced in Mr. Haldane's proposal. This latest service of Mr. Tyrer's deserves this recognition, for its aims are national and its results incalculable.

We emphasise the fact that the provisions are permissive. Hitherto the Board of Inland Revenue have not, as stated, been unwilling to grant or facilitate powers for granting the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes, but the conditions which they have laid down have been apparently so stringent that chemical-manufacturers did not consider the game worth the candle. The authorities require manufacturers to give an exceedingly heavy bond; the processes of manufacture have to be conducted in bond, and the constant presence of one or more I.R. officers is essential. In general terms these appear not to be unsurmountable difficulties, although they have seemed so when the details have been discussed with the Inland Revenue officers, but they are no more stringent than the regulations under which alcohol itself is manufactured in this country, and even tobacco-factories have to submit to a degree of official supervision which gives no worry to those supervised. We see no reason why the same should not be the result in chemical industries which take advantage of the new principle. That the innovation will have great influence for good on the chemical-trade of this country goes without saying. It may not be immediately taken advantage of, because it cannot be expected that even the largest business houses will be immediately prepared to sink fresh capital in housing the manufacturing-process and in giving the Revenue authorities security for proper use of the regulations, but in time these will. It may be a year, probably two years, before the details are worked out, and, of course, manufacturing pharmacists will not be excluded.

GUR-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R.

"What number, please?" "3226 Gerrard."——"Hulloa! Are you there?" "Yes; we're the Pharmaceutical Society." "We're The Chemist and Druggist. We want to congratulate you on your latest effort to get up to date by installing the telephone. The introduction of modern business methods will bring you more in touch with the workaday chemist."

TINCT. QUIN. AMM.

The following is a reprint from "The Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry" (1853) of what is thought to be the first published formula for this preparation:—

Ammoniated Solution of Quinine.

A preparation under the above title, being now occasionally ordered by the prescriber in cases where the use of quinine in

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combination with ammonia is indicated, and when it is wished to administer this combination in a state of perfect solution, we publish the following formula, having found that it meets the desired end:—

℞ Quinæ disulphatis ... ... gr. xxxij.
Spiritus tenuoris ... ... ℥iiiss.
Liquoris ammoniæ ... ... ℥ss.

Mix the quinine with the spirit and add the ammonia, which will at first precipitate the quinine, but afterwards redissolve it. Each drachm of this solution contains 1 gr. of quinine. It will mix readily with water, and, moreover, it is necessary that it should be taken in some such fluid, as the ammonia is too pungent in the solution to be administered undiluted.

"The Annals of Pharmacy" was edited by Messrs. Bastick and Dickinson, and was noted for its vitriolic criticism of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Annals lasted for three years.

SULPHUR RAIN.

There has been a lot of nonsense in the daily newspapers about showers of sulphur in the South of England, and some people have connected it with the recent volcanic eruptions. Mr. Charles Turner, Principal of the Manchester College of Pharmacy, has pointed out in the *Times* that the "sulphur" is pollen from coniferous trees; but Mr. H. B. Matthews, formerly Government Analyst, Straits Settlements, is reported to have analysed the stuff and found it to be sulphur. We are surprised! Sulphur-showers are common in Canada, and they are made up of coniferous pollen. Catkins are very prolific in England this year.

ARSENIC AND CANCER.

At the Bolingbroke Hospital on Wednesday, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., delivered the first lecture on "The Nature and the Causes of the Prevalence of Cancer." The lecturer referred to the increase of arsenic in medical prescriptions, remarking that at the present time the drug was used three times as much as thirty years ago. Used mildly, arsenic might be beneficial, but an undue use caused cancer in some cases, and in others greatly aggravated it.

GLYCERINATED VACCINE LYMPHS.

Two years ago the *Lancet* instituted an investigation into the purity and activity of vaccine lymphs. These investigations have appropriately been renewed and continued this year, and the report is published in last week's issue of that journal. The brands supplied and reported on are those manufactured by the Jenner Institute for Calf-lymph, Battersea; the Animal Vaccine Establishment (Dr. Chaumier), Paris; Messrs. Ferris & Co., Bristol; Faulkner's Pure Reliable Glycerinated Calf-vaccine Lymph, Long Acre, W.C; Dr. Warlomont's Glycerinated Calf-vaccine (Markt Brothers & Co., Beech Street, E.C.); the Establishment for Vaccination with Calf-lymph, Marylebone Road, N.W. (Dr. Renner); Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph, Pall Mall East, S.W.; the Institut de Vaccine Animale, Paris; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; the Birmingham Vaccine Establishment; Dr. Hime's Calf-vaccine Institution, Bradford; the Rebman Publishing Company, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C.; E. Merck, Jewry Street, E.C.; the Local Government Board, and the Instituto Vaccinogeno, Milan. In all cases the lymphs were examined bacteriologically and the number and nature of the "extraneous" bacteria found are indicated in tabular form. The relative bacterial purity of samples received during January and February is shown by the number of colonies found on agar plate, gelatin plate, anaërobic tube, and spores. Thus the number of colonies per 0·05 gramme found on agar come out relatively as follows:—Merck, 0; Local Government Board, 12; Birmingham, 26; Maw, 33; Institut de Vaccine Animale, 40; Ferris & Co., 61; Hime, 72; Faulkner, 87; Burgoyne, 94; Warlomont, 170; Rebman, 600; Jenner Institute, 600; Renner, 2,075; Chaumier, 10,000; Association for the Supply of Pure Lymph (Darke), uncountable; Instituto Vaccinogeno, 1,500. The activity of the lymphs was determined by experimenting on rabbits and comparing with statistics from various sources of effects on human subjects, and the conclusion come to appears to be that all the vaccine lymphs at present on the market are, as regards their capability for producing vaccine vesicles, of very trustworthy character at some period or other after their preparation.

FROM POLICE COURTS.

USE OF WEIGHTS IN MANUFACTURING.

AT Brentford Police-court on Thursday, June 12, the hearing of the weights case against Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, in respect to certain unstamped weights and measures was again heard. Mr. W. P. Bodkin, barrister, appeared to defend, and after Inspector W. Tyler, for the prosecution, gave his view of the law,

Clara Rowe, employed by the defendants, stated that her work was tested, before she was paid, by weights, in order to see that she had made the bulk of material go as far as it ought.

Mr. Bodkin then explained that his clients were manufacturers only. The drugs for the manufacture of pills were carefully weighed, and the material in bulk was given to the girls to make into pills. This being done, the unstamped weights were used to see if the material had been properly utilised. They were thus used for the private purposes of the firm only, and were not used for trade within the meaning of the Weights and Measures Act, Sect. 29. In "Orick *v.* Theobald" Mr. Justice Wright laid it down that weights used privately need not be stamped unless they were at any time used to check other weights. In this case there was no such checking. The girls who made pills were not paid by the number they made, but by the quantity of material in bulk they dealt with. Their remuneration was not calculated by the amount of finished work they turned out, but by the amount of material which went through their hands.

Mr. Parker, manager at Hounslow, bore out these points in evidence. He added, in cross-examination, that the glass measure was found in the mixing-room, but it had got there by mistake, having been taken over from his private laboratory. The checking and testing weights were not allowed in the mixing-rooms. He had a notice in the establishment, "These weights must not be used for weighing for trade."

Mr. Bodkin further urged that the solitary or accidental use of a weight or measure should not be held as a user in trade. To be used in trade, there should be systematic or continuous employment of them. The Justices, after deliberating in private, came to the conclusion by a majority that the weights were in use for trade. They imposed a fine of 1*s.* and costs.

WEAK TINCTURE OF IODINE.—At Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, June 12, Parke's Drug Stores (Limited) were summoned for selling at their branch in Rye Lane, Peckham, tincture of iodine, which was deficient in iodine to the extent of 40 per cent. One of the company's representatives suggested that it was merely a case of misadventure. No one could be more careful than the defendants were. Defendants were ordered to pay a fine of 3*l.*, and 2*l* 19*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Samples of curd soap and pil. ferri are being taken by food and drug inspectors in the North London district.

MESSRS. R. W. GREEFF & CO., chemical-merchants, have removed from 20 to 29 Eastcheap, E.C.

The imports of quicksilver into Amoy during 1901 amounted to 32,133 lbs. (4,110*l.*), against 27,467 lbs. (3,700*l.*) in 1900.

GERMAN imports into Turkey last year included drugs and colours valued at 86,600*l.*, being less than in three former years.

"COME here, Johnnie," called his mother, appearing at the window with a cake of soap and a scrub-brush. "Good-bye," said Johnnie sorrowfully to his playmate; "I gotter go an' take th' water cure."—*Boston Post.*

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Legal Reports.

Stamp Act, 1812.

Sale of B.P. Preparations.

At the Thames Police Court on June 6, before Mr. Dickenson, the hearing of the case against Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 159 East India Dock Road, E., was resumed (see *C. & D.*, May 24, page 798). Mr. Denniss, of the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, again appeared to prosecute for the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. Denniss, on resuming the case, said that in the interval they had had an opportunity of dealing with certain points, as suggested by his Worship at the last hearing, but had failed to agree on all of them.

The points referred to

were as follows, the questions being formulated by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities, and replied to by them:—

For the purpose of the proceedings in this case it is admitted as follows:—

1. That the defendant is a registered chemist and druggist and served a regular apprenticeship.
2. That the defendant holds a licence for the sale of medicines liable to duty under the Medicine-stamp Duty Acts, and sold a bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. which did not bear a medicine-stamp.
3. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. is a mixture, composition, or preparation of medicinal drugs bearing different denominations or having different properties.
4. That the ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. sold by the defendant was prepared in accordance with a formula published in the British Pharmacopœia of 1898, and the words "B.P." on the label affixed to the bottle are intended to indicate that it was so prepared.
5. That the denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of influenza and colds, and that influenza and colds are ailments affecting the human body.
6. That the defendant has not, nor claims to have, any occult secret or art for the mixing, compounding, or preparing of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.
7. That the defendant has not, nor claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the mixing, compounding, preparing, or vending of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.
8. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. has not been, and is not, prepared or sold under the authority of any royal letters patent.
9. That the defendant is not the originator of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P., and that ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. is made and sold by chemists in general throughout the country.
10. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. as sold by the defendant would not have been liable to duty if the words "A well-known and highly recommended remedy for influenza and colds. Dose, one teaspoonful in water every four hours until relieved" had not formed part of the label, but as sold by the defendant with those words was liable to duty unless the last special exemption at the end of the schedule to the Act 52 George III., c. 150, is applicable to it.

The meaning of "B P."

The Magistrate said he wished to have it clear as to the points 8 and 9, especially as to the meaning of B.P. in the name "ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P." He took it that there is a tincture apart from the B.P. one.

Mr. Denniss said, in reply, that "B.P." really means the article is prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia. But that made no difference to this case.

Mr. Kirby: There is more than one way of making ammoniated tincture of quinine—the present B.P. one and others before it.

Mr. Denniss: They are substantially the same. The formula, he added, was first given in the 1874 Additions to the British Pharmacopœia 1867, it was repeated in the B.P. of 1885, and again in the present or 1898 B.P. The first mention of the tincture was in the "Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry," 1853, of which there was only one copy available, and the other side had it. (Laughter.) He proposed to give evidence as to what ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. meant. He admitted that Mr. Glyn-Jones was not the original maker of ammoniated tincture of quinine, although he might be of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. labelled as in this case.

The Magistrate wanted to know if there was a difference between the tincture as now compounded and that, say, of 1853.

Mr. Kirby replied that the present B.P. tincture was not the same thing as the one of ten years ago.

Mr. Denniss disagreed, and said a witness would prove that the present B.P. tincture was one and substantially the same thing as the others and the 1853 article.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

Mr. Charles Proctor, of the Government Laboratories, was then sworn, and stated that he is in the habit of examining pharmacopœial articles and other medicines. The letters "B P." added to the names of articles meant that they were prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Denniss: Chemists are bound to make them up according to the B.P., are they not?

Mr. Kirby: I do not admit that; only when they are ordered by medical prescription.

Witness, in further examination, explained that he had made a search of pharmaceutical literature, and found that the tincture was first mentioned in the "Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry," 1853.

Mr. Kirby handed his copy to the Magistrate, who examined Bastick's formula for ammoniated tincture of quinine, and asked witness, "Is there any difference between tincture and solution?"

Witness explained that a tincture is a spirituous solution. He then received the "Annals," and read out the formula, viz:—

Disulphate of quinia	...	...	32 gr.
Proof spirit	...	...	3½ oz.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	½ oz.

This formula, he added, was repeatedly mentioned in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* afterwards, and he described the formulæ of the B.P. Addendum 1874, B.P. 1885, and B.P. 1898, saying that the last was the same as the others only that the quantities were changed to accord better with the metric system as set out in the preface. The difference in the amount of the quinine in a drachm dose was $\frac{3}{59}$ gr. or $\frac{84}{1000}$ gr. The ammonia and spirit were altered similarly, 60-per-cent. alcohol replacing proof spirit of the older Pharmacopœias. The quinine was the essential ingredient.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kirby, witness said if a sample of tr. quin. amm, B.P. 1885, were sent to the Government laboratories he would not describe it as B.P. 1898. He admitted that ammonia is an essential ingredient of the tincture, and that it had been decreased from 1 in 8 to 1 in 10, or 20 per cent. There were also alterations in the strength of spirit, in the dose, and in the directions for making the tincture. He had traced the matter back to 1853 at Mr. Denniss's suggestion.

Mr. Kirby: Then you got it from us or through reading The Chemist and Druggist?

Witness smiled assent. Replying to further questions by Mr. Kirby, he said as far as he could trace the tincture had never been a proprietary medicine. The formula was first published by Bastick in 1853 because it was a good one. Others may have existed, but Bastick's became the standard formula.

Mr. Kirby: So doubtless the B.P. chose this one as the best?

The Witness: Yes.

Mr. Denniss: I do not see how the witness can answer for what the B.P. did. He has already said his investigations only result in these discoveries: it is not proof that that was all that actually existed.

The Magistrate: Can you tell me, Mr. Proctor, is ammoniated tincture of quinine generally admitted as a remedy for influenza and colds?

The Witness: Oh, yes, throughout the world now.

Mr. Kirby: Is the ammoniated tincture of quinine, 1898, a different article from before?

Witness: No; it is substantially the same.

The Magistrate: Perhaps it would now be best to get back to the chief point and settle that first. I mean

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THE QUESTION OF OWNER OR COMPOUNDER.

Mr. Kirby: The witness clearly proves the defendant could not be either, for it was owned and compounded as far back as 1853.

The Magistrate: That is, perhaps, one way of looking at it. Now, we will take it that you bought this ammoniated tincture of quinine as you say from a wholesale house; was it then in these bottles?

Mr. Kirby: We bought it expressly for this case in these bottles.

The Magistrate: Yes; but without these labels?

Mr. Kirby: They were labelled, doubtless, "Ammoniated tincture of quinine," but we admit putting the present label on.

Mr. Denniss: You see, your Worship, the exemption in the Act does not apply to any medicine in which any person claims a proprietary right, therefore the words "owner or proprietor" at the end of the exemption cannot be used in the sense of a person having a proprietary right in the above sense, but the ordinary meaning of legal owner of the article sold.

The Magistrate: Do you admit that the defendant is exempt if he is not the original or the first vendor? We know he is not the maker or proprietor.

Mr. Denniss: He is the proprietor of that bottle. My friend rather takes the view that the Act refers to the contents of the bottle.

The Magistrate: So do I.

Mr. Denniss then quoted from the 1802 Act that the duties are payable by the owners and proprietors, or makers and compounders, or original and first vendors, adding that his first contention was that defendant was the owner or proprietor.

The Magistrate: Which? Is there any difference between the original or first vendor?

Mr. Denniss: No.

The Magistrate: And "vendor" is "seller"?

Mr. Denniss: Yes.

The Magistrate: But you say he is the proprietor.

Mr. Denniss: I would rather use the word "owner."

The Magistrate: So he must either be the owner or first seller in order to get a conviction. Well, we will get on. I see we have a lot to get through to decide the meaning of these words.

Mr. Kirby asked if he should call evidence as to the 1898 tincture being different from the others, and as to common rights in it since 1853.

The Magistrate said the mere question of facts depended upon what view was taken in another place, and thought the case might be decided on the question of law.

Mr. Kirby explained that Mr. Denniss considered the facts immaterial, and

CALLED MR. JOSEPH INCE;

when

Mr. Denniss said: Will your Worship allow me a moment? You see, the point is, Who was the first person to sell this particular bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine? They say they go back to 1853, but we say this was first labelled by Mr. Glyn-Jones and first sold by him, so that he is clearly the person liable. So far as 1853 is concerned, we say that is immaterial.

The Magistrate: The point is, Who first sold this article with a recommendation?

Mr. Denniss: Mr. Glyn-Jones. He admits it.

The Magistrate: But did anyone else before him? The witness will perhaps explain.

Mr. Ince then gave his evidence, which generally corroborated Mr. Proctor's as to the history of the preparation; but he added that the tincture was in common domestic use before 1853, although there was no common formula for it. It had never been a proprietary article, and he spoke from personal knowledge dating back to 1850, from tradition, and acquaintance with journalism. The alterations in the 1898 B.P. formula were not of great importance.

The Magistrate: More technical than substantial?

Witness: Yes.

In cross-examination by Mr. Denniss, witness stated that B.P. means a medicine compounded according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Denniss: You have told us this article in and up to 1853 had not been patented, nor had anyone proprietary rights. How can you positively assert that?

Witness: If there had been, I do not see how the Pharmacopœia Committee could be ignorant of the fact.

Mr. Denniss: What do you mean by proprietary medicine?

Witness: Anybody can make it.

Mr. Denniss: You mean not a patented medicine?

The Magistrate: That is a different thing. The words "prepared only" make a medicine proprietary. There are a number of pills made that are not patented: take Beecham's pills; nobody knows what is in them except Beecham, and they are a proprietary medicine.

In further cross-examination, witness said one formula for the tincture (*P.J.* 1871) was 1 gr. of quinine sulphate in 3j. spt. ammon. arom.

Mr. Denniss: Did they ever say it was ever used for influenza?

Witness: Influenza is a modern word.

The Magistrate: Is it? I thought it was used to describe the sneezing sickness.

Witness: The Italians used it in that sense, and it was first used here in 1847.

There was a little more chat on this point, which the Magistrate closed by saying that if the case were taken to another place it would be on (1) whether the ammoniated tincture of quinine was recommended, (2) or as to whether Mr. Glyn-Jones was the original or first vendor, or the owner. It was a nice point.

Mr. Denniss: If Mr. Kirby says Mr. Glyn-Jones was not the first vendor, then he must prove who actually was, which he has not yet done.

Mr. Kirby: My friend admits that it has never been a dutiable article, for, according to 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. x., every person who makes a dutiable medicine must inform the Commissioners of Stamps where it is made. That provision is still in force, and if ammoniated tincture of quinine has ever been a proprietary article the record should be at Somerset House.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Denniss): You said three classes of persons might have incurred liability—first, the 1853 originator; second, the wholesaler; and, third, the person who for the first time recommended the tincture to the public. You must show the third, as the first and second are excluded.

Mr. Denniss: If he goes to the High Court, it is to prove that Mr. Glyn-Jones is not the first vendor of this article. (To Mr. Ince): Who was the first vendor of ammoniated tincture of quinine?

Mr. Ince: I do not know.

The Magistrate: If I find as a fact that defendant is not the first vendor, no High Court can upset me.

Mr. Denniss: It is perfectly immaterial whether thousands have sold it without recommendation. We say, he is the first to recommend it, and that has to be disproved.

Mr. Kirby: This case is like right-of-way. We prove long user. Since 1853 it has been sold without stamps. If it ever was proprietary the evidence is in Somerset House, for the first maker must have given notice there where he was to make it, and the duty ought to have been collected on millions of bottles. The official rule is, "Once liable to duty, always liable."

Mr. Denniss: I do not admit that. Anybody, not necessarily a chemist, can make up a preparation and have it stamped.

The Magistrate: If ammoniated tincture of quinine is not recommended, it is not liable to duty.

Mr. Kirby: Reduced to a point of law, the fact is that if Mr. Glyn-Jones is fined, all ammoniated tincture of quinine will

HENCEFORTH BE LIABLE TO DUTY.

The Magistrate suggested that that depended on whether defendant was the first vendor or the owner, and asked what the wholesale house had done.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was called on this point. He said he bought four bottles similar to the one sold from Messrs. Gale & Co. (Limited). [Invoice put in.] There was then no recommendation on the bottles—simply tr. quininæ ammon. He put the present label on it himself, for the purpose of having this question tested.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Denniss, he said he was at the time of the sale the owner of the bottle and its contents.

Mr. Denniss: The point of your contention is that if an article is in the B.P. it may be sold with a recommendation?

Mr. Glyn-Jones declined to admit that. His contention was contained in the exemption clause that permitted a chemist to sell compositions known, admitted, and approved of in the relief of any disorder.

Mr. Kirby: He does not claim the exclusive right to prepare it.

The Magistrate: You do not highly recommend it. You say, "It is a highly recommended remedy for colds and influenza." That is done by everybody, not by you particularly.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Quite so.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Denniss): What is it you object to on this label? You said last time he might call it "Influenza-mixture."

Mr. Denniss denied that he had said so. He might have said "cough-mixture," as the Board allowed designations which were necessary to distinguish one preparation from another. If recommended for an ailment it was liable.

The Magistrate: Suppose he said, "Mixture: Recommended by the highest medical authorities."

Mr. Denniss: It must pay stamp-duty.

The Magistrate: What do you say to this?—"The best medicine for young and old in health and sickness."

Mr. Denniss: It would be liable if for human beings. Veterinary medicines are exempt.

Mr. Kirby was then called upon to address the Court. He first referred to the exemptions as specified in the book of rates, also to entire drugs, and, referring to the 1812 schedule of articles specifically charged, denied the correctness of Mr. Denniss's contention that it included everything.

The Magistrate pointed out that eau de Cologne is mentioned in the schedule, but is not liable.

Mr. Denniss said the liability had not been repealed, and the same was the case in regard to certain lozenges—peppermint, for example.

SPEECH OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kirby scoffed that suggestion, and remarked that Somerset House was always citing the case of Smith *v* Mason in a way that made him think it was their only case. There Gregory's powder was in question, yet it showed that the 1812 schedule did not include everything, for Gregory's powder existed when the schedule was drawn up. Dr. Gregory gave the formula to the world without reward; it was never proprietary. Mr. Denniss's contention that the article sold was the bottle, including the contents, was disproved by 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. xiv., where it distinguished between the enclosure and the "drug, herb, medicine, medicament, or other preparation or composition liable to the duty."

The Magistrate: I see the list in that Act says, "and all other articles."

Mr. Kirby (continuing) said when the framers of the Act meant it to be particularly inclusive they said so—*e.g.*, "Daffy's Elixir, by whomsoever made." As to the meaning of "owner" or "proprietor," he cited 42 Geo III., c. 56, s. iii. (Alpe, page 27), as proof that the owner means the owner of the formula—*i.e.*, the actual maker and compounder. Mr. Glyn-Jones was not, for he bought it. The maker was the wholesale house, and as neither they nor anyone had ever taken out proprietary rights, the defendant was justified in adopting the label by right of the exemption clause. Going back to the Act upon which defendant was summoned, Mr Kirby quoted from the exemption clause (Alpe, page 105) that passage in which the person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending claims no exclusive right, and said that was exactly the case here. Mr. Denniss had said the label made the article liable, but he (Mr. Kirby) contended that the label did not alter the nature of the medicine. For example, in the case of a row of bottles shown in a window, one only with such a label as that on the bottle which defendant sold, and the rest a label with the name of the article only, if Mr. Denniss was right in his contention, that one bottle alone was liable to duty, though, as a matter of fact, the recommendation applied to all the rest, as well as every bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine which might be sold in the country. The whole matter turned on the meaning of "thereof" in the exemption clause, where are exempted all

mixtures, compositions, or preparations [sold by chemists and others specified] which have not been, are not, nor shall hereafter be, held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors *thereof*.

What could this mean but that they must go back for liability to the original vendor of ammoniated tincture of quinine, and not to Mr. Glyn-Jones? To prove that the contents of an enclosure and not the package are liable to duty he quoted 43 Geo. III., c. 73, s. iii., 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. xiv., and 52 Geo. III., c. 150, s. i., all of which are to be found in Alpe. The summons stated that the defendant had sold not a package but "a medicine" liable to duty—viz., ammoniated tincture of quinine, which, he submitted, was no offence, but if there were a conviction then this tincture would always be liable to duty, however sold. There could be no escape from that, as the general charge of duty (see Alpe, page 53) clearly showed that once an article is made liable it is always liable. Yet, he argued, it was to avoid the absurdity of this interpretation that exemptions were provided for chemists and others. If, for example, it were not for the exemption clause the B P. doses for ipecacuanha-wine, which state how much to use as an expectorant and how much for an emetic, would make every ounce of the wine sold by a chemist liable to duty, because the directions were a holding-out.

The Magistrate: It is clear that chemists are to have some privilege. If they are not to have *this* privilege what are they to have?

Mr. Kirby: That is what I say.

PROSECUTING-COUNSEL REPLIES.

Mr. Denniss: It is as well to state what privilege Mr. Glyn-Jones has. Suppose he sold magnesia tablets mentioned in the schedule, they would have to pay duty, but not if they were an entire drug merely.

The Magistrate: The chemist is not liable to pay duty if the original or first vendor or owner has not recommended the article.

Mr. Denniss: Magnesia tablets sold by anyone are liable to duty. He quoted 42 Geo III., c. 56, s 3 and s. 6, 9, and 11, to prove that the original or first vendor means the vendor of the particular article in question.

The Magistrate: What is the difference between "original vendor" and "vendor"? In the enacting part "vendor" is used, and in the exemptions "original vendor."

Mr. Denniss: The first vendor is not the man that makes gallons, but the man vending the particular amount sold—this bottleful.

The Magistrate: Why not the manufacturer?

Mr. Denniss: He has not recommended it, and the tax commences with the first person that does so—Mr. Glyn-Jones in this particular case. There is no question of duty without the label.

The Magistrate: But the first vendor, the wholesale firm, have claimed no proprietary rights. Is not the defendant the second vendor, and justified to label the bottle?

Mr Denniss: I say Mr. Glyn-Jones is the first vendor of this bottle.

The Magistrate: How, when he bought it of a wholesale house like that?

Mr. Denniss: He was the first vendor after affixing the label. It would be quite wrong to assume that the Act referred to the person they have talked about in 1853. How could the person of 1853 be the owner of the bottle or its contents now before the Court, which is compounded under the 1898 B.P.? Mr. Denniss then proceeded to show that, by the 1783 Act, the persons named had to take out licences, and when they did all the medicines they sold had to be stamped.

At this stage (after two and a half hours' debate) the Magistrate adjourned the case until June 25, at 2 P.M., when it is understood he will give his decision.

Factory Act, 1901.

AT Brentford Petty Sessions on June 4, before Mr. Montagu Sharpe and other Magistrates, Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited) were summoned by the Inspector of Factories for neglecting to send a return of employés as required by the Factory

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Act, 1901. Mr. E. S. Wilson, one of the inspectors under the Act, stated that such return must be sent in by March 1. He went to Pears' works on May 7 and reported that the return had not been supplied. He was informed that the list had been made out, but on plain paper because the official form sent out by the Home Office had not been received. As a matter of fact, the list had been forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Factories, but as it was written on plain paper the return did not satisfy the requirements of the Act. Mr. C. Robinson, for the defendants, pointed out that no date appeared in the Act itself as to when the return was to be sent in, and until the Secretary of State made known his wishes in the matter, no one knew when or how the list was to be supplied. Messrs. Pears had complied with everything except the form of return, which had been sent to them mixed up with a number of advertisement sheets, and under the circumstances he asked the Bench to say that the proceedings were uncalled-for. Evidence was given in support of Mr. Robinson's statement. The Chairman agreed that it would be better if the Home Office dropped the habit of sending important forms with bundles of literature, such has had been mentioned in that case. People were apt to ignore the parcel altogether, and thus contravene certain sections of the Act. The circumstances of the case were such that defendants would only be called upon to pay 20*s.* as costs.

Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

THE POLICE PROSECUTE.

AT the last Stradbally (Queen's Co.) Petty Sessions, two summonses relating to the sale of poison were heard, the defendant in each being Patrick Whelan, general merchant, Stradbally, and the complainant Sergeant P. Daly, of the R.I.C. In the first summons the defendant was charged with selling and exposing for sale, at his place of business at Stradbally, phosphorus, contained in a bottle of "E. Steiner's Vermin-destroying Paste," which he was not authorised to sell. In the second summons the defendant was charged with selling and exposing for sale a packet of Cooper's sheep-dipping powder, containing 20 per cent. of white arsenic.

Sergeant Daly proved the purchase of the poisons on March 10 and April 29, and mentioned that on the first occasion he cautioned defendant that he was not authorised to sell poisons. Witness handed the Magistrates a copy of the *Gazette*, containing the Order in Council certifying that phosphorus was a poison within the meaning of the Act. He also put in the reports of Professor Tichborne, which stated that the vermin-destroying paste contained 2 per cent. of phosphorus, capable of killing thirty-five persons; while the sheep-dip contained 20 per cent. of arsenic, which would destroy 1,500 persons

Colonel Cosby (Chairman of the Magistrates) said he believed Mr. Whelan would not sell poison contrary to law, that he was ignorant of the law, and that he (the Chairman) could not convict the defendant under Section 30 of the Act of 1875, wherein the minimum penalty was 5*l.*

Sergt Daly produced a report of the Templemore case, in which the Queen's Bench Division held that the Magistrates could not amend the summons, and that they were wrong in not fining the defendant 5*l.*

Mr. Timmins (another Magistrate) said that he was also ignorant that these articles were poisons under the Act, and that he considered that the Pharmaceutical Society should expend some money in letting traders know that the selling of these articles was contrary to law.

Mr. Whelan, the defendant, said he had been selling Cooper's dipping-powder for the last twenty years, and did so in ignorance of the law. He had returned a case of dipping-powder which he had ordered before the summons was issued. As regarded the vermin-paste, the police were his best customers.

Sergt. Daly said that ignorance of the law was no defence. He had proved the cases, and he must press for a conviction.

The Magistrates, having consulted, said that Mr. Whelan acted in ignorance of the law. They would convict him under the fifteenth section of the Act of 1890, and fine him 1*s.*, with 2*s.* 2*d.* costs, in each case.

AT Dromore West (co. Sligo) Petty Sessions, on June 4, summonses were heard against a shopkeeper at Templeboy, named Robert Brett, for selling Sandford's rat-poison, and keeping open shop for the sale of poisons. Sergeant Barrett, R.I.C., Inspector of Weights and Measures, Caskey, was the complainant. From his evidence it appeared that he went into Brett's shop, and seeing the rat-poison on the desk, asked the defendant if he sold it. Brett said "No," but that if a customer asked for it, he would sell it. The sergeant then asked for a packet and paid 6*d.* for it. Brett said his place was infested with rats, and he only got the one packet for his own use, and hence that he could not have sold any but the packet which he let the sergeant have. The Magistrates held that they were bound by the decision in the Templemore case, and could not impose a smaller penalty than 5*l.*, which they did on the first summons. The second summons they dismissed without prejudice. They recommended the defendant to memorialise the Lord Lieutenant with the view of having the fine reduced.

High Court Cases.

A PATENT-DYE APPEAL.

IN the Court of Appeal, on June 11, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Stirling, the case of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik *v.* W. G. Thompson & Co. and others was heard, on appeal by the Basle Chemical Company, one of the defendants, from an order of Mr. Justice Buckley, giving leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction. Mr. Upjohn, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Parker), spoke in support of the appeal, but the hearing was not finished when the Court rose.

The case was resumed on Thursday, and their Lordships, in the result, held that there was no ground for interfering with the discretion of the learned Judge, and they accordingly dismissed the appeal, though Lords Justices Romer and Stirling expressed themselves as not altogether free from doubts on the point.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

ON June 2, Thomas Rains, of Rainham, was fined 5*s.* and 15*s.* 6*d.* costs at Chatham, for selling camphorated oil which was not up to B.P. standard.

LIQUORICE-POWDER.

AT the Sheffield Police Court on June 10, John Turner, herbalist, 778 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, was summoned for selling compound liquorice-powder which was destitute of sulphur.

The Stipendiary took the view that a mistake had been made, and dismissed the case, on the defendant paying the cost of the summons—7*s.*

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re LAURA VERRALL CROSSLEY (trading as Blanche Leigh), 126 Oxford Street, W., and Paris, Soap and Perfume Manufacturer and Vendor.

THE creditors met on June 10, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. A. Hough, sen. (Official Receiver). The debtor states that she commenced business in Paris some five years ago, with a capital of 2,000*l.*, borrowed from her husband. Shortly after the start she opened a small branch depôt at 5 Brook Street, W. The French business prospered and extended so rapidly that her assets were absorbed in land, plant, and stock. Eighteen months ago she took premises at 126 Oxford Street, W., the present London depôt. A profit has been made from the outset, but it has been spent in advertising the business. The debtor estimates her trade liabilities in France at 10,000*l.*, and her liabilities on loans and mortgages at 20,000*l.*, whilst she values the French assets at 25,000*l.*, exclusive of goodwill, which may be worth anything up to 10,000. The English trade debts amount to about 2,700*l.*, against assets valued at 3,500*l.*, and there are certain cash liabilities which may rank against the estate. The debtor attributes her failure entirely to want of capital, which caused her some eighteen months ago to enter into negotiations for the conversion of both the English and French businesses into a company, with a capital of 200,000*l.* The promoters undertook to provide 40,000*l.* working capital, subject to the French creditors accepting 25 per cent. cash and 75 per cent. in shares in discharge of their claims. Creditors for about 2,000*l.* rejected the offered terms, and the arrangement fell through, whereupon, to protect the creditors, Mrs. Crossley instituted liquidation pro-

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ceedings in Paris, and filed her petition in the London Bankruptcy Court. At the request of creditors, the Chairman adjourned the meeting for a week, with a view to enabling other creditors to attend and take a part in the selection of a trustee and committee of inspection.

The bulk of the creditors are for advertising, besides whom the following appear:—

	£	s.	d.
Beeson & Co. (Limited)	30	1	0
Crossley, Herbert	855	0	0
Hasties, Messrs.	99	0	0
Houchin, James	245	5	6
Osborne, Garrett & Co.	11	15	6
Towner, W. J.	25	6	0
Walker, Jas., & Co.	240	18	1
Willett, Mrs. E. E.	4,700	0	0

Re Joseph Bloom Meggitt, formerly managing director of Messrs. Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited), Sutton-in-Ashfield, Glue and Chemical-manure Manufacturers.—This debtor appeared for his public examination at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on June 6. Since his statement of affairs had been made out he had returned the interest he had in his late father's estate at 50*l.* Since 1893 he had been a director and manager of Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited) at a salary of about 600*l.* a year. He also held shares in the company to the extent of about 11,000*l.* He now returned these shares as worth 20*l.* He had kept no books, and he attributed his failure to the depreciation in value of the shares. It was owing to the appointment of a receiver and the voluntary winding-up of the company that the value of the shares had depreciated. The examination was closed.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Smith, R. D., and **Jeffree, F.,** under the style of Roland Smith & Jeffree, Maitland House, Lower Clapton, and Clapton Square, N.E, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, &c.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudications.

Crossley, Laura Verrall (carrying on business as Blanche Leigh), Oxford Street, W., soap and perfumery manufacturer, wife of Herbert Crossley, trading separately and apart from her husband, having separate estate and assets.

Dean, Joseph (trading as Joseph Dean & Son), Sutton-within-Macclesfield, Cheshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

Trust Deed.

A circular has been issued stating that **Mr. William Macpherson**, chemist and druggist, Fife Street, Dufftown, N.B., has granted a trust-deed for behoof of his creditors. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of about 1,200*l.*, and assets estimated to realise about 900*l.*, thus showing a dividend of about 15*s.* in the pound, subject to the costs of realisation. The trustees are taking steps to dispose of the business and heritable property, the business being meantime carried on under a manager. The agent for the trustees is Mr. A. Blacklaw, 12 King Street, Aberdeen, to whom all claims should be addressed.

New Companies & Company News.

Medical Supply Company (Limited).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are:—Ellen M. White, Brerogue, co. Sligo; T. Lynch, Castle Street, Sligo, chemist; E. J. Howley, Market Street, Sligo, clerk; A. A. Duigenan, Castle Street, Sligo, chemist; F. J. Meenan, Castle Street, Sligo, clerk; W. Kerr, Sligo, solicitor's assistant; and T. D. Howley, Sligo, solicitor's assistant. The first director is Ellen M. White. Qualification, 300 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Old Market Street, Sligo.

Cu-Cola Company (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 200 founders' shares of 1*l.* each, and 7,200 ordinary shares of 5*s.* each Objects: To acquire the business of a patent-medicine proprietor and vendor carried on at 78 High Holborn, W.C., as the "Cu-Cola Company," to carry on the general business of chemists, druggists, and the like, and to employ qualified persons to act on the company's behalf as chemists, dentists, opticians, &c. The first subscribers are:—J. Dicker, 29 Tabley Road, N., gentleman; W. G. Meade, 78 High Holborn, W.C., postman; H. Gerard, 15 Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., clerk; F. Goodchild, Sidney House, Highgate Road, N.W., secretary; M. St. Lo, 7 Adam Street, Strand, W.C., artist; A. Court, 7 Adam Street, Strand, W.C., accountant; and W. Rogers, 51 Reverdy Road, Bermondsey, S E, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. W. Sharp and H. G. Dicker. Registered office, 78 High Holborn, W.C.

Dowden & Pook (Limited).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturing chemist, cordial-compounder, and wine-brewer carried on by J. M. Dowden at 41 Bermondsey Square, London, and the business of cider-manufacturers and merchants carried on by F. W. Marshal, Receiver for debenture-holders of Pook's Devonshire Cider Company (Limited), at Newton Abbot, Combe-in-Teignhead, Exeter, Bristol, London and Plymouth. The first subscribers are: J. M. Dowden, 41 Bermondsey Square, S.E., cordial-manufacturer; W. E. Crimp, 17 Essex Street, W.C., solicitor; R. G. Pook, Torrington House, Newton Abbot, cider-merchant; E. J. Smythe, 110 Kennington Park Road, S.E., accountant; C. A. Dowden, Main Road, Warminster, gentleman; A. Buchan, 10 Offley Road, Brixton, S.W., clerk; and H. O. Fryer, Sydney Cottage, James Street, Walthamstow. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. M. Dowden, R. G. Pook, and W. E. Crimp. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 41 Bermondsey Square, S.E.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited).—The directors have declared an additional dividend for the year 1901 of 3*l.* per share, making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent. for the year, payable on and after June 30. Warrants will be forwarded on June 28 to the proprietors registered on June 20.

A. J. White (Limited).—The report of the directors of this company for the year ended March 31 states that the net profits for the year amounted to 63,364*l.* After paying the preference dividend and adding 2,702*l.* brought forward, there remains a balance of 36,066*l.* A dividend of 5 per cent. upon the ordinary shares is proposed, leaving 11,066*l.* to be carried forward.

Electrolytic Alkali Company (Limited).—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Electrolytic Alkali Company last week at Middlewich, it was decided to increase the directorate from seven to nine, and Mr. G. H. Harrison, J.P., Stourbridge, and Mr. W. D. Pilkington, J.P., St. Helens, were appointed. It was stated that a large extension of the works had commenced, and it was expected that another unit of cells would be ready by the end of the month.

Virol (Limited).—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the sales for the period show an increase of 31 per cent. over those for the twelve months of the previous year. The net profit amounts to 2,204*l.* as against 1,918*l.* for the previous fourteen and a third months. The accounts show a total profit of 4,122*l.* the advertising expenditure having been charged to capital account. The directors do not recommend the payment of dividends while the business is in the development stage; they have, therefore, decided to let this balance stand at the credit of profit-and-loss account. The question of increasing the working-capital is having the attention of the directors, and when a suitable time arrives for placing the balance of the unissued capital, amounting to nearly 31,000*l.*, the matter will be laid before the shareholders.

Boots' Companies.—Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 120,000 7-per-cent. 1*l.* preferred ordinary shares in Boo's Pure Drug Company (Limited), offered at 1*s* per share premium, which, the prospectus states, will be carried to the general reserve fund. The auditors certify that the profits of the last two years amounted to 23,300*l.* and 24,758*l.* respectively, and that the average annual profit was 20 per cent. over the average of the previous three years, while the number of sales to customers is reported to have increased by 8,200,308 since September, 1896. It is stated that the company's assets, exclusive of goodwill, show an excess of 274,142*l.* over all liabilities other than share capital.—An issue of 50,000 5-per-cent. cumulative second 1*l.* preference shares is announced by Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited), which has an authorised share capital of 300,000*l.* The prospectus states that the profit last year amounted to 21,092*l.*, as compared with 9,252*l.* in 1895, while the management expenses were the same (750*l.*) in both years. The properties are valued at 201,672*l.*, and goodwill is put at 25,000*l.*; 96,000*l.* in preference shares has already been issued.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

DUTY-FREE SPIRIT.

Mr. Haldane, who is a member of the Explosives Committee, had the following notice of motion on Tuesday's papers dealing with the Finance Act, 1901:—

To move the following clause:—

(1) Where, in the case of any art or manufacture carried on by any person in which the use of spirits is required, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the use of methylated spirits is unsuitable or detrimental, they may, if they think fit, authorise that person to receive spirits without payment of duty for use in the art or manufacture upon giving security to their satisfaction that he will use the spirits in the art or manufacture, and for no other purpose, and the spirits so used shall be exempt from duty.

(2) The authority shall only be granted subject to a compliance with such regulations as the Commissioners may require the applicant to observe for the security of the revenue, and upon condition that he will, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, if so required by them, render the spirits unpotable before and during use, and will from time to time pay any expenses that may be incurred in placing an officer in charge of his premises.

(3) If any person so authorised shall not comply with any regulation which he is required to observe he shall, in addition to any other fine or liability, incur a fine of 50*l.*

The matter came on for consideration at a late hour on Wednesday night, and after an interesting discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the clause, which was added to the Finance Bill in due form. Mr. Haldane, in moving the adoption of the clause, explained the subject. He pointed out that as the result of the unenlightened policy of this country, manufacturers have been prevented from carrying on industries, because it has been impossible to get the cheap alcohol that is necessary for certain processes. Alcohol is a very powerful solvent for certain substances, and it has got this very valuable property, that although it disintegrates the substances to which it is applied it enters into no combination, but leaves the substances as they were, and enables them to be adapted to the purposes for which they are wanted. The Explosives Committee, of which he is a member, have been considering the matter, and they have found that for powder-manufacture a supply of pure nitrocellulose is needed, and they think that this should be obtainable at home instead of abroad. To facilitate this purpose the clause has been drafted. Mr. Haldane proceeded to state that the Committee found that this question does not only concern powder-manufacture but six or seven other great industries in this country or industries which might become great, and therefore they thought it right to go a little out of their way to make their proposition in such a form as would benefit the chemical industry generally. In regard to celluloid, night-candles, and all things which resemble ivory and other substances, foreign nations have an enormous advantage over us in the fact that they can use alcohol without impurities, and in this way Germany has taken from us several important manufactures. The same handicap has been placed on the colour-industry, in respect of those colours which are prepared from coal-tar, and need the free use of alcohol. Germany has annexed this industry. There is also the industry of preparing perfumes and scents, and of as great importance is the matter of drugs. The valuable remedies, antipyrin and sulphonal, are scarcely produced in this country, owing to the difficulties which the existing revenue law places in the way of their manufacture. In this connection he quoted the case of one German firm which has made 60,000*l.* out of antipyrin alone. Nearly the whole of the chloral used has to be made abroad. As regards chloroform, the case is more disastrous still. We can produce it in this country, but we cannot export it. If you want to export it to Australia, you find that the operation of the existing revenue law is that it costs the British manufacturer 2*s.* 1*d.* to put it down at Australia, whereas the German manufacturer can put it down at 1*s* 1*d.* Also, on account of the duty on pure alcohol, a great deal of most valuable research-work had to be done abroad. All this, he thought, made out a case for the relaxation of the revenue law. The conditions imposed by the clause were so stringent that there could be no practical possibility of abuse. It would lead to a larger production of alcohol, and would, he hoped, be the beginning of a more enlightened commercial policy by restoring to this country a few industries which had gone from it, and of which we ought not to lose sight. He trusted the clause would commend itself to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Thomas Cochrane backed up the proposal, and mentioned the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, which requires the use of duty-free alcohol.

Mr. Cawley testified to the prejudicial effect of the present system on the British aniline-dye industry, and said that if the law were altered he thought we might have a chance of getting back business which had gone abroad.

Colonel Sadler, F.C.S., was satisfied that if the facilities asked for were granted we should see an important development of many industries. He knew a perfume which was now manufactured in France and which could not be manufactured here on a large scale, simply because alcohol could not be procured at a sufficiently low price.

Next came an exceedingly interesting speech by Mr. Fletcher Moulton. He said that out of coal-tar we have not only made certain drugs of great value, but we have almost got to such a pitch of knowledge that we can prophesy the production of drugs having special qualities which are to be obtained in a particular way from coal-tar. Sulphonal was thus discovered, and so have other drugs which have to be taken internally. Indeed, this coal-tar chemistry is assuming a position of prime importance. Purity of alcohol is an essential, but by putting a heavy tax upon pure alcohol we have made it impossible for the English manufacturer to manufacture pure drugs in this country. The hon. member went on to make a suggestion. It was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should consult the chemists at his command to see whether at the same time the burden could not be taken off all agents of great value which are used in manufacture, such as ether.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought they were pretty well agreed that this debate had been one of unusual interest. The matter was of great importance, and he had carefully investigated the effect of the proposed clause, and thought it was one to which he might assent. He did not wish now to enter into the further subject very properly brought before the Committee by so high an authority as the hon. member for Launceston (Mr. Fletcher Moulton), but he would make inquiry into that subject and see if it was possible to extend the clause in the manner suggested. This might require longer time than would elapse before the report stage, and he would not definitely promise that anything should be done in the present Session. The Committee would feel that the law on this subject was somewhat antiquated, that chemistry and science generally had made enormous strides, and that it might well be that the progress of our industries might be hindered and their development prevented by effects of the laws never anticipated by those who framed them, and which the Government would be bound to examine into with a view to a remedy. He agreed to the clause.

Mr. Caine feared the clause might encourage alcoholism, and thought the subject should have been dealt with in a separate Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the clause as it stood gave full authority to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to take all necessary precautions, and he would undertake that they would bring it into operation in a tentative manner.

Mr. Henry Norman asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it would be possible under this clause to introduce into this country on more favourable conditions the form of solidified alcohol known as spiritine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should not like to answer the question off-hand, but he confessed he did not wish at present to agree to any extension of the clause.

Mr. Moulton explained that spiritine was a mixture of alcohol with a little resin soap, and was used largely for the purpose of heating curling-tongs. Methylated spirit was used in making it. In regard to Mr. Caine's fears, he explained that in almost all the uses of alcohol in manufacture it was rendered just as unpotable the moment they had added it to their dye-bath as if they had methylated it.

The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

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Free Trade in the Empire.

The Peace has been dwarfed this week in Parliament by the most interesting controversy that has arisen out of the corn-tax in respect of the future commercial relations of Great Britain and the Colonies. Until Monday the debate went on the assumption that the Government were determined to make protection the outcome of the new duty, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a new horizon to the outlook by hinting that the thoughts of Ministers are turning in the direction of an Imperial Zollverein, or free trade with the Colonies. So much importance is attached to the Chancellor's words in the lobby that I may quote two or three sentences:—

If we could have free trade with our Colonies I do not see why that should necessarily involve increased duties on our part against foreign nations; but if we could have free trade with our Colonies even some sacrifice in that direction might be made. It is not possible, everyone who has looked into the matter knows, that there should be free trade at the present time between England and her Colonies. Cannot we try so to consider the commercial relations between us that we may make trade freer than it is now without necessarily injuring any foreign country at all? I am bound to say that my idea of dealing with this great and most important question is upon the basis of free trade, not upon the basis of protection.

Much more will be heard of the subject in the next few weeks, for it is to be discussed at the Conference with the Colonial Premiers.

The Midwives Bill.

This much-debated Bill has now passed through the consideration stage in the House of Commons, and, as I remarked last week, it is very probable that it will be added to the Statute-book before the end of the Session. The most important point was raised by an amendment moved by Dr. Ambrose, one of the Nationalist members for Mayo. He proposed that from and after January, 1905, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth unless she is certified as a midwife under the Act, and he pointed out that the insertion of these words, which was approved by the British Medical Association, was the only guarantee that unqualified women would be prohibited from practising. The member in charge of the Bill (Mr. Heywood Johnstone) replied that, with the sole exception of the Apothecaries Act, the current of legislative authority was against penalising unqualified practitioners. What followed soon convinced him, however, that something must be done to end the Sarah Gamp *régime*, and in the end he accepted the amendment in a modified form, which will make the clause operative after January 1, 1910. There was also an attempt made to extend the Bill to Scotland and Ireland, but this was successfully resisted with the assistance of the Solicitor-General for Scotland. In the event of the Bill becoming law, it is understood that separate measures will be introduced next Session to apply the principle to these two countries.

The Sale of Butterine.

Mr. Hanbury, the President of the Board of Agriculture, has introduced a Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, with respect to the sale of butterine. This is a development of the right hon. gentleman's policy of raising the standard of butter and butter-substitutes, and in fulfilment of his promise *re* excess of water in butter.

Parcels-post to United States.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain made the interesting announcement on Tuesday that negotiations, having for their object the establishment of a parcels-post between this country and the United States, have for some time been in progress. He added that no statement as to the final result can yet be made.

Patent-renewal Fees.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has informed Sir John Leng that it is not at present contemplated to reduce the patent-renewal fees so as to approximate the cost of a patent in the United Kingdom to that in the United States. He points out that if the Bill now before Parliament becomes law a considerable increase in the Staff of the Patent Office must follow, and the work done—which should be of material benefit to the inventor—would cause so large an expenditure of money as very greatly to reduce the present surplus. Sir John Leng had suggested that the surplus revenue from patents might be used to reduce the fees.

Trade Notes.

"Chemical Handicraft."—Under this title Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), Sardinia Street, W.C., have published a new edition of their illustrated catalogue of chemical apparatus and reagents. The catalogue runs to 447 pages, and is a complete list of the apparatus required in modern chemical laboratories.

The Addition to the Poisons Regulations which, when sanctioned by the Privy Council, will require liquid disinfectants to be put in bottles distinguishable by touch, will put another problem before registered retailers of poisons—viz., how to distinguish disinfectants from lotions and liniments. The makers of the "Practical" poison-bottle say this is no problem; their bottle is distinguishable from all others.

"Sovereign" Water-bath.—Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., are placing on the market a new water-bath called the "Sovereign." It is an upright metal bath of the capacity of a little over 5 pints,



and it is fitted with a lid and brass tap communicating with the inner bath. The tap is so arranged that the whole of the contents can be drawn off. It is intended to use glycerin in the outer compartment, a hole being left as a safety-valve, whilst another tube is provided for the insertion of a thermometer. The bath is coppered outside, and costs a sovereign.

Tablet-making.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., St. Martin's Place, Brighton, whose name is so well known in connection with coated pills, have taken up the manufacture of compressed tablets. We have examined a selection of these goods, and can substantiate the claims of makers as regards solubility. The effervescent lithia tablets dissolve entirely and quickly when placed in water, each tablet being equal to 5 gr. of lithium citrate. Among the sugar-coated tablets are cascara and Blaud's pill, the latter coloured pink. These, we find, are well made, and on cutting a tablet in half the coating is seen to be of the same thickness throughout. Tablets for making external applications are coloured and put-up in distinctive packages. The stock tablets are sold in bulk or packed for retail in screw-capped bottles, and Messrs. Cox tell us they are prepared to make and pack any kind according to customers' prescriptions.

"The Advertising World" published at Granville House, Arundel Street, W.C., has been doubled in size, and is now produced in an effective cover printed by the three-colour process. The contents are very good, especially the review of advertisements in the magazines and dailies, and

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the criticisms of booklets, catalogues, &c. There are also a number of readable articles, the one of greatest interest to our subscribers being written by "the manager to one of the most extensive advertisers in Great Britain." This might appropriately be termed "The Impertinences of an Advertising Manager." It is a bald-headed attack on the P.A.T.A. in general and of chemists and druggists in particular. He is "sore" about the latter class because says he "chemists have worried and badgered the public to take their own substitutes." This is a ridiculous fallacy which we thoroughly exposed some years ago, when out of a score of purchases of Carter's little liver pills in London our buyers were offered substitutes in only one or two shops and these were "big cutting drug stores" which the writer of the article regards as the special friends of the proprietary manufacturer. That, however, has nothing to do with the *Advertising World*, which is wise in giving publicity to all sides, and we expect that the advertising manager is a good enough fellow apart from his bile, which were better worked off with a Carter than with a pen.

A SACHET PINCUSHION.—A useful and ingenious novelty in the shape of a combined pocket-pincushion and sachet has been introduced by Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., of 89 Southwark Street, S.E. The illustration shows the front of the pincushion and the reverse may be used for customer's own name and address, or other advertisement. The sachet-pincushion, which will fit the vest pocket is of leatherette, with chamois-leather edges for the insertion of pins, and forms a useful souvenir of the Coronation. The price is 3*d.* each, five being hung on a show-card.



Trade-Marks Applied for.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 21, 1902.)

"AMBROLIA" (no claim for "Amber"); for goods in Class 48. By Meyer Brothers, 97 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 245,823.

"ZAZA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 245,833.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 28, 1902.)

"ENDOORA"; for chemical substances. By T. Hinshelwood & Co., Glenpark Street, Glasgow. 244,255.

"COALTARENE" (no claim for exclusive use of "Coal Tar"); for goods in Class 1. By A. Rowan & Brothers, Dunbar Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E. 245,921.

Device of jockey's cap (the essential particular) and words "MOLYNEUX'S CHALLENGER DISTEMPER-PILLS"; for distemper-pills. By H. Molyneux, The Kennels, Smallfield, Horley, Sussex. 244,463.

"LINGULINE"; for goods in Class 2. By J. J. Broderick, 63 Patrick Street, Fermoy, co Cork, Ireland. 245,581.

"VERASTIGMAT"; for lenses. By Seabrook Brothers & Co., 21 Edmund Place, E.C. 243,529.

"PIXIE" and "JACKO"; for photographic cameras. By the Brooks-Watson Daylight Camera Company (Limited), 81 Tower Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool. 245,485 and 245,486.

"PAGOR"; for photographic apparatus. By C. P. Goerz, 4 and 5 Holborn Circus, E.C. 245,564.

"TRIX"; for photographic apparatus. By Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, N. 245,848.

Device of hand holding spray (essential particular) with words "WHIRLING SPRAY"; for syringes. By the Marvel Company, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 245,884.

"REFILLETTES" (no claim for "Refil it"); for ink-tablets or pellets. By Cochran & Co., Greenland Street, Liverpool. 245,667.

Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Dentists Act Case.

SIR,—In 1896 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST invited the British Dental Association to consent to a test-case being taken to the High Court in which a person not registered under the Dentists Act—a chemist by preference—had announced by circulars, door-plate, or other respectable form of advertisement that he undertook the extraction of teeth or the supply and fitting of artificial teeth; they, after consideration by their executive, declined. I venture to think the reason was because they stood very little chance of winning. They have since been very cautious in the prosecutions they have taken lest such a case should be forced on them, and many unregistered men have enjoyed the freedom occasioned thereby. I am somewhat puzzled therefore at the apathy displayed by these unregistered ones over the effort being put forth to carry my case, which simply embodies what was wanted in the test-case, to appeal. If the local volcanoes are allowed to erupt with impunity, the big one will follow and endeaver to obliterate us. I think we are justified in exerting special efforts to retain what has been and what ought to be a valuable asset in a chemist's business, and to check those dentists who, by disputing our right to say we do the work, attempt to take more than their Act gives them.

Yours faithfully,
Cardiff, June 11. TEMPLAR E. MALINS.

P.S.—The Cardiff Stipendiary has sent a note declining to state a case for the High Court *re* the Dentists Act, on the ground that the application is merely frivolous.

SIR,—I shall be glad to subscribe one guinea to the above if you decide on further action. Yours truly,
Charlbury and Chipping Norton. H. W. G. MORRIS.

SIR,—If an appeal be decided on in the Malins case I shall have pleasure in tendering my half-guinea.
Yours faithfully,
F. C. WARDALE, M.P.S.L.
22 High Street North, East Ham, E.

SIR,—Put me down for one guinea in the event of the case being taken to the High Court. There is nothing in Mr. Malins's advertisements but what is used by thousands of chemists all over England, and if that conviction be allowed to stand the dental business is in great danger of being wrested from us. Yours faithfully,
W. F. E. (247/33).

The Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—I often ask myself the question, Who gets the benefits of the Benevolent Fund—the destitute or those who have not reached that stage, but have plenty of influence to back them? I have unfortunately had to apply twice, and although my petitions were signed by subscribers who had known me personally for more than twenty years, they were rejected each time. I will state the facts of my case. I went for a change of air to my wife's friends, and was there taken so ill directly afterwards that I could not with safety be removed. I had to keep my bed nearly two years. This was the effects of Russian influenza, from which I have never recovered, it having left me with a chronic internal disease of the most painful kind which often prostrates me for days and prevents me doing any kind of work. Several eminent surgeons say my case is incurable. The committee said I could get help from my friends. How could I, when my wife's father

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was only receiving a salary of 60*l.* per annum, and out of this had a wife and family to support? What is the good of a petition, duly signed by proper and interested persons, if (as in my case) it is to be cast on one side as waste paper? Have the committee the absolute right to ignore the wishes and intentions of subscribers? The questions asked a person who requires a grant or yearly allowance from the Benevolent Fund are, to say the least, infamous. You apply for help, and your signatories prove that you are a fit and proper person. This ought to be sufficient. Why pry into private matters of the past and require you to expose these things to others? This is not only very hurtful to one's feelings, but adding insult to injury. If things cannot be managed better than this, the sooner the Benevolent Fund gets into the hands of someone who will distribute it in a business way, the more useful it will prove, and many who do not now subscribe will willingly do so. It is a shame and a disgrace to the business of a chemist and druggist to think that when misfortune overtakes a man he is positively in a worse position than the commonest workman, and if without funds—which is too often the case—there is nothing for him after many years of toil and slavery but the union.

Yours faithfully,

Ex Uno disce Omnes. (248/84)

[The grievance which the writer of this letter apparently has is that the Benevolent Fund Committee asked him questions which he resents. The regulations require the fullest inquiry, and our experience of the fund is that it is administered humanely and with every respect to the feelings of applicants. Moreover, we have never heard of a deserving applicant who has not been relieved.—Editor.]

Honour to the Pharmacist.

Sir,—The pageant recently enacted at Kingston-on-Thames to celebrate an important historic event was a happy and bright commemoration of the coronation of Edward I., who sat on the identical stone 1,000 years ago. But, it may be questioned, what has this circumstance to do with the pharmacist? Proximately and relatively it has, and admits of demonstration; and with your permission I will repeat, as accurately as memory serves, the information vouchsafed by the late Alderman Gould, J.P., sometime Mayor and Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Kingston—

I felt confident (said he) that the King's stone, which confers its name on our borough, must be in existence somewhere, and for many years sought its whereabouts, but without success. At last, quite by accident, I entered the backyard of a shoemaker, where I noticed, half-buried under a mass of leather-clippings and rubbish, a large stone. I immediately had it exhumed, cleansed, and eventually placed in its present position, mounted up on a block of freestone, on the plinth of which is inscribed in ancient characters the names of the sovereigns that have successively occupied the seat. The Cromwellians, in their zeal to subvert royalty, were unable to destroy this indestructible memorial, which happily remains until this day in the place of honour, secured by a cast-iron railing designed for the purpose.

It is much to be regretted that the latter years of so active and important a life should be marred by bodily affliction. Yet up to the last he bravely endured suffering, and might be seen drawn in a Bath chair to and from the Town Hall, still with a cheery look and recognition of his numerous friends and acquaintances. Such an example commends itself to every pharmacist who desires to leave the world a little better than he found it.

Yours faithfully,

Deal, June 3. R. Goodwin Mumbray.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

248/11. *Poison.*—Homœopathic medicines containing scheduled poisons in quantity sufficient to be analytically and physiologically provable can only be sold by registered persons.

244/14. *A. H.*—You have been misinformed. There have been no recent actions by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as to the illegal sale of sheep-dips.

240/34. *Subscriber.*—A chemist, not registered as a dentist, who exhibits a show-case of artificial teeth, and states, without further qualification, that he supplies artificial teeth of the best quality, and extracts or stops teeth, does not, in our opinion, infringe section 3 of the Dentists Act.

248/66. *W. A.*—The sentence in your corn-paint label, "A second application may be necessary," implies that one application cures. In your advertisement you say—

> These forest glades my spirit chafe—
> I hear the hunter's horns,
> I wish I knew a certain, safe,
> And speedy cure for corns.

"Try the——Corn Paint," you add. The paint is liable to duty.

240/14. *Income-tax.*—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue do not require you to specify your drawings and things of that kind. The statement which you submit is not satisfactory, because the item "Expenses" is too general. From the gross profits you are entitled to deduct:—

(1) Repairs of premises and supply or repair of implements, utensils, &c., used in the business of chemist and druggist, such as mortars, fittings, bottles, &c. (average of three years).
(2) Bad debts.
(3) Rent of business premises or certain other rent as specified in the return.
(4 Business expenses—*e.g.*, salaries of employés, postages, local taxes, gas and fuel, stationery, advertising, and any other outlay incurred in business as an expense in carrying it on.

You are not required to specify these, but you should carefully determine your net profits for 1899, 1900, and 1901 on the above basis, and return the average of the three years as your income for 1902. If the local assessor has charged you income-tax, you not being liable, submit a full statement on the above lines to the Commissioners at Somerset House and claim repayment.

248/29. *Agreement.*—An agreement between a chemist and druggist and his assistant, to the effect that the latter will not start in business in a specified district within a certain time, is enforceable, although the assistant is unqualified, if the terms are reasonable.

246/56. *Ajax* is an indentured apprentice to a limited company, which does not employ a registered chemist and druggist to teach him the business, and he wants to know if the indentures are being faithfully administered. "Ajax" is apprenticed to the company, and if there is no clause in the indentures requiring a registered chemist and druggist to teach him the business, the contract is being fulfilled, as a limited company is capable, according to the House of Lords, of carrying on the art and trade of a chemist and druggist.

*** *We are compelled to hold over many letters and replies to correspondents.*

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

243/48. Address of suppliers of swansdown for making puffs.

244/50. Who are the makers or London agents for Ozonet?

250/17. What is the composition of Baines's blister, or where can it be obtained?

249/57. Pulv. catarrhine is a Russian remedy for influenza. Can any of our readers tell us its composition?

The Tsetse-fly.—The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine expedition, which visited the Gambia in the summer and autumn of last year, succeeded in isolating the animal parasite "Trypanosoma," which is the cause of tsetse-fly disease, so prevalent among the horses in South Africa.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 12.

IT cannot be said that the Peace has brought any perceptible improvement in business so far as regards drugs and chemicals, but a revival is hardly looked for until the half-yearly stocktaking and Coronation holidays are out of the way. There is, however, an undercurrent of firmness in most articles, although no important fluctuations have occurred. A little more inquiry has been shown for quinine in second-hands, but the spot price has reduced. The excitement in cod-liver oil (which was mainly confined to the Norwegian market) has died down, but the firm position is maintained. Japanese wax is at famine prices owing to the continued scarcity. Menthol is quiet, and in essential oils there are practically no changes, with the exception of Sicilian oils, which are tending higher, especially bergamot. Gentian is now held for higher prices. Both sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are easier. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cardamoms		Ammonia sulphate	Dill-seed
Dragon's-blood		Pimento	Elemi
Gentian		Quinine (second-hands)	Ginger (Jamaica, common)
Oil, bergamot		Soda nitrate	Kino
Wax (Japanese)			Nutmegs
			Pepper, black and white
			Quince-seed
			Turmeric

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from 5 to 11, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic, 108; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 36; acid, tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 13, (@ Rotterdam) 18; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 203 brls.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 30; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 170; bromine (@ Hamburg), 167 cs.; canary-seed, 500; cardamoms, 259; caraway-seed, 100; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 106 brls., (Ital.) 10; chamomiles, 15; cinchona (@ Mollendo), 431; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 21; cream of tartar (@ Barcelona) 63, (@ Tarragona) 30; cocaine, crude (@ Salaverry), 2 cs.; cod-liver oil (@ Drontheim) 17, (@ Aalesund) 18, (@ Bergen) 43; colocynth, 6; cumin-seed, 42; cuttle-fish bone, 20; cream of tartar (@ Amsterdam) 6, (@ Bordeaux) 44; essential oils (@ Ostend), 6; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 87 cs.; fennel-seed (@ Salonica), 246; gentian, 63; gentian-powder, 49; ginger (@ Jamaica) 825, (@ W.C. Africa) 492 bgs., (@ Sierra Leone) 235, (@ Bombay) 265 bgs. 175 cs.; honey (@ N.Z.) 18 cs., (@ Jamaica) 148, (Chil.) 39; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 14 brls.; juniper-berries, 75; lemon-juice (@ Palermo), 54 pkgs.; lemon oil (@ Palermo), 7 cs., 6 × ½ cs.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 3 pns.; menthol, 10; nux vomica, 500 pockets; olibanum, 255; opium (@ Smyrna) 103, (@ Bushire) 165 cs.; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 120 cs.; potash chlorate (Swed.), 32; rhubarb (@ Bombay), 19; "roots" (@ Bahia), 4; safflower, 6; saffron, 2; sandalwood, 109; senna (@ Bombay), 46; sugar of lead, 14; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 40 brls.; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 167, (@ Amsterdam) 53; turmeric (@ Bombay), 100; wine-lees (@ Messina) 381, (@ Alicante) 1,097 sacks; wax, bees' (Span.) 43, (@ Bombay) 13; wax, unenumerated (@ Bremen), 50 cs.; zinc oxide (@ New York), 260.

Californian Honey.

The following communication has been sent us by a Mincing Lane firm, and is an extract from a letter just received from California:—

To-day we have received reports from our offices in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, as well as from San Diego co., saying that in consequence of the absence of late rains there will be very little honey this year. In some apiaries the bees are only making sufficient honey for their own requirements. Last year at this time we already had a good deal of honey coming into the market, and we were selling the empty cans and cases on a large scale, but so far this year no new honey has arrived, and apiarists are not buying any cases or cans for the reason that they will have no honey to put in them.

Senega-root.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of May 26 has the following in regard to the situation of senega-root:—"A dealer who is well posted says there are practically no stocks in either the Twin cities or the Winnipeg markets. It is estimated that there is only 1 ton in the former and 1½ ton in the latter market of old root. New York is supposed to have very small stocks, and the same with Europe. Consumers are using up their purchases to a low point, some of them holding off waiting for the new crop. The selling prices are 50c. in this market, and 52c. to 54c. in New York. It is expected that not sufficient quantity of root will be received to fill orders before July 1. It is difficult to say what quotations for the new root will start at. It will take a good while to replenish stocks all over the world, and there is likely to be strong competition for what new root is dug. Minnesota and the Dakota crop grows less every year; when the ground is once ploughed over it destroys the plant. The land is also being ploughed up in Manitoba, where the principal supplies now come from."

Heavy Chemicals.

At all the main centres of the heavy-chemical market a very fair demand, at mostly unchanged values, continues to be the ruling feature. Home-trade requirements keep up steadily, and for export a heavier request is apparent. Both bleaching-materials and alkali stand well in the exports for the first five months of the year, in each case an increase over last year being shown.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Caustic soda and ammonia-alkali continue to move briskly, but bleaching-powder is a shade quieter. Chlorates, prussiates, and saltcake are also decidedly dull.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is somewhat quieter in demand, but supply is still none too plentiful, and values are practically as last mentioned.

RECOVERED SULPHUR steadily maintains a firm tone, and, with strong demand, is still rather scarce; 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags, are ruling figures.

GREEN COPPERAS is well maintained in value, and demand continues good. Best Lancashire makes 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, in bulk, f.o.r.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME.—In good request, and firm at 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

SATINITE.—Moving steadily at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Liverpool, in usual casks.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES find a steady market. Linseed-cakes, 95 per-cent. pure, 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton; oil-cakes, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton; cotton-cakes, firsts 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and seconds 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are steady at unchanged rates with fair demand. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags; carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 11.

CASTOR OIL.—No fresh feature has presented itself in connection with the price of good seconds Calcutta, which remains at 2⅝*d.* to 2 1/16*d.* per lb., and the volume of business passing thereat is moderate. First-pressure French is still held at 2¾*d.* to 2¼*d.*, and second-pressure 2 1/16*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb.

QUILLAIA.—The movement in the stocks of this continues steadily, 20 tons being reported sold at 13*l.*, and further sales of ton lots at 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which may be considered the value.

HONEY.—There has been only a limited transfer of stock at steady prices, 16 brls. of Pile 1 being reported at 25*s.* per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—The upward movement in this continues, 37*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being now the value, and these prices are being paid.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Ten bags were offered at auction but brought no bid. The holders are firm at 65*s.* per cwt.

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BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—For the parcels which has been grudgingly offered by the few holders full prices have been paid, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being realised for 4 packages good yellow Chilian.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—Further sales are reported 37*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ACACIA SORTS.—The movement in the stocks of this continues and 72 serons of hard to softish Soudan sorts have changed hands at 31*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—The upward movement is fairly well maintained, although there are practically no transactions which indicate the exact price. Forty shilling per quarter may be taken as the value of good bright Turkish.

CARNAUBA-WAX.—This is selling more readily, and a sale is reported of six tons grey at 47*s.* to 50*s.* per cwt., and four tons yellow at 68*s.*

LINSEED OIL remains quiet at 33*s.* 3*d.* to 34*s* per cwt., according to quality.

CAPSICUMS.—Two hundred and twenty bags Niger offered on the market and were held for 30*s.* per cwt. This grade has not offered for a long time.

BALSAM COPAIBA (PARA).—Ten packages just arrived were offered at auction but were withdrawn, and have since been sold on private terms.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 10.

Business in nearly all branches is very quiet at present, and there is very little doing on our drug-market just now.

AGAR-AGAR is firm; spot is quoted 320m. to 325m., and forward delivery 310m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is very quiet, with second-hand sellers at 415m. to 412½m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is dull and lower; spot is quoted 110m. and forward delivery 100m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, at 51m. to 50m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is unchanged, but firm for spot delivery.

GALANGAL is lower, at 33m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is very firm and scarce; 78m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

LYCOPODIUM is quiet, at 450m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is unchanged, at 31m. per kilo.

SANTONIN is firm, at 38m. per kilo.

STAR-ANISE is dull and lower, at 115m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA-ROOT is declining; forward delivery is quoted 450m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is quieter, at 78m. per 100 kilos,

COD LIVER OIL remains very firm; 140m. per barrel is asked for new non-congealing oil.

CASTOR OIL shows more demand, first-pressing on the spot is quoted at 54m. in barrels, and September-December delivery 50m. per 100 kilos.

ESSENTIAL OILS are all unchanged.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 3

Business is of average volume for the season of the year, and the market generally has a tame appearance.

BALSAMS.—Peru has declined to $1.20 per lb., owing to lack of interest. Tolu is also easier at 26c.

BEESWAX.—Supplies are scarce, and 34c. to 36c. per lb. is being paid for desirable grades of yellow.

COD-LIVER OIL continues to move upward, and $31 is now asked for the best brands.

JAPAN WAX has sold up to 8¼c. per lb., and the market is firm at this figure.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is a trifle firmer, owing to adverse reports regarding the new crop. Quotations are firm at $1.70, and the chances are against a large crop this year.

OPIUM is slow of sale at $2.85 per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is offering at 6c., but little business is passing.

WAHOO.—Root-bark is a scarce article at 18c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 11, 7.35 P.M.:—Since my last telegram practically no fish have been caught at Finmarken, so that the figures relating to the catch are unchanged, being 41,500,000 cod, against 37,800,000 at the same time last year. The yield of oil amounts to 18,800 barrels, against 30,300 barrels at the corresponding period of 1901. Market for best non-congealing oil is very firm, and 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., is now asked.

HAMBURG, June 12:—Both cod-liver oil and turpentine are advancing and HGH oil of peppermint and menthol are firmer.

NEW YORK, June 12:—Business here is very tame. Opium is a dull market, at $2 80 per lb. Cod-liver oil has been advanced to $36 per barrel. Round buchu-leaves are firmer at 24c. per lb., and for menthol $4.25 is now asked Serpentary-root has been reduced to 35c. per lb., and senega is a firm market at 50c. per lb.

ACID, CARBOLIC, shows no change: 39° to 40° C., B.P., detached crystals, are offered at 7¾*d.* to 8*d.* per lb; 39° to 40°, ice crystals, 6¼*d.*; and ordinary crystals, 6*d.*; 34° to 35°, 6⅛*d.* per lb. Crude, 75-per-cent., 2*s.* 3*d.* per gal.

ACONITE.—Foreign is firmly held, good stuff being scarce; 35*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted. English is also scarce, and dear.

ALMONDS.—The crop-reports are unfavourable, especially at Bari, where it is said to be practically a failure. In France, however, the crop is promising well. Old stocks are still important—viz., about 10,000 bags in Sicily, and 30,000 bags at Bari. Of late Bari has been buying in Sicily. Sweet are quoted 71*s.* per cwt. of 50¾ kilos., f.o.b., and September-October shipment 77*s* 9*d.*

ARROWROOT.—A large quantity of St. Vincents was offered at auction on Wednesday, but none sold, fair being bought in at 4*d.* to 4¼*d.*, good at 4¾*d.* to 5¼*d.*, and tins at 6½*d.* per lb.

ARSENIC is quiet, at from 13*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton, on rails Garston.

CANARY SEED.—In auction ten bags Mogador offered, and sold at 36*s.* per quarter.

CASCARILLA.—About 20,000 lbs. of cascarilla were exported from Perené (Peru) to Lima during 1901. It was all of inferior quality, being gathered from trees growing wild in the forest. The price obtained for it was only 4 soles (8*s.*) per quintal of 100 lbs., placed in La Merced.

CINCHONA.—The 6,291 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on June 19 contain 27,587 kilos. (965,545 oz.) quinine sulphate. The manufacturing-bark contains an average of 5·87 per cent. quinine sulphate, against 5·35 per cent. for the May auction, and 5·45 per cent. for the previous ten auctions of 1901. There was a good demand in the drug-auction for the 269 serons of Loxa and Huanoco bark offered, and the parcel was disposed of at rather lower prices, the Loxa selling at from 9½*d.* to 1*s.* per lb., and the Huanoco at from 6¼*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb.

The shipments from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 312,516 kilos. (18,750*l.*), against 183,549 kilos. (9,177*l.*) in 1900. They were absorbed as follows:—London, 258,043 kilos.; Liverpool, 2,198 kilos.; Hamburg, 44,798 kilos.; and Havre, 7,477 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 559,797 kilos. (27,990*l.*), against 352,161 kilos. (18,608*l.*) in 1900. They were divided as follows: London, 1,394 kilos.; Hamburg, 341,339 kilos.; Havre, 39,546 kilos.; and San Francisco, 177,518 kilos. The exports from Salaverry during 1901 were 387,547 kilos., against 335,771 kilos. in 1900, an increase of about 15·50 per cent.

COCAINE is quiet at the recent reduction, the outlet mainly applying to deliveries off contract. The exports of crude cocaine from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 734 kilos., against 398 kilos. in 1900. Hamburg received 646 kilos., and Havre 88 kilos. From Salaverry the exports considerably increased, both to Callao and Germany, the figures being as follows: 1901, 678·88 kilos.; and 1900, 284 kilos., or about 138 per cent. increase.

GALLS.—Chinese are easier for shipment, being offered at 50*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—The recent firmer tendency has now crystallised into an advance, and 19*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., is asked, owing to scarcity.

GLYCERIN is unchanged but firm at from 67*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt. for English double distilled s.g. 1·230, in tins and cases. Crude is 35*l.* to 37*l.* per ton. German is also unchanged. It is expected that there will be an advance now that the South African war is over.

LEMON-JUICE (CONCENTRATED).—Notwithstanding heavy stocks and a general absence of demand, values have not declined any further in Messina, and are likely to remain on

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present level for some time. Both lemon-juice and citrate of lime are quoted 12*l.* 5*s.* per pipe of 130 gal., f.o.b., June-July shipment.

MENTHOL quiet, with sales of single cases at from 14*s.* 3*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb., spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Higher prices are asked from Messina this week, agents quoting from 7*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb, c.i.f., according to brand and quantity.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 7 that the excitement which characterised the market last week has now subsided somewhat, but the market is none the less firm, although the advance is now checked. The news received from Finmarken from day to day confirms the impression that the fishing has been a complete failure in that district. The price for best Lofoten non-congealing oil is now 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from that port to date amount to 3,735 barrels, against 4,968 barrels at the same time last year. Another advice from Bergen dated June 9 quotes 134*s.* per barrel, c.i.f. London. It is said that in very few instances have the recent high prices been paid on the London market, and that only for retail parcels from second-hand sellers at a trifle below the current Norwegian quotations.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Very quiet. For Japanese demen-tholised oil 3*s.* 10*d.* per lb. is asked.

OIL, WOOD (Chinese).—Very little is obtainable on the spot from first hands; 29*l.* 10*s.* per ton is about the value.

OIL, YLANG YLANG.—For good Manila 4*s.* per oz. is quoted, and small sales are reported thereat.

OPIUM.—Constantinople, June 6. The crop is now practically assured, and, failing continued rains this month, the yield should be a record one in every respect. The market is dull, with no buyers, but holders will not sell at under 7*s.* per lb., f.o.b. The sales amount to 3 cases "druggists'" at 7*s.* 3*d.*

POTASH PRUSSIATE is quiet at 5¼*d.* per lb. for British make, and 5*d.* for Beckton.

QUININE.—A little more business has been done this week at easier prices. A few thousand ounces of good brands German sulphate have sold at 1*s.* 0¼*d.*, and on Wednesday 1*s.* was accepted for 5,000 oz.

SHELLAC is steady, and a moderate spot business has been done at unchanged rates, fair TN Orange selling on a basis of 108*s.* per cwt. for cash.

SODA NITRATE is easier, at 9*s.* per cwt. for refined.

SPICES.—Business privately has been quiet, but the auctions on Wednesday were heavy, and a fair proportion sold, but in several instances at lower prices. There was no demand for Cochin *Ginger*, and all the parcels offered were bought in, bold cut at 80*s.* to 90*s.*, unassorted at 62*s.* to 70*s.*, tips at 40*s.*, cuttings at 37*s.*, washed rough at 40*s.*, and Calicut brown rough at 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Japan was bought in at 33*s.* per cwt. for rough limed, and at 35*s.* for unlimed. A few bags sold at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Jamaica met with fair competition, and a good quantity sold at irregular prices, being cheaper for common, but steady for the better descriptions. Common dark and lean sold at 34*s.* to 37*s.*, middling dull 38*s.* to 41*s.*, and middling to good washed 42*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 3¾*d.* per lb. for fair; Penang were held for 6½*d.* for ordinary, and good for 8½*d.* per lb. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary partly sold at 2⅝*d.* per lb. Good long Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 31*s.* per cwt.; picked Java sold for 42*s.* 6*d.* Fine Tellicherry Capsicums, bold cherries, sold at 28*s.*; Egyptian were bought in at 45*s.*, long East India on stalk at 25*s.*, and fine Natal at 90*s.* per cwt. *Nutmegs* were rather lower. *Mace* steady. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 25*s.*, and *Cassia-lignea* at 53*s.*, per cwt. Black *Pepper* sold at lower prices, Singapore at 5¼*d.* to 5⅜*d.* per lb. for common, and at 5⅜*d.* to 5½*d.* for fair to good; Tellicherry at 5½*d.*, East India at 5⅝*d.* for small shot Malabar, and 5¼*d.* to 5⅝*d.* for fair to fine bold, and Penang at 4⅞*d.* to 5⅛*d.* per lb. Alleppy was bought in at 5½*d.* per lb. White was ¼*d.* per lb. lower Penang sold at 8⅛*d.* to 8⅝*d.* per lb. for ordinary, and at 8⅝*d.* to 8¾*d.* for good. Fair Singapore partly sold at 9¼*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb. Good to fine was bought in at 10¼*d.* to 10¾*d.*, and Siam at 9¼*d.* per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

Next Drug-sales, July 10. Prompt day, July 5.

AT the auctions of new and old drugs, a fair proportion of the goods changed hands at and after the sale. Cape aloes brought high "record" prices, Curaçao were in fair request, Scootrine showed no change, and "East African" were neglected. Sumatra benzoin was in active demand, and brought firm rates; Palembang steady, and Siam quiet. Calumba went off cheaply, and cardamoms were dearer. Dragon's-blood was also dearer; dill-seed and elemi sold at lower prices. Gamboge quiet. Jamaica honey sold steadily; other kinds neglected. Ipecacuanha quite inactive, but unchanged. Kino sold at lower rates. Rhubarb quiet. Jamaica grey sarsaparilla met an active demand at steady prices. Tinnevelly senna was mostly of common description; turmeric brought lower prices when offered "without reserve." Jamaica and Zanzibar beeswax steady. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold
Acid, tannic (B.P.)	5	0
Ajowan-seed	42	0
Albumen	1	0
Aloes—		
Cape	19	18
Curaçao (boxes)	108	65
East African	78	0
Socotrine	110	13
Ambergris	4	0
Ammoniacum	41	15
Annatto-seed	11	0
Antimony (Jap.)	40	0
Areca	45	10
Argol (Cape)	3	3
Asafetida	35	0
Asphaltum	51	0
Balsam copaiba	13	10
Tolu	17	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	20	20
Siam	29	8
Sumatra	186	81
Buchu	9	0
Calumba	330	243
Canella alba	31	0
Cannabis indica	29	0
Cardamoms	314	237
Cascara sagrada	30	0
Cascarilla	28	0
Cassia fistula	14	14
Chiretta	63	0
Cinchona	269	269
Cocculus indicus	103	3
Coca-leaves	1	1
Colocynth	21	3
" (pulp)	10	0
Croton-seed	46	0
Cubebs	101	40
Cumin-seed	80	0
Cuttle-fish bone	26	0
Dill-seed	20	20
Divi-divi	42	0
Dragons-blood	24	3
Elaterium	1	0
Elemi	26	2
Ergot	25	0
Fennel-seed	50	20
Galbanum	5	0
Galls	30	11
Gamboge	8	0
Gum acacia	108	1
Honey—		
Californian	47	0
Honolulu	45	0
Jamaica	461	297
North American	28	0
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	32	0
Rio	73	4
Insect-flowers	4	0
Irish Moss	3	0
Jalap	25	0
Kamala	5	0

	Offered	Sold
Kino	18	4
Kola	23	2
Lime-juice	5	0
Liquorice-juice	7	0
Liquorice-root	79	0
Mastich	14	0
Menthol	4	0
Musk (pod)	3	0
Myrrh	55	0
Nutmeg paste	1	0
Nux vomica	320	20
Oil—		
cassia	16	6
castor (E.I.)	55	0
chaulmoogra	2	0
cinnamon	7	0
eucalyptus	137	22*
geranium (Bour.)	2	2
lemon	19	0
lemongrass	83	0
lime (W.I.)	3	0
patchouli	5	0
peppermint	10	1
rose (E.I.)	3	0
sassafras	5	0
wintergreen	1	0
Orange-flowers	11	0
Orange-peel	49	3
Orchella-weed	3	3
Orris	10	10
Pistachio	19	0
Puree	2	0
Quince-seed	6	6
Rhubarb	76	4
Sarsaparilla	70	41
Scammonium	7	0
Scammony-root	2	0
Seedlac	80	0
Senna—		
Alexandrian	114	0
Tinnevelly	137	86
Soy	33	0
Storax	10	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	58	0
(W.I.)	56	13
Tonka-beans	4	0
Tragacanth	9	2
Turmeric	178	91
Turpentine	1	0
Valerian	20	0
Vanilla (Tahiti)	14	0
Vermilion	4	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	12	0
Calcutta (white)	33	0
French	5	0
Italian	5	0
Jamaica	29	26
Mozambique	20	20
Morocco	16	0
Spanish	11	0
Zanzibar	37	20
Yellow berries	57	27*

ACID, TANNIC.—Five cases of B.P. quality were held at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

ALOES.—Steady, and in fair demand. A parcel of 22 boxes Curaçao sold without reserve at 26*s.* for fair brown liver to capey; capey ditto, 26*s.*; dark liver and drossy,

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14s. to 18s. per cwt. From another catalogue 6 boxes dull liver realised 19s., and a further 37 boxes sold at 23s. to 24s. for fair liver, and 18s. to 20s. for dull ditto. A few Socotrine in kegs sold at 72s. 6d. per cwt. for good pasty. Of Cape aloes 18 cases offered, and sold, with keen competition, at 42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for good bright seconds, 37s. 6d. for softish ditto, and 30s. 6d. for dull.

Areca.—Good sound, rather dark, sold at 18s. per cwt., and the same price was wanted for a parcel of paler but slightly wormy seed.

Argol.—Fair pinky Cape brought 35s. per cwt.

Balsam Copaiba.—Good bright to cloudy Maranham was held at 2s. 2d. per lb. and bright thick Maracaibo sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Balsam Tolu.—For a new parcel, in large tins, 1s. 3d. per lb. was wanted.

Benzoin.—Sumatra was in excellent demand at steady prices. Good seconds, packed with small to medium almonds, sold at from 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 15s.; good fair ditto, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.; and fair ditto, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d., with common seconds at 6l. Good glassy Palembang in tins realised 37s. 6d. Of Siam, 2 cases pea-grain siftings, in block, sold at 6l 15s., and 6 cases small seedy pickings, in block, 62s. 6d. per cwt.

Buchu.—For fair round greenish leaf 11½d. was refused, 1s. being wanted, which figure has been paid privately for one or two bales.

Calumba.—Very cheap. Small to bold natural brown sorts, slightly wormy, sold at from 7s. to 9s. per cwt.

Cardamoms were in good demand, and prices showed an advance of from 2d., and in some instances 3d., per lb. The following rates were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Extra bold pale, bright smooth, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; bold pale ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; bold medium pale, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; small pale, smooth, bright, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d.; bold medium dullish, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; very small palish, 1s. 1d.; brown splits and pickings, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; decorticated seed, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar: Bold palish, 1s 9d.; small and medium leanish brown, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Mangalore: Medium to bold brownish, 2s. 4d.; leaner ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; very brown ditto, 1s. 3d.; small and lean, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

Cassia Fistula.—Good pod from Dominica realised 27s. per cwt.

Coca-leaves.—Fair greenish Ceylon brought 1s. per lb.

Cocculus Indicus.—An odd lot sold at 5s. per cwt., and in another instance 100 bags were held for 8s. 6d., a bid of 7s. 6d. being refused.

Colocynth.—Small to bold Syrian apple, rather dull, was held at 1s. 6d. per lb. Two casks of very broken Spanish sold at 1s. For brownish Turkey pulp 3s. was wanted, and good pale apple 1s. 7d. per lb.

Cubebs.—Fair, slightly stalky berries, country damaged, sold at 30s. per cwt.

Cumin-seed.—Good Morocco of new crop was held at 32s. per cwt., and the same figure was asked for Maltese.

Dill-seed.—About 1s. 6d. to 2s. lower. Fair Bombay sold at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

Dragon's-blood.—The feature of this article was the offering of 2 cases of fine fiery block, partly slabs run together, for which 14l. was wanted, the highest bid obtainable being 12l. 2s. 6d. Two other cases of fine reboiled lump, similar quality to the block, were bought in at 16l. A case of fair lump sold at 10l. 10s., and a case of dull ditto at 9l., being dearer; 8l. 5s. was paid for a case of very seedy lump of medium colour. Fair finger, nicely wrapped, was held at 9l., at which business has been done privately.

Elaterium.—A box from Malta was limited at 1s. 3d. per oz.

Elemi was considerably lower, 2 cases of good pale gum from Manila selling at 70s. to 71s. per cwt.

Fennel-seed.—Good quality sold at 18s. per cwt.

Gum Ammoniacum.—A parcel of 11 cases sold without reserve at 10s. for very dark seedy and partly blocky; and 5s. for dark and matted block. From another catalogue palish siftings were sold at from 22s. to 25s. per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—The business done privately includes a fair quantity of Aden olibanum scented, at from 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

Honey.—Jamaica sold at steady rates, at the following prices:—Very dark amber liquid, in cases and barrels, 15s. to 17s.; palish set, in barrels, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; firm set white, 19s.; and firm set palish, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. Palish set Californian was held at 26s.

Ipecacuanha.—Both descriptions were quite neglected to-day, and in the case of Rio only sea-damaged was disposed of, 4 bales selling at from 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. Sound root was held at from 9s. 7d. to 9s. 10d. There was plenty of Cartagena on offer at 4s. per lb.

Kino was disposed of at very low prices, from 6d. to 6¼d. per lb. being paid for small black Cochin grain.

Kola.—Fair washed West Indian were held at 3½d. per lb. A small lot sold at 3d. and a bag at 2d. per lb.

Nux Vomica.—For nice bright bold Cochin seed 10s. per cwt. was paid for a few bags. Dull and earthy Bengal was held for 8s. 6d.

Oil, Castor.—Fair Calcutta seconds were limited at 2¾d. per lb.

Oil, Eucalyptus.—Several parcels of B.P. oil were held at 1s. 2d. per lb., and a sale of commercial quality was made at from 6d. to 8d. per lb., "without reserve."

Oil, Geranium.—Two cases of Bourbon of fine quality previously offered, were sold "without reserve" at 16s. 6d per lb.

Oil, Lemon.—Two parcels of fine quality Messina and Palermo oil were held at 3s. per lb.

Oil, Lime.—West Indian distilled was limited at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

Oil, Wintergreen.—D & O brand was offered at 6s. 3d. per lb., at which figure private sales have been made.

Orchella-weed sold at 12s. per cwt.

Orris.—Dull Florentine sorts sold without reserve at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

Quince-seed.—About 3d. per lb. cheaper, good Cape selling at 1s. per lb.

Rhubarb.—Slow of sale. Two cases small to medium flat High-dried with good pinky fracture sold at 9d. per lb., and 2 cases good Canton pickings realised 1s. Native round rough High-dried with three-quarters good pinky fracture was held at 5½d. per lb. Medium to bold round Shensi was bought in at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

Sarsaparilla.—Grey Jamaica was in fair supply, and sold at steady prices, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. being paid for sound, and 11½d. to 1s. 1d for slightly sea-damaged; 15 bales of rough and coarse grey Jamaica sold at from 11½d. to 1s., and 16 bales of Lima Jamaica were bought in; 1s. 2d. was wanted for good.

Scammony-root.—Only 2 bales offered, and 27s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted.

Senna.—The bulk of the Tinnevelly was of common quality, which sold at from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Medium greenish leaf brought 2½d. to 2¾d., and bolder ditto 4½d. Pods sold from 1d. for dark to 2¼d. for good. Alexandria quite neglected; fair broken leaf was held at 5d., half-leaf at 4½d., siftings 2d. to 2½d., and good pale pods 7½d. per lb.

Tamarinds.—Thirteen barrels of fair Dominica sold at 12s. 6d. per cwt. in bond.

Turmeric.—Several parcels were put up without reserve, and sold at 12s. per cwt. for dull Madras finger, and 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. for Bombay finger.

Wax, Bees'.—Jamaica sold at steady prices, from 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. per cwt. being paid for fair to good bright red. Zanzibar sold at unchanged rates, 7l., subject, being paid for fair block, slightly grey, and 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for pale yellow to dark Mozambique rolls. No Madagascar was offered.

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My Apprenticeship.

In Germany.

I ENTERED my apprenticeship at Eastertide, 1877, just twenty-five years ago, having obtained the school certificate which, in Germany, carries the privilege of one instead of three years' military service and entitles the holder to follow the career of a pharmacist. A general liking for the natural sciences induced me to select pharmacy, and I was fortunate enough to find in Apotheker Seyberth, of Wiesbaden, a jovial and indulgent master. Thus I served my apprenticeship under happy and pleasant conditions, full of opportunities for seeing and learning all that could be taught in a German pharmacy.

Times have changed, but not even twenty-five years ago was every one lucky enough to pass his apprentice years under conditions more or less ideal. In this Wiesbaden pharmacy a good deal of work was carried out, often as many as 70 prescriptions a day being dispensed, and sundry sales were numerous. My duties began early in the morning, at seven o'clock or earlier, and were continued to 10 o'clock in the evening, one afternoon in the week and every second Sunday being allowed off, and also one afternoon in the week for theoretical study. Likewise reading was permitted after supper. The term of apprenticeship is fixed by law as three years, after which the Gehuelfenexamen (a kind of Minor) held by a Government commission must be passed before one is qualified to serve the three years' assistantship which prefaces admittance to the university.



MR. H. HELBING.

During the three years' apprenticeship there is therefore much knowledge to be acquired in order to be able to pass the examination at the end of the term, and as the subjects of this examination are many, there was not much time to be lost. Both my master and the senior assistant took care that my education was not neglected either from a practical or theoretical point of view. At first I was occupied in the "defectur," that is to say, the laboratory where the galenicals were prepared for use in the pharmacy, and where much real practical experience was gained. All ointments (even ung. hydr. cin.) were at that time prepared in the laboratory, as well as all tinctures and a great many extracts and chemical preparations, such as bismuth subnitrate, argentum nitricum, acid. benzoic. ex resina, sulph. præcipitat., aq. chlorata, liq. alum. acetic, ferrum sulfuricum, cuprum sulfuricum, liq. plumb. subacetic., tartar. stibiatus., hydr. præcipitat. album, ext. ferri pom., ferrum oxyd. saccharat., liq. fer. perchlor., &c. All the fresh herbs obtainable were bought from the peasant women of the neighbourhood and dried or converted into extracts. Thus large quantities of digitalis and hyoscyamus passed through my hands, as well as chamomiles, which were partly distilled for oil, whilst nearly all the aromatic waters were distilled in the Wiesbaden pharmacy, and large quantities of raspberry syrup were made from the berries freshly gathered in the surrounding forests.

The laboratory was in every respect well-fitted, including a large steam generator, with still attached, and a commodious drying-oven, &c., so that all preparations could be made on a sufficiently large scale; in fact, in some cases, like narcotic extracts and iron preparations, such quantities were made that a business was done in selling them to wholesale druggists for selling again. Of course I had to turn my hands to everything, and in this way gained an all-round experience. Of all the preparations made in the laboratory I had to keep account and give a full description in the form of essays, which were entered into a separate book for subsequent inspection. Much of my time was devoted to systematic botany, and frequent excursions in the surrounding country in the Rhine valley gave ample opportunities for the collection of a comparatively large herbarium of over 1,500 distinct wild specimens. The pressing and mounting of these also occupied a great deal of my spare time, but every facility was at hand. A good proportion of the three years was also spent in the dispensing department, at first only for prescription-reading and then for compounding, until perfect proficiency was attained in the preparation of any mixtures, pills, emulsions, plasters, and the like. During my apprenticeship I remember that three staple pharmaceutical preparations—viz., iodoform, sodium salicylate, and vaseline, were introduced into medicine.

The examining authorities consisted of two local pharmacists and a Government official from the medical department. To them I had to submit my herbarium and the essays on the laboratory preparations for inspection; the examination was an affair of several days, and was divided into three parts:—

1. Written examination. Subjects: Botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, physics.

2. Practical examination. Subjects: Dispensing two prescriptions, preparation of galenicals, chemical preparations.

3. Oral examination. Subjects: Translation of Pharmacopœia (at that time printed in Latin), pharmaceutical regulations, physics, botany, materia medica, pharmaceutical chemistry.

The written and oral examinations were conducted in the Government buildings, the practical part in the laboratory of one of the examining pharmacists. On the certificate were given detailed marks for each subject, and reference made to the herbarium and laboratory journal.

Speaking for myself, I feel that I owe very much to my apprenticeship, and that no public teaching could have given me such complete insight into the pharmaceutical arts, and even now the practical experience gained in the days of my apprenticeship proves of the greatest importance and service to me.

H. Helbing

Personalities.

MR. FRANK ROSS (Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Bombay) left London last Saturday on his return to India.

MR. J. AUSTIN THOMAS, chemist and druggist, late of Borough Road, Birkenhead, is leaving for South Africa next week.

WE regret to hear that Mr. T. B. Groves, of Weymouth, the veteran pharmacist, and ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, is rather seriously, though not hopelessly, ill.

DR. FREDK. B. POWER, F.C.S., director of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s chemical laboratories, has been elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated before studying under the late Professor Flückiger.

DR. E. M. HOUGHTON, co-director of the bacteriological and physiological departments of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s factories at Detroit, Mich., is now in London, having completed a tour of the principal laboratories of Europe, gathering new ideas where they were to be found.

MR. HERBERT KNAPMAN, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has passed in the First class, First division, of Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos. He was second wrangler in Part I. last year. Mr. H. Knapman is the son of Mr. J. W. Knapman, Librarian of the Pharmaceutical Society.

D

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MR. HAROLD LEENY, M.R.C.V.S., Burgess Hill (who is well known in the drug-trade), returned to London on June 7 after five months' work under the War Office as a veterinary transport officer. During his service Mr. Leeny visited South Africa twice, and has seen a good bit of the rest of the world.

SIR W. T. THISELTON DYER, whom we usually associate with botany, has a thoughtful critique of Mr. Edward Clodd's "Huxley" in *Nature* of June 5. Sir William's article deals mainly with Huxley's theological opinions, and he criticises Mr. Clodd's presentation of these opinions and his conclusions somewhat adversely.

A PARTY of Bradfordians, including Dr. Charles Forshaw, are to make holiday in St. Kilda during Coronation week. They have been authorised to inform the inhabitants that the King "trusts they will have a successful season in their occupation of fulmar fishing." They are also to present the minister of the island with a Union Jack. Special Coronation medals (copies of which have been accepted by the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales) are to be presented by the deputation to the inhabitants of the island.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, G.C.S.I., C.B., who has been appointed a Foreign Knight of the Prussian Ordre Pour le Merite for Science and Arts, will enter upon his 86th year within four days of the Coronation. Sir Joseph, who is one of the greatest living botanists, took the M.D. degree at Glasgow University in 1839. Like his friend Huxley, he served for some years as a medical officer in the Royal Navy. He was Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew from 1865 to 1885, and was President of the Royal Society from 1872 to 1877.

MR. JOHN BOLAM, chemist and druggist, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just retired from business. He is a native of the district, and served his apprenticeship, some forty-four years ago, in a little shop in Northumberland Street, under Mr. Edward Walker, an old Savory & Moore's man. He passed the modified examination in 1869, and has been in business on his own account for over thirty years. Mr. Bolam had one of the best dispensing-businesses in the North of England, and, although in the immediate vicinity of "Stores" and modern businesses, he has always adhered to the old-fashioned window displays which were characteristic of the drug-trade of fifty years ago. He has never taken any active part in public affairs, yet is well known in the town, and is in close and confidential touch with the leading medical men of the city. In conversation with a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST correspondent he remarked, with reference to the changes in the thoroughfare since he started business, that properties then changed hands for 600*l.* which could not now be touched for 12,000*l.* Mr. Bolam's business, so far as the premises are concerned, becomes extinct on his retirement, the premises having been acquired by an adjoining firm of drapers, whilst the prescription and account books, trade fixtures and stock have been purchased by Messrs. Brady & Martin, and transferred by them to their retail establishment at 29 Mosley Street. Of Mr. Bolam's sons, one, an M.D. of Durham University, is Professor of Physiology in the College of Medicine; another is assistant Electrical Engineer to the Corporation of Bristol, and a third is in the penultimate stage for the L.D.S. diploma. His many friends in the drug-trade will wish him a lengthened enjoyment of the leisure he has so thoroughly earned.



MR. BOLAM.

THE annual production of alcohol from sugar-cane in Peru is estimated at over 2,000,000 gals., of which 600,000 gals. is exported to Bolivia, but, if other outlets could be secured, there would be no difficulty in increasing the production largely.

Mary Masters.

WE published a few weeks ago a letter from Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, in which he warned the trade regarding a woman who was falsely representing herself to be Mary Masters, an unsuccessful candidate at the last election of Benevolent Fund annuitants. The impostor was caught at Yeovil (see page 911), but the Magistrate was in such a complaisant mood owing to the declaration of Peace that he let her off; so that the drug-trade may not be done with her yet. It is, therefore, appropriate to note the description of the woman:—

Black sailor hat, green skirt, black bodice with beads, long dark old cloak worn at the buttons, black woollen wrapper round neck. Age about 62. Height, 5 feet 4 inches, but looks taller. Blue eyes and grey hair. Double chin. Says she belongs to Broseley in Shropshire. Weeps readily.

She is said to be now *en route* for Exeter *viâ* Honiton, and chemists in and around those places will do well to make a note of this warning.

We cannot, unfortunately, get hold of a photograph of her, but it may serve the purpose as well to give the portrait of the real Mary Masters, which was taken at her own house



THE REAL MARY MASTERS.

last week as she is unable, and has been unable for some time, to leave her house, owing to illness. Mrs. Masters is 79 years of age, and is the last person in the world who would take a peripatetic tour in search of alms. Should any of our subscribers be visited by the spurious Mary Masters they should quietly send out for a policeman and give her in charge; then telegraph the fact to Mr. Bremridge (16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.), who will assist the police in the matter.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Barus, C. *Experiments with Ionized Air.* Illus. Roy. 4to. Pp. 104. 3*s.* net (Smithsonian Contributions). (Wesley.)

Bolton, H. C. *Chemical Societies of the Nineteenth Century.* 8vo. Pp. 16. 1*s.* 6*d.* net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)

Index to the Literature of the Spectroscope (1887–1900 incl.). Comp. by Alfred Tuckerman. 8vo. Pp. 374. 7*s.* net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)

Talbot, H. B., and Brown, J. W. *Bibliography of Analytical Chemistry of Manganese*, 1785–1900. 8vo. Pp. 132. 3*s.* 6*d.* net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)

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MEMS. FOR ADVERTISERS' DIARIES.

JUNE 23.

Consider advisability of having a good inset in "The Chemist and Druggist" Summer Issue of July 26.

Ask printers for quotation for printing 12,000 copies of a 16 page illustrated price-list, to use as inset in "C. & D."

Write to the Publisher of the "C. & D.," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for his terms for inserting the 16 page inset, and ask his advice about getting it up.

CORONATION WEEK.

THE Public Holidays on Thursday and Friday of next week, and the consequent necessity of ensuring the despatch of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST before midnight on Wednesday, June 25, compel us to send all that issue to press on Tuesday. We shall keep our Supplement open until Wednesday, so as to get in important news which reach us by the first mails that morning. Correspondents will please note this announcement and act upon it.

Summary.

STUDENTS will find another offer on p. 944.

THE POST-OFFICE will not allow a ½d. letter-postage (p. 944).

A TALE of teeth extraction from Paris will be found on p. 949.

SOME FACTS in regard to American perfumery are given on p. 959.

PHARMACY appears to be in a bad way in Egypt. See the note on p. 959.

THE TROUBLES of the official telephone are graphically depicted on p. 956.

SEVERAL interesting new companies have been registered this week (p. 965).

MR. DOWZARD communicates some useful analytical factors for essential oils (p. 961).

MORE CORONATION HOLIDAYS in the wholesale drug-trade are mentioned on p. 944.

DR. ALFRED HILL'S last report as public analyst to Birmingham is abstracted on p. 915.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS held a successful dinner last month which is reported on p. 950.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & CO.'S invoice-postage case has been mentioned in Parliament (p. 955).

MR. JAMES HARTFORD, a well-known New York merchant, formerly of London, is dead (p. 951).

THE QUESTIONS given in the Jacob Bell scholarship examination this week are printed on p. 967.

FURTHER evidence in regard to arsenic in food and drink has been taken by the Royal Commission (p. 944).

FORFARSHIRE CHEMISTS are going ahead with their arrangements for the Conference in Dundee (p. 966).

ABERDEEN DOCTORS' SHOPS are not numerous, yet there is one for every five chemists' shops. See note on p. 948.

GLYCO-THYMOLINE has been the subject of an action in the High Court, with Dodd's drug-stores in defence (p. 962).

THE hearing of the second case against a Cardiff chemist for infringement of the Dentists Act has been postponed (p. 962).

THE chemistry of terpenes was dealt with by Professor Tilden in a paper communicated to the Chemical Society this week (p. 956).

THE WIDOW'S CLAUSE of the Irish Pharmacy Act has come into Court for the first time, but the case has not finished (p. 962).

THE SALE of nicotine insecticides by unregistered persons is being put down by the Pharmaceutical Society. Two cases are reported on p. 962.

DUTY FREE SPIRIT is the subject of an interesting expository letter by Mr. Thomas Tyrer printed on p. 968. He shows that pharmacy will not benefit much by it.

SHORTNESS IN CASH is not a good ground for dismissing a chemist's manager without due notice. So the Bloomsbury County Court Judge decides (p. 964).

NEW POISON REGULATIONS have come into force in Mombasa and Uganda, also regulations dealing with opium and Indian hemp. They are epitomised on p. 959.

IN "OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS" are some interesting notes on the editors of the "Annals of Pharmacy," whose note on tr. quin. ammon. is now of topical interest (p. 957).

THE MARGATE CORONER'S ideas regarding the Pharmacy Act restrictions on the dispensing of poisons have led him to suppose that a prescribed sleeping-draught containing poison should be labelled poison (p. 945).

A PENNY per proof gallon has been added to the import-duty on spirit, to balance the increased cost of grain to home distillers (p. 955). It is pointed out that most imported spirit is made from potatoes, and not from grain (p. 971).

THE GLASGOW CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION is flourishing, and is so well backed up that it proposes to make national a local petition to manufacturers of proprietary medicines with the object of securing 20 per cent. profit (p. 954).

THE LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION has passed two resolutions, one urging the Pharmaceutical Society to take a test case on the title question, and the other to appoint a deputation to interview the Council on the same matter (p. 952).

BUSINESS is slackening down in view of the approaching Coronation, although fair quantities of drugs have passed into consumption during the past fortnight. Among the articles that have advanced are aconite, foreign alcohol, eserine, and glucose. Cream of tartar is again firmer, and quinine is lower (p. 971).

B—C

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Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

Qualitative Analysis.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, June 24, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, July 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Royal Dental Hospital of London has received 500*l.* from the trustees of Smith's (Kensington Estate) Charity.

Mr. H. Cook, chemist and druggist, Chatham, was thrown out of a trap while driving, on June 9, and was badly bruised and shaken.

The Chemists' Managers and Assistants' Society are to have a garden-party at Carshalton on June 26. Tickets from Mr. D. Davies, 187 Newington Butts, S.E..

The latest convert to automobilism at Boston is Mr. H. T. Pilley, pharmaceutical chemist, who has purchased a 4½ h.p. De Dion voiturette to carry four.

Isle of Wight Board of Guardians has appointed Mr. A. Milledge, chemist and druggist, Newport, and Messrs. Hewlett & Son to supply druggists' requisites to the workhouse.

Thomas Melone (30), while stirring a vat of caustic liquid at the chemical-works of the United Alkali Company, Widnes, overbalanced himself and fell into another vat containing caustic liquid. He died a week afterwards.

Amongst a number of persons charged by the police with making bonfires in the public streets of Bourne to celebrate peace, appears the name of A. Skinn, chemist's assistant. The case, which was heard at Bourne Police Court on June 10, excited great public interest, and all the accused were discharged.

The Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries of London have passed a resolution requiring that on and after July 1 candidates for any examination in medicine shall produce evidence of having received instruction in the administration of anæsthetics at a recognised medical school or hospital.

The Royal Humane Society on June 16 awarded their bronze medal to Robert L. Mesney, described as a chemist of Broadstone, Dartmouth, for plunging into a deep pond at Crediton and rescuing a woman from drowning.

On the invitation of Mr. Alfred D. Breeze, Chairman of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association, several members of the Three Towns' Chemists' Association visited, on June 11, the milling works of Messrs. Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinghorne & Co. (Limited); also the electrical depôt and the refuse-destructor.

At the Nottingham Guildhall on June 16, Mr. James Lord, chemist, of Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham, appeared to prosecute a mechanical dentist in his employ, named James G. Desborough, for embezzling sums of money amounting to 10*l.* or 12*l.* Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5*l.*, or a month's imprisonment in default.

Of 158 samples taken at Coventry last year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ten were of drugs, and all were genuine. They included camphorated oil (2), one each of lime-water, Dover's powder, carbolic powder, compound liquorice-powder, seidlitz-powder, Friar's balsam, and paregoric-elixir. Four samples of soda-water were also taken.

Coronation Holidays.

In addition to the firms already mentioned in our issues of June 7 and 14, the following have intimated their intention of closing on June 26 and 27: Messrs William Sutton & Co.; Mr. William Toogood; Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds; Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons.

The following will close on June 26, 27, and 28: Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co. (Limited); Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited); Messrs. F. Schulze & Co.; Messrs. Spratt's Patent (Limited); Messrs. J. A. Wink & Co.; Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.; Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Messrs. Sparks, White & Co.; Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited); Messrs. R. Sumner & Co. (Limited), Liverpool.

Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons will close on June 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, are closing their works for the whole of the Coronation week in celebration of the event.

The P.O. can No Further Go.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce having addressed a memorial to the Postmaster-General to have all written or printed matter open to inspection, and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, carried for a ½*d.*, have received a reply, stating that the Postmaster-General dissents from the view expressed by the Association "that the change would involve but a very slight loss to the postal revenue." He is not in a position to say precisely or even approximately what the financial effect of such a concession would be; but he is satisfied that it would be much more serious than the Association suppose; and he is unable to recommend his Majesty's Government to adopt it. The concessions which have been made in the past have gone at least as far as it is possible to justify.

Arsenic Commission.

The Royal Commission on Arsenical-poisoning met on June 13, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin. The other Commissioners present were Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir William Church, Professor Thorpe, and Dr. White Legge. Mr. Otto Hehner, public analyst, was recalled, and stated that the joint committee of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Public Analysts unanimously recommended the Marsh-Berzelius test for the detection of minute quantities of arsenic. He considered it was better to have a test which could detect exceedingly minute traces of arsenic, even although such traces might not be harmful to human beings. If a standard were fixed prohibiting more than $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of arsenic per gal. of beer the brewers would have no difficulty in working within such limits. Absolute freedom from arsenic could not, however, be secured with certainty. Mr. A. Chapman, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts, advocated the fixing of a standard of $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of arsenic per gal., although the large majority of beers he analysed contained less than $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Professor Delépine, of Owens College, Manchester, gave the results of his experimental

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investigations upon the action of arsenical beer. He used rats in his experiments, because these animals readily took beer and weak alcoholic solutions, and could easily adapt themselves to considerable variations in diet. The Commission adjourned till June 20.

Bound Over.

At the Mansion House on June 13, William Henry Chancewell Ward (26), chemist and druggist, was charged, before Mr. Alderman Morris, with embezzlement. Accused pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of one sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* Evidence was given as to a purchase to this amount at the Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, E.C., and that the prisoner, who served the customer, had not accounted for the money. The prisoner, a qualified chemist, had for over four years acted as one of the assistant dispensers at Apothecaries' Hall. When spoken to upon the subject he admitted appropriating 2*s.* of the money, and Mr. Myers on his behalf urged that the accused, a married man with two children, was in such ill-health that when he surrendered himself a few days before he was told to go home and go to bed. This he did, and he had again surrendered himself that morning. If the Alderman would take a lenient course there were friends in court who would take charge of him. He was absolutely ruined by these proceedings. Mr. Wilkinson said the prosecutors were compelled to institute this prosecution, but desired that the prisoner should be dealt with leniently. Mr. Myers thanked the prosecution for this recommendation, and the Alderman bound two friends of the prisoner in 20*l.* each to produce the accused if he should be called upon for sentence.

The Coroner and the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Toke H. Bovs, the Margate Borough Coroner, held an inquest on June 16 on the body of a man named Fisher, who died after taking an overdose of a sleeping-draught. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and on June 20, 1900, Dr. Sutcliffe prescribed for him a sleeping-draught, which the doctor administered himself, taking what was left of the mixture away. The prescription remained in deceased's possession, and it was not again made up until April 22 last, when it was dispensed at Mr. T. D. Evans's pharmacy, Northdown Road, Margate. On June 15 five doses were left, and deceased drank the lot, and died an hour later. Mr. Percy Sayers, chemist and druggist, who made up the prescription, said the mixture contained bromide of potassium, solution of morphia, and chloral. The Coroner then asked whether the sale was entered in the poisons-book, and the witness replied in the negative. The Coroner pointed out that the Pharmacy Act held that any ingredients in the Poisons Schedule when they entered into a mixture should be registered in the poisons-book. Mr. Sayers replied that in the case of a medical-man's prescription the copying of the prescription was all that was necessary, and Dr. Sutcliffe supported him in his contention. The Coroner: Is it necessary to put a red poison-label on the bottle containing such a preparation?—No, it is not. You are fully qualified, but notwithstanding the powerful nature of the medicine it is not necessary to label it "Poison," is that your opinion? I speak from my experience. It is not usual to label any prescribed medicine "Poison." The Coroner, after referring to the Act, said, "It appears to me that it should have been labelled according to my reading of the Act." Dr. Sutcliffe pointed out that entering the prescription in the prescription-book answered the same point as registering the poisons in the usual poisons-book. The fact that a patient could have a prescription made up at the chemist's without his medical attendant being consulted was the fault of the system. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and the Coroner, addressing Mr. Sayers, said, When you go home, if you have a copy of this Act, study it. (Mr. Sayers: I have) It is an important Act passed over twenty years ago for the better safety of people. I think myself the bottle ought to have been labelled "Poison." Mr. Sayers: It is not the usual custom, Sir; I think I have fulfilled the conditions of the Act in every way. Dr. Sutcliffe interrupted by saying he thought Mr. Sayers acted perfectly right in making up the prescription, and that he had fulfilled the requirements of the law. The Coroner (to Mr. Sayers): I am not attaching any blame to you. Study the act yourself. Mr. Sayers repeated that he had studied it, whereupon the Coroner observed: And you say you have no occasion to label it "Poison," and to enter it in the poisons-book? Yes.

Birmingham Notes.

For storing 17 gals. of rubber solution and 80 lbs. of calcium carbide in an unsuitable place and without a licence, a local trader has been fined 15*l.*

On June 12 a party of pharmacy students visited Cannon Hill Park botanical grounds with a view to botany, but Jupiter Pluvius proved too much for them.

The local smallpox scare has fostered the inventive genius of the pharmacist, and various especial forms of vaccination-shields have been put on the market.

Miss May Wolseley was married on June 10 at King's Norton Church to Dr. Brinton. Another vacancy is created in the good dispenserships of Birmingham by this event.

The fire at Queenwood College which caused the death of Mr. Charles Wilmore, the Principal, recalls the fact that John Tyndall, Edward Frankland (father of Professor P. F. Frankland), and Andrew Pears (of Pears, Limited), were educated there.

The Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, which have been in existence for seventy years, are languishing for want of funds. In stating its claims to the public, Professor Hillhouse asserts that "it is the most beautiful city garden that England possesses."

The kaolin industry at Lusculyan Valley, Cornwall, has been visited by the Birmingham Natural History Society this week. It is stated that kaolin is granite decomposed by the action of tourmaline, the top layer being chorlite and granite; next comes ferruginous granite, then well-marked granite followed by a bed of kaolin 100 feet thick.

In a case of attempted suicide by laudanum before the Courts last week, the Magistrate requested the police constable in charge of the case "to make a report to the Chief Constable with reference to the chemist from whom the laudanum was obtained." After swallowing a bottleful the prisoner had thrown the phial through the window, but it was subsequently found with the label intact.

The committee in charge of the Coronation festivities in a little village not very many miles from Birmingham have decided to regale the inhabitants with pork pies, pickles, and tea. The suggestion is said to emanate from the local doctor and the local chemist, who are prominent officials in the matter. To complete what is probably a base slander, says the *Birmingham Mail*, it is being inquired what part the local undertaker is taking in the proceedings. He ought at least to be a liberal subscriber to the fund.

Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and analyst for the city of Birmingham, has issued his report for the past year. During that period seventy samples of drugs were analysed, of which sixty-four were found to be genuine and six (or 9 per cent.) adulterated. A good part of the report is taken up with a consideration of the tr. benz. co. cases. Dr. Hill says of the case which was dismissed by the Magistrates as the result of a Somerset House analysis, that how the chemists at Somerset House could say that it afforded no evidence of being below the strength of the compound tincture of benzoin made according to the process described in the British Pharmacopœia, "excites my wonder and passes my comprehension. It is most unsatisfactory, not to say disheartening, that the certificate of a public analyst, who has given special attention to the subject, should be discarded in favour of one giving no analytical details and no standard." In regard to a sample of extra strong seidlitz-powders which contained 23 per cent. of tartaric acid in excess of the proper quantity, the powder in the blue paper was of the correct composition, but its quantity was 23 per cent. too much. The report says "The B.P. only recognises one strength of seidlitz powder, but an unofficial formula for 'double' or 'extra strong' requires the same amount of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as the British Pharmacopœia, with twice as much Rochelle salt. This sample agreed with neither the official nor the unofficial formula." A third sample differed from any he had previously seen, by having the alkaline powder wrapped in white paper and the acid powders in

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blue paper. A sample of tincture of iodine was examined which contained 18·2 grammes of sodium iodide, and 7·8 grammes of potassium iodide per litre, instead of 25 grammes of potassium iodide, probably an unintentional substitution, as sodium iodide is more expensive than potassium iodide.

Royal Institution.

There was a large audience on June 13 to hear Mr. Marconi discourse on "The Progress of Electric Space Telegraphy." Much of the lecture was taken up with answering objections that have been made to the lecturer's work. The interesting announcement was made that a new magnetic detector has been devised, which is an improvement on the old coherers. The detector is more sensitive and trustworthy than a coherer, and although at present only thirty words a minute can be sent it is hoped to be able to reach a hundred when the instrument is perfected. It was mentioned that on the *Campania* and *Lucania* as much as 60*l.* a trip has been collected for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy, and that the Canadian Government has granted a subsidy of 16,000*l.* towards the erection of a station at Nova Scotia. Readable messages have been sent from the station at Poldhu, in Cornwall, to a ship 1,551 miles away, and indications were received as far as 2,099 miles off. It has been noted that this signalling took place at night; during the day the distance at which signals could be transmitted was about 700 miles only. This result may be due, Mr. Marconi said, to the diselectrification at the very highly charged transmitting elevated conductor operated by the influence of daylight, but he did not think the effect of daylight would be to confine the working of Transatlantic wireless telegraphy to the hours of darkness, as sufficient sending energy could be used during daytime at the transmitting station to make up for the loss of range at the signals.

They are Seven.

A Spalding paper, giving some clippings from its old files, says that before 1776 there was not one druggist resident in Spalding, and a Mr. A. Lloyd used to attend on market-days from Peterborough. Mr. Wilcockson was the first druggist to reside in the town, and he occupied a house in Bridge Street. In 1846 there were eight druggists at Spalding, and at the present time there are seven.

Fires.

Damage to the extent of about 200*l.* was done by fire on June 11 at the works of Messrs. Geo. Moxon & Sons, oil refiners, Milnsbridge.

On June 7 a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. T. Davy, chemist and druggist, High Street, Irthlingborough, Northants. The conflagration originated through the ignition of some chemicals in a cupboard at the back of the shop. This was apparently extinguished, but during the night the matchboarding smouldered, and the fire broke out again in a servant's bedroom over the shop, and before it was extinguished the second time considerable damage had been done.

Disinfectant Distribution.

At a meeting of the Preston branch of the Independent Labour party in Preston on June 14, a resolution was passed protesting against a recent decision of the Corporation to limit the supply of disinfectants, and recommending a return to "a free and unrestricted issue of the same" to all applicants.

At the Glossop Town Council on June 11, Alderman S. Rowbottom drew attention to the fact that a man in the borough had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, which had been supplied by the sanitary inspector. He asked if it was wise for the inspector to let anybody have carbolic acid that wanted it. He thought free distribution was a mistake. The disinfecting ought to be done by the inspector or his men. A chemist would not have supplied the acid without precautions. The inspector replied that under the Local Government Board regulations and the by-laws of the Council he was bound to supply carbolic acid when requested for disinfecting-purposes. He took great precaution as to whom he supplied, and always gave verbal and printed instructions. The bottles were labelled "Poison." In the case referred to the acid was not supplied to the person who took his life, but to the owner of a house where a case of scarlet fever had occurred. The suicide obtained the acid from the house-owner.

Property Sales.

The business premises occupied by Mr. W. Davidson, chemist and druggist, Garden Lane, Chester, were sold by auction on June 13, realising 890*l.*

The premises at 5 and 7 Orange Street, Halifax, together with adjoining property, were purchased for 1,250*l.* at an auction on June 12 by Mr. Proctor, of Pollard's Drug-stores, Halifax.

Trade-Mark Notes.

In answer to a resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce urging that facilities should be afforded by the Board of Trade for a full inquiry into the working of the present law as regards trade-marks, Mr. Gerald Balfour has replied, "that before giving a definite reply he would be glad to give further consideration to the matter; he hoped, however, to be in a position to send such a reply in the near future."

The definition of trade-mark under the new patents and trade-marks law in Spain has been extended, and is now much the same as in Great Britain. The maximum term for registration is now limited to twenty years. It is also provided that taxes should be paid every five years, failing which the registration will lapse. There is a provision that registrations which were effected twenty years ago and upwards have to be renewed within six months, and all other registrations will require renewal before the expiration of twenty years from the respective dates of registration, failing which the rights of the owners will lapse.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A special meeting was held at St. Bride's Institute on June 11 (*C. & D.*, June 14, page 912), at which there was a good attendance. A resolution was moved by Mr. H. T. Samuel:—

That instead of the words, "All dispensers in public institutions are eligible for membership" (Rule 4), it should read, "After this date, no dispensers in public institutions are eligible for membership unless they hold the Qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Boyd Donnan. Mr. J. J. Smith asked what was the reason of the suggested change; and the President replied that the qualification-question had been a bone of contention for many years, and the Council now felt the time had arrived when it should be definitely settled. Mr. Goodall spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Turner moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Bishop, that the words "Or the assistants' certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall" be inserted after the words "Qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society." He said it might be news to some of those present that only those holding the "Hall" certificate were legally qualified to act as assistants to L.S.A. men. Mr. Spencer asked whether Hall men were acting illegally in dispensing for anyone else than a L.S.A. Mr. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, spoke against the original motion, as he thought it an unnecessary restriction. Mr. Samuel said it was useless to shelve the matter again, since although they had been open to receive subscriptions from any dispenser during the past six months, only about six Hall men had joined. Mr. Spencer stated that their hands were more or less forced by the conferences recently held and the Association of Poor-law Dispensers, and Mr. Welford also spoke in favour of the resolution. Mr. Lindsay moved that the discussion be postponed until the October meeting, but Mr. Cairns moved that the question be now put. The President then first put Mr. Lindsay's amendment—it was lost by 16 to 4; then Mr. Turner's amendment—4 for, 19 against; and, finally, the original motion—23 for, 5 against, this voting including provincial members' votes. The Chairman then declared the resolution carried, and the meeting terminated.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, June 17, Mr. G. Stocker presiding. The question of pharmaceutical education was discussed at some length, particularly in view of the possible discontinuance of the pharmaceutical classes at the Royal Albert

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Memorial College. On the motion of Mr. Rowsell, seconded by Mr. Lake, it was considered advisable that the classes in pharmacy and materia medica should not be discontinued, but that greater provision be made for the practical teaching of these subjects. The Hon. Secretary reported that he had been approached by the Secretaries of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which holds its annual congress at Exeter from August 20 to 26, with regard to the proposed discussion on the sale of poisons. On the motion of Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Rowsell, it was resolved that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones be invited to visit Exeter and read a paper to the Congress on the pharmaceutical aspect of this question. In regard to the Coronation holidays, it was decided that attendance be given at the following hours on those days: Up to 10 A.M., 1 to 2 P.M., and 6 to 7 P.M.; and that notices to this effect be placed on the door of each establishment.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

The final business meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, June 17, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Mr. W. H. Lenton (Vice-President) occupied the chair. The Hon. Secretaries presented their report for the session 1901-2, and the Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet. Those statements showed that the Association has had a very successful time both socially and financially, while the number and quality of papers read were quite up to the standard. Both reports were unanimously passed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries (Messrs. B. Collitt and Frank G. Hines) for their services.

Scab in Sheep.

The outbreaks of sheep-scab in Great Britain last month numbered 25, as against 38 in May of 1901 and 57 in May of 1900. They comprised 12 in England, 7 in Wales, and 6 in Scotland, and were distributed over 10 administrative counties of England, 5 of Wales, and 4 of Scotland. The largest county total was three in Aberdeen. During the month of May the disease was known to exist in 24 administrative counties of England, 11 of Wales, and 14 of Scotland, the total being 49. No marked increase of the disorder need be expected, says the *Times* agricultural specialist, until the autumn months set in. The following table shows the course of the disease during the last six months. The total of 1,238 outbreaks compares with the corresponding total of 1,439 for the six months that ended with May, 1901:—

Month	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.
December, 1901 ...	134	81	12	227
January, 1902 ...	183	233	33	449
February	67	139	49	255
March	51	130	26	207
April	23	41	11	75
May	12	7	6	25
Total outbreaks ...	470	631	137	1,238

We may remind our readers that the disease is due to the presence of an acarus, and cure depends upon killing the parasite, the presence of which on a sheep is proof of the existence of scab. The parasites can be detected by gently scraping a little scurf off an affected part, and examining it under a microscope with a ½-inch power. (See *C. & D.*, June 9, 1900, page 959, for figure.)

An Informal Dinner

of the new Council of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held at the Horse Shoe Hotel, W.C., on June 12, over which Mr. J. W. Peck presided. After dinner, Mr. Peck announced that the Council were losing Mr. A. C. Franklin (of Messrs. Savory & Moore, New Bond Street, W.), who was going out to take a position in the Government Laboratory at Hong-Kong. Mr. Franklin briefly replied to Mr. Peck's good wishes, and the remainder of a very pleasant evening was enlivened with music and recitations.

The Week's Poisonings.

Since our last report thirteen fatalities by poisoning have occurred, in four of which unscheduled poisons were the cause. Three carbolic cases—two at Manchester and one at Peckham—are recorded, and a like number from oxalic acid. The latter was taken by a Leigh dairyman, and by young women at Melton Mowbray and at Heanton Punchardon. Laudanum was taken with fatal results in two cases—at Leeds and at Undercliffe, near Bradford. In the latter case the victim was a gipsy girl who obtained the laudanum from Mr. John Calvert, pharmaceutical chemist, of Idle Road, Bradford. At South Reddish a fustian-cutter took perchloride-of-mercury solution which he used in photography. It is singular that poisoning from a similar cause was reported last week. At Batley a four-year-old boy purchased a "surprise packet" of sweets, containing amongst other things a small piece of chewing-gum. After finishing the contents of the packet he became suddenly ill and died. The medical opinion given at the inquest was that death was the result of ptomaine-poisoning caused through eating the chewing-gum in the manufacture of which some negligence had probably taken place. A Portsmouth woman took hydrochloric acid and died, and a Bolton driller drank a quantity of "insect-liquid" in mistake for beer and died from the effects. The infant daughter of an insurance agent at Loughborough Junction appears to have got hold of a few crystals of bichromate of potassium and to have eaten them. She died from poisoning, the mother explaining that the bichromate was used for an electric battery, and it is supposed that some of the crystals must have fallen to the floor from the box in which they were kept, where the child picked them up.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Royal Dublin Society.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become a Vice-Patron of the Royal Dublin Society. The King is Patron, the Society having enjoyed the patronage of the reigning monarch for 156 years.

Personal.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, wholesale druggist, Maghera, has been elected, for the second time without a contest, a member of the Magherafelt District Council and Board of Guardians. He has since been chosen as Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman of the respective Councils.

Examiner Vacancy.

A vacancy will shortly occur for examiner in chemistry at the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, as Mr. Watson has intimated his retirement from that position after the July examinations.

Are We Decadent?

Meetings of creditors and subsequent compositions by chemists are becoming quite numerous in Ireland as compared with former years; 3*s.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound are two of the latest settlements.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

No Want of Skill.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on June 12 Sheriff Henderson issued an interlocutor in an action by Mrs. Margaret Lawrie or Craik, against William Edwards, dentist, Leith, for 100*l.* damages for injuries received during a dental operation. The circumstances of the case were reported in our issue of May 17 (page 756), and the Sheriff found that

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the pursuer had failed to prove that the pain from which she suffered was caused by the negligence and want of professional skill on the part of the defender. On the other hand, the Sheriff found that the defender had proved that he performed well and skilfully the operation which he was called upon to do. He, therefore, dismissed the action, and assoilzied the defender, granting him expenses.

Edinburgh Institute of Public Health.

The ceremony of presenting the newly erected and equipped Institute of Public Health to the University of Edinburgh took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 11. Principal William Muir presided, and there were present Sir John Usher, of Norton, the donor of the institute; Sir Wm. Turner; Mr. Hunter Stewart, Professor of Public Health; the Solicitor-General for Scotland; the Bishop of Edinburgh; and many others, including a large representation of Edinburgh Town Council. Sir John Usher formally presented the institute to the Vice-Chancellor. Sir Wm. Muir, who expressed gratitude to those who had established the Chair, and to Sir John for having given them that magnificent building. An address was also presented to Sir John by the students' representative council, on behalf of the general body of the students, expressing their thanks for his gift.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

The second botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday evening, June 13, the party leaving Waverley station at 8.15 for Inveresk, under the leadership of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. The weather was fine, and about twenty-five members attended. They explored the railway embankment back to the point where the railway crosses the River Esk, and then walked down the river-bank to Musselburgh, and thence to Joppa, where electric tramcar was taken back to town. At the Inveresk junction quite a number of unusual plants were gathered on the embankment, including *Lepidium draba* (in great abundance), *Erysimum orientale*, *Silene inflata* var. *maritima*, *Medicago sativa*, and *Cerinthe minor*. The ground was very rich, and it was felt that another evening would be required to do justice to it.

Aberdeen Doctors' Shops.

Chemists and druggists of Aberdeen are a little shocked by the publicity given at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council last week to their suggestion that the position of doctors' shops in their city merits official inquiry. They did not dream of publicity at this stage. Aberdeen is peculiar among East of Scotland towns in having the largest proportion of doctors' open shops, and although, in consequence of the General Medical Council's circular to medical men regarding open shops, one has closed and negotiations for the disposal of another are pending, the tendency is for doctors commencing practice in working-class localities to keep the pot boiling in an open shop. At present there are eleven or twelve such shops in Aberdeen and its suburbs, and in only one of these is there a chemist and druggist. Similarly, only one can compare with the registered chemists' shops in style and business done, all being feeders of the medical practices. The proportion of doctors' shops to druggists' is as one to five.

Golf.

Teams representing the Edinburgh Pharmacy Club v. the Edinburgh Chemists' Club brought off a match over the Braids last week, the result being a win for the "Pharmacy" by five holes. The scores were:—

"Pharmacy"	Holes	"Chemists"	Holes
D. S. Philp	2	Jas. Stott...	0
A. C. Aitken	1	A. W. Wilson	0
C. Stewart	0	H. D. Alexander ...	2
J. J. Sutherland ...	1	Jas. Finlay	0
J. A. Gray	5	W. C. Baker	0
J. Stewart	1	Geo. Lunan	0
J. Cochrane	0	W. G. McNab	4
D. McLaren	1	D. N. Wylie	0
	11		6

In the Edinburgh Pharmacy Club final spring competition for the "T. & H. Smith Trophy" Messrs. Gray and Clarke (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.) beat Messrs. Anderson and Cochrane (Duncan's classes).

Personal.

Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected, by a majority of 103 over his opponent, to represent Portobello on the Edinburgh Parish Council.

A Fatality and a Mistake.

A traveller for a London firm of wine-merchants was found dead in a Glasgow hotel on June 14, death being attributed to laudanum poisoning. An empty laudanum-bottle was found at his bedside.

An Edinburgh woman named Pae drank a solution of boric acid on June 16 with the intention of poisoning herself. She thought it was carbolic acid she was drinking, but the only effect of her escapade was to cause her to be sent to prison for three days for attempting suicide.

Outing.

The employés of office and warehouse of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., Duke Street, Edinburgh, journeyed to Peebles for their annual outing on Saturday, the party numbering about 150, being conveyed thither by special train. After dinner, which was served in the Commercial Hotel, Mr. Smiles, who occupied the chair, made a few remarks, and thanked the principals of the firm, on behalf of the employés, for their kindness and liberality in defraying all the expenses of the outing. The party afterwards visited the principal sights of the place, including the famous gardens on the estate of Sir Charles Tennant, M.P., The Glen, Inverleithen.

Glasgow Notes.

Big batches of candidates are going up from the local pharmacy schools to the July examinations.

Still another cure for cancer. Rabbit's serum is the specific extolled in a pamphlet at present in circulation. The author is a local man.

The Muirhead Medical School for Women remains *in posse* owing to the inability of the trustees to come to terms with the University. Thanks to the delay the original bequest of 30,000*l.* has now swelled to 40,000*l.*

In a morning newspaper a "family doctor" deplores the discontinuance of bleeding and blistering "in moderation" and the comparative disuse of poulticing. He alleges that even that Lilliputian lancet, the leech, is being neglected, and the druggists leech-jar is fast becoming a relic of the past.

A Glasgow chemist has received a parcel of a monocotyledonous root and several whisky-bottles of infusion of it from South Africa. His correspondent says the root is popular amongst the natives as a cure for piles and dysentery, and suggests that the consignee should experiment with the material sent.

Mr. C. Sherry, of the Botanic Gardens, has been giving the Andersonian naturalists interesting information about the rare species of gymoosperms in the Municipal collection. It seems that the mephitic atmosphere of Glasgow is fatal to many *Coniferæ*, &c., which thrive in the open air elsewhere. The more notable species under cover include Bidwell's araucaria (Australia), plum-fir (*Podocarpus Andina*), the maiden-hair tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*), the parasol fir, several rare araucarias, seldom seen in cultivation, a pigmy form of the Chinese *Arbor vitæ* (*Thuja orientalis*) not artificially dwarfed, a few rare *Hepaticæ*, and a fungus entirely new to Britain called *Omprophilo Jacintha*.

Dundee Notes.

Mr. Wm. Walker, chemist, Downfield, has been appointed postmaster for this rural and rising suburb of Dundee.

Mr. William Sime, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy in a new building now being erected in Lochee Road, on the grounds of old Dudhope House. The fittings are being supplied by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

Peter Mearns, from Edinburgh, was on Friday last sentenced to forty days in gaol for a theft of 37*s.* from Mr. A. B. Anderson's pharmacy in Princes Street, on May 22, 1901. His record stands at seventeen previous convictions, and his method is to slip into shops on silent shoes at quiet intervals.

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Golfing at Conference time and by B.P.C. members will be looked after by Mr. James Anderson, chemist, Commercial Street, Dundee. He is a member of the Carnoustie Club, and is arranging for a few rounds of the links there. Those who are to take their sticks to Dundee should write to him. Mr. James Russell is looking after the music and the ladies.

Odd things happen now and then even in Dundee and the *Dundee Advertiser*, as the following clipping showeth:—

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' HALF-HOLIDAY.—Please note, shops will be closed on Wednesdays from 3 till 7 in June, July, and August.

BLESSED be the Lord God of Israel for ever and ever. And all the people said, Amen, and praised the Lord.—1 Chron., xvi. 36.

Messrs. James Hardie & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, High Street, are adding to their pharmacy the shop next door, which will double their accommodation for dispensing and retail trade. Mr. Hardie, sen., acquired the premises over twenty years ago, and has, with the firm, since utilised the cellarage and a large warehouse behind. The character of the front is now to be altered as little as possible, but it is to be modernised.

There is some life yet left in Dundee chemists' assistants and apprentices, says a correspondent. It occurred to those of them who are studying at the Technical Institute under Dr. Lumsden (chemistry) and Mr. Aimer (botany) that they should celebrate the half-holiday accomplishment by taking a trip to Monikie on Wednesday, June 11. Messrs. Harry Robertson (Davidson & Gray's), Alexr. Barrie (C. Kerr's), James McMillan (Mr. Park's), and George Lindsay (Mr. Williamson's) worked out the details, and when they all gathered together at 2 o'clock they filled two brakes, for each had brought his sister, or some other fair one with him—generally the latter—forty altogether. They had a good time at Monikie, and a hearty tea, returning to town by 10 o'clock. There may be something else of a similar nature should summer weather happen to get to Dundee this year—anyway, winter meetings for consideration of technical matters and interchange of opinion on trade topics are not improbable.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISONOUS BLACKING.—In the case in which a man suffered from symptoms of poisoning through wearing a pair of boots originally brown, that had been dyed with a special blacking, the following judgment has been given. The manufacturer of the blacking was condemned to 50f. fine, and the insertion of the judgment in two Parisian papers. The Tribunal admitted that the directions were given on the bottle that only one coat of the blacking should be given, whereas it had been proved that the bootmaker put several coats on the boots. But the judges considered that the type of the directions was insufficiently large to draw the attention of the public to the danger.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.—It is announced that an official course on pharmaceutical legislation will shortly be commenced at the Montpellier School of Pharmacy. Fifteen lectures will be given by one of the professors of the Faculty of Law of that city, but only be given once every two years.—The Federation of Pharmacists of the South-East have decided to petition the Minister of Public Instruction in favour of raising the French Schools of Pharmacy, which in the less important centres are linked with those of medicine into autonomous Faculties. The matter will, however, in the first place, be submitted to M. Massol, Director of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, for an expression of opinion from him and the professors of the School on the subject.

THE PHARMACIEN IN WAR-TIME: THE ECHO OF A SIEGE.—In their last work, *Les Braves Gens*, the well-known French military writers MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte celebrate the heroism of Colonel Teyssier, who defended Bitche so gallantly in 1870–71. Thanks to the initiative of M. Guesquin, pharmacist, of 112 rue du Cherche Midi, Paris, the gallant colonel is to be presented with his bust in bronze. M. Guesquin, like Dr. Francoz, the Senator, acted as a pharmacien aide-major through the long and terrible siege of Bitche (August 7, 1870, to March 27, 1871). The garrison surrendered with all the honours of war, and it is not long since the two pharmacists were present at a banquet given to the surviving officers of the famous defence.

"SUGGESTION" AND TEETH-EXTRACTION.—M. Moirand, a dentist of one of the Paris hospitals, relates the employment of "suggestion" under circumstances that are apparently novel. A youth of 17 presented himself as a patient with a decayed molar in the upper jaw, and the dentist decided that extraction was necessary. The patient positively refused to have the tooth drawn, and after some discussion his father, knowing him to be very sensitive to hypnotic suggestion, took him to M. Bérillon, a specialist in hypnotism. The latter saw the youth, and, amongst other things, said to him, "On such a day you must return to the dentist at the hospital, and tell him from me to make an injection of cocaine and extract your tooth painlessly." In due course the patient returned to the dentist and sat himself in the operating-chair of his own accord. M. Moirand then pretended to make an injection of cocaine, waited a short time as though for the anæsthetic to take effect, and then extracted the tooth. The patient did not flinch, and appeared insensible to pain, though the operation was a somewhat difficult one. He afterwards left the chair of his own accord, and then appeared to gradually recover his self-possession. The dentist refers to this as a case of painless dentistry, interesting from two points of view. He considers that in the first place the hypnotic suggestion produced absolute anæsthesia, and, secondly, that it enabled an operation to be performed on a recalcitrant patient. It is claimed that there was a suppression of will and a suppression of pain, the case not being the first of its kind.

A PHARMACEUTICAL PURIST.—A correspondent writes from Marseilles:—"It was the 'glorious first of June,' Peace Proclamation Day at Marseilles, and I had been down to the Joliette to see the *Olympia* arrive with the Maharajah of Jehpore aboard, bound for the Coronation. It was on the tramway, coming back, that I met a chance acquaintance, who wanted to make a small purchase at a pharmacy. I don't know where he went to at last, nor what he spent; but his objections to the various establishments we passed were as extensive and peculiar as Mr. Sam Weller's knowledge of London. To begin with, he had only to look on the back of the tramway-ticket to find the address of a pharmacy; but he held that a place advertising on tramway-tickets was beneath contempt. The 'British Pharmacy' advertised 'Seasickness cured in five minutes'—'And what can you think of a place that makes such a claim?' said he. 'Wasn't everybody aboard sick coming over?' (He spoke feelingly.) Then another, which advertised 'Same prices as the cutting pharmacies' (*pharmacies au rabais*), was objected to logically enough. 'For if he sells at same prices as the cutters, what is he but a cutter himself?' The enterprising pharmacist near the post-office who advertises 'Babies weighed gratis,' is doubtless popular with mothers, but my companion was a bachelor, and his objection to the 'Pharmacie des Reformés' proved him a consistent Catholic. The widespread prejudice against the 'cumul' of the medical and pharmaceutical practice disposed of the claims of a 'Medicin-Pharmacien de 1re classe,' and M. Charrues, 'Pharmacie des Commises et des Employés,' brought forth the scornful remark, 'Is thy servant a girl-clerk—a female counterjumper, that he should do this thing?' And here I left him."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS to the value of 43,000*l.* were imported into Natal during the quarter ending March, against 30,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The above figures do not include free importations for the use of the local Government or military stores.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS to the value of 71,000*l.* were imported into the Transvaal during the quarter ending March, against 9,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1901. The above figures do not include free importations for the use of the local Government or military stores.

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South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

PLAGUE was still in evidence at Port Elizabeth when the last mail left.

TRADE MARKS.—Mr. S. H. Ward has notified his intention of applying for registration in Cape Colony of the word "Febrisum" in Class 3 in respect of substances used in pharmacy.

FLOATING THE SANATORIUM.—Messrs. Walsh & Walsh, the proprietors of the Sanatorium and Baths, Caledon, Cape Colony, intend floating that concern. The capital is 140,000*l.* Only 20,000 preference and 20,000 ordinary 1*l.* shares will be open for subscription.

NEW LICENCES.—Mr. Leo Behrmann has been granted a licence to practise as a chemist and druggist in Natal.—The following have been licensed to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony: Henry St. John Randell, M.B. (formerly of London, England); Edward Albert Seale, M.D. (late of Foxrock, co. Dublin, Ireland); David Charles Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (formerly of London, England); Frederick Burke Carron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (late of Ontario, Canada); Robert Neville Geach, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Robert Derwent Parker, M.B. (late of Buxton, England).

PERSONAL.—By letter dated from Government House, Bloemfontein, on May 13, 1902, Lord A. Thynne (secretary), "authorises Norwood Coaker, Esq., to use the Style and Title of Chemist and Druggist to His Excellency the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony." Mr. Coaker who is the senior practising druggist in the O.R.C., held a like appointment to President Reitz. His family connection with South Africa covers a very long period. His father was acting Master of H.M.S. *Tweed*, which took out Sir Lowry Cole, as governor, and according to Alderman Sir Henry Keppel, he was the first person to form the idea of building a breakwater in South Africa, a work which he carried out with the aid of Bluejackets and Marines from his ship's company.

A SHEEP-DIP TRANSACTION.—In the Supreme Court, Cape Colony, Messrs. Malcomess & Co. had brought an action against Messrs. A. R. McKenzie & Co. for the recovery of certain cases of sheep dip or their value, but on May 21, when the case was called, it came before the Court as a question of costs only. It appeared that Messrs. A. R. McKenzie & Co. had agreed with the plaintiffs to deliver on their behalf certain 500 cases of sheep dip to the Colonial Government, the defendants undertaking to store, look after, forward, and take receipts for these cases. From what could at first be ascertained, receipts had been obtained for 414 cases delivered, but there were none for the other 86 cases, although it had since been discovered that these cases also had been delivered, and Malcomess & Co. had obtained payment for them. Accordingly the only question was as to the costs of the action, and, after hearing evidence, judgment was given for the plaintiffs for costs of the action.

CAPE TOWN CHEMISTS' DINNER.—The first annual dinner of the Cape peninsula chemists took place on May 21, in the York Room, Grand Parade Restaurant, Cape Town, Mr. F. W. C. Thomas, Vice-President of the pharmaceutical Society and member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board in the chair, supported by Mr. A. J. Rivett, also a Vice-President of the Society, and resident director of Lennon (Limited), and Mr. J. A. Mathew, president of the Colonial Pharmacy Board. Upwards of seventy sat down to dinner, among them being Messrs. D. K. Petersen (P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Geo. Hamilton and Alex. Cameron (Cameron & Hamilton), C. H. Hopkins (Hopkins and Cherry), J. S. North, S. Johnson (Lennon Limited), W. A. Sleggs, Harry Evans (P. J. Petersen & Co.), S. C. Sivertsen, John Hall, J. D. Buckle, J. H. Cooper, H. L. Stonham, and the Secretary. The following foreign representatives were also present: Messrs. E. W. Raven (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), H. Magness Elgar (Frederick Stearns & Co.), and W. E. Barlow (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.). The loyal toasts, which included Lord Milner, and Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, having been given with musical honours, Mr. A. J. Rivett submitted "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony." He said it was not a perfect Society, and had not escaped criticism, but in so far as it had been the means of bringing together some who had not otherwise many opportunities of becoming acquainted, it had done something towards promoting friendly feeling and good fellowship among them. (Applause.) As a society they were fortunate in having a fair number of members; moreover their financial petition was satisfactory, and they had not wanted for scientific men to give lectures and papers, but there was a defect he regretted, and that was the difficulty in getting a quorum at the meetings. The situation was peculiar and reminded him of a comparison made by a friend who under similar circumstances used to say "Samson was a very strong man, but if Samson had not got a shirt, he could not pull it on." And so it was with the Society. Since the beginning of the year he had noticed that the attendance on the part of members had been somewhat more numerous, and he trusted that this was an augury for a still better state of things for the future. It had been extremely gratifying to him to learn that during the past few days their brethren in Bulawayo, although a rather small community, had rolled up to the Pharmaceutical Society meetings with commendable energy. In conclusion Mr. Rivett expressed the hope that chemists would not be satisfied with showing only a little more interest in the Society and its work, but that they would be "thorough" in everything, and if they kept this motto before them he felt perfectly sure that the subject of his toast would be realised. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. S. North, in responding, said he was glad to see the Pharmaceutical Society trying to draw the members together. If the younger members of the Society would only take more interest in pharmaceutical affairs in time their Pharmaceutical Society would rank as one of the strongest in the oversea Empire.

Mr. S. Johnson (Lennon Limited), proposing "The Press," said they appreciated the freedom of the English Press, because there was no doubt but that a great deal of that liberty which they as Englishmen loved so dearly was due to it. They all valued their newspaper in the morning; and their trade journal, and would be miserable fellows without them. The Cape Town representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, replied. Mr. R. B. Sainsbury proposed "Our Visitors" in an exceedingly jocular manner, causing considerable merriment by his quaint sayings. To this Mr. Morgan suitably responded. Mr. J. A. Mathew, toasting "The Chairman," said no one had shown such diligence in attending the meetings or such thorough interest in the work of the Society. If only some of the younger members would take a leaf out of Mr. Thomas's book the Society would flourish as a green bay tree. The Chairman, in the course of his reply, expressed great pleasure at seeing so many of his confrères around him at the first dinner of the Society. On this particular occasion they had shown *esprit de corps* at any rate. He regretted the absence of their president, Mr. Geo. Darroll, who was on his way to Europe; also of Professor Hahn and Dr. Marloth. All chemists were cordially invited to join the Society. By joining and attending the meetings they could do much to further the cause and interests of pharmacy in South Africa. After referring briefly to the work now in hand, the chairman concluded by saying he had the best interests of pharmacy in the country at heart, and he would do his best to further them for all time. (Cheers.) During the evening an excellent musical programme was gone through, and thanks are due to Messrs. Harry Evans, C. W. Brydges, R. Sainsbury, and others, for its success.

IN STATU QUO.—The Proprietary Association of America held their annual meeting in New York on May 7 and 8. There seemed to be no business of moment to discuss, and a memorial from the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists suggesting a method to stop cutting was not favourably received, the majority being of opinion that the tripartite plan of operation, which has been working for some time, was the best and should continue. This plan, as we have explained before, is an agreement between the Association, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, and the N.A.R.D. for the maintenance of prices.

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Births.

BARCLAY.—At Birmingham, on June 10, the wife of John Barclay, B.Sc., of a son.

HEWLETT.—At Hillside House, Beckenham, Kent, on June 12, the wife of John C. Hewlett, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BOURDAS—GOODSON.—On June 10, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Hubert Curtis, assisted by the Rev. W. Reed, Ernest Clarkson Bourdas, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., second son of Mr. Isaiah Bourdas (of Bradley & Bourdas, pharmaceutical chemists, Belgrave Road, W.), and of Dunoon House, Clapham Common, S.W., to Lily Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Smith Goodson, of Fairlawn, West Hill, Putney, S.W.

CLARK—THOMSON.—At 39 Dublin Street, Edinburgh, on June 12, by the Rev. James Thomson, M.A., St. Andrew's Parish Church, Glasgow (uncle of the bride), Alexander John Clark, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Marion, second daughter of the late Mr. John Thomson, Roslin.

MAXWELL—CURTIS.—On June 11, at the Methodist Church, Stephen's Green, Dublin, by the Rev. T. Davidson, Fawcett Maxwell, L.P.S.I., third son of James Maxwell, Armagh, and proprietor of the Medical Hall, Dalkey, to Elena Gertrude, daughter of William G. Curtis, Donnybrook.

SADLEIR—LIDBETTER.—On April 19, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Presidency Chaplain, Horace Sutton Sadleir, chemist and druggist, late of Gloucester, to Lena, only daughter of the late Mr. William Lidbetter, of Brighton.

SMITH—GOSTLING.—At the Congregational Church, Stowmarket, on June 17, Walter James Smith to Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mr. George J. Gostling, chemist and druggist, Stowmarket.

WATTS—HARLEY.—At the Drummond Arms Hotel, Crieff, on June 11, by the Rev. Andrew Campbell, Crieff, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Hardy, D.D., Foulis Wester, William Watts, chemist and druggist, Crieff, to Mary Duncan, daughter of Mr. James Harley, chemist and druggist, Drummond View, Crieff.

Deaths.

BENNETT.—At Newark-on-Trent, on June 6, Mr. William Bennett, chemist and druggist. Aged 76. Mr. Bennett had carried on business in Castlegate, Newark, in the premises now occupied as a branch establishment by Mr. G. W. Cherrington, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Bennett was a Newarker by birth, and was the son of a butcher. He was apprenticed to his elder brother, a chemist, in Kirkgate, Newark. He was first in business at Swineshead, near Boston, but returned to Newark about thirty years ago. He was very highly respected as a sound and upright business man, always courteous and kindly, but modest and retiring in disposition.

ENGLISH.—At Pickering, Yorks, on June 11, Mr. Robert Coulson English, chemist and druggist. Aged 25. Mr. English had only recently taken over the business in Pickering, which had been in the hands of the family for many years. Consumption was the cause of death.

FICKUS.—On June 13, in London, Mr. William Fickus, of St. Helens, Tunbridge Wells, and of Messrs. Fickus, Courtenay & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, E.C. Aged 60.

HARRIS.—At Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Evan William Harris, chemist and druggist, lately in business at 128 High Street, Merthyr. Aged 54. Mr. Harris was a native of Caermarthen, and purchased the business in Merthyr twenty-six years ago. He was a member of the local Chamber of Trade and a Deacon of the Market Square Congregational Church. He was always held in the highest regard for his amiable and business-like qualities. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. One of the latter, Miss May Harris, recently qualified as a chemist.

HARTFORD.—A cablegram received in London on Friday, June 13, announced the death of Mr. James Hartford, Vice-President of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., and elsewhere. Mr. Hartford was manager of the New York office, and chiefly devoted himself to the drug and allied branches. A few weeks ago he was operated on for an internal trouble, but without relief. Mr. Hartford was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago, and after serving his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, of Dublin, he, on September 13, 1876, qualified by examination as a pharmaceutical chemist. Later he came to London and joined Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s staff, and subsequently rose to the position of market-clerk, which he resigned in 1884, when he went to New York. Joining Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, in a position similar to that which he held in London, he quickly took a firm grip of the New York drug-market, and in a few years joined with the late Mr. Jacob Schoellkopf and Mr. Maclagan in founding the firm of Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan. The growth of this business was in a great measure due to the keen business capacity of Mr. Hartford, and in January, 1900, the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and became known as the



MR. JAMES HARTFORD.

Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, having a capital of £2,100,000. This company also absorbed the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Company, of Buffalo and Boston, and the Hanna-Schoellkopf Company, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hartford's close connection with this country and the esteem in which he was held, enabled him to secure the influential support of some of the leading British houses, the agencies of the company including that of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Messrs. T. Tyrer & Co., the Gas Light and Coke Company, Messrs. C. Lowe & Co., Mr. Julius Grossman, and Sir J. B. Lawes (Lim.). Although a citizen of the United States, Mr. Hartford up to the time of his death maintained his interest in British affairs. It was he and the late Mr. A. H. Mason who laid the foundation of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Hartford also retained his membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to which he had been on many occasions an excellent friend. Mr. Hartford was Chairman of the Drug Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of New York last year. He was well known on London 'Change. He was a good and forcible writer, and in the early days of his American career frequently contributed to our pages. The portrait which we give is from one taken in his office, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Samuel Lambert & Co., 132 Fenchurch Street, E.C., who are the representatives of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company in this country.

MAUNDER.—On June 8, at the Teignmouth Pharmacy, Somerset Place, Teignmouth, Frederick Charles, only son of Mr. J. H. Maunder, chemist and druggist.

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PALMER.—Recently at Ramsey, Hunts, Mr. Frederick William Palmer, chemist and druggist. Aged 72.

READ.—At Altrincham, on May 27, Mr. Henry Read, chemist and druggist. Aged 68.

SMITH.—At Birkenhead, on June 5, Mr. John Hunton Smith, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

STORIE.—On June 15, Mr. Robert Storie, chemist, Dalkeith, and residing at Torsonce Road, Eskbank, died under very distressing circumstances. He had walked to Dalhousie, and started homewards in the evening, but was evidently taken ill on the way, for his body was found on the roadside on the following morning, death being attributed to failure of the heart's action. Mr. Storie was a native of Dirleton, near North Berwick, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh. He went to Dalkeith as a partner in Welch & Storie's business about twenty-five years ago, and only retired quite recently. He took a keen interest in the public business of Dalkeith, and, before his health broke down, in pharmaceutical affairs, being at one time a member of the Council of the North British Branch. He did much useful work as a Town Councillor, and in connection with an offer by Mr. Carnegie of 4,000*l.* to assist in the institution of a public library, Mr. Storie also contributed 50*l.* Mr. Storie was about 50 years of age, and a bachelor.

London Chemists' Association.

THE first annual meeting of this Association was held on June 18, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C. Mr. Albert Cooper was in the chair, supported by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Vice-Chairman), Mr. G. P. Pond (Treasurer), Mr. R. H. Jones (Hon. Secretary), and several members of committee—altogether some thirty-six members being present. After the preliminaries had been gone through, the Secretary read the annual report and balance-sheet. The report recapitulated the steps that led to the formation of the Association and the election of the General Purposes Committee at the general meeting in January last. The committee has met at intervals since then, and distributed circulars explaining the work the Association intends undertaking. The roll of members includes the names of ninety-four chemists, from every part of London, this number having been enrolled without special canvassing. A local committee has been formed in the S.E. district.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

shows that members' subscriptions amounting to 24*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* have been received, whilst the expenditure has been, printing and stationery 10*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, postage 7*l.* 18*s.*, hire of rooms 4*l.* 19*s.*, leaving a balance of 5*s.* The Chairman invited remarks from the members, and Mr. Pond said that the report hardly reflected the amount of work done, as there had been nine committee meetings, at which a large amount of detail was settled. The Hon. Secretary, in reply to Mr. Bunker, said sixty-four more members had signified their intention of joining, but had not so far paid the subscription, and Mr. Pond rejoined that as soon as the Association was regularly formed, and the duties of its officers defined, a large number of chemists would join. Mr. Hick suggested the employment of

A PAID CANVASSER,

but Mr. Willson thought that each member should be a canvasser. Mr. Pentney said the Association would never meet with a great amount of success until it had a paid canvasser. What is everybody's business is nobody's. Mr. Bunker mentioned that the South London section had obtained the use of a room at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and had made arrangements for a meeting to be held in October. Mr. Glyn-Jones was afraid it would not pay to have a paid canvasser to collect 5*s.* subscriptions; it would be an expensive way of getting the money in. He did not think the number of chemists who had joined the Association was small, and, after all, the main point was that at last the nucleus of an organisation of London chemists was formed. The subscriptions should be paid promptly, 5*s.* paid at once was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* obtained after a lot of trouble. Mr. Pentney said it must be remembered that if they paid a canvasser 25 per cent. of the subscriptions collected, it would be an initial expense only, and Mr. Hick explained that he meant canvassing for members not money, but, of course, the one could be done at the same time as the other. Mr. Upfill thought the Association a good idea, it would wake up the Pharmaceutical Society; and at their meetings they could let each other know if anything was going cheap. (Laughter.) The canvass by a neighbouring chemist was the best way of collecting subscriptions, and amid laughter he told how Mr. Willson had called on him, and after telling him the objects of the Association, collected his subscription. It would be no good a West-end chemist calling in another district, as they did not understand the needs of other parts of London. In the West-end a chemist would sell a bottle of physic where he (the speaker) would only sell a pennyworth of jalap.

The Chairman, replying to the remarks, said he was glad to have such a free discussion; and on putting the adoption of the report and balance-sheet to the meeting it was carried *nem. con.*

Messrs. Powell and Barnes were elected auditors, and Messrs. Watson Will and Edwards (Hornsey) members of the General Purposes Committee in place of Messrs. Dawson and Harrington. A little discussion took place as to the members who should retire next year, the rules not being quite clear, but the matter will be gone into by the committee.

A TEST-CASE.

Mr. F. E. Bustard, who referred to himself "as a small shopkeeper down Tottenham way," next in a neatly delivered speech spoke to the motion standing in his name—

That this Association urges upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the advisability of bringing a test-case before the courts of law at an early date for the purpose of obtaining a final decision as to the rights or otherwise of limited-liability companies to use the title of chemists.

The motion, Mr. Bustard said, did not raise the right of companies to carry on business as chemists—its purpose was to challenge their right to use titles which implied registration under the Pharmacy Act. The House of Lords case had settled the right of companies to carry on a chemist's business, and he did not think that any Act of Parliament would ever be got to upset that decision. It could not truthfully be asserted that the public were in any more danger from a shop owned by a company where a qualified chemist was employed than they were from a branch shop owned by a chemist. He (the speaker) acknowledged that he was fighting for his own interests, and he considered he was justified in defending a title he had won by hard work. (A Member: You were employed by a drug company, and a most unsuitable person to raise the question.) This remark drew forth cries of order, and an explanation from Mr. Bustard that everyone had a right to sell his labour in the best market. Continuing, he said the question of title had never been settled: the House of Lords' case did not raise the question of the use of the title. Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Society had had counsel's opinion on the subject, and that was the reason a test-case was not taken. If they had had such an opinion chemists ought to know it. Mr. Justice Bramwell contended that as the directors or managers of a company could be got at, a company could be made as responsible as an individual. It would be a restraint of trade to prevent them from keeping open shop. It would be no restraint of trade to prevent a company from using a personal title any more than an unqualified partner. Mr. Bustard quoted the "shipping-druggist" case from "Pharmacy and Poison Laws," in which an unqualified man in partnership with a qualified man was fined, the case being taken to the Queen's Bench. The speaker wished it to be understood that he was not attacking the Society, but that whilst there was no chance of stopping company-trading in drugs, chemists were quite justified in asking the Society to take up a test-case on the question of the title.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. P. Pond, who hoped it would be carried unanimously, although it was not a resolution he considered would do any good in itself. (Laughter.) It was no use urging the Pharmaceutical Society to do anything. He was in favour of the

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resolution however, as far as it went, but he thought a little alteration might improve it. At this point Mr. Burton inquired whether Mr. Pond was seconding the resolution or proposing an amendment, and several members thought his speech was not in order. Mr. Pond, continuing, said he was in favour of the resolution, but he thought it was only part of the tree. It wanted root, he said, amid great laughter, and then they should plant the tree and its root in the mouths of the Pharmaceutical Council. He had a practical illustration of the evil spoken of by Mr. Bustard on view in the shape of a bottle of medicine he had had made up that day at Spiers & Pond's. On the label that firm of butchers—(much laughter)—were designated chemists. After Mr. Pond's speech the member who interrupted Mr. Bustard said it surprised him, and would discredit the resolution in the eyes of the chemists of North London, when it was known who the proposer was. Mr. Pentney interrupted, saying he "smelt a personality." This the bellicose member denied, explaining that he had never seen the proposer in his life before, but the chemists in North London were aware of his one-time company connection, and if he (the speaker) called on some of them soliciting membership for the Association he knew the sort of reception he would get. Mr. Bunker thought they ought to be glad that the proposer of the resolution had mended his ways since he left North London; and Mr. Glyn-Jones having added a few words deprecating criticism of private conduct at a public meeting, the clamour was subdued. Mr. P. H. Burton said it was hardly correct to say that the matter of the title had never been tested in the courts, and recalled the case instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society against the Leith Depôt in 1887. In that case the Sheriff decided in favour of the Society, but on the decision being appealed against the Court of Session found for the defendants. After that decision and the case of the Society and the London and Provincial Association, the Pharmaceutical Council ought, in his opinion, to have gone to Parliament and said, "This Act as now interpreted makes the title and qualification of a chemist useless for us." That would have been a most favourable opportunity, he contended, for asking for the amendment of the Act, in so far as the liability companies and corporations were concerned. Such a step would have met with the approval of the entire trade, and at that time there would have been great probability of their desires being obtained. Instead of that the Pharmaceutical Council always appeared to be under the impression that a *quid pro quo* was necessary before anything could be obtained from Parliament, and a curriculum scheme was always forthcoming. There might be other reasons, of course, for their not moving during these past twenty years, but they were not reasons that were known or understood by the ordinary men of the trade. Mr. W. M. Campbell agreed with the resolution, and thought neither chemists nor companies should be allowed to use "false" names on their poison-labels. The name appearing on a poison-label ought to be that of the *bonâ fide* seller of the poison. Another diversion was created by Mr. R. B. Betty, who thought what was wanted was a new Pharmacy Bill. He moved as an amendment—

That considering the anomalous conditions under which the limited-liability companies carry on the business of chemists, this Association urges upon the Pharmaceutical Council the necessity of introducing an amended Pharmacy Bill either to the House of Lords or the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity before a test-case is taken.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Edwards, but the original resolution proved the attraction to the speakers, and Mr. R. Willson, taking up the thread where Mr. Betty broke it, suggested that they seek the co-operation of all the pharmaceutical associations of the country on the subject of Mr. Bustard's resolution. Why should they not fight the question of titles in the courts? he asked. ("Got no coin," interjected Mr. Hick.) But the Society has got it, said the speaker. ("Not for that," retorted Mr. Hick amid laughter.) Mr. Pentney said he would have liked to support both resolution and amendment, but he liked the former because it was the most definite. One of the aims of the Association was "the prompting of the Pharmaceutical Society to greater action." Mr. Hick was inclined to think they ought not to consider themselves better judges of the advisability of having a test-case tried than the Pharmaceutical Council. Doubtless counsel's opinion had been obtained, and the Council should certainly know best. Thereupon Mr. Glyn-Jones created a mild sensation by deprecating the discussion of such a question as that embodied in Mr. Bustard's resolution in open meeting. It would make, perhaps, a very profitable subject for discussion in committee, but speaking for himself he did not feel justified in discussing the subject openly.

Mr. Bunker promptly said he considered things had been discussed *in camera* quite long enough, and it was about time the majority of chemists had a say. (Hear, hear.) He considered the resolution was an absolutely proper one for a meeting of chemists to discuss. Mr. Burton acidly suggested that it was seemly that Mr. Glyn-Jones should defend his colleagues on the Council, but what he complained of was that the Council had let twenty years elapse and nothing had been done in this matter of title. Mr. Glyn-Jones said he was the last man to object to criticism, but he considered an open discussion such as they had heard would by its publication do more harm than good. Mr. Truman saw no harm in the discussion, and Mr. Pentney good-humouredly twitted Mr. Glyn-Jones, to the delight of the meeting and the enjoyment of the victim. He suggested that the large majority at the last Council election was having a baneful effect, and hoped Mr. Glyn-Jones was not becoming "Square-ised." Then Mr. Pickering having supported the original motion, the Chairman first put the amendment, which was lost, and afterwards the resolution, which was carried.

ANOTHER MOTION

was then proposed by Mr. Pond—

That a deputation from this Society wait on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society with a requisition to convene a general meeting to consider the question of a test-case.

It was no use, he explained, urging the Society; that would not move them. They must take some definite action.

Mr. Campbell seconded this motion, but Mr. Glyn-Jones opposed it, stating that a demand to the Pharmaceutical Council to call a public meeting to discuss such a subject was not likely to be acceded to. He suggested that a deputation from the Association might be appointed to wait on the Council and discuss the matter privately. Mr. Bustard felt very puzzled over the proceedings. Had the trade at large not a right to know what was going on? he said. This brought up Mr. Hick, who asked if Mr. Bustard would publish an adverse decision. Mr. Bustard said he would, for if things went against them such a storm of public opinion would be raised on the side of the chemists that legislation for their benefit would surely ensue. The probability of public opinion being aroused was laughed to scorn by the majority of the meeting, and ultimately Mr. Pentney formally moved that a deputation from the General Purposes Committee of the Association be appointed to wait upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and discuss the resolution passed at that meeting. A lively two hours' talk was concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary.

GERMAN ALCOHOL TRUST.—The British Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden in his annual report states that the alcohol trust has not as yet gained a firm foothold. Its success in raising the price of spirit has of course led to an increased production, which, in presence of the depression in trade and consumption, has become over production. Assisted by unusually large crops of potatoes which could only be turned to account by distillers, the stocks of spirit rapidly accumulated and prices have fallen. A bitter war prevails between the syndicate and the outside firms, whose existence it threatens. The champions of the trust maintain that, but for its agency, the large potato crops would have aggravated the misery of an untenable position, and that, by the increasing consumption of spirit as fuel for cooking purposes, a practically endless trade is being gradually opened to distillers. Moreover, they assert that the trust alone is in a position to regulate the price of alcohol, whether for exportation or for home consumption, in a rational manner. The chief dangers to the syndicate threaten it from within, and from the apparent dearth of capital to carry through such operations.

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Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

In connection with the movement to prevent "cutting" in prices a beginning is being made with proprietary medicines and preparations, and a petition, which is by-and-by to be submitted to the manufacturers of these proprietary articles, is now being extensively signed by members of the drug-trade in Glasgow. The petition is in the following terms:—

To Manufacturers of Patent and Proprietary Medicines and Preparations.

We, the members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association and Associated Dealers in Patent and Proprietary Medicines, humbly submit for your consideration the following grievances under which we labour, and we solicit your consideration and aid towards the removal of the same.

We have observed with increasing anxiety the reduction of profit and the ever present tendency to make patent and proprietary medicines of known value a source of attraction in general stores, largely for the purpose of securing enhanced profits on other goods, the market-value of which is not so well understood. This practice, which cannot be defended as being sound or equitable, is ever on the increase, and places the petitioners at a serious disadvantage, which is quite unwarranted and unjust.

The very limited turnover in the business of a chemist and druggist necessitates a larger return on cost-prices than is the case in most trades, in which the consumpt is greater or the value of the commodities much higher.

We, therefore, solicit your assistance in establishing fixed minimum wholesale and retail prices for such preparations as you manufacture, and in doing so we would suggest that such a course will be for our mutual benefit for the following reasons:—

It will remove the increasing tendency to substitution, which extreme cutting has fostered.

It will induce traders generally to take a greater interest in the pushing of such goods as bear a reasonable profit.

It will operate against the tendency to monopolies in the sale of such goods, which is increasing, and cannot be to the advantage of the manufacturer.

It will result in your goods being handled over a much larger area.

The Association's canvasser during the past three weeks has called upon all the chemists in business in Glasgow, including a great number of the doctors' shops in the city where registered chemists are employed, and 98 per cent. of the registered men have signed the petition in favour of a minimum profit of 20 per cent. on all proprietary articles. A further encouraging feature is found in the fact that, during these three weeks no fewer than 130 registered chemists have become members of the Association, and all those who have signed the petition have expressed their hearty approval of the action of the Executive.

In view of the success that has attended their effort, the Executive have decided to extend the scope of their operations. At their last meeting the committee resolved to approach a large number of the wholesale houses in Scotland and England, in order to secure their active co-operation by getting their various travellers while on their journeys to canvass the trade for signatures to the petition. Further, the Executive have communicated with all the chemists' trade-associations throughout the country, asking their co-operation in making the petition a national one, and up to the present replies have been received from twenty-nine local Associations, offering the most cordial and practical support to the movement, and in numerous other cases the Secretaries have written promising to lay the matter before their Associations at the earliest possible moment. The circular sent to the Associations is in the following terms:—

An Association has recently been formed in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, having for its objects the following:—

The securing of fixed wholesale and retail prices of patent and proprietary medicines.

The prevention of extreme cutting.

The promotion of general trade interests, by the formation of central and district committees.

It is proposed to follow (as closely as our conditions will allow) the proposals enunciated by George J. Seabury, of New York.

We are desirous of securing the aid of your Association, and will be pleased to learn that you can co-operate with us in securing such very necessary and desirable results.

The present deplorable condition of the drug-trade in many towns calls for immediate remedy.

The tendency to extreme cutting being ever on the increase, with the result that the inability of the drug-trade to meet the competition of general dealers, fancy-goods warehousemen, and others who use patent and proprietary medicines of known value as a bait to secure trade in other goods which bear large profits, has resulted in the loss of many articles to the legitimate dealer.

We are most desirous to have this unfair condition of dealing remedied without delay, and have no doubt that by securing an almost unanimous support from the trade, with the aid of your and kindred associations, that the conditions precedent to cutting may be again secured, if not in full, certainly to a large extent.

We feel that a considerable effort will be necessary to secure unanimity, and to this end we will gladly supply you with forms of petition for signature, and co-operate with your Association on such lines as may seem mutually advantageous.

In the name and on behalf of the Executive Committee, who will esteem the favour of an early reply, I am, yours faithfully,

T. Dunlop.

It is proposed that in the early part of the coming winter a conference of manufacturers of proprietary articles should be held either in London or Glasgow to receive deputations from the various Associations who have taken in hand the preparation of petitions on the lines of the Glasgow one, that these deputations should submit their respective petitions, state their grievances, and voice the feeling of widespread dissatisfaction that exists as to the present arrangements for handling proprietary goods, and ask the manufacturers to assist the petitioners in having their grievances removed.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," May* 28, 1902.)

Device of shield and title of the firm; for food-substances. By Staple, Strong & Co., Staple Street, Long Lane, Borough, S.E. 244,091.

Picture of blackbird eating cherries; for food-substances. By W. Raby Hooper, Dalmeny House, 2 Monument Street, E.C. 244,581.

"Lemdash"; for an ingredient in food. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95a Southwark Street, S.E. 245,279.

Device (essential particular) with words "Cura et Industria"; for mineral and aërated waters. By W. Walker & Sons, 52 Union Street, Aberdeen. 245,398.

Combination of devices (essential particular) with wording; for a hair-restorer. By Clutterbuck & Perry, 1 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. 244,516.

"Pinesyl" (no claim for "Pine"); for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), 4 Jewry Street, E.C. 244,972.

"Duograph"; for copying-frames. By Thomas De la Rue & Co. (Limited), 110 Bunhill Row, E.C. 243,819.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," June* 4, 1902.)

"Sophos"; for Brunswick black, Berlin black, &c. By W. Hill, 78 McAlpine Street, Glasgow. 245,913 and 245,914.

"Chameleon"; for a veterinary liniment. By C. F. Roberts, Boston, U.S.A., care of A. M. & W. Clark, 53 Chancery Lane, E.C. 245,450.

"Ostrilion Brand"; for chemicals and mineral waters. By F. Lenders & Co., 29 Great St. Helens, E.C. 216,058 and 218,065.

"Pertussin"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By Anna Taeschner, Berlin, care of Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 243,755.

"Theratol"; for a mouth-wash. By the Therapeutic Drug Company, 48 Dorset Street, W. 245,020.

"Phanocea"; for an ointment. By the Conora Company, 11 Placquett Road, East Dulwich, S.E. 245,292.

"Whirler"; for curative tablets. By the Marvel Company, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 246,041.

"Netta"; for a camera. By Whyte, Ridsdale & Co, 73-5 Houndsditch E. 244,716.

"T. H. Arthur's Cureopathic"; for curative electrical appliances. By T. H. Arthur, 51 Ystrad Road, Pentre. 244,532.

Designed label for "Olivia Brand" olive oil. By Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 243,853.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

ANOTHER DEBATE ON MIDWIVES BILL.

On the third reading of the Midwives Bill in the House of Commons on Friday, June 13, there was another debate which chiefly turned on the amendment which was accepted the previous week, and constitutes it an offence for midwives to practise after January 1, 1910, without being certificated. An attempt was made to get a pledge from the Home Secretary that he would not seek to have the amendment deleted in the House of Lords. Mr. Ritchie, while expressing his own view which was against the change, said he would not take any further action in the matter, and the promoters announced that as the amendment was of the nature of a compromise they looked upon it as a thing not to be touched. The Bill has now been introduced in the House of Lords where it is under the charge of the Duke of Northumberland.

FOREIGN SPIRIT AND GLUCOSE DUTIES.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that on and after June 17 the respective duties customs on imported spirits should be increased by one penny, when the grain duties were taken off the duty on foreign spirits was reduced by a penny, and now that the grain duty was reimposed it was only fair to home manufacturers, the Chancellor explained, that the duties on foreign spirits should be increased by the penny. The duty was re-imposed with the object of preventing the foreign obtaining an unfair advantage of the home manufacturer. The motion was agreed to, and also another to equalise the conditions between the home and foreign manufacturers by fixing the import duty of foreign solid glucose at 3*s.* 3*d.*, and the liquid glucose at 2*s.* 6*d.*

IRELAND AND THE ANALYSIS OF POISONS.

Mr. Field has discovered another Irish grievance—namely, that there is no State analyst for Ireland, and that poisons, foods, and other commodities are sent across the Channel to Somerset House for analysis. He wants a "duly qualified professor" appointed to act for Ireland, and he has given notice of a question to the Chief Secretary.

THE SALE OF BUTTERINE.

Mr. Hanbury's Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts with respect to the sale of butterine provides that the clauses of those Acts relating to the sale of margarine shall apply to the sale of butterine with certain exceptions. These are that the section of the Act of 1899 which restricts the amount of butter-fat in margarine shall not apply to butterine, and that it shall be indicated on the label or wrapper that the butter has been adulterated or impoverished, a statement which is to be accompanied by another, showing the approximate increase of water which has been caused by the adulteration or impoverishment.

INVOICE-POSTAGE.

On Monday Mr. H. C. Richards asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, if his attention has been called to the complaint of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, that they have been surcharged on invoices enclosed in halfpenny wrappers, as an insufficiently stamped letter, because one item of description on the invoiced goods was marked with a cross, and such cross so added was treated in the manner of a communication, and not in accordance with the Treasury Warrant, while the words, "Lines marked X the goods are to follow, and will be procured as soon as possible, and sent with the next order unless customers instruct us to the contrary," are permitted to pass at the halfpenny rate; and, seeing that the words "To follow," on an invoice under the head of conveyance are surcharged, whilst the words "To follow by Sutton," or "To follow by Pickford," are permitted at the halfpenny rate, whether he will give directions to the postal authorities to discontinue the practice, which causes delay, of opening the postal-pockets of this firm in transmission, especially when posted in their private letter-box?

Mr. Austen-Chamberlain replied:—

The Postmaster General is aware of the circumstances of the case of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., and holds that the invoices referred to were correctly surcharged on a proper construction of the Treasury warrant. As regards the latter part of the question, it is necessary to examine packets passing through the post at the halfpenny rate of postage in order to check any infringement of the regulations, and the Postmaster-General sees no reason for exempting the firm in question from the operation of a regulation which applies to everyone else.

AMENDMENT OF PATENT LAWS.

Mr. Ritchie has told Colonel Denny that he has good hopes that the Bill for amending the patent laws will be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

Personalities.

THE new divisional secretary for Walthamstow is Mr. William Gray, chemist and druggist, of Orford Road.

Mr. H. W. SELBY, chemist and druggist, has started in business at the Sussex Road Pharmacy, Haywards Heath.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, HON. M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, has been admitted as a member of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE was a guest at the Royal Asiatic Society's dinner to the Indian princes at the Hôtel Métropole on Tuesday, June 17.

Mr. GEO. J. SEABURY, of New York, called at our office this week to shake hands. He is staying at the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Kensington West. He looks well.

MR. ALEX. CAMERON, of the firm of Cameron and Hamilton, pharmacists, Cape Town, Salt River, and Observatory, arrived last week in the *Saxon*. He may be addressed care of this office.

DR. CHARLES FORSHAW, dentist, Bradford, has been commanded to convey the good wishes of the Queen to the inhabitants of St. Kilda, and to distribute from her Majesty photographs of the King and Queen in commemoration of the Coronation.

Oil of Turpentine.—Some recent work done in the laboratory of the Canadian Inland Revenue Department has resulted in the following definition of oil of turpentine. The definition must be regarded as provisional, and subject to correction and amplification. Oil of turpentine is a liquid, *colourless* in thin layers, and having a *yellow-red* tint, equivalent to about 1 unit of yellow and 0·1 unit of red (Lovibond scale) when viewed in a column 2 dm. long. *Clear*, but made decidedly opaque by shaking with 0·1 per cent. water, and giving an *opaque distillate* of one-tenth volume, which settles clear in a few hours. *Odour* peculiar and characteristic, quite distinct from that of gasoline, rosin oil, or acetone, and capable of disguising these odours to the extent of 10 per cent. admixture. *Density* between 0·860 and 0·880 (usually about 0·870), but samples which have been long exposed to air may have a higher density. The *first fraction* of one-tenth volume has a density between 0·856 and 0·870 (usually about 0·860). The *residual tenth* should not exceed 0·900. The *boiling-point* should lie between 154° and 158° C., and nine-tenths should distil below 180° C. The *fixed residue*, on evaporating over boiling water in a 4-inch hemispherical dish, should not exceed 2 per cent. The *viscosity*, at 20° C., should be nearly 1·230 (water = 1·000)—McGill viscosimeter. *Flash-point* should be about 32° C. (Abel instrument). Should *dissolve* completely in an equal volume of glacial acetic acid, and the first fraction should similarly dissolve. A *saturated solution* of asphaltum should not be rendered translucent by dilution to ten volumes. (This test is best made by comparison with a sample of known purity.) The *optical activity* of the first fraction should increase in a + direction by oxidation. The *refractive index* at 20° C. should lie between 1·4667 and 1·4722. That of the first fraction should not exceed 1·4700. Moistened iodide-of-starch paper should become blue when suspended over turpentine exposed to air. *Free bromine* in solution should be decolorised. *Strong sulphuric acid* should polymerise and char the sample at a boiling temperature. A *rise of temperature* should result on mixing with sulphuric acid.

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Chemical Society.

THE last meeting of the session was held on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, under the presidency of Professor Emerson Reynolds, who took the opportunity of announcing that the present system of holding alternate evening and afternoon meetings would be continued during next session. There was a very long list of papers, and the Chairman suggested that in order to get as many as possible read it would be necessary for each author to limit himself to about five minutes. Professor Meldola took the first place with a contribution by himself and Mr. J. V. Eyre on

THE DIAZOTISATION OF NITRO-COMPOUNDS,

in which he described the changes which occur in diazotising dinitro-para-anisidine, by which a nitro group in the meta position, to the amido group is eliminated in presence of hydrochloric acid, with the production of a chloro-derivative, whilst in presence of sulphuric or nitric acids the normal action only occurs. The second contribution was by Professor Tilden and Dr. Burrows on some

NEW DERIVATIVES OF PINENE AND OTHER TERPENES,

which was read by Dr. Tilden, who recalled the fact that it is now just twenty-seven years since he introduced the use of nitrosyl chloride as a reagent for obtaining well-crystallised derivatives of pinene. In spite of the great amount of investigation in this direction during that period, it has not yet been found possible to write a single formula for this hydrocarbon which satisfactorily accounts for all the observed facts, and this has led the Professor to again take up the subject. The authors have obtained by digesting pinene nitrosyl chloride with potassium cyanide a cyano derivative which shows some peculiar properties, and appears to be remarkably reactive, furnishing other crystalline derivatives with methyl iodides and sulphuric and nitric acids, all of which are being further investigated.

Dr. Donnan and Mr. Bassett then gave an account of some work on the

COLOUR-CHANGES OF COBALT AND OTHER METALLIC CHLORIDES.

The conversion of the ordinary red solution of cobalt chloride into a blue substance by desiccation is familiar to everyone, and several explanations have been suggested to account for this behaviour, such as dehydration—the anhydrous salt being supposed to be blue, whilst the hydrated salt is red—and the colour of the cobalt ion, but these all break down at some point. The authors find that cobalt chloride probably dissociates on heating into a complex cobalto-chlorine ion, which is blue, and a colourless chlorine ion, and this suggestion they find is in harmony with the fact that the addition of various metallic chlorides causes these colour-changes just as easily as the application of heat. This contribution was followed by one on some

NEW TYPES OF SUBSTITUTED NITROGEN CHLORIDES,

by Dr. Chattaway, who has succeeded in preparing bodies of this class containing three negative groups directly attached to the nitrogen atom. At this point the President again appealed for brevity on the part of authors, apparently in view of the next papers, which dealt with the preparation of pure chlorine and the combination of

DRY HYDROGEN AND CHLORINE,

contributed by Messrs. Mellor and Russel, who find, as has already been observed by Baker and other investigators of the inhibiting action of complete desiccation, that thoroughly dried mixtures of pure hydrogen and chlorine are just as readily exploded by electric sparks as undried specimens, but do not combine so easily under the action of heat.

Two other papers dealing, one with the elasticity of vapours, and the second with the oxidation of diberzylmesitylene, presented no features of general or pharmaceutical interest. Among those taken as read was one from the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Laboratory by Mr. Tickle and Professor Collie on some hydroxy-pyrone derivatives. In the course of the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was held, and the following gentlemen connected with pharmacy were elected:—Mr. S. V. O'Connor, Wexford; Mr. T. H. Moore, Clapham, S.W.; and Mr. J. L. Gaile, formerly demonstrator to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



The Trials of "3226 Gerrard."

"Are you there?" comes in virile peremptory tones,
Familiar and hard to forget.
"Why don't you tie up that loquacious G—n J—s?
He's the worst—bar myself—I have met."

"Are you there?" with a twang of melodious song,
And a playful suggestion of pout.
"Have you any young men who can play at ping-pong
In your school? If you have, let them out."

"Are you there?" comes a whisper, both oily and meek,
"I have done an unqualified job,
And I hear that you're goin' to 'ave me 'fore the Beak;
Can't this business be squared by a bob?"

"Are you there," with a brisk, up-to date sort of ring,
And suggestion of smartness complete.
"I just wanted to ask if you had such a thing
As a *good* cure for hot, sweaty feet?"

"Are you there?" comes irascibly into his ear,
"Why don't your Society wake up?
There's a man down the street sells carbolic like beer,
In a jug, or a can, or a cup."

[And so on *ad infinitum*.

THE EARLY DAYS OF VACCINATION.—The recently published work by Miss Lillian C. Smythe on the Court of Versailles, entitled "The Guardian of Marie Antoinette," has aroused some interest here (writes our Paris correspondent), and a friend has drawn my attention to an amusing reference to vaccination contained in the book, which is also a specimen of the lengths to which fashion allowed itself to be carried. Louis XV. died of smallpox in 1774, and his heir submitted to inoculation in spite of the continued unpopularity of vaccination. Miss Smythe says:—

The great news at Court was that the King had decided to be inoculated for smallpox. This decision caused great results; for not only was his Majesty's example followed immediately by Monsieur and by the Comte d'Artois, but it gave rise to a new headgear—a matter of equal importance. Coiffure à l'inoculation had instant vogue. It included a serpent representing medicine, a club to indicate the blow it dealt disease, the rising sun that stood for Louis, and an olive-tree full of fruit, plainly telling the anticipated happy results. The "pouffs de circonstance" were considered very delicate tributes of sentiment; and one lady went to Court bearing on the two sides of her head discreet references to both the dead and the living Louis.

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Duty-free Alcohol

will be a splendid thing, but I am inclined to think that pharmacy has got more out of the tincture drawback than it ever will from duty-free alcohol. The drawback has enormously developed colonial trade with Great Britain, and it is worth remembering that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST agitated this question for a long time before the London Chamber of Commerce approached it. The *C. & D.* supplied the arguments and the statistics—the powder and shot—and the Chamber, with Mr. Tyrer as bombardier, fired it off. I do not discredit what they did, but I must put in a word for the *C. & D.* Although duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes has been agreed to, it must not be forgotten that methylated spirit is duty free, and it will be only when that spirit, or any new form of denatured spirit, is proved to be unsuitable for important manufacturing processes, that the Inland Revenue authorities will allow pure spirit to become duty free. Mr. Haldane's speech pretty well covered the branches in which such spirit will be employed—namely, in making explosives and synthetic dyes. I am not sanguine about the manufacture of alkaloids and synthetic medicines making much headway in this country. The margin of advantage is too trifling to encourage that hope.

The Formula Printed

for tinct. quin. ammon. last week is useful just now when the question of the origin of that much-used preparation is being talked of in the Thames Police Court, and serves to bring to mind the "Annals of Pharmacy," which for three years kept such a merciless hail of criticism on the Pharmaceutical Society. The editors of the "Annals" were Wm. Dickinson and Wm Bastick, two West-End chemists, and the pages of the early volumes of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* bear testimony to the fact that Jacob Bell was quite their equal in stinging retort.

The Trouble Arose

after the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, as to the admission of chemists who commenced business after the date of the charter and before the passing of the Act. By-laws were drafted to admit such chemists as applied before a certain date to membership of the Society without examination. Mr. Dickinson, who had been elected a member of Council in May, 1851, seconded the resolution at the general meeting called for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the by-laws. Afterwards, Mr. Dickinson repented having done so, and a strong antipathy to them was quickly developed. It is difficult at this distance to follow every move of the two combatants, but it ended in the question as to whether it was legal to place the name of any person on the register of members and pharmaceutical chemists, unless the examination specified in the Act had been passed.

The Legality of the Election

of about eight hundred members—a third of the members of the Society—was in question and Lord Palmerston approved of the by-laws for a year only, pending a settlement of the question in the law courts. The case dragged on for many months, but the Society won on all points. It was during this case that the pronunciation of "pharmaceutical" was settled in favour of a soft "c." The only occasion on which it was proposed to expel a member of the Pharmaceutical Council arose through the outspokenness of the "Annals." At a Council-meeting in December, 1853, a motion for the expulsion of Mr. Dickinson was brought forward, eleven voting for it and three against, whilst one member did not vote. The President (Mr. Deane) announced that Mr. Dickinson was expelled, and he withdrew. It was immediately discovered, however, that the three-fourths majority required for the expulsion of a member had not been reached, and a letter was sent to explain that Mr. Dickinson was still a member. He continued to be a councillor till the May meeting of the following year, when he did not seek re-election.

We Next Hear

of Mr. Dickinson in connection with the scrutineer scandal of 1870. Mr. Dickinson, as a scrutineer, falsified the returns of the number of votes at the Council election. Mr. Andrews (who died last month) was chairman of the scrutineers, and to him fell the unpleasant duty of impeaching Mr. Dickinson at the adjourned annual meeting. A firm of accountants was employed to recount the votes, and Mr. Dickinson resigned his membership of the Society. The explanation which he gave of his strange conduct was that the system of counting was rotten, and it is due to this scandal that the improved system now in vogue was adopted. I find I have not said anything about Mr. Bastick, who was a member of the Board of Examiners and a frequent contributor to the *Journal*. He was a more modest man than his co-editor, and although he resigned his position as examiner in 1854, owing to his connection with the "Annals," he continued to contribute papers on scientific subjects to the Society.

As You Were

is the state in which the Pharmaceutical Council stands so far as officers are concerned. Mr. Newsholme has done well as President in difficult circumstances, and were it not for the comparatively modern method which has concentrated most of the detail work of the Council into the President's hands, he would as a provincial President have done better. I have often heard it said that the man who becomes President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain must be content to give nearly two-thirds of his business time to the Society's work. I also understand that, saving the Vice-President and Treasurer, the other twenty members have little to do except to approve or otherwise of arrangements made. Thus the Council as a whole is not a working body in the fullest sense. There is no excuse for this now that the by-laws permit any member of the Council to be appointed as chairman of a committee. There are ten standing committees, which would provide sufficient devolution of work to employ the energies of all the members, yet leave the principal officers in touch with every department.

The Greater Committees

would remain in charge of the President and Vice-President, but I would give Mr. Cooper charge of that part of the Benevolent Fund which deals with grants, and Mr. Hills might take charge of annuitants and orphans, each having a sub-committee. I would make Mr. Carteighe convener of a School Sub-committee, Mr. Atkins of a Library and Museum Sub-committee, and Mr. Harrington would look after the House. Mr. Glyn-Jones would be convener of a sub-committee dealing with legal cases, and Mr. Wootton could be trusted to keep an eye on Parliament. Dr. Symes as convener of the Research Committee, Mr. Savory of the Evening-meetings Committee, Mr. Park of the Dispensers' Committee, Mr. Robinson of the *Journal* one, and Mr. Butt of Ground-rents, would exhaust the existing committees, and leave Messrs. Corder, Cross, Gifford, Harrison, Southall, Storrar, and Young without special duties to perform, but there is need of some members to look after such matters as local organisation and local secretaries, pharmaceutical education and educational institutions, examinations, and many other matters which the General Purposes Committee gathers together monthly. The conveners would be the jackals of their departments, and if the system worked as it should, in time each Councillor would become a specialist, and thus relieve us of the difficulty of finding a single man who are specialists in every department.

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Editorial Comments.

East African Poison-law.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., British Commissioner at Mombasa, East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, has recently published in the official gazette regulations in regard to the sale of poisons and opium in the protectorates. Under the poisons regulations the following articles are scheduled as poisons:—

Arsenic and its preparations.	Coculus (*sic*) indica.
Cyanides of potassium and all metallic poisons.	Datura.
Corrosive sublimate.	Ergot of rye.
Oxalic acid.	Henbane.
Tartar emetic.	Nux vomica.
Aconite.	Strychnine.
Belladonna.	Prussic acid.
Calabar-bean.	St. Ignatius bean.
Chloroform.	Cantharides.

No person may sell or keep open shop for selling—by wholesale, retailing, dispensing, or compounding—any of these without a licence from officers to be appointed by the Commissioner. The conditions as to labelling are the same as in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, but all the poisons are treated as if they were of the first part of the Home Schedule, each sale being entered in the poisons-book and signed for. Wholesalers are exempt from putting their names on the labels, and physicians or surgeons are exempt from entering in the poisons-book any medicines supplied to their patients, while the same exemption extends to "any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person authorised by the Commissioner to dispense medicines," provided the medicine is labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients are entered in the prescription-book with the name of the person to whom the medicine is sold or delivered. These latter provisions appear not to extend to physicians or surgeons—a peculiarity which may be intentional or not. The wording of the clause is a modification of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, and if it was the draftsman's intention to permit medical practitioners not to label or enter poisonous medicines he has introduced a novelty into British pharmacy-law which should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

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The opium-regulations are for the purpose of preventing any unlicensed person growing, producing, manufacturing, selling (either wholesale or retail), exporting, importing, or transporting opium, poppyheads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating-drugs prepared from the poppy, also bhang, ganja, churus, and chandoo natron. The Commissioner is empowered to fix the number of licences to be issued in any district, and to sell the licences by public auction. He may also restrict the hours during which opium is sold, the amount to be sold, and otherwise regulate the traffic in opium and the intoxicating-drugs named. These regulations have been drawn up to meet the possible abuse of opium and Indian hemp by the numerous settlers from India who are now in British East Africa. We observe that they have been approved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, apparently without reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It would be an advantage if expert opinion were obtained in all such cases.

American Perfumery.

WE have received a copy of the eighth report of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States—a goodly volume, extending to over 200 pages, and dealing with the meeting of the Association held in New York in February last. The Association is intended to conserve the interests of the members and associate-members, the latter class including those who supply perfumers with materials. Its Presidents have been Messrs. Bowles Colgate, Alfred G. Wright, Theo. Ricksecker, Henry Dalley, and James E. Davis—all well-known men in the United States, and for that matter out of it. Much of the volume deals with protection and reciprocity in such a straightforward manner that we are somewhat surprised that the Association have ventured to publish a verbatim report of the proceedings, for no better weapon could be put into the hands of American Free-traders than this volume, which is practically a declaration that, so far as American perfumery-manufacturers are concerned, their first object is to protect their business interests. Trade reciprocity with other countries should be trimmed to meet this principle also. At the same time the members have a whole-hearted belief in American perfumery, and are utterly opposed to the practice of putting it up in a manner to imitate foreign kinds, or even to use foreign names, and a resolution to that effect was discussed. They are also much concerned about perfumery formulæ being given to retailers by houses who supply perfume materials. The Report admirably demonstrates the advantage that such Associations are to manufacturers for they give an opportunity of discussing many little details of business and securing uniformity in carrying them out, although in some cases to the disadvantage of retailers. There are fifty-one active members of the Association and forty-five associate-members, It appears that Messrs. Colgate & Co., of New York, are the oldest firm of perfume manufacturers amongst them, their business having been established in 1806. Messrs. Bruen, Ritchey & Co., of the same city were established in 1834; Messrs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., in 1839, and Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co., of Chicago, in the same year, but the Michigan Drug Company, of Detroit, established in 1819, takes second rank to Messrs. Colgate. Mr. James E. Davis, General Manager of the last named, is the present President of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association. The Association estimates that at least a million dollars' worth of imported perfumes and toilet preparations are sold in the United States apart from those which they put on the market. This estimate is based upon the imports of perfumery and toilet preparations which are shown as follows:

—	Alcoholic Perfumery	Preparations for Hair, Mouth, Skin, and Teeth	Total
	Value of Imports	Value of Imports	
	$	$	$
1884	273,897	163,173	437,070
1890	257,464	118,139	275.603
1891	258,831	159,125	417,956
1892	267,331	176,324	443,655
1893	296,706	209,777	506,483
1894	233,281	170,709	403,990
		30,245	
1895	300,569	256,536	587,350
1896	337,065	263,881	600,946
1897	374,497	320,100	694,597
		10,373	
1898	16,565	124,010	413,219
	262,271		
1899	332,626	167,100	499,726
1900	339,967	175,606	515,573
1901	382,679	207,885	590,564

Up to 1898 the import duty on alcohol in perfumery was $2 per gallon, and 50 per cent. ad. val. In 1898 the duty was changed to 60 cents per lb., and 45 per cent. ad. val. The duty on toilet preparations was 50 per cent. until 1895, when it was reduced to 40 per cent., where it remained until 1898, when it was raised again to 50. The internal duty on alcohol is so much less than the import duty on perfumes that an excellent margin of profit is left to the American makers.

Pharaonic Pharmacy.

PHARMACY in the land of Egypt seems to be in a bad way if we may rely upon the *Egyptian Gazette*, wherein a writer bewails the fact that the pristine renown of the Egyptian pharmacist has given place to the incomplete morality of a tradesman of questionable principles. Philosophy and pharmacology, which our Egyptian contemporary ascribes as attributes of ancestral pharmacists, are to-day represented in many cases by the study of the Appendix in the French Codex devoted to the exposure of frauds and substitutions. This branch of knowledge, it is unkindly suggested, is undertaken not with a view to preventing deceit, but really to teach it. The treatment and study of drugs are absolutely neglected by the pharmacists of Egypt, and the Government is urged to take public notice of illegalities with which it must be quite cognizant. Poisons of all kinds, "from belladonna to potassium cyanide," can be bought in Egypt without any trouble or reference to the existing law forbidding indiscriminate sale, and substitution and adulteration are everywhere rife. In the realm of substitution bromides are dispensed in place of iodides, "with a trace of iodine to pass the starch-test"; and tartaric acid for citric acid, without the least compunction. Wholesale, as well as retail, druggists adulterate borax with cheap carbonate of soda, and one intelligent Cairo druggist uses calcium sulphate. Quinine can be bought at some drug-shops at less than the wholesale market-price. The same barrel is often the source of "common spirit, rectified spirit, and 75 per cent. of ether." To prevent these abuses the *Gazette* writer suggests a few reforms. First and foremost pharmacies should be run under the personal supervision of the qualified owner. At present shops are owned by any-

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one, the qualified chemist merely lending his name for a pecuniary consideration. To illustrate this, it is shown that a second-rate pharmacy is now on the market at Cairo, the price being 300*l.* for stock, goodwill, and signboard. The proprietor has already tried to sell out to a man who does not know the colour of rhubarb, and whose experience of drugs ends with his knowledge of the uses of castor oil and Epsom salts. The principle of "one man, one pharmacy" is also advocated, and the ownership of open pharmacies by doctors is deprecated, as well as the practice prevalent amongst medical men of taking a percentage on their prescriptions. The practice of prescribing such things as "Spanish Pharmacy Elixir" and "New York Pharmacy Prescription No. 1,083," with monetary reward in view, are condemned as disgraceful. Government restriction in the number of pharmacies is also advised, it being stated that in the Fagalla district of Cairo there are about one dozen drug-shops in one street. This, it is argued, tends to the lowering of the status of the profession by encouraging the sale of sweets, spirits, and groceries, and such heinous offences as prescribing and the drawing of teeth. The iniquity does not end there, for it is averred that assistants are quite incompetent; few pharmacies employ qualified men, which we are not surprised at when we learn that a married man of 40 is expected to manage a business for 3*l.* a month, and to work up to 11 o'clock at night for that, as we recently reported when the Cairo assistants met to discuss their grievances. The *Gazette* reformer urges the Government to introduce continental methods of inspecting and controlling pharmacies; but before anything like that is attempted some system of registration appears to us the first thing to be arranged.

ACCLIMATISING PLANTS.

The last report of the Cape of Good Hope Government botanist recalls the experiments made by Baron von Ludwig in 1840–1860 to acclimatise ornamental shrubs and trees at the Cape. Many of the trees introduced are still in evidence, and many of them have proved of benefit to the Colony. The *Nicotiana glauca*, Grah., is, however, quite a plague to the ostrich-farmer, and the South American, Buenos Noches (*Cestrum nocturnum*, Jcq.) has also an evil repute. When hedges of the latter are lopped and cattle eat the cuttings a death or two generally follows, but whether the cestrum is distinctly poisonous, or by fermenting in the first stomach produces tympanitis, is not clearly known. The contributions made by the Baron to the Cape arboriculture include many useful and beautiful trees, such as the fast-growing shade-tree *Phytolacca* (*Pircunia*) *dioica*, L., and the *Jacaranda mimosæfolia*, Don. The latter is known popularly as the "blue acacia," but is not an acacia, and no acacias are blue. The jacaranda tree was nearly exterminated by the dorthesia (woolly bug of Australia), but the avenging vedalia came along and exterminated the pest. Jacaranda is again beginning to flourish, and flowered last year in the Municipal Garden. Mr. P. MacOwan devotes the greater part of his report to a scheme for supplying herbaria to such public schools and institutions as take a live interest in botany, and particulars of the work done in completing the classification of the Government herbarium.

PRESS PRESCRIBING.

The "medical advisers" to family papers are notoriously untrustworthy. The latest instance of dangerous advice brought to our notice is the following from a weekly:—

"W. A." might use suppositories containing 2 gr. of powdered camphor, ½ gr. of the green extract of belladonna, and 15 gr. of theobroma. He might also take the ethereal tincture of lycopodium in 20-drop doses in water at bedtime. Tincture of bucco in similar doses, combined with an ounce or two of the infusion of triticum repens, is a good remedy. Twenty-drop doses of the tincture of cimifuga in water twice a day after food will also do good. Two or three drops of the tincture of cantharides in water at bedtime may do good. *A drachm and a half of the sulphate of zinc*, and ½ gr. of the extract of belladonna, made into a pill, taken at bedtime, *may do good*. Twenty-grain doses of the bromide of potassium twice a day is also a remedy. Five grains of the arseniate of iron, and 90 gr. of the aqueous extract, or ergot, made into thirty pills, is another remedy; but I do not expect that any remedy will continue its good effects very long, as he has already discovered. Still, *some* of these *may cure him* altogether.

For comprehensiveness this is hard to beat, but we question whether a pill containing 1½ dr. of sulphate of zinc taken at bedtime would be conducive to "W. A.'s" comfort.

MEDICAL ACCOUNTS.

In a recent issue of the *Financial News*, Mr. J. P. Laurence, M.B., gave his reasons for considering the present system of medical finance unsatisfactory. That medical men are lax in sending out their accounts is well known. Mr. Laurence thinks they should be rendered, if not quarterly, half-yearly. The practice of sending out bills without details does not strike this gentleman as unreasonable. He argues that "if any man trust another so far as to put his life and the lives of his wife and children in his hands, he may surely trust him not to overcharge his account." It is this confiding spirit that has time after time led the human race to disaster, and to appeal to it shows a lamentable ignorance of business principles. The system of fees is governed by unwritten laws, and patients are divided for fee-purposes into three classes—those occupying houses rented (1) from 50*l.* to 100*l.*, (2) from 25*l.* to 50*l.*, (3) under 25*l.*, the fees being 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* for the last-named, and 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* in the first class, with an increase of half to twice these amounts for special or night visits. We agree with the writer that many hardships press on medical men, the large amount of bad debts incurred being well known, and medical men are often expected to wait for years before payment. Perhaps after an experience of certain phases of medical etiquette the public get to look on the profession as something altogether different from any other class of men who work for their living.

OPTICAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Educational Committee of the Optical Society was presented at the meeting on June 12. The committee was appointed to inquire into the system of optical education in operation at the Northampton Institute, to consider the feasibility of establishing classes in other centres, and to generally discuss the best methods of training opticians. The committee was formed last October, but the report is not much more than an endorsement of the scheme laid down by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson in a lecture before the Society of Arts on April 23 (*C. & D.*, April 26, page 659). The portion of the report not there suggested is that which defines opticians as (A) those who make and (B) those who sell optical instruments. The two classes are recognised as requiring different qualifications and training. The standard of preliminary education for Class A is put as the sixth standard of a Board-school, and for Class B as the Oxford and Cambridge Local examination. The after-instruction is divided into four grades. In the first and second grades A and B require similar teaching except that B is more advanced. Grades 3 and 4 for Class A concern the physical properties of materials and machine-methods, whilst for Class B there are type-instruments and specialised instruction in one branch. The course of education sketched out is to take at least four years, the lectures occupying two nights a week. Professor Thompson's suggestion of an optical institute is adopted, and it is proposed to appoint a deputation to wait on the Technical Education Board of the London County Council to urge the establishment of such a school or institute as soon as possible.

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Notes on Commercial Essential Oils.

By EDWIN DOWZARD, F.C.S.

ANISE OIL.

THE B.P. directs that the sp. gr. be taken at 20° C. This constant in all the following cases was determined at 15·5° C. There is no difficulty in determining the sp. gr. at this temperature, as congelation does not take place readily until the oil is cooled considerably below the actual solidification-point.

The following figures were obtained in the examination of thirty samples of this oil :—

Sp. Gr. at 15·5° C.

Number of Samples	Sp. Gr.
3	0·9810 to 0·9815
5	0·9822 to 0·9835
8	0·9840 to 0·9845
8	0·9850 to 0·9860
5	0·9863 to 0·9886
1	0·9895

Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)

Number of Samples	Rotation
7	−1° 20′ to −1°
9	−0° 50′ to −0° 30′
5	−0° 16′ to 0°
3	+0° 2′ to +0° 6′
5	+0° 12′ to +0° 21′
1	+0° 40′

21 samples vary between 0° and −1° 20′

9 samples vary between +0° 2′ and +0° 40′

All the authorities state that anise oil is lævorotatory, but 30 per cent. of the oils examined were dextrorotatory (dextrorotation is looked upon as an indication of the presence of fennel oil). I do not think there is sufficient evidence to prove that the samples which gave the following figures were adulterated.

Number	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Melting-point	Solubility in Alcohol
1	0·9840	+0° 2′	15·1° C.	2 vols. 90%
2	0·9860	+0° 4′	16·2° C.	2½ „
3	0·9870	+0° 14′	14·7° C.	3 „
4	0·9886	+0° 20′	17·0° C.	2 „
5	0·9895	+0° 22′	17·5° C.	2 „
6	0·9882	+0° 21′	17·0° C.	2 „
7	0·9845	+0° 24′	14·1° C.	2½ „
8	0·9860	+0° 21′	14·5° C.	3 „
9	0·9813	+0° 40′	13·0° C.	3 „

The last sample is the only one open to suspicion. All the oils I have examined since August, 1900, have been lævorotatory.

Melting-point.

Number of Samples	Melting-point
2	13°· to 13·5° C.
3	14·1° to 14·7° C.
5	15·1° to 16·2° C.
8	16·5° to 17·0° C.
6	17·5° to 18·0° C.
4	18·5° to 18·7° C.
2	19·1° to 19·2° C.

According to Parry ("The Chemistry of Essential Oils," page 244), the solidification-point or the melting-point should not be below 15° C. If Parry means that the solidification and melting points are identical, he is mistaken, because in the great majority of cases the melting-point is 2·5° C. higher than the solidification-point, in a few cases 2·4° C. and 2·7° C., and in still fewer 2° C. Solubility in 90-per-cent. alcohol varies from 1½ to 3 vols., usually about 2 to 2½ vols.

CLOVE OIL.

The sp. gr. limits given by the various authorities vary to some extent; they are as follows:—

British Pharmacopœia ...	Not below 1·050
Parry	1·048 to 1·065
Schimmel	1·045 to 1·070

The following results were obtained in the examination of 11 samples of clove oil, which were all known to be genuine:—

Number of Samples	Sp. Gr. 15·5° C.
1	1·0474
3	1·048 to 1·0495
5	1·050 to 1·052
2	1·056 to 1·0574

Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)

Number of Samples	Rotation
10	−0° 44′ to −0° 30
1	−0° 24′

These results show that the minimum should be about 1·047.

Eugenol

was determined by the potassium-hydrate method (see *C. & D.*, Vol. 57, No. 1,073), with the following results :—

Number of Samples	Eugenol
5	84 per cent. to 85 per cent.
4	86 per cent. to 87 per cent.
2	89 per cent. to 91 per cent.

CINNAMON OIL.

Eight samples were examined with the following results :—

Number of Samples	Sp. Gr. at 15·5° C.
5	1·0321 to 1·0324
2	1·035 to 1·0351
1	1·0386

The last sample is outside the B.P. limits (1·025 to 1·035). The following figures were obtained in its examination :—

Sp. gr....	1·0386
Rotation	−0° 14′
Cinnamaldehyde	84 per cent.
Eugenol	3 per cent.

This was a genuine oil free from added leaf oil. The above figures prove that a high sp. gr. is not necessarily an indication of adulteration. Schimmel & Co. state they have distilled an oil which had a sp. gr. of 1·038.

Optical Rotation (100 m.m. tube)

Number of Samples	Rotation
2	−0° 14′ to −0° 4′
4	+0° 6′ to +2° 16′
2	+2° 28′ to +2° 30′

Parry states that the oil is optically inactive, or, at most lævorotatory to the extent of −1°. The greater number of the samples I have examined were dextrorotatory. The following are the figures obtained in the examination of the sample having the highest dextro power :—

Sp. gr....	1·0327
Rotation	+2° 30′
Cinnamaldehyde	80 per cent.
Eugenol	9 per cent.

Cinnamaldehyde.

Number of samples	Cinnamaldehyde
3	68 per cent. to 77 per cent.
5	80 per cent. to 84 per cent.

Eugenol.

Number of samples	Eugenol
4	3 per cent. to 5 per cent.
2	6 per cent. to 8 per cent.
2	9 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Eight per cent. is usually stated as the maximum limit for eugenol, but as the sample containing 10 per cent. of eugenol also contained 77 per cent. of cinnamaldehyde, and had a sp. gr. of 1·0337, it could hardly be considered adulterated.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Belgian Academy of Medicine is making arrangements for the holding of a conference for the unification of the formulas of potent medicaments. The conference will meet at Brussels on September 15. The following nations have expressed their agreement with the proposal that all civilised countries should come to an understanding as to the establishment of a uniform standard of composition for heroic medicaments in international use:—Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, the United States, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria.

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Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

A GLYCO-THYMOLINE CASE.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on June 13, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Sebastian, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said that in the case of the Kress & Owen Company & T. Christy & Co. *v.* Dodd (trading as Dodd's Drug-stores) he had to take an order by consent. The action was brought by the proprietors of a patent medicine called "Glyco-thymoline," and which was especially useful for a throat-wash and gargle. The defendant was a gentleman who kept a shop, in which he dealt in drugs. An unfortunate customer went to get some of the plaintiffs' preparation——

Mr. Justice Joyce: Why do you say "unfortunate"?

Mr. Sebastian: Because the result of taking what the defendant gave him was to burn his throat and make him very uncomfortable. It had been agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action, that there should be a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant in the terms of the notice of motion, and an agreed sum paid for damages and costs.

Mr. Justice Joyce made an order in the terms agreed upon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY, sitting for the disposal of company business, had before him on Tuesday, June 17, a petition by R. Bagster for the compulsory winding-up of the Photographic Association (Limited). Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., said this was a judgment-creditors' petition. The company was incorporated in 1899, and on May 26 the petitioner obtained judgment for 205*l.*, and costs. The allegation was that the company was insolvent. His Lordship granted the petition. Later in the day, however, counsel who appeared for the petitioner applied to have the order rescinded, and to have the matter postponed for a fortnight, as there was a good prospect of the company making a satisfactory arrangement and paying all the creditors in full. His Lordship accordingly rescinded his former order and allowed the petition to stand out of the list for a fortnight.

Dentists Act.

THE CARDIFF CASE.

AT the Cardiff Police Court on June 13, before the Stipendiary (Mr. T. W. Lewis), Templar E. Malins, chemist and druggist, of Woodville Road, Cardiff, was summoned for having, on May 12, at his premises in Queen Street, not being a legally qualified medical practitioner, and not being registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, unlawfully used an addition implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. Mr. D. W. Evans, instructed by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Dental Association, said the Stipendiary would recollect that this summons was adjourned by him a month ago, and he (Mr. Evans) had now to ask for a further adjournment, as defendant had not yet made up his mind what to do in the case in which he had been already convicted (see *C. & D.*, May 24, page 800).

The Stipendiary: I am told he is taking proceedings in the High Court.

Mr. Evans: We have heard nothing about them yet.

The Stipendiary said the case had better be adjourned for another month.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

NICOTINE INSECTICIDE.

BEFORE the County Magistrates at Kingston-on-Thames on June 12, Joseph Hutchinson, seed and artificial-manure merchant, appeared to answer three summonses—for selling a poisonous vegetable alkaloid known as nicotine without having his name and address on the bottle, for selling the poison to an unknown person, and for failing to make an entry of the sale in the poisons-book. Mr. Vaughan Williams, barrister, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. T. G. Dobbs, solicitor to "The Traders in Poisons or Poisonous Compounds for Technical and Trade Purposes Protection Association," appeared to defend.

Mr. Vaughan Williams, in opening the case, said the poison the defendant was charged with selling was contained in a compound known as "The X L All Vapouriser Fumigator," used for the destruction of insects in greenhouses.

George Henry Steer deposed that, acting under instructions from the Pharmaceutical Society, he visited the defendants' premises at Cobham on May 5, and purchased a bottle of the fumigator. It was supplied to him by the defendant's brother, who did not know him, and the defendant's name and address were not on the bottle.

Harry Moon, clerk to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed to receiving the bottle from the last witness and sending its contents to be analysed. There was a label on the bottle containing the following notice:—

Tobacco is generally considered to have somewhat poisonous properties, and the juice of tobacco which collects in the stem of a pipe is well known to be poisonous. This compound contains the concentrated nicotine of tobacco, and should be kept in a safe place and out of the reach of children.

By Mr. Dobbs: A special committee had been appointed by the Privy Council to inquire into the sale of poisons for purposes connected with agriculture.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., said the compound contained over 20 per cent. of nicotine—sufficient, in his opinion, to kill between five hundred and six hundred persons. In 2 oz. there were 186 gr.

Mr. Dobbs, in defence, urged that an article of this kind, which was sold for trade and technical purposes, had been held to be exempt from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. If it were not so, the businesses of many tradesmen would be ruined, and it would be vesting a monopoly in poisons in the hands of chemists—a thing that the Legislature never contemplated.

The Magistrates considered the case proved, and fined the defendant 2*l.* on each of the three summonses, including costs. They consented to state a case.

AT the Leeds West Riding Court on June 17, C. E. West, manufacturer of horticultural sundries, Roundhay, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society (1) for not entering the sale of poison, (2) for selling poison in a bottle insufficiently labelled, and (3) for selling poison to a person unknown to him.

On April 23, Arthur Foulds, a representative of the Society, called at the defendant's premises, and asked for a preparation known as extract of nicotine. He was supplied with it in two bottles, which did not bear the name and address of the seller. The defendant said he had no knowledge of having sold extract of nicotine to the inspector, and if he did it was quite unintentional. He was the patentee of a fumigator, and only sold the nicotine in connection with it to his customers. The Bench fined defendant 20*s.* and costs in each case.

Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

THE WIDOW'S CLAUSE.

ON June 13, in the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, before Mr. E. G. Swifte, K.C., Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for having, on February 11, 1902, kept open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and compounding a medical prescription for F. W. Leslie, at 164 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, contrary to Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

Mr. R. Keating Clay (of Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors) represented the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. J. L. Scallon & Co., solicitors) appeared for defendants.

Mr. Clay said that the case was a rather peculiar one. Under Section 32 of the Act the representative of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist, who was actually in business and fully registered at the time of his death—which they admitted Mr. Bowers was—shall be entitled to carry on the business "so long as such business shall be conducted *bona*

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fide by a duly qualified assistant, and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this section shall be a pharmaceutical chemist registered as such under this Act." The Pharmaceutical Society also admitted that the business had been carried on by a fully qualified chemist. In this case Mr. Scallon was good enough to let him look at the administration to the mother of the late Mrs. Bowers. She was the representative of the chemist, and she carried on the business for five years. Then she died, and administration *de bonis non* had been taken out by Mrs. Josephine Preston, a sister of the deceased. He (Mr. Clay) contended that it was never intended, under Section 32 of the Act, that the business should be carried on *ad infinitum*, but that the immediate representative of the pharmaceutical chemist should be allowed to carry it on *bona fide* for a term to give an opportunity of disposing of it.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C., said Mr. Clay admitted there was a qualified pharmacist employed during the time of the administration of the estate of Mr. Bowers, and even during the time of the administration *de bonis non*.

Mr. Clay: We don't know whether in the premises all the time; we know he was there.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: I can give it in evidence. I thought Mr. Clay admitted it.

Mr. Swifte: When did Bowers die?

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: He died on June 29, 1895, intestate, and the grant of administration is to his mother and next of kin, Margaret Bowers, on September 10, 1895. Margaret Bowers died on January 22, 1902, and on April 1, 1902, a grant of administration *de bonis non* was made to Mrs. Josephine Preston (sister of deceased). In the original grant the amount of the assets were set down at 4,657*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and the amount of the assets declared to be unadministered under the new grant were 2,078*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Swifte asked who the second defendant was.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C., said the original intestate died leaving his mother and four brothers and sisters. One of these sisters was Mrs. Margaret McDermott, and the other Mrs Josephine Preston. They were the two parties prosecuted. When the Pharmaceutical Society originally came to the conclusion to make this a test case, they wrote asking the names of those who were carrying on the business, and in error they were informed that these two ladies were carrying it on as the executrices of their deceased mother, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were only carrying it on as administrators *de bonis non*. They had agreed that the grant should relate back, so as to cover the date in the summons on February 11. The intention of the legislature must be considered in the matter. The object of the statute was not so much to assist any particular trade or corporation, but to protect the public against the dangers to which they were exposed through unqualified persons compounding medicines, and especially poisons. The case of the English Pharmaceutical Society against the London Provincial Supply Association—the House of Lords case—decided that while a corporation is not a person within the meaning of the Act, it could carry on the business of pharmacy so long as there is a properly qualified pharmacist on the premises. The Legislature, therefore, thought the public were fully protected when a properly qualified pharmacist was employed, and that was the case in this instance.

Mr. Swifte: Were there properly qualified pharmacists acting all through in this since the death of Mr. Bowers, or perhaps it was the same pharmacist all the time?

Mr. O'Brien, K C: It might not be the same person, but all were properly qualified. The remarks of the Lord Chancellor in the case referred to showed that a number of persons could carry on the business, and derive the profits of it, provided a duly qualified pharmacist was employed. Referring then to Section 32 of the Irish Act he (Mr. O'Brien) contended that "executor" there must be taken to include executor *de bonis non*. There were quite a large number of country towns where there was only one fully-qualified pharmacist. Extracting a grant of administration might occupy a very considerable period of time, and it would be a very curious thing if, on the death of the pharmacist, and pending the extraction of the grant, the establishment should be closed. Or take another case. Supposing the grant was duly extracted, they could not tell how short it might be in operation. The administrator might die on the day he got the grant, and it would be a very extraordinary thing, from the point of view of the public, if the place were to be shut up pending the extraction of the new grant. The literal text of the section supported his (counsel's) contention that the executors could carry on the business so long as they employed a properly qualified assistant.

Mr. Clay contended that Section 32 only dealt with the immediate representative of the deceased chemist. Mr. Bowers died in June, 1895, and it was not to be supposed that the section meant that an executor of any kind could carry it on *ad infinitum*. The mother of the deceased chemist—Mrs. Bowers, who was the immediate representative—carried it on for five years, and the Society did not interfere with her; and they dealt with the case now for the protection of the public solely, and not for the purpose of harassing any person.

Mr. Swifte: You could not have proceeded against the mother, so that you need not take any credit for that.

Mr. Clay: We say that Section 32 only refers to the immediate representative of the registered chemist, and that it does not cover a family carrying on the business *ad infinitum*.

Mr. O'Brien said he admitted the facts—the sale to Leslie and everything.

Mr. Clay said there were two defendants, but the one decision would do.

Mr. O'Brien, K.C.: We will take a decision in the case against Mrs Preston.

Mr. Swifte: Very well. I will consider the matter, and will let you have notice of when I will give judgment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.

AT Chorley on June 10 Hunters (Limited), the Wigan and District Equitable Co-operative Society, and Messrs. O. & G. Rushton were each summoned for selling wines containing salicylic acid. In the case of Hunters (Limited) a sample of "Kovah" was said to contain 6 gr. of the acid per pint, which Mr. W. C. Williams, B.Sc., one of the county analysts, said was not necessary as a preservative. Mr. W. Thompson, consulting chemist to Messrs. Sutcliffe & Bingham, makers of "Kovah," gave an entirely opposite opinion; and Drs. McAllister and T. Bradshaw both stated that there was nothing injurious in the wine. A fine of 5*l.* and costs was imposed, however. In the second case, raisin-wine containing 8½ gr. of acid per pint was sold, and in the other orange-fruit wine with the same percentage of acid. The Co-operative Society was fined 1*l.* and costs, and Messrs. Rushton 5*l.* and costs.

Factory and Workshops Act.

AT Brighton (Sussex) on June 13, Messrs. Davis & Co., trading at 131 Sussex Street, Brighton, as the Sussex Drug Company, were fined 5*s.* and costs for failing to send to the Chief Inspector of Factories a correct return specifying the number of persons employed in their factory during 1901.

County Court Cases.

A CYANIDE EXPERIMENT.

IN the Westminster County Court, on June 12, Mr. C. H. Cribb, F.I.C., public analyst, brought an action against Mr. Spaull, a finance agent, to recover five guineas for making certain experiments. Plaintiff's solicitor said a Mr. Bolton was the inventor of a process to manufacture cyanide, and attended at the plaintiff's with Mr. Spaull. It was agreed that plaintiff should make an experiment in connection with this process. He made the experiment, but there was nothing more than a trace of cyanide as a result. The solicitor for the defence said Mr. Spaull was helping Mr. Boulton to bring out the invention. Mr. Bolton had made successful experiments himself, but Mr. Spaull said they wanted a central place in London where a demonstration could be given and where about a ½ lb. could be made before witnesses. There was a great deal of delay, and when Mr. Bolton saw the apparatus plaintiff had prepared he said at once that it would not be of any use. They went elsewhere, and had the demonstration satisfactorily performed. Mr. Bolton, who

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said he was a practical chemist, stated that he told plaintiff he should want ½ lb. of the chemical produced, and plaintiff agreed to do it. A fee of five guineas was to be paid for "the necessary experiment," and that, he contended, was for the production of the amount mentioned. Plaintiff's experiment was not successful and at another laboratory it was, and the charge was 2*l.* Plaintiff's apparatus was inadequate. He (witness) had many successful experiments himself, but had not a suitable laboratory to make a ½ lb. in the presence of visitors. The process was not a failure, except when plaintiff tried it. Mr. Spaull, in his evidence, said after the failure of the first experiment plaintiff made an offer to try again for nothing, and this plaintiff, in answer to the Judge, stated to be correct. He wanted the thing to succeed, if possible, and he had got everything then for the experiment and another one would not have been much trouble or expense. Judge Woodfall said it was not agreed by the plaintiff that he would make a success of the experiment. He had done what he agreed to do—make the necessary experiment—therefore he had carried out his contract and must be paid. He accepted plaintiff's statement as to the second experiment that he was willing to do, and found for him, with costs.

An Annuity.

At Camelfield County Court on June 12, Mr. Edward James Hurdon, chemist and banker, was sued by Mary Tink for an annuity declaration of 30*l.*, with arrears up to March 25, 1902, and the usual costs, under a will made by Mrs. Hawke, of Camelford. After hearing counsel, the Judge made a declaration that 30*l.* be paid annually, and gave judgment for 42*l.* 10*s.* arrears, with costs.

Lorry *v.* Bike.

At the Manchester County Court on June 16, Mr. George Hibbert Westmacott, chemist and druggist, Manchester, obtained judgment for 15*l.* damages against Messrs. Thompson, McKay & Co., carriers, for injuries to himself and the ruin of his bicycle. A lorry belonging to the defendants turned a corner too sharply, and ran into Mr. Westmacott while riding his bicycle. Judge Parry said it was a too common custom for drivers to turn corners and come into busy thoroughfares without making a proper detour. Mr. Westmacott had narrowly escaped with his life.

Encroaching.

At Holbeach County Court on June 14, Sir Sherston Baker heard an action brought against Mr. Chas. Wass, chemist, from whom 30*l.* was claimed for wrongful encroachment on a piece of land in High Street, Holbeach. Mr. Wass bought some land, upon which he had erected premises, and it was alleged that there had been an encroachment of 13 inches or 14 inches upon the adjoining land. The Judge, after viewing the land and premises, came to the conclusion that there had been an encroachment, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 20*l.* and costs.

Peremptory Dismissal.

At the Bloomsbury County Court on Wednesday, June 18, before Judge Bacon, Mr. Frederick Cripps Squire, a chemist's manager, of 41 Foulden Road, Stoke Newington, sued Henry Squire [Mr. C. C. Reece], chemist, 46 Newman Street, W., for 3*l.* 10*s.*, for a week's wages, house rent, and gas, in lieu of notice. Mr. Ray, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant conducted his own case.

The plaintiff stated that he was engaged as manager of the defendant's branch business at 107 High Street, Camden Town, at a salary of 2*l.* 10*s.* a week, with house rent and gas. As usual on Saturday, December 28, he made up the cash, after making payments, as he kept the books, and there was a balance of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which was placed in a desk. On Monday morning it was discovered that the desk had been opened, and 2*l.* abstracted, only a balance of 12*s.* 6*d.* being left. Soon after the discovery Mr. Kingston, defendant's collector, called to audit the books, and he told him what had happened. Witness had not taken the money. Mr. Kingston sent defendant a message, in consequence of which he came up to the shop in a towering rage, called them "a —— lot of thieves," and told them to clear out at once. There was a written agreement for a week's notice on either side, which agreement was in the possession of the defendant.

Judge Bacon (to defendant): Do you want to cross-examine him?

Defendant: Well, rather. (Laughter.)

Judge Bacon: Then do so at once.

Defendant: Who had you in the house at the time—Christmas time?

Plaintiff: What do you mean?

Defendant: Did not you tell me you had friends there, and that somebody must have taken the money? I had six or seven hundred pounds' worth of stock in the house, and I let you live in the house, but never authorised your friends to do so.

Plaintiff: The money was short, and I did not know who had taken it.

Defendant: Did not I tell you I must have straight men in my shops? I have seven shops, your Honour. I have taken 20*l.*, 21*l.*, and 22*l.* in a day in that shop, and that Saturday they only took 10*l.*

Plaintiff: Well, what sort of weather was it? Was it not wet?

Judge Bacon: All that may be a very good reason for changing your staff, but nothing I have yet heard justifies you in sending plaintiff away without notice.

Defendant: He was short in the money.

Judge Bacon: That might be a good reason for getting rid of him with proper notice, but unless you can prove that he took it, that he stole it——

Defendant: Well, I put him there in charge of the shop; the money was short. I can surely carry this further?

Judge Bacon: You could prosecute him if you think it advisable to run the risk.

Defendant: Yes, for I must get the money back before I pay it.

Judge Bacon: Do not talk rubbish, man. I am not here to advise you what course to adopt; all I tell you is, you were not justified in sending your manager away on mere suspicion that he might be the man who robbed you. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Defendant still continuing to expostulate, His Honour said, sternly: Go away, sir. Call the next case.

Chemist's Debts.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, June 17, the case of Ashton *v.* Lyon came on for hearing before Judge Woodfall, plaintiff applying for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, living at Brighton, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of goods supplied in the way of trade. The defendant said he had suffered with very bad health for some time past, and in consequence had been obliged to give up his business. The Judge made an order of 5*s.* a month.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re William Lawson Loten, Mytongate, Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—The adjourned public examination of this debtor was taken at the Hull Bankruptcy Court on June 16. The Official Receiver (Mr. A. S. Maples) questioned the debtor as to a written statement made by himself at the Bankruptcy Offices to the effect that he had paid several old debts amounting to about 40*l.* or 50*l.*, most of which were owing before his bankruptcy. Debtor denied having made any such payments, and excused himself by saying he was very ill when he made that statement. The examination was again adjourned, in order that the debtor might lodge certain vouchers with the Official Receiver.

Re Laura Verrall Crossley (trading as Blanche Leigh) 126 Oxford Street, W., and Paris, Soap and Perfume Manufacturer and Vendor.—The creditors under this failure met on June 17, by adjournment, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. A. Hough, sen. (Official Receiver). No accounts have yet been lodged, but proofs to the amount of 8,306*l.* have been tendered by creditors, whilst the assets are roughly valued at 2,000*l.* No offer being submitted, Mr. J. F. Salaman, chartered accountant, Bucklersbury, E.C., was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection. The public examination of the debtor is appointed for July 9.

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Re CHARLES HENRY WALKER, 54 Shaw Street, Liverpool, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Liverpool County Court, on June 12. It was elicited from the debtor that he began business, in 1878, at Great Crosby, and in 1881 opened a second shop at Blundellsands. He closed the Great Crosby shop in 1884, but continued at Blundellsands up to 1894, when he closed the business, having paid all his debts. Owing to ill-health he was not in employment until 1896, when for three months he represented as traveller the British Electrozone Corporation. He afterwards sold goods for the Stockton Heath Forge Company, such as spades and pickaxes. For some time in 1897 he acted as dispenser to the Hayden Syndicate for the Cure of Intemperance, and from October 1898 to January 1901 he was weight-taking at the Liverpool docks, and afterwards for some two months was engaged as dispenser at the Liverpool dispensaries. He took the Shaw Street shop in 1901 and attributed his insolvency to insufficient capital, and to the fact that the wholesale houses would not give him credit. This he was unable to understand, because up to that time he had paid his bills, but he subsequently discovered that the wholesale houses did not regard the shop as a promising one. Several executions were put in by creditors, some of whom he paid out. The liabilities are stated at 350*l.* and the assets 3*l.* Debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

According to the accounts now filed under this failure the liabilities to unsecured creditors amount to 349*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; to partly-secured creditors, 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, less estimated value of security, 3*l.*, which leaves 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to rank; total, 350*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; and assets consisting of stock-in-trade (cost 30*l.*), 20*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., 30*l.*; together 50*l.*, from which 46*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has to be deducted for preferential claims, leaving net assets, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and disclosing a deficiency of 347*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Davis J., Dewrance, J., and **Paul, J. H.,** chemical manufacturers, Charlton, Kent, under the style of the Albion Chemical Company, as far as regards J. Davis.

Miller, J., and **Jamieson, A.,** general medical practitioners, South Lambeth Road, S.W., under the style of Miller & Jamieson.

Noble, C. J., and **Powell, M. P.,** dental surgeons, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, under the style of Noble & Powell.

Sarjeant, A., and **Gillies, H. W.,** fruit-essence manufacturers, High Street, Watford, under the style of the Wembley Fruit-essence Company.

Smith, F. J., Howell, C., and **Moore, G. L.,** photographic-camera manufacturers, Birmingham, under the style of the Midland Camera Company, as far as regards Frank J. Smith.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hall, Joseph, Ashton-under-Lyne, veterinary surgeon.

New Companies & Company News.

DERMA FEATURAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire patents and rights, to turn the same to account, and to carry on a business not particularly described. Table "A" mainly applies. The first directors are H. P. Wendt, R. E. Fivey, and H. J. Morgan.

RIDER & STANISLANS (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of photographers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, general printers, stationers, paper-makers, chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic and scientific materials and appliances, &c. No initial public issue.

MORRIS & BOLTON (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of printing-ink and varnish manufacturers carried on at 17 Tooks Court, Furnival Street, E.C., and at Eclipse Pudding Mill Lane, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, E. Registered office, 17 Tooks Court, Furnival Street, Holborn.

WALTER TOMLINSON & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 1,007*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by W. Tomlinson and T. A. Tomlinson at Woodroyd Works, West Bowling, Bradford, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of other beverages. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification of ordinary directors, 100*l.*-shares or debentures.

MANN'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Edward Manwaring and W. H. Butcher, at 45 Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., and 31 High Street, Clapham, S.W., as "Mann's Drug Stores," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of optical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: Mrs. A. Butler, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham; Mrs. M. A Dodman, 2 Banyard Road, Bermondsey; Miss M. A. Dodman, 2 Banyard Road, Bermondsey; Miss A. Manwaring, 4 Garnies Street, Peckham; Ernest Manwaring, 4 Garnies Street, Peckham, gentleman; W. H. Butcher, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham, chemist; and Edward Manwaring, Elm Lodge, College Road, Dulwich, S.E., pickle-manufacturer. No initial public issue. The first directors are Edward Manwaring, Ernest Manwaring, W. H. Butcher, and P. Manwaring. Qualification, 100*l.*

ENGLISH MANUFACTURING CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement (the parties to which are not named) and to carry on the business of soap, glycerin, oil, tallow, and chemical manufacturers, candle makers and merchants, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: A. John, 12 Wigmore Street, London, chemist; H. M. Poole, 43 New Oxford Street, London, chemist; A. S. Lloyd, 1 Churton Street, Westminster, chemist; A. A. Beale, M.B., 4 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; H. Hollinghurst, 1 Park Road, East Twickenham, chemical-merchant; F. Henderson, Mountain Auckland Hill, near Norwood, leather-merchant; and F. C. B. Carter, 2 Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, W., chemist. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

KELPION (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Norgrove Buildings, 59A Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., and 10 Wrestlers' Court, E.C., as the "Kelpion Company," to adopt an agreement with J. W. Collins and S. Lambert, and to manufacture and deal in a stainless, non-irritating, iodine-ointment, known as "Kelpion," and other medicinal preparations, chemicals, drugs, foods, &c. The first subscribers are: J. W. Collins, Kelva, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., manufacturing chemist; H. T. McNeale, 6 Pall Mall, S.W., gentleman; S. Lambert, 59A Bishopsgate Street, E.C., chartered accountant; A. A. Brown, 5 Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W., clerk; W. Turk, 11 Suffolk Road, South Norwood, S.E., clerk; H. Webster, 9 Wellesley Grove, Croydon, cashier; and A. Forbes, 23 Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. W. Collins, S. Lambert, and H. T. McNeale. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration 50*l.* per annum and 25 per cent. of the profits remaining after payment of the preference dividend and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, divisible.

A. S. ANDREWS & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,030*l.*, in 8,000 10-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 1*l.* each, 2,015 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 300 "B" shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To take over the business of surgical-instrument manufacturers carried on at the Factory, Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, as "A. S. Andrews & Sons," to carry on the same, and to adopt an agreement with A. S. Andrews. The first subscribers are: R. D. Cooper, Addison Lodge, 26 The Drive, Walthamstow, Congregational minister; H. du P. Andrews, 22 Church Hill, Walthamstow, surgical-appliance maker; W. Andrews, Webb Lodge, Walthamstow, truss-maker; T. Cormack, 1 Pasquire Road, Walthamstow, surgical truss-spring maker; H. A. Dutton, 157 Wood Street, Walthamstow, leather-cutter; J. A. Bowly, 8 St. Phillip Street, New North Road, Islington, N., surgical-spring maker; and G. F. Gibbons, 70 Norfolk Road, Dalston, leather-cutter. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. S. Andrews (managing director), Mrs. M. Andrews, H. du P. Andrews, and R. D. Cooper. Qualification, 200*l.* shares or stock or 100 "B" shares.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year ending March 31 last.

KODAK (LIMITED).—The directors announce that a payment of 1*s.* per share will be made on July 1 in respect of ordinary shares and of 1½ per cent. in respect of preference shares. The payment on the ordinary shares is the equivalent of the ordinary interim dividend of 2½ per cent. together

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with a bonus of 2½ per cent. The payment on the preference shares is the equivalent of the usual interim quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Virol (Limited).—The second annual meeting of shareholders of this company was held on June 12, when the Chairman (Mr. B. S. Straus) said the sales for the last year showed an increase of 31 per cent. over those of the preceding twelve months. The increase in the latter part of the year was considerably greater, the sales from January to May of the present year being more than 80 per cent. above those for the corresponding period last year. Virol had been thoroughly tested by the medical profession, and a striking testimony to the intrinsic value of the preparation was the fact that it was already used in over 200 leading hospitals and public institutions. The Royal Antarctic Expedition had also ordered a large supply of Virol for the *Discovery*. The directors recommended that the total net profit, 4,122*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, should be carried forward to the next accounts. In reply to a shareholder the Chairman said he thought it right that shareholders should have the first opportunity of subscribing for any new capital that was issued. The report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, June 14, page 932) were unanimously adopted.

A. J. White (Limited).—The fifth annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held on June 17 at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. There was a numerous attendance. The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, the chairman of the company, who presided, moved the adoption of the report and accounts (an abstract which was given in last week's issue, page 932). He said not only had the business progressed favourably in this country during the past year, but in the United States also, where they had the right man in the right place to manage the concern. Their plant and machinery were being kept up to date. The directors proposed to pay 5 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares, and carry forward 11,065*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* to next year's account. Mr. A. S. Apgar seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and approval of the dividend. Some discussion followed, several shareholders maintaining that an extra 1 per cent. should be added to the dividend recommended. Eventually, however, the directors' proposal was carried and the report and accounts, with the 5 per cent. dividend, approved of.

Business Changes.

Bambrough's Drug stores is about to be opened at 207 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

Messrs. Price, Hickman & Co. have removed from 17 Mincing Lane to 4 Mincing Lane, E.C.

The Volcanic Aëration Company has removed from 203 Great College Street, N.W., to 6 Mitre Street, E.C.

Mr. A. H. Bell has purchased the well-known business of Mr. W. Wilcockson, in London Road, Osmaston, Derby.

Boots (Limited) have opened new branches at Briggate and King Edward Street, Leeds, and at 622 Romford Road, Manor Park, E.

Mr. F. H. Moore, chemist and druggist, having secured an extension of lease, is reconstructing and enlarging his premises at 38 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

Holloway's Drug Company is opening a new business at 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Holloway, chemist and druggist.

In consequence of the disposal of the premises, Mr. Jonathan Stephens, chemist and druggist, has removed from 114 Fore Street, Devonport, to Station Road, Keyham.

Mr. Edward P. Blamey, chemist and druggist, formerly proprietor of Messrs. Row & Co.'s dispensing establishment in Fore Street, Devonport, has purchased a business at Fowey, Cornwall.

Mr. F. A. Davis, Bristol district representative of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited), Clerkenwell, is now to cover the Birmingham district, which Mr. W. S. Statham, who is retiring, has travelled for twenty-five years.

Mr. E. Whaley, chemist and druggist, of 24 Market Place, Kingston-on-Thames, has relinquished business, and has disposed of his prescription and recipe books to Messrs. E. C. Tamplin & Son, of Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames.

The chemist's business at 12 Arundel Street, Landport, Portsmouth, which since the death of the late Mr. Wm. W. Hayles has been carried on by his widow, has now changed hands, and will be conducted under the style of Francis & Co.

Mr. Fred. E. Johnson, M.P.S., F.C.S., of the late firm Messrs. Allison, Johnson & Foster, Hull, has commenced business on his own account at 11 and 12 Blanket Row, Hull, as a manufacturer's agent, consulting chemist, assessor and valuer.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

In view of the Conference, a brave turn-out of ladies took place along with the members of this Association at the annual meeting, held in Dundee on Wednesday, June 18. The afternoon was fine, and augured well for the meeting in August. Apologies from Miss Russell (Newport), from Mr. A. B. Anderson, and others were read. Thereafter the President (Mr. Kermath, St. Andrews) intimated that the time had now come for him to resign, and he asked those present to appoint new office-bearers for the next session.

Mr. A. B. Anderson (who was unfortunately absent through indisposition) was elected President; Mr. Park (Broughty Ferry), Vice-President; and Mr. Wm. Cummings, Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Jas. Russell, the retiring office-bearers were cordially thanked for their services.

It was intimated that a balance of 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* remained in the Secretary's hands. Members were also invited to send in suggestions for the Bell and Hill's Fund present of books to the local Association.

A copy of the Conference-programme, prepared by the Local Committee, was then placed in the hands of all present for consideration, and principally with a view to appointing a committee of ladies to make suitable arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the lady visitors. Mr. Jno. Gray proposed that Mrs A. B. Anderson be appointed president of this committee. Along with her husband, she had had many opportunities of attending such entertainments, as they had been conducted during past years. This was seconded, and agreed to. Mr. Jas. Russell undertook to act as Hon. Secretary to the Ladies' Committee.

Mr. Chas. Kerr, as President of the Local Committee, then read correspondence which he had had with Professors Steggall, Geddes, Marshall, and Walker, of the University College, all of whom heartily offered their assistance in various ways to promote the success of the meetings.

Mr. Ford (Kirriemuir) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kermath for presiding.

The ladies present were Mrs. Jno. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Miss Ferrier, Mrs. Jno. Gray, Mrs. J. M. Hardie, Mrs. C. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mrs. J. W. Russell, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Nasmyth (Arbroath), Mrs. Park, Miss Park (Broughty Ferry), Mrs. J. H. Thomson (Lochee), and Miss Kermath (St. Andrews). They conferred for a short time after the meeting to arrange some preliminary business.

A Potash Dinner.—A wonderful dinner was given at the Hotel Bristol, Berlin, on Wednesday, June 4, to celebrate the coming to terms of the American Virginia Chemical Company and the German potash monopoly magnates. A special *menu de luxe*, with the American Eagle grasping the Stars and Stripes, in gold and colours, on the top, and below a miniature photograph of the Kaiser as centre of the outspread German Eagle, was given to each guest as a souvenir. The inside of the menu was worthy of the luxurious outside, the compact of peace between the two powerful combinations being sealed with the best of fare and rare wines. The diners were Herr Ribbert, Mr. White, Herr Albrecht, Herr Weichinger, Herr Vogel, Herr Gressner, Mr. Morgan, Herr Bielmann, Mr. Spilsbury, Mr. Cremshaw, Herr Paul Ribbert, and Herr Engelhardt.

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Jacob Bell Scholarship Examination.

THE following papers were set at the examination held on June 17. The time allowed for the first four papers was three hours (11 A.M. to 2 P.M.), and for the chemistry, pharmacy, and botany papers two hours (3 to 5 P.M.):—

LATIN.

1. Translate into English—

Primus se Danaum magna comitante caterva
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis;
"Festinate viri; nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis
Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostis.
Obstipuit retroque pedem cum voce repressit
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem:
Haut secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Inruimus densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus; adspirat primo fortuna labori.

2. Parse fully—

Vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis.

3. Translate into English—

(*a*) Nonnulli excolatum pingue frigida aqua eluunt, et manibus, non secus atque ceratum mulieres, confricant; ita enim candidius redditur. Alii, postquam lanas lavarunt, coquunt cum aqua in lebete levi igne, et supernatans pingue tollentes, aqua eluunt, excolatumque in fictilem patellam, quæ calidam aquam continet, lineo panno operiunt et soli exponunt.

(*b*) Misce, fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum capiat æger binas horâ somni, quando opus sit.

4. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) In this time of danger they resolved to get together, as quickly as possible both ships and men.

(*b*) The safety of the soldiers, he said, and the honour of their country, were in their own hands; defeated, they had no hope, and no retreat; conquerors, the glory of victory and the spoils of England lay before them. Of victory there could be no doubt.

ENGLISH.

1. Parse fully—

"What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on."

2. Write a short essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The "good old times" compared with the present.

(*b*) The present relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

(*c*) Compulsory military service.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Buying spirit at 5*s.* a gallon, I dilute it with water to such an extent that, selling it at 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, I gain 20 per cent. How much water have I added to each gallon of spirit?

2. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{99}{100}$ of $\frac{50}{451}$ of ·0409 of 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. to the decimal of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

3. A person bought equal weights of sugar at 1*fr.* 45c. per kilog., and of coffee at 2fr. 70c. per kilog., paying 83*f.* for the whole. Find, approximately, how many English pounds of each he bought.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.

1. Translate into English—

Il y a des capitales qui ne sont que de gros villages; il en est d'autres qui sont des labyrinthes; mais aucune ne semble, comme Paris, avoir été créée et mise au monde pour être le vrai théâtre de la pensée et des passions. Tout grand qu'il est, il n'a rien d'accablant par son étendue; il est harmonieux dans toutes ses parties, agréable à parcourir, commode sans uniformité, riche en points de vue de toute sorte et propre à tous les états de l'âme, admirablement adapté, enfin, à la race ingénieuse, sensible et légère qui l'habite. On parle souvent de l'attachement du montagnard pour sa maison, du paysan pour sa chaumière; mais qu'est-ce que tout cela à côté de l'invincible chaîne qui attache à Paris les plus malheureux de ses enfants? J'entends par là ceux qui y sont nés ou qui sont venus l'habiter de bonne heure; en un mot, ceux auxquels chacune de ses rues, chacun de ses pavés disent quelque chose.

2. Translate into French—

A proper consideration of the value of time will inspire habits of punctuality. "Punctuality," said Louis XIV., "is the politeness of kings." It is also the duty of gentlemen, and the necessity of men of business. Nothing begets confidence in a man sooner than the practice of this virtue: and nothing shakes confidence sooner than the want of it. He who holds to his appointment and does not keep you waiting for him, shows that he has regard for your time as well as for his own.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English—

Es war einmal ein König, der sehr krank war. Er hatte drei Söhne, die gingen hinunter in den Garten und weinten; da begegnete ihnen ein alter Mann, der sie nach ihrem Kummer fragte. Sie erzählten ihm, ihr Vater wäre so krank, dass er wohl sterben würde. Da sprach der Alte: "Ich weiss noch ein Mittel, das ist das Wasser des Lebens; wenn er davon trinkt, so wird er wieder gesund; es ist aber schwer zu finden." Da sagte der älteste Sohn: "Ich will es schon finden," ging zum kranken Könige und bat ihn, er möchte ihm erlauben auszuziehen, um das Wasser des Lebens zu suchen, das ihn allein heilen könnte. "Nein," sprach der König, "die Gefahr dabei ist zu gross; lieber will ich sterben."

2. Translate into German—

The father and child seated themselves on the hill, and saw below the gay and numerous vessels that glided over the river. "There," said Adam, quietly, pointing to the lofty roofs—"there seems to rise power; and yonder (glancing towards the river) seems to flow genius! A century or so hence, the walls shall vanish, but the river shall roll on. Man makes the castle and founds the power—God forms the river, and creates the genius."

CHEMISTRY.

1. State what is meant by the term atomic weight and name the experimental data necessary for its determination.

2. What are the reactions that may occur between the following pairs of substances?—

(*a*) Iodine and sulphur dioxide.
(*b*) Arsenious oxide and hydrogen sulphide.
(*c*) Mercury and nitric acid.
(*d*) Potassium ferrocyanide and sulphuric acid.
(*e*) Phosphorus and calcium hydroxide.

Indicate the conditions that will give the most definite products or complete reaction in each of the above cases.

PHARMACY.

1. In applying the process of evaporation to preparations that heat has a tendency to injure, how may the injury be minimised?

2. Write a short note on the pharmacy of the following articles illustrative of their chief properties:—

Gum acacia.
Scammony.
Mercuric chloride.
Liquid extract of male fern.
Podophyllum resin.

BOTANY.

1. (*a*) Describe three types of root and account for their different morphological characters. (*b*) What are root hairs?

2. State what you know of latex, and give instances of its occurrence.

Recent Wills.

DOWLING.—Letters of administration to the personal estate of the late Mr. Robert Dowling, the younger, chemist and druggist, of 18 Eldon Street, Reading (formerly of 14 King's Road, Reading), who died on February 18, have been granted to his father, Mr. Robert Dowling, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Reading, by whom the gross estate is valued at 153*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

GILL.—The will of Mr. James Payne Gill, of 10 Silent Street, Ipswich, formerly manager to Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich, who died on February 7, has been proved at the High Court of Justice by his widow, Mrs. Ellen Mary Gill, sole executrix. The gross estate is valued at 887*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and the net personalty 505*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

MUMFORD.—The late Mr. George Selby Mumford, of the firm of Messrs. G. S. Mumford & Sons, spice and seed merchants, &c., Newcastle Granary and Mills, Farringdon Road, E.C., has left a gross estate of 64,362*l.* 3*s.*

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Honour to whom Honour."

Sir,—In your last issue you were so good as to devote a paragraph of the leading article on "Duty-free Spirit" to a history of Mr. Haldane's clause, moved in the House of Commons. You say that I coached Mr. Haldane. Strictly speaking, I did not, having had no communication with him. But I did suggest to Dr. Silberrad—the chemist to the Explosives Committee, of which Mr. Haldane is a member—who consulted me some months ago, the desirability of learning what had been already done by the Excise authorities, to what extent the concessions made had facilitated business, and whether further concessions were needed. I gave the names of several gentlemen who had assisted the Excise in arriving at a workable scheme, such as Mr. David Howard, Mr. Chas. Umney, Mr. E. A. Webb, Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, and others. Dr. Silberrad interviewed or corresponded with them and drew up a report, the principal heads of which he consulted me upon. In my opinion there were omissions, which I attempted to supply, with the result that his report was rearranged, if not rewritten. His committee wisely assented to its publication—unofficially. In the result, the report was presented in a summarised form as a paper before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, reported in your issue of June 7, and which will appear in the Society's *Journal* of June 30. Thus was it that Mr. Haldane was coached, and through his committee and motion in the House a concession has been granted which may have very far-reaching results. On perusing the remarks of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C, on ethers, chloroform, chloral, &c., I see the friendly promptings of Mr. A. Gordon Salamon also.

Some correspondents are elated by the hope of "free" alcohol for medicine. They will be disappointed. Others expect unrestricted use for scientific purposes. They too will be left in expectancy. Some imagine the industries in which ethyl and methyl alcohols are employed will be at once revived or a "boom" result. They also will not have their faith rewarded. The Government is blamed in some quarters for not granting concessions years ago. It is germane to the present position to inquire, Were they asked for? Was any way pointed out by which fears as to fraud could be overcome and the revenue safeguarded? I think no really serious determined attempt was made, at least by responsible parties.

It may naturally be thought that the good intentions and promises of those desirous of utilising concessions should be of value; but the authorities dealing with and responsible for so great a revenue must be cautious and conservative. Nevertheless the official attitude has softened. It no longer utters a *non possumus*, but is willing, if not anxious, to hear and learn. The history and development of the drawback of exported tinctures, essences, and perfumes proves how much can be conceded without laying serious burdens on manufacturers. In this case it must always be remembered that the makers first paid duty on the spirit used, hence the revenue was already conserved. It should be borne in mind that long before these concessions were given generally, some twelve or fourteen years ago, to any who took out the licence, similar ones as regards rebate of duty had been made to exporters by the Customs and to certain wholesale druggists. I believe the late Mr. Peter Squire, of Oxford Street, obtained the first concession as regards tinctures, and used it to his advantage.

The wording of the clause accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is clear as to the scope of the concession. It is for art or manufactures, but the conditions are to be governed by the Excise authorities. In my opinion, the onus of proof is upon the user, and rightly; but I feel sure that recent experience of the temper of the authorities justifies the conviction that they will be reasonable, and that the conditions imposed will not be so onerous, as some fear, as to throttle any new or revived industry. Let it be remembered that full and precise regulations and experience of their working are at the disposal of the authorities, in the existing laws and regulations both of Germany and France. In 1895, by the courtesy of Messrs. Domier and Mr. H. Lorenz, I was enabled to procure copies, and, having translated them, referred to them in my address as President of the Society of Chemical Industry. These regulations were placed by me, as Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the disposal of the members and of the authorities, and I have just been asked to place further copies at the disposal of the latter. It should be remembered that the new or revived industries under regulated concessions will scarcely affect the existing revenues, since, as Mr. W. F. Reid, Chairman-elect of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, pointed out, the spirit required by these industries would in the main be additional to the existing demand, and therefore scarcely a source of danger to existing revenue from one point of view.

As to ether, chloroform, &c., which can be made of excellent quality from methylated spirit, but which, as Mr. D. Howard pointed out, are obviously more costly, *per se*, than when made from undenatured spirit, it is clear that there cannot be a dual permission for the use of methylated and pure spirits for the manufacture of the same products in the same place. Nor can there be any discrimination on exportation between one and the other. It should not be forgotten that abroad the use of alcohol, undenatured in some form or other, is very jealously guarded, and even in pharmacy is surrounded by restrictions which English pharmacists would scarcely endure. The hopes lie with the greater industries, and although it may be, as some fear, that German manufacturers will go to the last extreme in protecting their industries by ridiculously cutting—if not losing—prices here and abroad, yet in course of time this will work its own cure. In the meantime it behoves our technologists to be alive to the opening doors for research, and the still unlimited range of practical work, remembering that this new move is largely a case of supply, demand, and guarded facility. I do not for a moment believe that the facilities will be so guarded as seriously to hamper the enterprising and the honest. A correspondent thinks that the demand of the Government for undenatured alcohol for explosives made by itself and for reasons of State is at the bottom of this change, and that when it has got the concessions it wants other industries may be met with regulations so stringent as to kill them. I do not think so. Is it not obvious that the Government could supply itself alone on any conditions?

One correspondent refers to the need of reform in our patent laws, in the direction of compulsory licences to work patents taken out in this country by foreigners. The Chambers of Commerce, led by Manchester, have done good work in this direction, and by no individual more than by Mr. Levinstein, the President of the Society of Chemical Industry, who has made this reform his own, and whose coming presidential address in Liverpool may be looked for with interest in July. The President of the Board of Trade has conceded the principle contended for, and publicly promised to insert provisions meeting the compulsory granting of licences, either in the proposed Bill itself or an amending one. At any rate the "field is white unto the harvest," and with reasonable demands, enterprise, and skill, I have great hope of the realisations in considerable degree of the "enthusiasms" of my later years, for which I have striven and diplomatised with little or no advantage to myself. The Society of Chemical Industry recognising that this question is mainly a technological one, has fittingly appointed a committee to co-operate with any existing bodies, or proceed as may seem best for securing the full advantage of the concession. The committee is representative, and includes the President (Mr. Levinstein, a colourist), the Treasurer (Mr. Hall, a soapmaker), Mr. Howard (alkaloids, &c.), Mr. Reid (explosives, &c.), Mr. A. G. Green (organic colourist), Mr. A. Gordon Salamon (synthetic

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perfumes, &c.), and Dr. W. S. Squire (spirit-distillation, &c.), with power to add to their number.

Yours faithfully,

Stratford, E., June 17. THOMAS TYRER.

P.S.—This committee has already met and decided to place its knowledge and experience at the disposal of the authorities. *A propos* of the new duty of 1*d.* a gallon on imported spirit it is singular that the German Government has only just removed the bounty on exported spirit. *Verb sap.*

Chemist Malins' Case.

SIR,—As a would-be subscriber to the previous fund initiated to obtain a High Court decision on a test-case, I regret to say that I do not feel disposed to subscribe to the Cardiff appeal. I have received the enclosed printed letter from Mr. Malins, also a report of the trial, and his pamphlet advertisement which was challenged by the prosecution. I do not admire the style of Mr. Malins' letter, and the sympathy I had previously felt greatly evaporated after seeing the pamphlet with photograph on. Surely it is too aggressive to open professional consulting-rooms entirely apart from one's chemist's business. Many of my fellow-chemists must find it impossible to disregard the important ethical considerations involved, and as the legal aspect of this case appears to centre upon a particularly fine point of law, I would suggest that we should wait for a better one.

Faithfully yours,

Kingston-on-Thames, June 17. WM. E. CLARKE.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We are obliged to Mr. Clarke for the printed letter which has been sent out by Mr. Malins, and which we had not seen or heard of before. Mr. Malins in a concluding paragraph asks those to whom he addressed the printed letter to let the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST know what they are willing to subscribe. This should not have been said without our authority. We have given the hospitality of our columns freely for this matter, but we wish to make it clear that our responsibility is confined to intimating these subscriptions, and, if need be, receiving the money.

	£	s.	d.
S. Richardson, Middlesborough	1	0	0
A. Oglesby, Barnsley...	5	5	0
F. W. Doubleday, Dorking	2	2	0
W. G. Burge, Fernhead Road, W.... ...	as in 1896		
H. W. G. Morris, Thame	1	1	0
F. C. Wardale, East Ham	0	10	6
W. F. E. (247,33)	1	1	0
J. G. (256,26)	1	1	0
J. H. Weston, Runcorn	1	1	0
A. B. Jenson, Birmingham	1	1	0
J. O. Stringer, Kingston-on-Thames ...	1	1	0
A. Cousins, Buckfastleigh	1	1	0
A. R. Briggs, Horbury	1	1	0
A. Badham, Birmingham	as in 1896		
F. W. Bradley, Wisbech	5*l.* 5*s.* or 10*l.* 10*s.*		
Macdonald's (Limited), Manchester ...	5	5	0
H. Garthwaite, Grimsby	2	2	0
W. Payne, Hitchin	2	2	0
Loyalist (257,29)	0	10	6
R. Woollatt, Taunton	0	5	0

Since the foregoing was put in type Mr. Malins has written to us respecting his circular, but does not send a copy. He informs us that an offer was made to him to withdraw the second case on condition that he would not appeal in the first one. This he declined.

Garlic as a Remedy in Consumption.

SIR,—An article appeared in *The Medical Press and Circular* for June 4, 1902, entitled "The Successful Treatment of Tuberculosis and Lupus by Garlic," by Dr. W. C. Minchin, medical officer of Kells and of the Fever Hospitals. Dr. Minchin has used the juice of garlic for several years with great success in cases of incipient, moderately advanced, and in certain very advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and declares that he has had so much success with it, that he has come to look upon few cases of consumption as hopeless. The remedy is so simple and applicable to rich and poor alike, either at home or in the hospital-wards, that I am anxious to make use of it in my own practice. But there is one almost insuperable objection to its use in general practice—its abominable odour. I once suggested to a young society beauty that as a remedy for insomnia she should eat a large Spanish onion every night. She protested that rather than eat onions she would never sleep again. Another lady to whom I recommended garlic for phthisis, said she preferred phthisis. But cannot our clever up-to-date pharmacists manage to give the active principle or principles of the onion tribe in a tasteless form and correct the malodorous sulphides and oxide of allyl so that their vile emanations when swallowed do not make us offensive to ourselves and associates? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to overcome this difficulty.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.,

EDWARD BERDOE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed.

London, June 13.

The Sovereign Water-bath.

SIR,—I do not know whether Messrs. Barclay & Son are introducing this bath as a novelty—if so, it is an ancient one, as you have a figure in your 1898 DIARY, page 488, very similar in construction. I took the tip from your illustration, and utilised two old essence-of-lemon coppers, and fitted one inside the other, allowing about 2 inches space between for water, fitted a tap through outer to the inner one, and slanted the bottom of interior towards the tap so as to drain all off. By this means I have filled grosses of bottles and 1*d.* and 2*d.* tins of vaseline. It is a most useful article, as you can leave it on dispensing-counter with light (Bunsen burner) underneath, whilst you are attending to customers. A few dozens of bottles can be filled in a short time, and, if carefully watched, without any waste. Your DIARY for that year was, to my mind, one of the most practical ever issued, and should be glad if your next year's was on similar lines. I gleaned many hints that amply repaid me for outlay. It is astonishing what useful bits of apparatus can be made out of free packages, such as vaseline-tins, with the aid of a handy tinsmith, a few pence, and a little native ingenuity. Yours truly,

Elland, June 14. GEO. HODSON.

Dispensing Notes.

Cocaine Precipitate.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you can tell me how the following ought to be dispensed:—

Sodii bicarb.	℥ss.
Sodii chlorid.	gr. xv.
Cocain. hydrochl.	℥ss. gr. vj.
Aq. rosæ ad	℥iv.

Ft. lotio. To be used as a spray for the throat.

I could not get a clear solution by mixing them together, but by dissolving the $NaHCO_3$ and NaOl together, and the cocaine in a separate portion, and pouring the cocaine solution gradually into the first solution I got a clear mixture. After standing a few hours, however, a precipitate was formed. Do you think the bicarb. ought to be omitted?

Yours truly,

H. B. H. (242/45.)

[Cocaine hydrate is formed in the solution, but if the prescriber would consent to the omission of the sodium bicarbonate the difficulty would be got over].

Ung. Potassii Iodidi.

SIR,—Will you kindly explain to me, through the medium of the *C. & D.*, the cause of failure in the following? I recently prepared a quantity of ung. pot. iod. Immediately the solution of pot. iod. and pot. carb. came into contact with the lard the iodine of the pot. iod. was liberated, discolouring the whole. The B.P. directions were minutely carrried out. As a rule, as in this case, we use pure lard, instead of the benzoated lard.

I may, however, mention that the lard was taken from the bottom of the shop-jar, and may have been somewhat rancid.

Yours, &c.,

POT. IOD. (243/38.)

[We have recently made experiments on this ointment when combined with a mercuric salt, and hope to give the results in an early issue. Meanwhile we shall be glad to hear from any reader who has ideas on the subject.—EDITOR.]

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A Camphor Mixture.

SIR,—While being deeply grateful to "S. D. D." (179/56) for the method he gives us to be employed with perfect success in compounding the camphor mixture in your issue of April 5 last, which came to hand by last mail, I cannot resist the temptation to call "S. D. D.'s" attention to a small error which he inadvertently allowed to creep in in his explanation. As it will be seen, the mixture in question is intended to be a ʒij. one. But according to "S. D. D.'s" mode of procedure we will have a mixture ʒiij. ʒ iiss. when done, for he makes no allowance for the spt. camphor. and vin. colchici. Yours truly,

Mayaro, Trinidad, B.W.I., May 6. B. F. M. (234/30.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

232/30. *Vindex.*—No special outfit is required for South Africa. Clothes that are worn here do out there, if they include a light flannel suit and appropriate summer underclothing. Winter nights are very cold there.

230/51. *Vet.*—Black Antimony does not produce sterility in mares. "Hyams" in calves may probably mean "heaves." See "Veterinary Counter-practice."

236/12. *Unqualified.*—We have not had room for your letter, but we hope that this will not prevent you writing again when the occasion arises. It is advisable, in replying to a correspondent who signs his own name, to do the same.

227/35. *Veritas.*—We cannot account for your statement, as the sample of hair which you send is dyed a nice brown, presumably with the hair-dye. If the hair has been washed before application of the dye, there is sufficient alkali left on it to counteract the acidity of the pyrogallic solution; but in any case the hair may be brushed afterwards with a hair-brush upon which a few drops of ammonia solution have been sprinkled.

248/70. *E. O. R.*—(1) There is no book published dealing solely with the adulteration of drugs. There are good paragraphs in Greenish's "Materia Medica," and in "Pharmacopedia." (2) We have the matter under consideration.

254/4. *Alpha.*—You can rely upon the firms who advertise mechanical dentistry for chemists in the DIARY.

230/36. *F. M. A.*—(1) Quinol Developer.—The average proportion of ingredients per oz. of this developer is quinol 3 gr., sodium sulphite 15 gr., potassium hydrate 4 gr., or potassium carbonate 30 gr. From this you will see your formula is weak in accelerator and too strong in quinol. (2) The non-liable labels are duly noted.

250/9. *In Vino Veritas.*—Prepared chalk is about the best powder for use in cleaning syphon-tops. If the chalk is moistened with ammonia it is improved in detergent properties. A little crocus may be added with advantage.

233/21. *Verax.*—Combined Toning and Fixing-bath ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 439).—The directions for this are: "First wash the prints till the water is free from milkiness, then immerse in the bath for not less than ten minutes, till they acquire the proper tone. Afterwards wash for two hours by changing the water every quarter of an hour."

248/43. *Memo.*—The method of making cyclostyle-ink is more or less a trade secret. There is no book on the subject.

248/55. *L. M. & Co.*—Manganese Borate is a well-known siccative. It is used for the preparation of linseed-oil varnish as follows: One part of manganese borate is mixed and afterwards heated with 5 parts of linseed oil to 200-220° C., and this quantity added to 500 parts of hot linseed oil.

249/8. *S. H.*—Sheep-dip Trouble.—The difficulty in not getting a good emulsion with the soft-soap and arsenic dip is no doubt due to the use of hard water. Try making up the solution with rainwater.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

253/17. First-hand sellers of Calais sand.

254/55. Maker of a non-alcoholic coca-wine.

232/36. Maker of india-rubber stoppers for bottles.

256/5. Address of "The Coffee Cigarette Company."

256/27. Makers of Droitwich powder, a remedy for rheumatism.

255/44. Who supplies rice starch, "Monkey Brand"? It comes from Holland.

252/72. Makers of "Granitine" developing-dishes and half-plate hand-cameras.

Trade Notes.

BILLON'S OVO-LECITHIN DEPÔT, 16 Water Lane, E.C., have published in pamphlet form a useful summary of researches on, and the uses of, ovo-lecithin. Any *C. & D.* subscriber can obtain a copy on application to the depôt.

THE DOOMO FLY-CAGE in national colours is Messrs. Jno. H. Smith & Co.'s latest idea. Any chemist who sends 1*s.* 9*d.* to them at Newark-on-Trent will get three dozen of this typical and catching penny line sent to them, post paid.

ADRENALINE SOLUTION is now being extensively prescribed in this country for stopping hæmorrhage of all kinds. The same applies to France, and Dr. Robin has contributed a lengthy article on it to the *New York Herald.* Adrenaline is manufactured by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

A LONDON DEPÔT.—Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright, of Reading, have opened a London depôt at 12 Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, E.C., where a stock of their specialities, including the well-known "Fly Cemetery," Mackenzie's "Catarrh Cure," "Viko" and Cole's Ointment, will be kept.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, is publishing little cards, showing in colours the designs of the crowns to be worn by the King and Queen at the Coronation, with the words of the National Anthem on the back. Any chemists who would like a few of the cards to distribute to their customers can get a supply by writing to the head office at St. Helens.

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.—It will be observed from an announcement which appears in the advertisement section of this issue that glyco-thymoline is the name of a preparation made by the Kress & Owen Company, for whom Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., are the agents. An injunction which Mr. Justice Joyce has granted to restrain the imitation of the article should especially be noted.

TABLOID HYDRARG. SUCCINIMID.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have brought out a tabloid hypodermic hydrargyri succinimidum, each tablet containing $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. of the salt. Succinimide of mercury has been before the medical profession for some years as a remedy for syphilis, and its use has lately been revived by Horowitz of Vienna. The injection is said to be comparatively painless, and not followed by abscesses.

A CORONATION SHAMPOO is quite in the orders of the day, and to Messrs. J. Pigott & Son, 33 Marlborough Street, Cork, is due the credit of supplying the requisite preparation in an attractive form and under the title "Pigott's Coronation Dry Shampoo." It makes a good shampoo with an abundant lather, although it is free from ammonia, potash, quillaia, and soap. Lady Emma Bernard says, "It is a delightfully cooling and refreshing hair-wash," and we notice that Dr. MacNaughton Jones orders it. It is also a profitable line for chemists' retail.

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 19.

THE business-tone remains much as previously reported, although there has been a perceptible increase in deliveries of some of the chief articles of produce from the warehouses, such as aloes, Sumatra benzoin, dragon's-blood, etc., showing that there is a steady consumption. Outside of this there is little new to report. The additional import-duties (referred to elsewhere) on foreign spirit and glucose have, of course, increased the price of those articles to the extent of the duty. A considerable advance is announced in eserine owing to the scarcity of raw material. Cream of tartar is firmer again owing to continued scarcity. Menthol is easier for arrival, and quinine is lower again owing to heavy bark shipments so far this month. Should there be a decline in the Amsterdam unit a reduction in the makers' price will probably follow. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aconite	Cream of tartar	Ammonia sulphate	Cinchona
Alcohol	Pepper, black Singapore	Benzols	Menthol (forward delivery)
Canary-seed		Chamomiles	Oil, anise star
Eserine		Ginger (Jamaica, medium)	Oil, turpentine
Glucose			Pepper (Penang)
			Quinine
			Saltcake
			Shellac

Arrivals.

The following drugs and chemicals have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 12 to 17, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic, 85; acid, tannic, 9; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 70; arrowroot (@ Havre), 19; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport), 136; camphor, (@ Hamburg) 201 tubs, (@ Kobe) 150; camphor oil (@ Hamburg), 300 cases; canary-seed, 100; cardamoms, 85; caraway-seed, 60; castor oil, (@ Antwerp) 28, (E.I.) 125; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 8; chloride of lime, 62; cinchona (@ Colombo), 50; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 131; cod-liver oil, (@ Christiansund) 5, (@ Aalesund) 10, (@ Bergen) 20; cream of tartar (@ Spain), 5; croton-seed, 1; cumin-seed, 413; drugs, (@ Trieste) 586 pkgs., (@ Fiume) 55, (@ Philadelphia) 30, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ St. Nazaire) 19, (@ Bombay) 61, (@ Boulogne) 13; essential oils (@ Messina), 349; galangal (@ Hong Kong), 134; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 32; ginger (@ W.C. Africa), 58; gum arabic (@ Trieste), 99; gum sandarac, 26; honey, (Chil.) 850 brls. 5 cs., (@ New York) 20; insect-flowers, 13; iodine, 55; liquorice-juice (@ Sicily), 5; kola (W.C.A.), 25; menthol, 2; nux vomica, 136 bgs.; olibanum (@ Bombay), 710 cs.; opium (@ Calcutta), 47; phosphorus (@ Brussels), 10 cs.; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 58; potash cyanide, 40; quicksilver (Span.), 15; quillaia, 639 bls.; saffron, 2; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 1,649; sarsaparilla, (@ New York) 50, (@ Guayaquil) 4; senna, (Tiny.) 33, pods 3; shellac 1,733, button 448; soy, (@ Osaka) 15, (@ Hong Kong) 201; spermaceti (Chil.), 25; squills, 6; sulphur, (@ Catania) 2,720 bgs. 294 brls. 1,816 cks. 250 tons, (@ Girgenti) 650 tons; tartar, (@ Bordeaux) 16, (@ Rotterdam) 72; turmeric, 25; vanilla, 6 cs.; wax, bees', (Chil.) 120, (@ W.C. Africa) 26, (@ Auckland) 8; wax, ceresin, 5, (@ Stettin) 48, (@ Hamburg) 20; wax, unenumerated, (@ Havre) 19 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ Antwerp) 15; zinc oxide, (@ Rotterdam) 41, (@ Hamburg) 35, (@ Amsterdam) 40.

Not Removed.

The brief note which appeared in our last issue to the effect that Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., chemical merchants, Eastcheap, E.C., had removed, was wrong. The firm remain at 20 Eastcheap, and have no intention of removing.

British v. Foreign Spirit.

THE following are the views of a London importer in regard to the new spirit regulations and duties:—"The concession in regard to duty-free spirit may lead to a revolution in the manufacture of fine chemicals, if the Government will really do what they promise, and allow manufacturers to use alcohol as cheap as foreign manufacturers—*i.e.*, without charging an antiquated differential duty of about 100 per cent. on the present value. It is recognised that rectified British spirit is too high in price to allow manufacturers to compete with the German make, so that it would appear more economical to purchase rectified German spirit (B.P. quality), which can be laid down in the Thames at about 5*d.* or 6*d.* per gal. in bond. If such spirit can be used without any further "duties or customs," all would be well, but if duty-free alcohol refers to either English grain-spirit at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal., or German spirit at 5*d.* or 6*d*, plus 5*d.* for differential duty, it is difficult to see how British manufacturers are placed on a footing to compete with the foreign manufacturer. Now comes the extra 1*d.* on the differential duty in its bearing on duty-paid spirit. It simply means that we have to pay 1*d.* more for our spirit (which is in most cases made from potato), because the few English distillers of S.V.R. have to pay 1½*d.* per cwt. on some grain which they use for distilling purposes, while many an English distiller can distil molasses in bond—*i.e.*, free of duty. My argument is that the British manufacturer has to pay 1*d.* per gal. more for the foreign spirit he uses, or else he has to buy the dearer grain spirit. A way out of the difficulty would be for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose the extra 1*d.* on foreign *grain* spirit, but not on other *plain* spirit.

Heavy Chemicals.

On the whole there seems to be a somewhat increased inquiry for both main and miscellaneous products, and, if anything, business in the heavy-chemical market is slightly more brisk. Demand for export at all ports is heavier, and with home consuming trades being fairly well employed a steady demand in this branch is also apparent. Deliveries against existing contracts are well up to the average. There is little new to be reported about values, they being for the most part steadily maintained at unchanged rates.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is moving off rather better again at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for softwood casks, free on rails, and for hardwoods, f.o.b., Tyne or Liverpool, for export, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* per ton. Caustic soda in steady demand, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Saltcake quiet and a little lower again, at 21*s.* to 23*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Amonia alkali, soda crystals, &c., unchanged in value or position.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is again a shade easier, and prices are a point lower all round, and there is tendency towards further decline.

ZINC SALTS are in moderate consumptive demand, with values a trifle lower. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

BENZOLS are dull, with little prospect of improvement—in fact, values have again declined a shade; 90 per cent., 8*d.* per gal.; and 50 per cent., 7*d.* per gal. Aniline oil and salt 4½*d.* and 4¼*d.* per lb. respectively.

LEAD PRODUCTS in steady request and prices well maintained. White sugar of lead, 24*l.* 5*s.* per ton less 2½ per cent., Glasgow. Brown sugar of lead, 17*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent., Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 22*l.* 10*s.*, less 2½ per cent, Glasgow.

PEARL HARDENING in better demand both on home and export account, at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, in usual casks, free on rails or free on board.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 18.

CASTOR OIL.—The position of good seconds Calcutta remains practically unchanged, and sales are being made at 2¼*d.* to 2⅛*d.* per lb., according to quantity. The s.s. *Statesman* has arrived with about 600 casks, but this has not affected the market quotation. First-pressure French is still quoted at 2⅜*d.* to 2⅝*d.*, and seccnd-pressure 2⅛*d.* to 2⅜*d.* per lb.

TURPENTINE.—The movement for the week has been entirely in favour of sellers, and 40*s.* to 40*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is now quoted for the remaining stocks.

CANARY-SEED.—Fifty bags of good bright Turkish have been sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and since that transaction 320 bags

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have been sold at 40*s*. The remaining stocks are in exceedingly small compass, and higher prices will no doubt be asked for what is available.

Calabar Beans.—Two bags sold at auction, and realised 10¾*d*. per lb.

Beeswax (Chilian).—For seven bags fair yellow at auction 7*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. per cwt. was paid.

Quillaia.—Notwithstanding somewhat heavy arrivals, sales continue to be made at 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 13*l*. per ton, a large parcel of 30 tons being sold at the latter figure. It is expected that values will be fully maintained.

Gum Acacia.—Further sales of Soudan softs have taken place, but the quantity is somewhat limited. The tendency is still in buyers' favour.

Carnauba Wax.—Considerable business has been transacted during the week at prices which show the maintenance of recent figures.

Honey.—The demand for Chilian and Californian is still limited, but the position of Californian has been improved by the reports of short yields in producing districts. Holders seem inclined to hold their stocks for more money. The values of Chilian are unaltered.

Sulphate of Copper.—Firm at from 18*l*. 5*s*. to 18*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 17.

Business is extremely quiet here.

Agar Agar is a little firmer for spot goods at 325m., and for forward delivery the value is 310m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor.—Refined is in an unsettled position. Makers are selling under their official price of 435m.; and second-hand holders quote 415m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot is decidedly firm and scarce. Russian is held at 340m., and Spanish at 350m. per 100 kilos.

Galangal is slow of sale at 33m.

Japanese Wax is firm at 80m. to 85m. per 100 kilos.

Menthol.—Spot delivery is firm at 32m.; and forward is lower at 30m. per kilo.

Star-anise Seed is lower at 115m.

Senega is also lower at 495m. on the spot; and forward delivery at 450m.

Star-anise Oil lower at 10m., and 9¾m. for 10-case lots.

Peppermint Oil (HGH) is quoted 8¼m. per lb.; and Japanese spot 8¾m. per kilo.; and forward delivery 8m.

Sugar of Milk quiet at 80m. per 100 kilos.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 10.

The market is quiet, and there is an absence of features of particular interest.

Balsams.—Canada Fir is easier, and $3.50 per lb. will buy.

Beeswax.—Ordinary yellow is offering in small lots at 31½c., c.i.f. The finer grades are fetching prices up to 33c.

Buchu-leaves are scarce on the spot, and firm at 24c. to 26c. for prime green.

Cod-liver Oil has taken a decided upward turn, and $35 is now an inside quotation. Small lots have sold at $31 up to $31, and some dealers refuse to quote at present.

Golden Seal (Hydrastis).—Fall-dug root is firmly held at 52c. to 55c., but spring root is offered at 51c.

Menthol has advanced to $4.15 per lb.

Oil of Peppermint is unchanged but firm, and should any extensive demand arise during the next few months prices would reach a high figure. It is as yet too early to speculate on the new crop.

Serpentary has declined to 35c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

Bergen, June 18, 8 20 p.m.:—The value of best Lofoten non-congealing oil is unchanged, but firm at 140*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. The fishing at Finmarken remains much as previously reported, only 400,000 cod having been caught during the week, which now makes the total catch to date 41,900,000, against 38,000,000 at the corresponding period of last year. The yield of oil is now 18,900 barrels, as compared with 50,300 barrels last year.

Amsterdam, June 19:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 6,291 packages were offered, containing 27,587 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 5,525 packages were sold at an average unit of 7.25*c*. per half-kilo., against 8.65c. paid at the auctions on May 15. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: English and American factories, 9,938 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 3,511 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 4,161 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 2,532 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,780 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 6*c*. to 84c. per half-kilo., and druggists' bark from 6*c*. to 61½c. per half-kilo.

New York, June 19:—Business here is quiet. Cod-liver oil is excited, and $89 per barrel is now the lowest figure. Opium remains easy, at $2.80 per lb. Senega is lower, at 47c. per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha has also been reduced, and $1.10 will now buy. Peppermint oil is firm, at $1.70 per lb. for bulk. Wild-cherry bark of the new crop is scarce, at 5*c*.; and bleached beeswax is also scarce, at 35*c*. per lb.

Smyrna, June 19:—The opium-market is steady, the sales for the week ending Wednesday, amounting to 25 cases for America. For current talequale 7*s*. per lb., f.o.b., has been paid, and 7*s*. 2*d*. for Yerli.

Acid, Citric, is firm, owing to the advance in juice 1*s*. 0¼*d*. per lb. is the lowest price for English crystals.

Acid, Tartaric.—In better demand at from 10½*d*. to 10⅝*d*. per lb. foreign, and 11¼*d*. for English.

Aconite.—Importers do not offer "c.i.f." owing to scarcity. There is also little Continental root on the spot, and orders for a quantity cannot be filled; 38*s*. appears to have been the last price paid.

Alcohol.—The addition of a 1*d*. per gallon on foreign spirit now brings the duty on that imported for methylation purposes (principally German potato spirit) to 5*d*. per proof gallon. Druggist's quality is quoted 6*d*. to 6½*d*. per gallon, c.i.f., in bond, according to quantity.

Aloes has been in fair demand since the auctions, and sales of Socotrine in cases are reported at 72*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Antimony.—White oxide of French make, guaranteed 98 per-cent. pure, is quoted 29*s*. per cwt., and grey at 32*s*, spot.

Benzoin.—After the good business last week at dearer prices, there is naturally little doing, the inquiry being mostly for Sumatra gum at between 9*l*. and 11*l*. per cwt. Further sales of Siam ex auction are reported at 6*l*. 15*s*. for Siam grains in block, and for good shivery block 13*l*. 10*s*. is asked.

Canary Seed is dearer on bad crop reports and small stocks. The price of Turkish is 39*s*., c.i.f., for shipment, but parcels on the spot may be bought at 38*s*. From all accounts the canary-seed crop in Turkey has suffered severely from the drought and the outturn is not likely to be more than that of last year. There are no sellers at present, and price is nominally up to 10*s*. f.o.b. Constantinople.

Cascara Sagrada is slow of sale with sellers of two-year-old bark at 25*s*. per cwt.

Chamomiles.—Quiet and easier, with sales of fairly good flowers at 50*s*. per cwt., spot.

Cinchona.—The shipments from Java for the first half of June were exceptionally heavy—viz., 666,000 Amsterdam lbs.

Cocoa Butter.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on July 1 will consist of 55 tons Van Houten's, 8 tons De Jong, 4 tons Helm, 4 tons Betke, and 12 tons Mignon.

Cream of Tartar.—The upward movement continues owing to scarcity and the advance in crude tartar, prices abroad being above the parity of those ruling here. For 98 per cent. powder (B.P.) 79*s*. per cwt. is quoted, and 78*s*. for 95 per cent. Best white commercial crystals are offered at 74*s*., and powder at 76*s*.

The exports from Bordeaux to the United Kingdom during 1901 were 41,166 cwt., against 35,887 cwt. in 1900, and of raw tartar 1,146 cwt. was exported, against 2,516 cwt.

Dragon's-blood.—Since the auction a few cases of dull *Reed*, slightly damp, have been sold at 8*l*. per cwt., and a case or two of fine lump at 13*l*. 10*s*. The s.s. *Candia*, from Singapore, has arrived with 19 cases.

Eserine.—In consequence of the extreme scarcity of Calabar beans and the indifferent quality that is offered, makers have made a substantial advance of 3*s*. per gramme, the prices for sulphate and salicylate now ranging from 7*s*. 6*d*. per gramme, net, for 50-gramme lots, to 8*s*. for small

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wholesale quantities. Pure is 9*s.* in small lots. Makers are said not to be anxious sellers.

GLUCOSE.—The addition of a further Customs-duty of 6*d.* per cwt. on solid and liquid glucose now brings the rate to 3*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. respectively.

HENBANE.—Foreign leaves of the new crop are quoted 33*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Sellers abroad are anxious to make progress. Closed flowers are quoted 110*s.* to 130*s.* per cwt., "half-closed" 95*s.* to 100*s.*, "open" 80*s.*, c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet and unchanged. The arrivals this week are only 2 bales of Rio and 8 bales cultivated root from Bahia.

JALAP is quoted at 4½*d.* per lb., spot, a new lot being offered at this figure.

LIME JUICE.—It appears that the prevailing unseasonable weather is the only hindrance to an advance, as spot supplies are at a very low ebb. From 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal. is quoted for raw West Indian.

MATICO.—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 30 kilos. only (2*l.*), against 598 kilos. (59*l.*) in 1900.

MENTHOL.—Quiet at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 3*d.* per lb., spot. To arrive a considerable quantity has been sold in Japan, for shipment to the Continent, at from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., being lower.

NUX VOMICA.—A report from Calcutta, dated May 29, states that there have been several inquiries on the market for America, but buyers and sellers have been unable to come to terms, and no sales worth mentioning have been made. Imports have continued on a small scale, and stocks remain light at about 25 tons.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet. First pressings of Hull make is quoted 25*l.* per ton for November-December delivery ex wharf London. Belgian on the spot is quoted 26*l.* for firsts and 23*l.* for seconds.

OIL, COD LIVER.—According to our Bergen correspondent the Finmarken fishing is still continued, with but little success however, and should there not be an improvement soon the fishermen will be compelled to suspend operations. The market is very firm at 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., Bergen, and there is only a limited quantity available at that figure. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 4,132 barrels against 5,283 barrels at the same time last year. The London market is dull and practically no business is reported.

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Messina, dated May 31, states that the weather has been unusually cold and wet, with snow and frost in the mountain districts. This has, of course, not been favourable to the olive-oil crops, but it is yet too early to make any forecast. On the London market finest Lucca oil is quoted 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. The position of all descriptions is strong, but there is not much doing.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There has been some inquiry for Japanese dementholised, holders of which are asking 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., spot; 40-per-cent. oil is very scarce, at about 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—American closes at 38*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., but not much doing.

OPIUM.—The London market is very dull but fairly steady. Good Persian is obtainable at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

SMYRNA, June 7.—The weather for the past two weeks has been very favourable, and the harvest is taking place under propitious conditions. Notwithstanding the good crop prospects, and the large stocks of Persian and old Turkey drug, buyers on the producing markets are foolishly paying comparatively high prices, which keeps the market firm. For good working material, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked, but there are no buyers at these prices. The sales for the week amount to 31 cases, comprising 25 cases current talequale, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and 6 cases inspected Karahissar, at 7*s.* 11*d.* The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,362 cases (including 52 cases of the new crop), against 4,079 cases (and 9 new crop) at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The crop prospects are all that can be desired, and everything points to an abnormal yield, which is now estimated to reach 8,500 to 9,000 cases. Prices will, no doubt, range very low, and the general idea prevailing is that the parity of 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* will be touched, providing speculators do not force up prices. The gathering of the Salonica crop is in full swing, owing to excellent weather, and the yield is now expected to reach 3,000 cases. The week's sales amount to 3 cases "druggists'" at 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb., f.o.b. Market is quietly steady.

ORRIS.—Letters from Messina intimate a better demand lately, fair quantities having been purchased by the United States, Germany, and England. Values do not seem to move, however, and importers' prices are still very low, from 24*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d* per cwt., c.i.f., for picked root, and 21*s.* for sorts.

OTTO OF ROSE.—As will be seen from our Bulgarian correspondent's letter, only a middling crop is now expected, owing to the unfavourable turn in the weather at the time of harvesting. As present values of otto are now very low, and with a possible increase in the consumption this year, a reduction in prices from those now ruling can hardly be looked for.

PHENACETIN.—The market remains in an anomalous condition, as although the official price is maintained at 6*s.* per lb. for bottom quantities, there is no business to be done while continental makers quote 1*s.* or more under these figures.

QUICKSILVER is in steady demand at 8*l.* 15*s.* per bottle.

QUININE.—A very quiet and easier market in second-hands. At the close of last week 11$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* per oz., spot, was accepted for a quantity, and 11$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* for October delivery, but subsequently there were sellers at 11¾*d* for spot, and 1*s.* has been paid for December. A certain proportion of the quinine sold at the lower prices was manufactured ten to twelve years ago, but for comparatively new German sulphate, say, two to three years old, 1*s.* has been paid for spot delivery, showing a margin of 3*d.* on the makers' price. It is quite anticipated that makers will reduce their official figure before the end of the week.

RHATANY.—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 4,008 kilos. (400*l.*) of which Hamburg absorbed 1,940 kilos., and Havre 2,068 kilos. In 1900 11,564 kilos. (1,156*l.*) were shipped.

ROSE-PETALS.—It appears that the French crop has been partly spoiled by bad weather. New are quoted 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

ST. IGNATIUS' BEANS.—There is a little inquiry, with holders firm at 3¾*d.*, and buyers at a shade under.

SHELLAC.—The quotation for fair Orange TN on the spot is now 105*s.* to 108*s.* per cwt. cash terms, and a small business has been done at these figures. Futures have fluctuated, and early in the week a fair business was done, including July and August delivery, at 105*s.*, but on Wednesday the market was inactive.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was sold at 38*s.* per cwt. for rather dull washed rough, and at 34*s.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* for good cuttings, being steady. Jamaica mostly sold, but at irregular prices, medium qualities being rather easier; common dark to ordinary dull sold at 34*s.* 6*d* to 37*s.*, middling dull to fair washed at 39*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.*, and good to fine washed at 48*s.* to 57*s.* per cwt. Japan is unchanged at 33*s*, and Bengal at 42*s.* per cwt. Penang *Cloves* partly sold at 5½*d.* per lb. for dark; good Zanzibar sold at 4*d.*, but fair were bought in at 3¾*d.* For June-August delivery there are rather buyers at 3¾*d.*, but business is slow. Amboyna were held for 5¼*d.* per lb. for fair. *Pimento* slow, a few lots sold at 2⅝*d.* per lb. for fair, and 2½*d.* for ordinary. *Capsicums* were bought in at 26*s.* per cwt. for fair cherries, and 18*s.* for middling red on stalk. *Cinnamon-bark* sold at ½*d.* to ¾*d.* per lb. Singapore black *Pepper* is firmer, greyish to good was bought in at 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb.; but privately business is doing at 5½*d.* to 5$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* on the spot, and at 5⅝*d.* for January-March shipment. Alleppy partly sold at 5¼*d.* to 5⅝*d.* for good small. Penang was lower, selling at 4¾*d.* per lb. Singapore white was bought in at 9½*d.* per lb. for common dark, and 10⅜*d.* to 11*d.* for good to fine. Penang was bought in at 8¾*d.* per lb. Business is doing privately at 9⅝*d.* to 9¾*d.* per lb. for fair Singapore, and at 8½*d.* for Penang.

STAR ANISEED.—An advice from Hong-Kong dated May 9 states that a fair business has passed during the preceding fortnight, about 500 piculs having changed hands; 55*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted.

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Sulphur.—The Messina market was exceedingly quiet during May. No improvement in exports to France and Italy has taken place, which during April were 9,000 tons less than last year. Demand for U.S.A. was slow owing to previous large arrivals of brimstone at New York. The total stock in Sicily is about 250,000 tons against 190,000 tons last year. Almost the whole of this is owned by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company. Prices are maintained, and will be for the present unless it be for a large quantity. It is suggested that to obtain such a reduction the principal exporters and buyers ought to unite and make a low bid, which at the present time has some chance of being accepted. At the end of June the new melting begins, and from August to December from 3,000 to 4,000 tons will be pouring in daily. This requires large sums of money, and although there is not the slightest doubt the company can procure whatever capital may be required, it may be convenient for them to get rid of a large portion of their stocks by making a momentary reduction in prices. Best unmixed seconds are quoted 83*s.* 6*d.*, best thirds 75*s.* 6*d.*, refined block sulphur 85*s.* per ton of 13 Sicilian cantars, f.o.b.; refined roll 95*s.*, sublimed flowers 101*s.*, and mixed ditto 93*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b. On the London market foreign flowers are quoted 6*l.* 10*s.*, and *roll* 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

Turmeric.—Small sales of fair split Cochin bulbs have been made at 10*s.* per cwt. Bengal is quiet at 15*s.*, spot, and for arrival there are lower offers on the market.

Vanilla.—The exports from Réunion (Bourbon) during 1901 amounted to 50 tons (77,002*l.*) against 95 tons (151,006*l.*) in 1900. There are 40,000 vanilla-plants in German East Africa, principally in the Kitopeni plantation. The British Consul reports that the product requires greater care in German East Africa than in any other countries, but the same results are achieved by careful treatment. The amount exported last year is not stated.

Wax, Carnauba.—During 1901, 901 tons were exported from Pernambuco, against 830 tons in 1900. Of the former quantity, the U.K. received 327 tons, U.S.A. 234 tons, and other countries 340 tons. From Ceará the exports amounted to 108,239 kilos. in 1901, 169,931 kilos. in 1900, and 103,287 kilos. in 1899.

Wax, Japanese.—The spot-price is 44*s.* per cwt., and a small business has been done at this figure.

The Bulgarian Rose-crop.

Our correspondent in Bulgaria, under date of June 14, writes us as follows:—"The distillation of this year's rose-harvest is rapidly nearing the end. In a week at the most it will be all over, and by July 1, I shall be able to send you a full and verified report regarding the total yield of the crop. The weather during the last ten days has been most unfavourable—excessively dry and tropically hot with pernicious southern winds. This unwelcome change has not only been very sudden, but also extremely unusual, and it will greatly affect the general yield of the crop. Only a fortnight ago everyone felt sure of a crop considerably above the average, but now even the most sanguine farmers expect only a middling crop. It is the weather during the harvest that makes, after all, a rich or poor rose-crop. In addition to the damage caused by the excesive hot weather in the lowlands, the rose-bushes have sustained considerable damage from blight, which has dried up and withered the young and unmatured rose-buds. It is too early yet to give you exact estimation of the total yield, as the harvest is not yet over, and the reports coming from all the sections of the rose-district are not yet verified. It is a confirmed habit with the growers to always minimise the crop in order to realise higher prices for their produce, and all current news and reports need strict verification. Judging from all present indications and personal observations, the total yield of the new crop is likely to run between 70,000 and 85,000 Turk. oz.

Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

Yokohama, May 20.

General trade is very quiet in both imports and exports, and the drug-trade shows no exception. Owing to heavy fall in the price of silver, the export trade to China is now in a very bad condition.

In export stuffs menthol crystals are wanted at 8 yen to 8.20 yen, without any important transactions; holders are not anxious sellers in face of light supply. Dry ginger is unchanged, but with less important business. Oil of peppermint is firmly held at the unchanged rate of 2.60 yen per catty, without sellers of large quantities. Crude camphor is lower, this being solely due to the negative decision regarding "Monopoly of the Home Product." Soon after the Bill was rejected by the Upper House the article was lowered to 70 yen per picul, and present quotation is 65 yen, with still a lower tendency. It is rumoured that the Monopoly-agent of the Formosan Government is now trying to obtain some reduction out of the Monopoly scale of 73 yen per picul, which price means considerable loss to the agency. Refined camphor has also been reduced, and refiners are forcing sales; the present quotations are 93 sen to 95 sen per lb. for 1-oz. and ½-oz. tablets. Iodides are firmer, and demand, both at home and abroad, continues fairly brisk, consequently the raw material is again higher. The new crop will commence at the end of June. The present quotations are for crude iodine, 3.50 yen; iodide of potassium, 3.55 yen; iodoform (Ph. Jap.), 5.55 yen; resublimed iodine, 4.75 yen per lb. respectively. Bleaching-powder (31 per cent.) is quoted 5.25 yen per 100-lb. case. Copper sulphate can be had at 13.90 yen per picul in wholesale quantities.

In import articles, tartaric acid is selling well, but market is weak at 54 to 55 sen per lb. for P.J. quality in casks and kegs. Citric acid is also weak at 69 sen per lb. in keg; but the quotation has advanced a little since my last report. Carbolic acid in white crystals is weak, owing to free arrivals of cheap cargo; the importations since March 1 up to present time are estimated at 1,200 cwt. Seasonable demand has now commenced, and the quotation is 42 sen per lb. in bottles and 34 to 35 sen per lb. in drums. Bismuth subnitrate, P.J. quality, is steady at 2.65 yen per lb. Cocaine is scarce, and price is naturally very high; holders quote 11.50 yen per oz., but this is only until arrivals; forward goods can be had at 9.70 yen per oz. Balsam copaiba has advanced; the present quotation is 1.07 yen per lb. Morphine is weak at 39 yen per lb. Quinine has advanced, and a good many transactions have been made at the prices ranging from 60 to 63 sen per oz. Sugar of milk is higher at 24.50 yen per cwt. Santonin is steady at 9.20 yen per lb. Thymol crystals are lower at 4.50 yen per lb. Cinchona-bark has advanced, and present price is 50 yen per picul for 7-per-cent. quality. Ergot is weak at 95 sen per lb. Condurango has advanced, and available stock seems to have been well concentrated; holders now ask 28 sen per lb., which is below cost. Rio ipecacuanha is lower at 6.25 yen per lb. Saffron is weak at 17 yen per catty, without purchasers. Senega is firmly held at 1.40 yen per lb. Shellac is dearer; "A1" is quoted at 95 yen per picul, with a small supply.

Manchurian Hemp Oil in Russia.

According to a report issued by the Central Bureau of the Russian Customs Department, 10,000 poods of Manchurian hemp oil were despatched from Kharbin to Vladivostok for shipment to Odessa in January of this year. The *Novoe Vremya*, in noticing the venture, speaks of it as the first attempt in the way of importing hemp oil into Russia from Manchuria, and declares that it has been a highly successful one. This trial consignment of Manchurian hemp oil has sold so satisfactorily, and been found to be of such good quality, that a second consignment of 100,000 poods from Kharbin is already on its way to Odessa.

American Oil of Peppermint.

A correspondent of the *O. P., & D. Reporter* states that the area planted with peppermint this year is about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. greater than last year, but little or no increase is expected in the area that will be distilled, as a certain proportion of the mint has been eaten by worms. Should the season be unusually favourable from now on (May 24), the yield of oil may be 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. greater. Should it be a poor season, it will be less than last year's crop in the total amount produced. The total American crop last year was about 130,000 lbs., scarcely more than half the world's annual consumption, which is probably not less than 200,000 lbs. On account of the small crop last year, the greater part of the surplus which had been carried over has now been consumed; and, in fact, it has been decreasing for a couple of years, since the over-production from 1897 to 1899 placed the markets much below the cost of production, which discouraged further planting, the result being that the stocks are much smaller now than for many years, and are daily growing less.

The shipments of bismuth ore from Mollendo last year amounted to 4,227 kilos. (85*l.*), which was sent to Havre.

We once again hear of Doctor Priestley; but after all his disappointments on the other side of the Atlantic, where he expected to receive every gratification of his heart, we doubt whether the Honour which has been conferred on him by the National Institute of France will be sufficient to console him for the ingratitude of America.—From the *Times* of 1802.

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42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,
June 25, 1902, 5 P.M.

Coronation Holidays.

We have made inquiries this morning as far as the telephone and other means have permitted, and find that the following firms will close on Thursday and Friday, as arranged, resuming business on Saturday, June 28, at 8 A.M.:—

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C.
Davy, Hill & Co., Park Street, S.E.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, Whitecross Street, E.C.
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
Howards & Sons, Stratford, E.
Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.C.
T. & H. Smith & Co., City Road, E.C.
Thos. Tyrer & Co. (Limited), Stratford, E.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S.E.

The following will close for the three days:—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, E.C.
W. Butcher & Sons, St. Bride Street, E.C.
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
Parke, Davis & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The following will close on Thursday only:—

Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C.
Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

The following have cancelled their closing-arrangement.

Arthur H. Cox & Co., Brighton.
Raimes & Co., York.
Sanitas Company (Limited), Limehouse, E.

The Glyn-Jones Stamp-case.

At the Thames Police Court this afternoon proceedings were resumed in the action at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue against Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, chemist and druggist, for selling without a medicine-stamp a bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine, which was said to be "a well-known and highly recommended remedy for colds and influenza." The earlier stages of the case were reported in the *C. & D.*, May 24 and June 14. Mr. Glyn-Jones relied upon the exempting clause which permits chemists and druggists to utter or vend unstamped, under certain conditions, mixtures known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder. The case was resumed to-day, when the Inland Revenue barrister concluded his remarks, after which Mr. Dickinson (the Magistrate) gave his decision in favour of Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., Printers, New-street Square, London.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than to send them singly by post. We make such insets in the *C. & D.* notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 26, 1902) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

Summary.

THIS NUMBER completes our sixtieth volume. An index is inserted between p. 1000 and p. 1001.

WE ASK a solution of the hieroglyphics on p. 990.

IRISH SOAP is getting popular in the Emerald Isle (p. 980).

THE nature of the King's illness is referred to in a note on p. 992.

SOME interesting and useful practical notes will be found on p. 990.

DR. S. GULLI gives useful information regarding oil of bergamot-leaves (p. 995).

SIX PRIZES are awarded to our DIARY "Hints and Verses" competitors (p. 995).

THE West Indies promise to be able to supply citric-acid materials (p. 994).

THE STUDENTS' CORNER PRIZES go to Killingworth Station and Newcastle (p. 976).

DR. VAN LINGE has resigned the managership of the Java cinchona-factories (p. 995).

THE first stage in the action alleging infringement of "Kodak" rights is reported on p. 998.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION on the port of London proposes in effect to municipalise the docks (p. 994).

EXETER CHEMISTS are endeavouring to get the Technica College pharmacy-classes continued (p. 979).

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS on the Licensing Bill especially interest chemists and druggists, and are referred to on p. 1000.

THE *Lancet* seems to be in favour of taking the sale of some poisons out of the hands of chemists and druggists (p. 993).

OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT sends us a "communication" about the Poisons Committee which is of special interest (p. 1000).

THE route which the Coronation procession was to have taken contains comparatively few pharmacies. We give photographs of them on p. 982.

AT the cinchona-auctions on Tuesday there was a steady demand at a reduction of 15 per cent., the average unit being 1½*d.* to 1⅝*d.* (p. 1006).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has approved of the regulation which requires liquid disinfectants containing poison to be put in bottles distinguishable by touch (p. 978).

MESSRS. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow), JAMES NESBIT (Portobello) and W. CUMMING (Dundee) are the new members of the North British Branch Executive (p. 997).

KODAK (LIMITED) have beaten the Inland Revenue authorities in the latter's contention that the company must pay income-tax on the American profits as well as the British (p. 998).

QUININE in first hands is 2*d.* lower, and phenacetin has been reduced 1*s.* 4*d.* for home consumption. Cream of tartar, canary-seed, and juniper-berries are dearer. Shellac and arsenic are lower (p. 1005).

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and two Judges have made absolute the rule requiring the Brentford Justices to state a case for High Court consideration in reference to "Pure-gum pastilles—Influenza" (p. 998).

A TITLE TEST-CASE is recommended to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by the Scotch members, who wish to interdict shareholders of limited companies from using the title "chemist and druggist" (p. 997).

THIS WEEK'S "Observations and Reflections" are on the London Chemists' Association, the Glasgow Trade Association, Mr. Seabury's anti-cutting plan, the Bradford Charms, B.P. solubilities, and Gregory's powder (p. 991).

MR. SWIFTE, the Dublin Magistrate, has held that there is no limit in the Irish Pharmacy Act (Widows' Clause) as to the conducting of the businesses of deceased pharmaceutical chemists. He has accordingly dismissed the summons taken out by the Pharmaceutical Society against two ladies (p. 1004).

LATE NEWS.

The lamentable illness of the King was announced while these pages were being prepared for press, and, it having been decided by the Government that the public holidays on Thursday and Friday should stand, we have considered it unnecessary to cancel our own arrangements as to publication. We are reserving space in the Coloured Supplement for the insertion of news which may be received on Wednesday, and refer our readers to the Supplement accordingly.

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Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on May 28 contained 5 parts of sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, (microcosmic salt), 4 parts of potassium chloride, and 1 part of potassium chlorate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

K	24·2
Na	5·5
NH_4	4·3
Cl	19·0
ClO_3	6·8
PO_4	22·7
H	0·2
H_2O	17·2
	99·9

The powder also contained, as impurity, a trace of sulphate.

Samples of the powder were distributed to sixty-six students, and forty-five reports were submitted for examination.

Sodium was the only constituent of the powder which all our correspondents succeeded in detecting. The failures in the detection of the other constituents were—(*a*) metallic radicals: potassium, 3; ammonium, 1; (*b*) acid radicals: hydrochloric, 1; chloric, 24; phosphoric, 3. No fewer than fourteen students (almost one-third of those who sent in reports) failed to observe the water, which was abundantly evolved when the powder was heated in a dry tube.

Judged from the standpoint of the many failures in detecting its presence, the chlorate constituted the only real difficulty in the present mixture. A number of students who noted the evolution of a yellow gas when the powder was treated with sulphuric acid concluded that chlorate was not present because crackling was not observed when the mixture was heated. The reason why the chlorine peroxide liberated during this treatment did not, in most cases, afford this customary indication of its presence and decomposition was that it was mixed with a large proportion of hydrochloric acid produced by the simultaneous decomposition of the chloride present. The peculiar and unpleasant odour of chlorine peroxide was, however, very plainly distinguishable even in presence of the admixed hydrochloric acid, and should have led to a more general detection of the chlorate.

A few of those who concluded from their preliminary examination that they had to do either with chlorate or with hypochlorite did not succeed in settling which of the two was present. There ought not, however, to have been any difficulty about this, since hypochlorite liberates iodine from a mixture of potassium iodide and dilute acetic acid, while chlorate does not.

The numerous failures to observe the water which was driven out on heating the powder seem to indicate that sufficiently close attention is not always paid to gaining the maximum amount of information obtainable from one of the most important and valuable of preliminary tests.

Almost all our correspondents were aware at an early stage in their systematic analysis that the powder dissolved completely in water, yielding an alkaline solution, and that the phosphoric radical was present. This knowledge might have been turned to account subsequently, since, in the circumstances, there was no need to test for iron, aluminium, magnesium, or the metals of the barium group, all of which form phosphates that are insoluble in neutral or alkaline solutions. Very few students noted this point, however, the majority simply following the routine practice laid down in "the chart." On the other hand, a few supposed that their analyses showed the presence of some of those very metals which the complete solubility of the powder in water and the presence of phosphate in this original solution really proved to be absent.

A small number of our correspondents fell into a somewhat unusual error in consequence of using saturated solution of ammonia (instead of a mixture of this with at least three times its volume of water) along with ammonium chloride as group reagent for iron, chromium, and aluminium. They obtained a white precipitate, which some mistook for aluminium hydroxide, while others found that it had not the properties of that substance. The precipitate really consisted of ammonium phosphate, $(NH_4)_2PO_4.3H_2O$, and disappeared on the addition of a sufficient quantity of water. When any ordinary solution of an alkali-metal phosphate is mixed with about its own volume of saturated solution of ammonia, this salt is usually precipitated at once or after standing for a short time.

The trace of sulphate present as impurity in the powder was almost uniformly overlooked, the addition of barium chloride to the acidulated solution only producing a precipitate of barium sulphate after the mixture had stood for some time.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JAMES ALFRED HAY, Westmoor Lodge, Killingworth Station.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

A. STEWARDSON, 24 Campbell Street, Newcastle.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Memoranda, suggested by this month's reports:—

1. Do not add magnesium sulphate, mercuric chloride, &c., as supposed special tests for carbonate (or bicarbonate), without considering that many other sets of salts besides carbonates give precipitates with magnesium and mercuric solutions. These "tests" usually mislead.

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2. Do not use liq. amm. fort. in conjunction with ammonium chloride as a group reagent for iron, chromium, and aluminium. Dilute solution of ammonia should be employed.

3. Do not boil a powder with sodium carbonate to prepare a solution to be tested for acid radicals, when it contains alkali metals only and is entirely soluble in water. The original aqueous solution should be used in such a case.

4. The solution of ferric chloride employed in testing for acid radicals should be almost neutral. The ordinary (strongly acid) solution may be mixed with a solution of sodium carbonate until any further addition would yield a permanent precipitate.

E. F. CARTER.—The aqueous solution gave a distinct alkaline reaction when tested with red litmus-paper, although turmeric paper was not affected by it. The phosphate present was responsible for this behaviour. When stating the reaction of a solution to test-papers it is well to mention the kind of test-paper used—*i.e.*, red litmus, blue litmus, turmeric, &c.

FLORA MCDONALD.—You give the formula for perchloric acid (probably through mere inadvertence) where it seems certain that you mean chloric acid.

LITHIUM.—You do not report any test that proved borate to be absent. See reply to E. F. Carter.

W. HUNT.—On adding silver nitrate to the aqueous solution of the powder, you obtained a white precipitate, and were led to the detection of chloride. Had you added the same reagent in excess, the formation of a yellow precipitate, due to the presence of phosphate, could also have been observed. The ferric-chloride solution you used must have contained too much free acid, otherwise you should have obtained a precipitate of ferric phosphate on adding it to the original aqueous solution.

ULEX.—From the systematic examination of this powder you have learned how important it is to use distilled water in qualitative analysis. The phosphate present was certain to yield some insoluble calcium phosphate if mixed with a water-supply containing calcium salts. The sodium present was much more than a trace, as the quantitative composition of the powder shows.

OOMA.—A report which indicates that the writer has observed closely, and has deduced accurate conclusions from his observations, is the kind which always obtains the highest marks. The mere form of the report is a matter of somewhat secondary importance, and the form you adopt is quite a good one. It is a general rule, although not without exceptions, that the most careful observers and the most accurate reasoners are also the writers of the clearest and most systematic reports. Prepare a solution of sodium hydrogen tartrate for yourself. Dissolve 1 oz. of tartaric acid in water, and divide the solution into two equal parts. To one half add sodium carbonate until the liquid, after boiling, is neutral, and then add the other half:

$$H_2C_4H_4O_6 + Na_2CO_3 = Na_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O + CO_2;$$
$$Na_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2C_4H_4O_6 = 2NaHC_4H_4O_6.$$

See reply to "B. K. N."

A. C. WALKER.—When alkali metals alone are present it is superfluous to boil the powder with sodium carbonate prior to testing for acid radicals; and it is plainly superfluous to filter when, as in this case, no precipitate is produced.

TIN.—In the known presence of ammonium salts the bitartrate and the chloroplatinate tests for potassium do not prove the presence of the latter with certainty. You should either have decomposed the ammonium salts by ignition before testing for potassium, or else have applied some test for potassium to which ammonium salts do not under any conditions respond.

H. T. H.—The formation of a yellow precipitate on the addition of silver nitrate to a neutral solution might indicate the presence of phosphate or of arsenite, but not that of arsenate. See reply to E. F. Carter, and last sentence of reply to W. Hunt.

GEO. SHREEVE.—We cannot reconcile your statement, that the original solution gave no result on the addition of ferric chloride, with our own experience. In our hands the result was the immediate precipitation of ferric phosphate. If your ferric-chloride solution contained so much free acid as to prevent a similar precipitation, it was quite useless as a test for acetate, &c.

IRISHMAN.—You employed film tests under some misapprehension if, as you report, you heated the substance "on a thread of asbestos in both oxidising and reducing flames." In these tests the substance is always heated in the reducing flame, but the respective films are collected by holding the porcelain plate just above the reducing-tip and a short distance above the oxidising-tip of the Bunsen flame.

B. K. N.—Magnesium could not be present in appreciable quantity in an alkaline solution containing the phosphoric radical. Read the general remarks bearing upon this point.

PHOSPHOR.—You report that you removed the chloride from the aqueous solution of the powder by adding excess of silver nitrate, and that, after filtering, you proved chlorate to be absent from the filtrate by finding that zinc and sulphuric acid gave no precipitate. Probably you were mistaken about the silver nitrate having been added in excess, as the same test in our hands gave clear indications of the presence of chlorate.

R. R. P. HAMBLEN.—See last sentence of reply to W. Hunt.

N. E. S. C.—You obtained evidence in the preliminary examination of the presence of nitrate or chlorate. You subsequently proved nitrate to be absent, but you do not appear to have followed up the indication of chlorate by making any special test.

PHOTO and S. A. SHEARD.—The precipitate you obtained on adding mercuric chloride to the aqueous solution of the powder consisted of mercuric phosphate.

J. H. WILLIAMS.—The precipitate formed on adding silver nitrate to the original aqueous solution was entirely soluble in ammonia. We fail to understand what it was that you observed which misled you into supposing that it only dissolved partially, and left a residue of phosphate.

J. M. PEARSON.—You state that the original solution, acidulated with nitric acid, gave a white precipitate with silver nitrate, soluble in ammonia; but you do not draw any conclusion from this, and you do not give any summary of results. Defects of this kind in your report are likely to do considerable injustice to your work.

RENZO.—The precipitates you obtained on adding ferric chloride and magnesium sulphate to portions of the original solution consisted of ferric phosphate and ammonium magnesium phosphate respectively.

E. G. WATTS.—Red litmus-paper, as well as blue, should have been used in examining the reaction of the aqueous solution. We cannot explain why you failed to obtain a white precipitate of calcium phosphate on adding calcium chloride to the original aqueous solution. See also reply to Geo. Shreeve.

MANNA FLAKE.—See reply to "B. K. N."

PRIMUS.—See replies to "Photo" and to "Renzo."

K. H.—We have not been able to obtain the sulphuric acid and alcohol reaction for borate which you describe.

SULORAC.—From the first part of the reply to "Ooma" you will perceive that we attach more importance to the substance than to the form of students' reports. The form you adopt is as good as any other. But you must try to observe closely and to reason from your observations. More complete examination of the flame-colouration, and closer attention to the action of sulphuric acid upon the powder, should have led you to find potassium and to suspect the presence of chlorate. On the other hand, the fact that alkali metals were alone found to be present should have indicated that a sodium-acetate and ferric-chloride separation of the phosphoric radical, and also that the operations of boiling the powder with sodium carbonate and of filtering the solution obtained (although no precipitate was formed), were all alike unnecessary.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Thames Police Court on June 19, a man named Lock was committed for trial on a charge of breaking and entering the Eagle Chemical-works, Barchester Street, Bromley, and stealing various articles.

At Market Rasen County Court on June 13, Mr. W. B. Jevons, chemist and druggist, of Market Rasen, obtained judgment for 14*s.* and costs against Jas. Brown for leaving his employ without giving a week's notice.

A case of lupus of thirty years standing has been cured in Newcastle-on-Tyne through nearly two hundred applications of *x* rays on consecutive days. The patient was subjected to exposures of fifteen minutes' duration, and after inflammation of the tissues had set in a complete cure ensued. The face is practically free of scars.

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The annual general meeting of the Röntgen Society will take place at 20 Hanover Square, W., on July 3.

Mr. C. D. Cumber, chemist and druggist, has enlarged and refitted his branch establishment in Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

The Belper Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. C. W. Southern, chemist and druggist, of Belper, for the supply of chemists' goods to the workhouse.

In consequence of increasing business Mr. T E. Rossiter, chemist and druggist, has been making extensive alterations and refitting his dispensing establishment in Bampton Street, Tiverton.

Taylor's Drug-stores (Limited), of Leeds and Bradford, in order to boom their "G.P. Government" tea, offered to the first fifty purchasers of tea on June 25 a coloured portrait of the King and Queen.

Mr. J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C., public analyst of Finsbury, in his quarterly report, says that two of the samples of camphorated oil submitted to him were deficient in camphor to the extent of 55·5 and 58·2 per cent.

After a long discussion at a meeting of the Stroud Board of Guardians on June 20 with regard to the supply of drugs to the workhouse, it was decided to allow Dr. Cooke, the medical officer, 40*l.* extra on his salary—20*l.* for dispensing and 20*l.* for drugs.

The action of the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik against W. G. Thompson & Co., and Basle Chemical Company again came before Mr. Justice Buckley on June 20 in respect to a motion which was ordered to stand over until the trial of the action.

The Cheltenham Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Cheltenham, for the supply of sanitas (crude) at 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal.; Savory & Moore's food at 8*s.* 6*d.* per dozen tins, 1*s.* size; and waterproof sheeting at 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

At Bedford on June 19, three youths, named Barley, George, and Lee, were committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. Joseph S. Norman, pharmaceutical chemist, at 70 Tavistock Street and 24 St. Augustine's Road, Bedford, and stealing 1*s.* worth of menthol and eucalyptus lozenges and 2*s.* in money.

Poison Regulations as to Disinfectants.

The Privy Council has agreed to the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to the effect that liquid disinfectants containing scheduled poisons must be sent out in bottles distinguishable by touch. The resolution was in the following terms:—

That Clause 3 of the present regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, made in accordance with Section 1 of the Act, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted therefor:

That in the dispensing and selling of poisons all liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to such bottles (in addition to the name of the article and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

This is binding upon all chemists and druggists, and our subscribers should make special note of it.

Arsenic Commission.

The sittings of the Royal Commission on arsenical-poisoning were resumed on June 20. Mr. Arthur Ling, Secretary of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, detailed some experiments he had made with fuels used for malting. He had never found a sample of malting-fuel free from arsenic. To determine arsenic in fuel, he took advantage of the discovery of Mr. B. E. R. Newlands that, when fuel is mixed with a base, such as lime or soda, and burnt, any arsenic it contains is retained with the ash. The method consists in burning two portions of the fuel, one portion alone, and another mixed with an excess of lime or any other convenient base, and determining the arsenic in a solution in hydrochloric acid of each of the residues thus obtained by the Marsh-Berzelius method. The amount of arsenic found in the residue from the plain fuel represents the fixed arsenic, whilst that found in the residue of the fuel and base is the total arsenic. The difference between the two gives the volatile arsenic. The chief source of arsenic in all coal is the pyrites or coal brasses.

Mr. E. S. Beaven, of Warminster, who stated he had been engaged in the malting-industry for twenty-five years, had only found negligible traces of arsenic in samples of malt. He laid stress on the fact that a large proportion of the samples of malt examined were absolutely free, or contained only the merest traces of arsenic. The method of drying malt by allowing the products of combustion to come in contact with the malt imparts a special flavour to the malt.

Merry Spectaclemakers.

A *conversazione* of the freemen holding the diploma of the Spectaclemakers' Company was held at the Carpenters' Hall on June 19. The guests were received at the top of the grand staircase by Sir Wm. Hart-Dyke, M.P., Sir Marcus Samuel, Mr. W. E. H. Thornthwaite, and Colonel T. Davies Sewell. Two bands—Pritchard's and the Ladies' Bolero Band—performed during the evening, and the Clifford Essex Pierrots filled up the intervals with songs and piano and banjo solos. Miss Florence Kemp also sang "Oh, dry those tears" in an exquisite manner. In the large hall there was an exhibit of optical instruments, to which such well-known firms as Messrs. Botwright & Grey, Ross & Co., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Raphael, Wheway & Refern (Limited), J. J. Hicks, and Culver (Limited) contributed. Refreshments were served in the court-room during the evening.

British Medical Association.

The seventieth annual meeting of the Association is to be held in Owens College, Manchester, on July 29, 30, 31, and August 1, the President being Dr. G. B. Ferguson, of Cheltenham. An address in medicine will be delivered by Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the King's Household, and in obstetrics by Dr. W. J. Sinclair, Owens College, Manchester. The annual exhibition in connection with the meeting will take place in the Drill Hall, Burlington Street; Dr. A. B. Ritchie, 117 Boston Street, Hulme, being the Hon. Secretary entrusted with the arrangements.

Royal Society.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Royal Society on June 19 were the following: "Note on the Effect of Mercury-vapour on the Spectrum of Helium," by Professor J. Norman Collie, F.R.S. "The Seed-fungus of *Lolium temulentum*, L., the Darnel or Poisonous Rye-grass," by E. M. Freeman. "On Methods for the Limitation and Regulation of Chloroform when Administered as an Anæsthetic," by A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. "On the Measurement of Temperature"—Part I., "On the Pressure Coefficients of Hydrogen and Helium at Constant Volume, and at Different Initial Pressures"; Part II., "On the Vapour-pressures of Liquid Oxygen at Temperatures below its Boiling-point, on the Constant-volume Hydrogen and Helium Scales"; Part III., "On the Vapour-pressures of Liquid Hydrogen at Temperatures below its Boiling-point, on the Constant-volume Hydrogen and Helium Scales," by Dr. M. W. Travers and others.

Birmingham Notes.

The statement made by Dr. Hill in his report as M.O.H. and city analyst concerning seidlitz-powders shows that he has not so wide an acquaintance in the wrapping of seidlitz-powders as he has of the amount of total solids present in 100 c.c. of tr. benzoini composita, for, in conversation with a well-known pharmacist, it was asserted that he has never packed seidlitz-powders in any other way than white paper for alkali and blue paper for acids. It should be stated that the experience of the pharmacist in question extends over thirty years, and he recommended his unusual method.

The chemistry examination for the medical course was recently held at the Varsity, and of twelve candidates only six passed, and this on an extremely easy written paper and a "small go" of a practical, and after a curriculum rigidly adhered to. In this connection something has been stated about the stiffness of the materia-medica examination; all this should be taken *cum grano sodii chloridi purissimi*, for a University must have students, and this may frighten them.

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The present prospects of much decoration on Coronation Day by pharmacists come up to, and in some cases excel, the efforts of their fellow-traders. The general system here is to club together and have streamers and a uniform display through the whole length of each thoroughfare.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, in his speech at Kynoch's (Limited) meeting, asserted that the position in the business world was not at all cheering. "They were tied round with red tape, battened on by inspectors, and cramped at every turn, and the people responsible for such a state of things said, 'Why is it that English business-men have no longer that initiative, that energy, that self-reliance which used to distinguish our race?'" What would he say if engaged in the calling of pharmacy, with its Inland Revenue officers always on the door-step, F. and D. Act emissaries, Somerset House and the possessive case *et similia*.

Miss Rennie, a Minor pharmacist, has secured the dispensership of the Darlington Associated Medical Charities at the yearly stipend of 104*l*. There were about twenty applicants.

Exeter Pharmacy Classes.

The members of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists met at the Royal Albert Memorial College on June 18, at the invitation of Mr. A. W. Clayden (the Principal of the College), to discuss the question of the advisability or otherwise of continuing the pharmacy classes in connection with the College. Mr. Clayden explained that the classes were originally started, at the request of the chemists of Exeter, to supply what he understood was a want. They had been fairly successful in so far that the students they had had in them who had been sent up to the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society had been successful; but there had never been an adequate number of students, and if the attendance did not improve there would probably be a motion for their discontinuance. He asked for an explanation of this lack of support. Mr. Stocker asked whether the instruction given in pharmacy and materia medica supplemented that which students had learnt in the shop, or whether it was merely a repetition of their daily work. Mr. Milton said there was a sort of impression abroad that there was not much information to be obtained beyond what the students could learn in business, and that there was not adequate provision for the proper teaching of the subjects. Mr. H. W. Gadd said he undertook these classes at short notice last autumn, and had to evolve a syllabus. His object had been to supply whatever the student required, and to supplement the knowledge that he had obtained elsewhere. This session, since last October, the only students who had presented themselves had been some who had had no opportunities of learning prescription-reading, posology and dispensing, and therefore he had to devote a good deal of time teaching them those subjects; but if more advanced students entered, he should not require to take up their time by going over subjects they should learn in the business, but should spend the time in teaching them theoretically and practically the more elaborate processes of the Pharmacopœia, and particularly the standardisation of drugs and galenicals. Mr. Clayden said they were much handicapped by the advanced and elementary students having to work in the same laboratory, but the Governors of the College had now under their consideration a scheme for building additional laboratories. After further discussion, the President (Mr. Stocker) communicated to the Principal the resolution passed by the Association:—

That it was advisable that the classes in pharmacy and materia medica be not discontinued, but that greater provision should be made for the practical teaching of those subjects; that, subject to this being done, the members would support these classes, and at the same time suggest the advisability of their being advertised in the technical journals, and notices sent to the chemists of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Clayden promised to lay the resolution before the Governors, and the President, Messrs. Lake, Lemmon, and Milton were appointed a sub-committee to confer with Mr. Clayden from time to time on the subject of the pharmacy courses.

A Chemists' Picnic.

On June 19 about thirty members of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, accompanied by their wives and friends, had their annual outing, Higher Hodder being fixed upon as the destination. The party chartered a char-à-banc, and took the Wilpshire Road on the outward journey, returning through Mellor Brook. Refreshments were partaken of at Higher Hodder, and a pleasant time was spent in exploring the neighbourhood, several camera enthusiasts amongst the party finding themselves well occupied in the search for choice "bits" on which to "try a plate." The arrangements for the event made by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. B. Pickworth) were of a complete character, and the pleasure-seekers returned at 10.30 P.M., well satisfied with the afternoon's experiences.

Three Towns' Junior Chemists' Association.

Mr. C. T. Weary (President of the Senior Association) invited the Junior members to join him in a visit to Mount Edgcumbe Park on June 18. The party were conducted by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's steward through the orangery, garden battery, Italian, French, and tropical gardens. High tea was afterwards provided by Mr. Weary, to whom a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

Carbolic-absorption.

On June 20 Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry at Westminster concerning the death of Thomas David Kerridge (33), a labourer in the service of the Hammersmith Borough Council. One of deceased's lodgers had complained of the drains, and Kerridge promised to bring home some disinfectant. On June 9, at the Council's depot, he took an old stoppered bottle from a dustbin, filled it with carbolic acid, and put it into his trousers-pocket. He was going home to dinner when the bottle burst and the acid ran down his left leg. He did not return to work, and two days after, as he had a severe pain in his back, he went to St. George's Hospital. Mr. Wm. F. H. Coke, house surgeon, said Kerridge had a large superficial burn, extending from his groin down to his ankle, and a patch on his thigh. He went on well until June 16, when he died quiet unexpectedly. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to uremic poisoning, the result of the acid acting on his kidneys. Mr. H. Mair, district surveyor at Hammersmith, said the deceased must have got the acid surreptitiously from the disinfecting-shed.

Poisonings.

Since our last report and up to June 24, only six poisoning-fatalities have been reported; three being due to laudanum, and three to the unscheduled poisons hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and butter of antimony. The laudanum was taken by a solicitor's clerk at Bexhill and by a Sunderland man named Clipson, who, whilst suffering from asthma and bronchitis, was given a prescription containing laudanum by a friend. The doctor said opium-poisoning was the cause of death.—At Pill, near Bristol, on June 16, an inquest was held on the body of a child four months' old, who was given a dose of cough-mixture supposed to contain Friar's balsam but which contained laudanum.—A Southwark man, who had had his skull fractured by hooligans, took hydrochloric acid in a fit of depression; and a Liverpool labourer drank nitric acid. A man at Weston-super-Mare drank a quantity of butter of antimony, and then hanged himself.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Recoupment Lost.

At the last meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians, a letter was read which stated that the Local Government Board had no power to allow recoupment in respect of the cost of medicines supplied for use in the Ballylinan district during the past half-year. The medical officer admits that he disregarded the regulations respecting the analysis of drugs. The L.G.B. consider that in the interest of the ratepayers the Guardians should call upon him to make good the loss to the Union through his neglect, and they request

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that Dr. McKenna may be informed that any similar neglect of duty will lead to serious notice being taken of his conduct.

The Discount Question.

At the last meeting of the Cootehill (co. Cavan) Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board to the effect that they had had again before them the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians on March 21, when the tender of Mr. Robert Armstrong, Cootehill, was accepted for the supply of medicines to the Union at an abatement of 3 per cent. on the Board's prescribed list; and with reference thereto the Local Government Board had to state that the following rates of abatement had been secured in other unions: Carrickmacross, 12½ per cent.; Castleblayney, 12½; Clones, 20; Monaghan, 15. The Local Government Board considered that the Guardians would do well to ascertain why such unfavourable terms were granted in Cootehill Union. The Guardians referred the letter to the contractor for an explanation.

Irish Soap.

At the last meeting of the Clonmel (co. Tipperary) Board of Guardians, Alderman Pope referred to the soap-contract, and said the price was 13*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; but, as he pointed out at a previous meeting, the best soap would cost about 20*s.* per cwt. He produced a bar of the soap supplied, and said it was very inferior to that contracted for. Alderman Pope said the wholesale price for best tallow brown soap was 1*l.* 4*s.* per cwt., while the Guardians paid only 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The Chairman and several members said it would be dangerous to reject the article, and no order was made.

Mr. A. J. Cahill, Dublin, writes to the *Irish Times* that he has pushed the sale of Irish toilet-soap for the past two years, with the result that his trade in toilet-soap has largely increased. Mr. Cahill thinks that the Irish soap-makers should be a little more pushing, and spend more money in advertising their products.—Messrs. J. Leonard & Co. also point out that the only arsenical soap they sell is made in Dublin "by a special process, which renders it not only harmless but beneficial." This is in reply to a statement in the *Irish Times* that "chemists' windows are filled with injurious, not to say dangerous, arsenical soaps made in England and America."

Calcium Carbide.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have issued new draft regulations respecting the storage of carbide of calcium. Stringent rules are laid down regarding the shipping and carriage of the article, amongst which are the giving of due notice to the harbour-master of the arrival of carbide of calcium, removal into the harbour in hermetically closed metal vessels, each to contain not more than 140 lbs., and to be labelled "Carbide of calcium; dangerous if not kept dry."

Business Change.

Mr. James Hodge, late manager to Messrs. T. Reid & Co., surgical-instrument makers, Parliament Street, Dublin, has started on his own account in the same line at 41 Wicklow Street.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Public Notice.

The creditors of Robert Lyle Mackirdy, physician and surgeon, The Brae, Lossiemouth, in the county of Elgin, and chemist and druggist, 85 Victoria Street, Rothesay, in the county of Bute, now deceased, will receive a dividend, on August 5, in the office of Messrs. John Wilson & Stirling, C.A., 154 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Aberdeen Doctors' Shops.

A correspondent supplies us with the names of all the doctors in Aberdeen who keep open shops, bringing the number up to fifteen. Two of the doctors are trying to dispose of their shops, and one is managed by a chemist and druggist. He adds that nine of the doctors have openes within the past ten years. This may be, but our inquiried of those who have thirty to forty years' experience in Aberdeen brought the reply that doctors' shops were as numerous forty years ago as they are now. There are forty-six chemists' shops in the city.

Glasgow Notes.

Boots (Limited) open their Sauchiehall Street premises early in July.

There are stirrings of a feeble, half-hearted weekly summer half-holiday movement. As this was a failure even in Exhibition year, it is not likely to succeed now. In some of the suburbs the privilege is secured by amicable co-operation.

On the new Executive of the N.B. Branch Glasgow has only three-fifths of the representation which it enjoyed on the old. This will please the critics, who maintained that the "Sea-born city" has always been over-represented. That averment belongs to Dundee now.

Owing to the extension of the electric-car lines, local railways, &c., the suburbs of Glasgow are undergoing sudden and systematic expansion. Hence all the new starts in the drug-line are in the suburbs or environs of the city. The ground is occupied almost as soon as opened.

An advertiser offers 25*s.* a week (outdoor) for an experienced senior assistant, who must be a skilful dispenser, good all-round counterman, have a knowledge of bookkeeping by double-entry, understand photography and the sale of photographic material, and present unexceptionable references as to his possession of the foregoing qualifications, and to certify that he is an abstainer and non-smoker.

A Sunday customer for S.V.M., who found the chemist deaf to every entreaty, at last pulled out the tremolo stop, and said, with quivering accents, "Oh, man, dinna be sae hard-hearted; it's tae mak' varnish to pit on a wee wean's coffin!" But the pill-maker's cardiac organ was made of even tougher material than ten-year-old pills, and the seeker of S.V.M. went away imprecating the immortal gods.

A propos of the inquiry in last week's *C. & D.* as to the dispensing a prescription containing cocain. hydrochlor. and sodii bicarb., a West-end oculist here goes a little further. His directions are to filter out the precipitate and send out the filtrate. One dispenser who ventured to point out to the prescriber that the filtrate contained nothing but sodium chloride got snubbed for his pains, and propounds the query, "Is it allowable in the circumstances to save your cocaine hydrochloride and supply a solution of sodium chloride of the proper strength?"

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A summer meeting and botanical demonstration in connection with this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 18, Mr. J. W. Plenderleith (President) in the chair. The meeting was devoted to the examination of plants collected by members of the Association of which there were a large number chiefly from the Colinton and Inveresk districts. From the railway bank at the latter place were the unusual plants *Anthemis arvensis* var. *anglica*, *Poterium sanguisorba*, *Rœmeria hybrida* (a violet-coloured horned poppy), *Valerianella Olitoria*, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (the leaves not spotted); a *Vicia* like *Vicia sativa*, but with smaller leaves and a very dark purple flower; a composite like *Matricaria inodora*, but with smaller capitula destitute of any ray-florets; and some others. The plants were arranged systematically on the tables in accordance with Bentham's "Flora" by Mr. Rutherford Hill, who gave a demonstration at 9.15 P.M. Special attention was directed to the reasons for the arrangement of the different plants, each genus and species was named and described, and attention called to such points as the irritable stamens in *Berberis vulgaris*, the mixed inflorescences in *Compositæ* and *Umbelliferæ*, the difference between the *Scrophulariaceæ* and the *Labiatæ*, the significance of plant-names, and the doctrine of signatures. On the motion of the Chairman thanks were given to Mr. Hill.

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LOCUM or Temporary; free July 5; Minor; 30; good references. "Tereb." (232/8), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM: 23: unqualified: good experience and references. "Narthex," Clarendon Villa, Hurst Grove, Bedford.

MANAGER or Assistant; Minor qualification; aged 51; single. "Progress," 70 Dudley Street, Walsall.

COMPETENT Assistant; London experience; married. Hughes, 19 Mather Road, Claughton, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED; 23; 5 ft. 10 in.; outdoors; under qualified directorship only. Williams, Penberthy, Hayle, Cornwall.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 28; all-round experience; disengaged July 14. "Branch," 26 Sewell's Walk, Lincoln.

UNQUALIFIED Scotchman; manager; Store or Branch; Dublin; 12 years' experience. 223/35, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; good Dispenser; outdoors preferred. "Urotropin" (232/5), Office of this Paper.

MINOR Student seeks season engagement, or to assist during holidays; Dispensing and Photographic. 232/17, Office of this Paper.

SENIOR or Branch Manager; qualified; 26: high-class London and Provincial experience; Photography. 232/30, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; London or South preferred; unqualified; allround; 30; Photography. "H." (231/39), Office of this Paper.

AS Manager, Senior, &c.; qualified; married; aged 35; with view to succession preferred, but not essential. 232/13, Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT of small shop; view purchase; 30; 15 years' good experience. "Manager," Duck & Son, Chemists, 26 Albany Road, Cardiff.

LOCUM or temporary Assistant; M.P.S.; disengaged June 19; abstainer; good references. "Chemicus," 19 Cathles Road, Balham Hill, S.W.

LOCUM (22), 5 ft. 6 in., unqualified, 6 years' experience, excellent references, until end of July disengaged. Wyse, 51 Talbot Street, Southport.

LOCUM; 27; experienced, Photographic, Homœopathic, Prescriber, Dispenser; London, provincial, seaside; references. Kirkland, Kexby, Gainsborough.

LOCUM, Dispenser, qualified, experienced, desires engagement latter part of July and September; terms moderate. "Dispenser" (232/36), Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY Gentleman seeks engagement; small Country Retail, or Dispenser to medical gentleman; duties light. Williams, Arundel Triangle, Bournemouth.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; disengaged; qualified; middle-aged; experienced, London and country; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c. "Dispenser," 9 Fair Street, Cambridge.

JUNIOR, aged 26, 5 ft. 11 in., 6 years' experience, requires comfortable berth, early in July; City or suburbs; Part-time, or short hours (for study). Apply, "Velox" (231 6), Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant; 26; height 5 ft. 8 in.; 8 years' experience; Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic; unqualified; outdoors; London preferred; disengaged. Keats, 156 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

QUALIFIED; aged 46; height 5 ft. 10 in.; unmarried; good Prescriber and Dispenser; London and provincial experience; salary moderate; disengaged. Address, "Masonic," 37 Chester Street, New Swindon.

MANAGING Assistant; 38; married, no family; experienced Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor, Photographer; sober, steady, and gentlemanly; disengaged middle of July. "Manager," c/o Needham's (Limited), Lowmoor, Yorks.

LOCUM, season Assistant or Manager; similar provincial experience; qualified; excellent Prescriber, rapid Dispenser; Photography; 5 ft. 11 in.; 25; married; abstainer; good address. Griffiths, 23 Queen Street, Kidsgrove. (Wires—Griffiths, Pharmacist, Kidsgrove).

A BROTHER of a Pharmacist at Nice, who has assisted in the pharmacy, requires a situation in England to enable him to perfect himself in the English language; he will accept a situation in return for board and lodging, or he would be willing to exchange places with the son of an English Chemist with a knowledge of English pharmacy. Apply, Rebec, Pharmacien, Nice.

GENTLEMAN, Ph.C., F.C.S., young and energetic, having an extensive and intimate knowledge of the Retail and Wholesale trade, comprising experience of the Retail in the country, the West-end, and French and English Pharmacies in Paris, 3 years analytical work, and 9 years directing manufacturing business, desires a post either at home or in South Africa. 231/30, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist desires position in Wholesale; moderate salary; highest credentials. "Major," 80 Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

SODA-WATER TROLLEY.—A boy of eight can easily convey 3 dozen syphons and cases any distance; 35*s.*, carriage paid. Arthur & Co., Cambridge.

DEVELOPING ROLLABLE FILMS, any size, 1*s.* per roll, cash with order, postage extra; returned next day; Cameras bought, exchanged, and let on hire; always a large stock of second ones. Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

TO Manufacturing Chemists and others.—For Sale, cheap, about 40 Fermenting Rounds, of a capacity of 25 barrels each of the Best Slavonien Oak 2 in. thick; height, 5 ft. 2 in.; diameter at top, 5 ft. 7½ in.; diameter at bottom, 6 ft. 4 in.; also a quantity of other material. For particulars, apply Imperial Lager Brewery, South Tottenham.

WATER-GLASS, the most perfect egg-preserver known; sample tin, with full directions, 1*s.*; enough to preserve 1,500 eggs, 5*s.*; both carriage paid; also Shell Flint Grits, &c. Special terms to Chemists. The Excavator Co. (Limited), 18 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.

REMOVAL OF FACTORIES.—Bargains for immediate Sale.—20 ranges of drug drawers with glass labels and knobs; 15 plate-glass fronted serving counters; 20 dispensing screens; desks; perfume cases; 20 wall cases from 3 ft. to 20 ft. long; sponge cases; counter drawers, and an immense quantity of useful and good fittings for sale at reduced figures to save expense of removal; all goods must be cleared.
PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, Shop Fitters, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. Telephone 9057, London Wall.

CHEMIST'S SHOP-FIXTURES.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695. Illustrated catalogue on application.

McADAM & CO., Sharebrokers, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81A Lee Green.
SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 A. J. White ordinary 11*s.* 6*d.* xd., 50 preference 16*s.* xd.; 100 Bovril ordinary 19*s.*; 22 Camwal ordinary 16*s.* 3*d.*, 36 preference 18*s.* 3*d.*; 250 Boots' Western preference 23*s.* xd., 50 Southern preference 22*s.* 9*d.* xd.; 100 Idris "B" preference 23*s.* xd.; 100 Ilford ordinary 29*s.* 6*d.*; 100 Mellin's Food preference 21*s.* 9*d.* xd.; 50 Lewis & Burrows' preference 16*s.* 9*d.*; 40 Meggeson ordinary 26*s.* 6*d.*; 100 Peck Frean preference 19*s.* 6*d.* xd.; 300 Parke's Drug Stores preference 20*s.* 9*d.*; 100 Schweppes' ordinary 20*s.* 6*d.*, 200 deferred 44*s.* 6*d.*; 20 Vinolia preference 95*s.*; 10 H. H. Warner £5 preference 45*s.*
WANTED (subject).—50 Barclay preference (12*s.* paid) 6*s.*; 50 Camwal preference 17*s.*; 100 Idris "A" preference 21*s.* 6*d.*; 50 G. B. Kent preference 21*s.* xd.
List of shares for sale and wanted sent free. Bankers' references on application.

STIRLING'S MINOR AIDS.
Præscripta Autographa. With full Latin and English Translations. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Materia Medica Synopsis. (B.P., 1898, and New Minor Schedule). 2*s.*
Notes on Dispensing. Pocket Edition. Interleaved for MS. notes. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Pharmaceutical Latin and Prescription Reading; with Key. 1*s.* 6*d.*
A Manual of Botanical Terms (B.P. 1898). Over 2,000 references. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Botanical Companion, and How to Describe a Plant. 6*d.*
Vest-Pocket Dose Book (B.P. 1898). Very compact and handy. 6*d.*
Synopsis of Doses, Strengths, &c., of B.P. 1898. Pocket Edition. 9*d.*
Tabulated Tinctures, B.P. 1898. A Short Cut. Systematic and Concise. 9*d*
Synopsis of Equations of the B.P. Chemicals (1898) 1*s.*
Students' Pocket Lenses, for Botany, &c.; giving 6 different powers. 3*s.* 6*d.*
All post free throughout the world. Descriptive List post free on request.
JOHN GOWER, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.

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WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris,

who is a Justice of the Peace for London, has been appointed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Merioneth. He is also President of the Merionethshire County Agricultural Society for this year.

From the Colleges.

On Monday, June 23, the students of the Imperial College of Pharmacy visited Kew Gardens.

At the Manchester College of Pharmacy, Mr. Rothwell, of Bolton, has been awarded a prize of books for the best theoretical work in chemistry, botany, &c. The medal awarded by an old M.C.P. student was secured by Mr. S. H. Walton, of Didsbury.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

From a somewhat indistinct report of a meeting of this Association held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on Monday evening, we gather that Mr. H. P. Withers presided, and that the chief business discussed was closing on Coronation Day. It was decided to telegraph congratulations to the King.

Sport.

Boots Cricket Club (Sheffield) played Sheffield Bankers' "B" team at Roewood, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, and, after a very exciting game, won by 3 runs. Scores: Boots, 70: Bankers', 67.

The London College of Pharmacy Cricket Club concluded its season on Saturday last by a match at Nunhead between Mr. Wootton's XI. and Minor Students. Result: Mr. Wootton's XI., 32; Minor Students, 42.

At the Huddersfield Athletic Festival on Saturday June 21, Mr. R. G. Eacott, of the Leeds College of Pharmacy, won the "Thomas Holliday" Challenge Shield, given with a gold medal, for a 300 yards hurdle-race, by 5 yards, in 41⅘ secs.

The third competition of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club for the Gibson Handicap Medal was played last week with the following result: 1st, Mr. George Robertson, 93—12=81; 2nd, Mr. D. N. Wylie, 90—5=85; 3rd, Mr. James Stott, 85+1=86. Messrs. Duncan McLaren (96—5 =91) and James Anderson (106—15=91) tied for the fourth place.

A Rational Movement.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians at their last meeting decided to discontinue the present system of medical officers dispensing their own medicines in the outlying districts, and to establish branch dispensaries where the district is sufficiently large to allow, while in other districts the medicine is, as far as possible, to be dispensed by the local chemists, on the order of the district medical officer. Mr. Newsholme has been instrumental in bring this about, he being a member of the Board.

Society of Arts.

This Society gave a very successful conversazione in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Tuesday evening. The weather was delightful, and the gardens looked like fairyland—more so than usual on account of the number of Oriental visitors who were present. The gardens are at their best just now, and one fair reporter assures us that the trained wild roses look a living reproduction of Burne-Jones's briar rose. There was much else that caught the fancy, and altogether the entertainment was designed to be a fitting prelude to the festivities now, unhappily, postponed.

Murder of Mr. Ivison Macadam.

An Edinburgh correspondent writes as follows in reference to the shooting of Mr. Ivison Macadam, reported on page 981 of this issue:—Mr. Macadam had gone into the laboratory as usual in the morning, but attired in his uniform as Brigade-Major of the Edinburgh Brigade of Volunteers, as it was his intention to start for London with the 2.20 train, to be present at the King's Coronation-procession, when McClinton, one of the servitors of the hall, entered the room, locked the door, and, taking aim at Mr. Macadam, shot him dead on the spot. At the time when the event took place Dr. Stevenson Macadam, deceased's brother, and several student were in the room, and although they observed the janitor come in with his rifle in his hand, it did not attract attention, as he was known to be a Volunteer and a good shot, and he frequently brought the rifle to the hall with him. The report of the rifle, and Mr. Macadam falling on the floor, apparently dead, created great consternation among the students, and they at once rushed to get out of the room by a back door. Mr. James Forbes, one of Mr. Macadam's assistants, having heard the report of the rifle, went into the laboratory to see what was the cause of it, and McClinton deliberately took aim at him and fired, the shot severing the femoral artery. Dr. Stevenson Macadam went up to McClinton and ordered him to hand over the rifle to him, and he did so. Dr. Whittaker, who was engaged in a demonstration at the time, was called in and pronounced Mr. Macadam dead, and Mr. Forbes was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where he died in a few hours. McClinton was arrested by the police.

Legal Reports.

Since our white pages went to press we have received a full report of the Irish Widow's Clause case, which we hope to deal with next week. A brief report is printed on page 1004 of this issue.

A VINOLIA SHOW-CASE.

AT the Clerkenwell County Court on Monday, the Vinolia Company (Limited) sued Alexander Percival, Church Hill, Walthamstow, to recover 3*l.* as damages done to plaintiffs' show-case through the negligence of defendant or his servant. It appeared from the evidence that the damage was done at the Agricultural Hall, and plaintiffs' representative told the Judge that 3*l.* had been paid to have the case put right. The Judge adjourned the case to allow the bill to be produced.

KODAK (LIMITED) *v.* THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

IN the Chancery Division on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Moulton, K.C., mentioned this case, and said he would give his statement of claim on Wednesday, and the defence was to be given the following week. Perhaps his Lordship would then give them leave to apply, as it was important that the action should be tried before the Long Vacation. Mr. Justice Farwell said that last week he was informed that there were 169 actions, and he could only do a certain amount of work in the time at his disposal. There were other suitors to be considered, but he would bear in mind what had been said when the parties were ready for trial.

TERPENELESS OIL OF LEMON.

MR. JUSTICE JELF, sitting in the King's Bench Division with a common jury on Tuesday, commenced the hearing of the case of L. Lumley & Co. (Limited) *v.* Hopwood & Co., which was an action by the plaintiffs, a London firm of factors and merchants, against the defendants, manufacturing chemists, to recover damages for breach of a contract to supply a certain quantity of terpeneless oil of lemon. Mr. Spencer Bower appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Drury for the defendants.

Mr. Bower said the plaintiffs were supplied with something, but there was a great dispute as to what it was. The defendants said it was commercially the article asked for, but it was neither scientifically, chemically, nor commercially terpeneless oil of lemon, and the plaintiffs had not got what they bought. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to the difference between the contract-price and the actual saleable value of what they had got—there was no market in the proper sense of the word. He explained what the oil is, and how it is made, and said there were two defences. First it was said that they had bought by sample—that it was verbally arranged that a sample should be taken of certain stuff manufactured by Stevenson & Howell, and that the defendants were to supply stuff up to sample. This the

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plaintiffs absolutely denied. Their order for the oil came from China, and their purchaser made a mistake in ordering 80 lbs. at 55*s.* per lb. when he only required 4 lbs. He had ordered two consignments of 40 lbs. each, but cancelled the second consignment by cable. On the arrival of the first consignment, while admitting their liability, they re-shipped it to the plaintiffs without taking it out of bond, asking them to sell it for their account and debit them with the loss. Plaintiffs wanted to keep in with their purchaser, and did what they could to help them. They approached the defendants and asked them as an indulgence to help them. The defendants offered to take it back for 38*s.* per lb., but the plaintiffs thought that was not helping them very much, and they tried to dispose of it elsewhere. They had a sample analysed by Messrs. Ogston & Moore, and found out then for the first time that it was not terpeneless oil of lemon, and contained 10 per cent. of terpene. They gave notice of that to the defendants, and altered their tone altogether, asking for the return of the 110*l.* they had paid.

Mr. Maitland Lumley, manager to the plaintiff company, and Mr. Alexander Bennett, partner in G. H. Ogston & Moore, having given evidence, the case was adjourned.

Varia.

THE CRAZE.—Near-sighted old gentleman, gazing in chemist's window at an assortment of buttermilk soap-balls: "Dear me, what large ping-pong balls!"

THE Austrian Ministry of Commerce has recently published decrees revoking fifteen patents of the Badische Anilin-und Soda-Fabrik, on the ground that the patented articles are not manufactured in Austria, but imported from abroad. This decision is of far-reaching importance to Austria, as it will probably lead to the establishment of new trades and new manufactures.

YANKEE HUMOUR.—The New York *Evening Post* chaffs one of its Boston contemporaries as follows: "If there are any weary registered drug-clerks in this town who are looking for a long period of unbroken and beatific rest, they should apply to Boston, where they will learn something to their advantage. The following advertisement is clipped from a Boston newspaper:—'Registered Drug-Clerk Wanted.—To sleep in store for one year at least. References as to honesty and ability from last employer required.'"

OLD AND CRUSTED.—A young man obtained a letter of recommendation from a former employer to aid him in securing a situation. This he was quite unable to read, and everyone to whom it was presented gave it up. It was taken to a printing-office, but even compositors had to confess themselves beaten. As a forlorn hope it was taken to a chemist, who had the reputation of being able to read anything. The man of drugs gazed at the paper long and thoughtfully, and then proceeded to make up a mixture *secundum artem*. Finished and wrapped, he handed it to the astonished owner of the letter, remarking: "Two shillings; and a very good cough mixture it is!"

DANGERS OF SULPHONAL.—A correspondent of the *Standard* warns the public about the great danger people—especially women—run in taking sulphonal as a harmless sleep-producing agent. A comparatively small number of medical men of late have advised caution in its use, he remarks, on the ground that its abuse resulted in temporary insanity; but few mention that, taken constantly, it will cause death as surely after a time as arsenic or strychnine. It undermines the strength very gradually, so that the victim is only aware that she feels weak, and languid, and ill. These sensations increase till in a longer or shorter period, if the drug continues to be taken, serious symptoms appear, which culminate in coma and death.

HAPPY NOW!—For a long time, owing to the enormous distance of the nearest pharmacies and the increasing population, the district of Nomate, in Italy, has felt the necessity of an establishment of its own. Some time ago a young chemist, Mr. Marco Leoni, opened a shop in the place, when suddenly the news spread abroad that, although begun under good auspices, it would have to be closed at the instance and claims of neighbouring chemists and druggists. When the Municipal Council held its next meeting, at sound of the summoning-bell the populace turned out in front of the Council-house and shouted, "We want the local pharmacy. Hurrah for Marco Leoni, the chemist! We want Leoni!" Whereupon Count Francesco Borgia, the Syndic of the district, always a friend of the people, who, together with other leading men, had supported the founding of the new shop, persuaded the crowd to withdraw, assuring them that the pharmacy so desired, and, indeed, indispensable, would be patronised and aided by the authorities. And the public peacefully retired with cries of "Long live our Syndic! Hurrah for our druggist, Leoni!"

At the Counter.

MISCELLANEOUS ATTEMPTS.—Glycerin appears to be a stumbling-block to many spellers. It is variously given as "gilseriene," "galsrin," and "glizrin" in a selection of cases. "Licteh-powder" is somewhat wide of the mark but understandable; but "mecelidisken ointment" is complicated until you are told it is yellow, and is "for drawing and healing." "Ukerliptis" is phonetically accurate enough for all practical purposes, and "anti-camera pills" and "anti-money" are equally so, although the latter has a suspicion of bimetallism about it. "Camels" and "serior" are puzzling until one thinks them out; but "prucsic ointment," in spite of its deadly appearance, is easily distinguished. A "ball of sulfor and Abom soap" is quaint, and so is the request in a clerkly hand for a bottle of "pinter water." "Cuch anell" is an old friend, as well as "harmonea"; but "tinceriamer" is ingenious, and "harrow O matick confection" seems a long way round. "Suckatanoles," "gum-wackam," and "carryseeds" are ingredients in a family recipe of which we have three samples; and it is peculiar to note the spelling of senna in the same order. It is variously given as "sinne," "sennea," and "sina." Another recipe calls for "seprela, hourehound, and dandy lyen."

OPTICS AND HARMONY.—Mr. Sydney Wild, chemist and optician, of Macclesfield, recently examined a lady's eyes and discovered cataract. She told Mr. Wild in the course of a subsequent conversation that her eyes had always been queer. They were examined by a doctor, when she was 18 years of age, and he told her that the "queer feeling" was due to "the octave nerve of her heart being weak." Mr. Wild also relates a conversation with a small boy, who asked for a "pennyworth of music." The chemist told his customer he was not a music-seller, and the youthful messenger presently returned with a paper bearing a request for "harmonium."

SOUTH AFRICAN ODDITIES.—Mr. J. R. Barnsley, of the South African Diamond Fields, at Beaconsfield, sends the following from a native customer:—

Nov. 25 11 01. my Deare King mr. J. R. Barnsly please please my King giveth girl midicini for Bosm my childrn sick Bosm. I can speack cry all nigth and morning. Well you ougth give Well midicini please please my King. Well you ought put twoo midicini had sick to and Bosm you ought put all twoo midicini had & Bosm please please my King lord. I am Philemon Zingoka.

The earnestness of this request invests its extravagance with considerable pathos.—From Ladybrand Mr. N. Coaker sends this:—

1/ Kina eindoos Kokspillen of Bekemps pillen of ander soort werk op gal.

—which, being translated, means "one shillingsworth of quinine, and a box of Cockle's or Beecham's pills, or any other sort, to work off the gall." An "Oprechte burgher" recently asked Mr. Coaker for "something to work for perjury." The non-coms. occasionally inquire for "oil of candlewood sandals," and a Dutchman wanted a "nice drink, not a fizzical drink."—A Cape Town chemist recently received the following, evidently from one of the Kaffirs employed at the water-works on the top of Table Mountain:—

Table Mountain. 30 of September 1899. Plese give this boy medsen is corfin and cherat this boy is want melesin at all corfin and cherat. Tom Walter up the Mountain.

A cough-mixture was supplied.

FROM GORGIE.—Mr. J. A. Center, of Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, sends a piquant batch. First of all he encloses as a "real curiosity" an order for "ipecacuanha-wine," spelled correctly. Then he asks what we would give if asked for "Seamy Torden." Precipitate ointment is his solution. His little lot includes "Yougilipe jubes," "Tinisidan powder, "Buracatic acid," "Setliditz powders," and "beledonian-oipement."

A LOVE-PHILTRE?—A Wrexham chemist had the following recently presented for dispensing:—

please suplie Nrs. Jones with this my husband gone away I want to make him come back dragon blood.

Perhaps the lady had rather much of the dragon already in her composition; hence the errant husband.

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Summary of Principal Contents of to-day's issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THIS NUMBER completes our sixtieth volume. An index is inserted in it.

WE ASK a solution of the hieroglyphics on p. 990.

THE nature of the King's illness is referred to in a note on p. 992.

IRISH SOAP is getting popular in the Emerald Isle (p. 980).

SOME interesting and useful practical notes will be found on p. 990.

THE West Indies promise to be able to supply citric-acid materials (p. 994).

SIX PRIZES are awarded to our DIARY "Hints and Verses" competitors (p. 995).

THE STUDENTS' CORNER PRIZES go to Killingworth Station and Newcastle (p. 976).

DR. S. GULLI gives useful information regarding oil of bergamot-leaves (p. 995).

DR. VAN LINGE has resigned the managership of the Java cinchona-factories (p. 995).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has approved of the regulation which requires liquid disinfectants containing poison to be put in bottles distinguishable by touch (p. 978).

MESSRS. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow), JAMES NESBIT (Portobello), and W. CUMMING (Dundee) are the new members of the North British Branch Executive (p. 997).

KODAK (LIMITED) have beaten the Inland Revenue authorities in the latter's contention that the company must pay income-tax on the American profits as well as the British (p. 998).

QUININE in first hands is 2*d.* lower, and phenacetin has been reduced 1*s.* 4*d.* for home consumption. Cream of tartar, canary-seed, and juniper-berries are dearer. Shellac and arsenic are lower (p. 1005).

THE first stage in the action alleging infringement of "Kodak" rights is reported on p. 998.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION on the port of London proposes in effect to municipalise the Docks (p. 994).

EXETER CHEMISTS are endeavouring to get the Technical College pharmacy-classes continued (p. 979).

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS on the Licensing Bill especially interest chemists and druggists, and are referred to on p. 1000.

THE *Lancet* seems to be in favour of taking the sale of some poisons out of the hands of chemists and druggists (p. 993).

OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT sends us a "communication" about the Poisons Committee which is of special interest (p. 1000).

THE route which the Coronation procession was to have taken contains comparatively few pharmacies. We give photographs of them on p. 982.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and two judges have made absolute the rule requiring the Brentford Justices to state a case for High Court consideration in reference to "Pure-gum pastilles—Influenza" (p. 998).

A TITLE TEST-CASE is recommended to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by the Scotch members, who wish to interdict shareholders of limited companies from using the title "chemist and druggist" (p. 997).

THIS WEEK'S "Observations and Reflections" are on the London Chemists' Association, the Glasgow Trade Association, Mr. Seabury's anti-cutting plan, the Bradford Charms, B.P. solubilities, and Gregory's powder (p. 991).

MR. SWIFTE, the Dublin Magistrate, has held that there is no limit in the Irish Pharmacy Act (Widows' Clause) as to the conducting of the businesses of deceased pharmaceutical chemists. He has accordingly dismissed the summons taken out by the Pharmaceutical Society against two ladies (p. 1004).

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6*d.* on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1*s.* if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulæ, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

½d. *per word with name and address.* **1d.** *per word if we register the address and attach a number.*

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Any reasonable offer accepted.—2 lbs. gum. sang. drac., 4 lbs. P. gran. Paradise, 2 lbs. rad. serpentariæ, ½ lb. rad. chiratæ, 2 lbs. sem. anisi, 4 lbs. pulv. cymini, 2*s.* 9*d.* Lewis's vegetable bitters, 3 2*s.* 9*d.* Lewis's rheumatic essence, 1 injection Brou. 230/16, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Latest editions, Minor books; chemical apparatus and reagent bottles; microscope, 100 botanical slides, &c. Apply, ASHKANAZY, Chemist, Dartford.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Quite fresh, 16 2*s.* 6*d.* Mellin's emulsion, 15*s.* doz.; 56 1*s.* ditto, 8*s.* doz. Medical Hall, Canterbury.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See Miscellaneous column (page 95).

What offers? 4 ordinary, 11 preference Camwal shares. ASHKANAZY, Chemist, Dartford.

WANTED.

Platinum disused utensils and scraps. P. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, Dulwich.

Two O'Brien check-tills. Full particulars, lowest price, LEAVY, Castleblayney.

In a new condition, complete fittings, bottles, utensils, &c., for shop 11 ft. square. 2/13, Office of this Paper.

Immediately, split Apollinaris bottles; 4*s.* 6*d.* 100 given if sent carriage paid. WHYSALL & SON, Grantham.

Southall's "Materia Medica," Green's "Botany," vol. I.; "Selecta Prescriptis" (Pereira). HENSHAW, Alsager, Cheshire.

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., New-Street Square, and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*June* 28, 1902.

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Shot Dead.

Professor Ivison Macadam was shot dead on June 24 by a lunatic in the Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh. Professor Macadam was a son of the late Dr. Stevenson Macadam, and occupied the Chair of Chemistry at the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, also teaching the subject at his late father's laboratories in Surgeons' Hall. Further particulars will be given in the Coloured Supplement.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

WASTEPAPER FOR WRAPPING.—M. Alapetite, Prefect of the Rhine Department, has decreed that meat, pastry, butter and cheese, fruits, and fish shall henceforth be wrapped by retailers in clean, unprinted, and unsoiled paper.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.—Parisian papers give many details regarding Dr. Garnault, who is inoculating himself with tuberculous matter from cows in order to prove that Dr. Koch is wrong in saying that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to men. He injected the stuff into his forearm in the presence of medical witnesses. He anticipates no results for from two to three weeks. The disease may then manifest itself in the form of a local affection, and eventually spread to the lungs, or the chest may be immediately and directly attacked.

THE TELEPHONE is gradually coming into more extended use in Paris, and the physicians are endeavouring to obtain a reduced tariff for its use. At a recent meeting of the Syndicate of Paris Doctors it was decided to approach the Postmaster-General on the subject. It appears that the Professors at the Faculty of Medicine here enjoy a rebate of 50 per cent. on the annual subscription for their telephones. The Syndicate points out that the principal result of this reduction is to allow these eminent practitioners to be summoned by their wealthy clients with greater celerity than those less favoured, for comparatively few Paris doctors seem able to afford the 400f. (16*l.*) per annum that the telephone costs. The Syndicate has voted a resolution in the following terms:—"Considering that in this Republic of France equality exists for everyone, and consequently all have the right—especially the poor—to expect speedy assistance in case of illness, the Syndicate consequently petitions the Postmaster-General to extend the favour of a reduced telephone-tariff to all medical practitioners." I refer to this question, as the Paris pharmacists will, of course, wait for the result of this petition with some interest. All the leading pharmacies subscribe to the telephone, and a somewhat general opinion prevails that if physicians obtain a reduction of 50 per cent. on the tariff the same must be accorded to pharmacists, who are equally concerned in the art of healing.

East Indian News.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The English Drug Company has, in consequence of increasing business, removed from 394 Mint Street to more commodious premises at 32 Stringer's Street, Esplanade, Madras.

PROPOSED COMBINATION OF AËRATED-WATER MAKERS.—A movement to establish a combination of the larger manufacturers of ice and aërated-waters is contemplated in Colombo. Owing to competition, prices have been cut very low, and it is thought combination will put an end to this cutting.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—According to the *British Medical Journal*, a case of considerable interest from a medico-legal point of view has been reported by the chemical examiner to the Bengal Government. A murder was committed at the Bengal Club in Calcutta, and examination of the blood-stains on the garments of the murderer showed that the blood contained filariæ. This established a connection between the murderer and his victim, and it indicated, moreover, that the murder had been committed at night.

American Note.

STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLES IN NEW YORK CITY.—The New York Bureau of Combustibles have recently issued new regulations regarding the storing of combustible substances, which is causing some heartburning amongst pharmacists. A representative of the *American Druggist* who interviewed the Inspector of Combustibles on the subject was supplied with a list of regulations affecting drug-stores, which states that permits for the keeping of explosive compounds will be issued to retail drug-stores that are located in the same building as a hotel, dwelling, lodging, boarding, or tenement house for the following limited quantities only:—

4 doz. nitrite-of-amyl perles.
4 oz. picric acid in glass-stoppered bottles.
16 oz. collodion, with not more than 8 oz. in a container.
16 oz. cantharidal collodion, not more than 8 oz. in a container.
16 oz. flexible collodion, not more than 8 oz. in a container.
2 oz. spirit of glonoin (1-per-cent. solution), not more than 1 oz. to be in a container.

Should the store be self-contained, the permit may allow increased quantities. A licence must be obtained for, amongst other things, the manufacture, sale, or use of any inflammable gas, crude petroleum, gasoline, benzene, pinoline, camphene, burning fluid, acetic ether, ether, or nitrous ether. In retail drug-stores situated in other buildings, as specified, permits will be limited to—

15 gals. alcohol,
15 gals. wood alcohol,
10 lbs. spirit of nitrous ether,
1 lb. acetone,
1 lb. aldehyde,

all to be stored in glass or metal containers. Thirty pounds of sulphur will be allowed, and 1 oz. of phosphorus under the same conditions; while for storage in self-contained buildings 11 lbs. of phosphorus and 110 lbs. of red phosphorus may be kept in a vault or fireproof closet; and 50 lbs. of metallic magnesium and 16 barrels of sulphur (5 roll, 5 sublimed, 3 washed, and 3 precipitated) will be permitted if the store is detached.

Trade Notes.

FIRE-PREVENTION.—The British Fire Prevention Committee, 1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., informs us that owing to the recent fatal fires in the metropolis a special industrial section has been started in connection with the main committee. The new section is designed to meet the requirements of business-men who desire advice as to the best way of protecting their offices, works, or factories from fire. The subscription from each firm is one or two guineas.

AN APERIENT WATER.—Among the multitude of aperient waters that are now extant, Friedrichshall still holds its own. It is of stable composition, and the high percentage of magnesium and sodium sulphates revealed by an analysis of the water ensures its efficacy as an aperient. It is not so nauseous as some waters that claim the same medicinal properties, and one thing emphasised in connection with its use is that "the longer Friedrichshall is taken the smaller is the quantity necessary to effect the purpose." The London manager is Mr. G. Greiner, 10 and 12 Milton Street, E.C.

M. L. BAUDIN finds that by the use of a light petroleum ether, possessing a density of 0·647 at 15° C., a thermometer can be constructed which does not solidify at the temperature of liquid air, and which can be used to measure temperatures down to that point. The instrument shown before the Academy of Sciences was graduated at four fixed points—the boiling points of oxygen, nitrous oxide, methyl chloride, and the melting-point of ice.

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LONDON PHARMACIES ON THE CORONATION PROCESSION ROUTE



THE following comprises the greater portion of an article which we have ready for insertion in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII. It would be easy now to sacrifice the article as a whole, but there would be a fateful significance in that course, and, in the sincere hope that the King will yet traverse the route mapped out, we venture to tell what there is of pharmaceutical interest on the way.

When our Pharmaceutical Camerist first thought of the material which this great event would afford him he dreamt of pharmacies by the hundred, but a little thought and the London Directory reduced the number to those that are depicted on pages 985 and 987. Not many, but a good representation of London pharmacy. Of the twenty pharmaceutical places on the route, thirteen represent the older *régime*—the pharmacy of a couple of centuries ago, more or less. There are also a few modern pharmacies, and one or two drug-stores, so it may be said that the pharmacies passed by the procession give a living illustration of the evolution of the trade since 1700. From antique pharmacies in antique garb to ancient pharmacies in modern dress, and from these to modern-fashioned drug-stores and high-class retail chemists', we have at a glance the pharmaceutical history of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The most ancient establishments on the route are naturally those in the City and Borough High Street, the more modern being in Westminster and Piccadilly. Most, though by no means all, of these chemists have made arrangements to let seats in their windows to view the procession and thus compensate themselves for disorganisation of business.

In describing the pharmacies one naturally takes the order in which they are on the route, commencing at Piccadilly, and in this order they are referred to as near as possible.



TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Showing National Gallery in background. The procession was to pass in front of the Gallery.

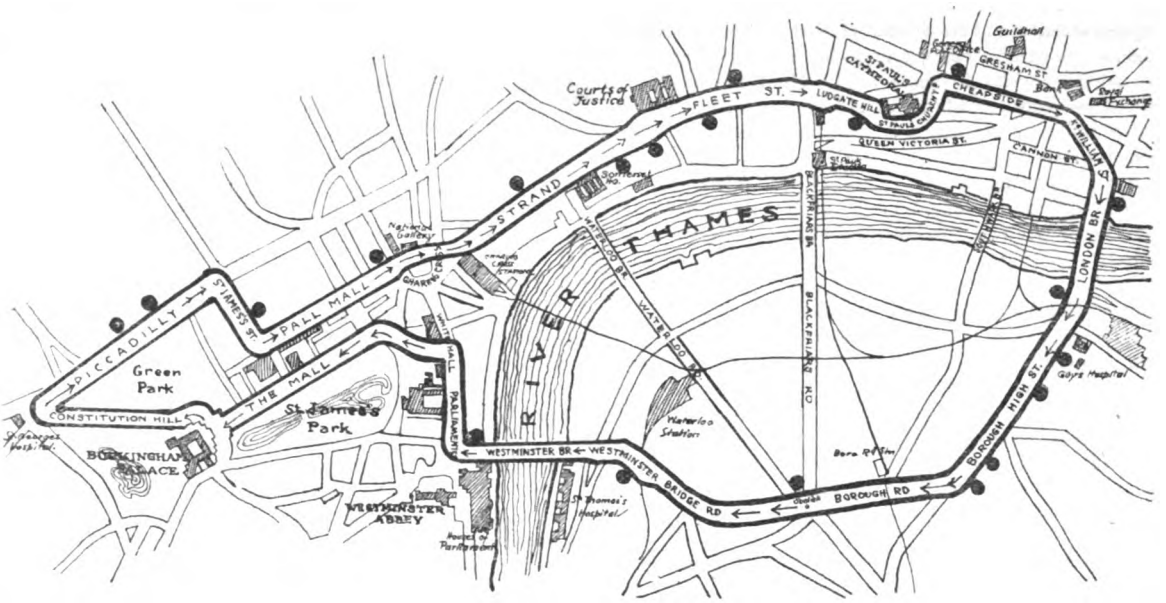
Perkins & Co., 99 Piccadilly, begin the number handsomely in the Badminton Chambers building, right in the heart of the Piccadilly Clubs. Near neighbours are the Hurst Park Club, the Imperial Service Club, Naval and Military Club and the Junior ditto, the Badminton, the Junior Constitutional, the Isthmian, and the St. James's Clubs. Aristocrats abound in the district, and the Perkins pharmacy reflects the tone of the neighbourhood. It is a handsome shop, with a fine broad window (broader than it is high), and there is generally an attractive but elegant show in it. Mr. Thomas Frampton Perkins, pharmaceutical chemist, established the business twelve years ago. It is in high-class and modern West-end style. The firm make a speciality of American proprietaries, for which they have several good agencies. Their chief speciality is "peptopain"—a combination of pepsin and papain, which was prescribed by the late Sir Andrew Clark.

Mr. John Warner, one of the first to pass the Minor examination, has a beautiful pharmacy further east, at 114 Piccadilly, and two doors west from the Junior Athenæum Club. The exterior, as well as the interior, is in keeping with the dignity of the district.

Until we come to St. James's Street there are no more pharmacies, although in Bond Street are Messrs. Dinneford & Co.'s, Savory & Moore's, and others; in fact, West-end pharmacy is largely carried on in what are, to the procession, side streets. In the section of Piccadilly east of St. James's Street are several pharmacies, as well as Burlington House, which gives shelter to the leading learned societies of London.

St. James's Street has but one pharmacy, No. 8, that of Pope Roach & Son, now carried on by Mr. Herbert William Roach, pharmaceutical chemist. It has a quaint frontage, with six panes of glass in the bay window, but eighteen months ago it had several multiples of that number, which with the framework were broken by a disorderly cab-horse. Then the opportunity was taken to somewhat

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modernise the window, which still, however, has in front of it the cellar-grating and railing that give some West-end shops an old-world appearance. This house is old in reality, for it was established by a Mr. Giddy early in the eighteenth century, and was taken over by the late Mr. Pope Roach sixty years ago. The premises have a further interest attached to them, inasmuch as Lord Byron lived there for seven years. The firm holds two Royal warrants as chemists to the King and Prince of Wales respectively, and others of the Royal Family are among its customers. Clubmen and military men are fond of dropping into this quaint pharmacy, which is celebrated for its morning tonics and other articles of that nature, including a sea-sickness draught introduced by Mr. Pope Roach fifty years ago. This is put up six in a box, and the *World* speaks highly of it for alleviating the horrors of a Channel passage.

In Pall Mall proper there is no pharmacy, but at No. 62 lives Sir Francis Laking, M.D., who is the King's personal medical attendant. At No. 7 Pall Mall East, nearly opposite the Royal College of Physicians, and at the corner of Whitcomb Street, is the pharmacy of Hooper, Struve & Co. (Limited). Struve was the inventor of aërated waters, and the firm's business in these, both in London and Brighton, is one of the best. The head of this business is the well-known Lieut.-Col. Clifford Probyn, J.P., Mayor of Westminster, who has been doing much work in connection with the Coronation. Col. Probyn is a master in public affairs, and has filled many civic and masonic positions. His business extends in several directions, and includes a pharmacy in Grosvenor Square, a centre of the fashionable world, and the one in Pall Mall East, to which the connection of Mr. Priest, Parliament Street, with his renowned cement, was added a few years ago. Several other specialities, such as "Carnabyn," are controlled from No. 7. The pharmacy is peculiar in being a single shop with five show-windows, four of them on Whitcomb Street. These are quietly but effectively dressed, and the interior is substantially fitted for the first-class retail and dispensing business done in it. The pharmacy is in charge of Mr. Duckett.



HIGH COURTS OF JUSTICE.
Almost in front of this the City authorities were to join the procession.

Here end the West-end pharmacies in the strictest sense. The next that the procession passes is that of F. W. Nurthen & Co., 390 Strand, W.C. This is a very old-established pharmacy, having been in existence since 1714. It has been in the hands of the present proprietors for thirty-six years, and in its early days the shop was tenanted by a doctor. The proprietors have little or no record of those early days beyond the fact that at one time it was occupied by a M Davies, who made and exhibited in Exeter Hall a working model of the electric telegraph when that application of science first came before the world. About ten years ago a new frontage was put to the shop, and the appearance of the establishment is now quite modern.

Starkie & Co. have two pharmacies in the Strand, Nos. 7 and 126, but the latter only is passed by the procession, the former being in the Grand Hotel buildings, at the top of Northumberland Avenue. The proprietor, Mr. Richard Stringer Starkie, is one of the oldest Major men living (he passed half-a-century since), and, although an invalid, he personally directs the business, occupying rooms on the upper floors of 126 Strand. His conversation on the subject of the "good old days" is full of interest. Born in the Strand, he has lived there all his life, being the third successive owner of a business established in 1788. It originally belonged to Mr. Stringer, who had a shop close to Charing Cross, at the corner of Northumberland Street. This shop is now the Grand Hotel buffet. Mr. Starkie's father was assistant to Mr. Stringer, and afterwards managed the business, which became his own early in the nineteenth century, some years before the present Mr. Starkie was born. It was then known as "Starkie, late Stringer." The business was of the old-fashioned type—all galenicals, of whatever

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nature, being made on the premises. Perfumery and soaps were also stocked, and Mr. Starkie's father was the first chemist in London to exhibit Pears' soap in his window—transparent soap being a novelty in those days. Mr. Starkie tells with some amusement how his father obtained, after considerable trouble and at some expense, Royal warrants to trade as chemist to George III., George IV., and William IV., and, finding that, owing to the death of the monarchs, such warrants did not last long, he did not trouble to obtain one from Queen Victoria, considering his three former titles sufficient to trade on. He little dreamed that Queen Victoria's reign was destined to be the longest in history. Owing to street alterations Mr. Starkie removed temporarily to premises close at hand, and afterwards returned to the more modern premises at No. 7 Strand, under the Grand Hotel, which is not far from his original premises. The shop at 126 Strand has been in existence for twenty-one years. Mr. Starkie is ably supported by his two managers, Mr. Russell at No. 7 and Mr. Talbot at No. 126, and he makes it a rule to keep his business well up to date, and never to employ any but qualified assistants in any capacity whatever.

At 166 Strand, close to Somerset House, is one of the pharmacies of Henry Lamplough (Limited), which is referred



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

to later. It is one of the most attractive business-places on the route, the window-displays being especially fine, thanks to the modern frontage.

The pharmacy of Mr. John E. Greaves, chemist and druggist, 199 Strand, although a modern one, represents a business over 100 years old. Originally, under the name of Dicker, it occupied a position adjoining Temple Bar, while later it came into the possession of Messrs. Huggins & Co. At the time of the removal of Temple Bar the pharmacy had to be transferred to 199 Strand, where advantage was taken to fit up in modern style. It is now owned by Mr. Greaves. "Huggins's ozone-papers," well known to the trade, emanate from this shop, and its windows are always an attraction to provincial chemists, as they are full of medicinal specialities exhibited in an attractive way. The interior is not extensive, but the most is made of it, the fittings being unconventional and attractive.

Entering Fleet Street, and taking the right side from the Strand, we soon reach No. 68, where Mr. George Peter Pond, chemist and druggist, wields both pestle and pen, for if any agitation is going on in the drug-trade Mr. Pond has something to say, and says it well. He is a leader in the London Chemists' Association at present, and, having an "agin'-the-Guverment" tendency, he can be relied upon for a little healthy criticism at any time. His pharmacy smacks wholly of business; the window is so well stocked that at the dinner-hour Fleet Street and its alleys digest their meals by a mere gaze at the contents—a tribute to the latter's potency much indulged in. The business has been in existence for over 100 years, and Mr. Pond has had it for forty-three years. He incorporated with it the business of Lloyd & Co., 75 Fleet Street, carrying both on under one roof. He has some good specialities—*e.g.*, Pond's areca-nut tooth-paste, "Arthriticus," and "Tippoo's Indian tonic saline." Mr. Pond showed our representative a very artistically designed card of admission for Procession Day, the main portion being intended as a souvenir of the event. It gives portraits of the King and Queen, and pictures of various incidents in their lives and of their residences.

Across the street, at the corner of Shoe Lane, is one of the cosiest little pharmacies on the whole route—that of Hancock & Co., 128 Fleet Street, in the *Morning Advertiser* block. Our snapshot of it was taken at one of the quietest hours of the day, and the corner shows the business possibilities of the place. It is a very old pharmacy. Though the early proprietors are unknown, it is certain that the premises have been in use as a drug-shop since 1760. In its earliest days it was occupied by a doctor, and during some recent alterations an ancient scroll was discovered, revealing the antiquity of the shop as a medical hall. About 1830 the premises were taken by Messrs. William Nason



THE MANSION HOUSE.

Taken from the east, thus showing the junction of Cheapside and Queen Victoria Street.

& Son, whose "Pettigrew's Pectoral Lozenges" are still sold by the present proprietor. Following Messrs. Nason came Mr. Joseph Hancock, and after him Mr. Robert Hancock, who held the business for some forty years, and latterly the present proprietor, Mr. Frederic Boxall, chemist and druggist. The business, in spite of its antiquity, is conducted on modern principles, the chief specialities of the firm being antiseptic throat-pastilles and "Dr. McWhinnie's red ointment."

We are now getting into the centre of the City. Almost under the shade of St. Paul's stands one of Mr. George Squire Boutall's thirteen stores—St. Paul's Pharmacy, on Ludgate Hill. This is the only one of Mr. Boutall's branches on the procession route, the Strand branch having recently been pulled down in connection with street improvements. The Ludgate Hill place was started some ten years ago by Mr. Boutall, on modern lines, as a high-class cash chemist's business. Mr. Boutall makes a speciality of French and American proprietaries, of which he carries a large stock. His principal specialities are "Boutall's cough-balsam," "Dr Golding Bird's head, stomach, and liver pills," and "Pedler's bronchial and asthmatic lozenges." Mr. A. F. Beckwith,

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pharmaceutical chemist, the manager of this branch, makes most attractive windo w-displays.

Cheapside, or rather the Poultry, was once the home of the Bell and Dragon, the sign of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacy & Co., who closed their premises a few years ago, although the stock, fittings, and connection were taken by the manager, Mr. Waring, round to Bucklersbury, which is just off the route. The only druggist's shop in Cheapside is No. 134, belonging to Henry Lamplough (Limited), whose business was founded by Mr. Henry Lamplough. The present company was formed in 1886, and the Broad Street premises were the first of the branches established, the head offices being at Holborn Circus, to which Mr. Lamplough removed from Snow Hill, where he started business sixty years ago. The Strand and Cheapside branches are managed respectively by Mr. Charles Varnam and Mr. Gregory. The speciality of this firm is, of course, "pyretic saline," particularly in the form of effervescing draughts, the secretary of the company informing our representative that during the summer months as many as 8,000 draughts are often sold at their five shops n a single day. Some of the shops are small, the New Broad Street one especially so, and No. 134 Cheapside is a good second to it; but they are so well arranged that it is possible to get through a lot of business in them. Cheapside is essentially a place for window-display, as mainly thus is trade obtained and built up.

The procession was to stop for a few minutes at the Mansion House; then to go through the Mecca of the assurance world, past King William's statue at the junction of Gracechurch Street, Eastcheap, King William Street, and Cannon Street. No. 43 King William Street is the pharmacy of Hooper & Co., which was established in 1831 by the inventor of Hooper's cachous, an ingenious and enterprising man to whom also we owe the basis of the ink which is used in printing stamps. Mr. William Perkes Parry, chemist and druggist, was the owner of the business until twelve or thirteen years ago, when he had so much developed the manufacturing part of it (Bartlett Hooper & Co.) that he sold the retail to Mr. Sydney Fowle, the present proprietor. It is in a busy thoroughfare, and has a fine old-world frontage, of which the most is made by attractive displays of specialities, a good thing also being done in summer drinks.

A few yards southwards London Bridge begins. It is in the process of widening. One cannot pause to think of the memories that the bridge calls up, for this is a business place, and on the river below the greatest volume of commerce which the world has ever seen is carried under disadvantages. These are the outcome of the City's antiquity, and may never be wholly eradicated. Towards the east there stand together a sturdy relic of Norman times in the Tower of London and that stupendous and artistic feat of modern engineering, the Tower Bridge. The vista towards the west is the metropolis itself, blending commerce, education, law, government, and legislation in the view.

Entering Borough High Street the first token of pharmacy on the south route is at the premises of W. W. Flood & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 206, on the right side, Messrs. Bartlett Hooper & Co. being No. 208. These we do not illustrate, as our photographs are confined to retail pharmacies. The left side of Borough High Street is most favoured by the drug-trade. At No. 97 is the business of Stevens & Co., which was founded in 1792, and which, though it has since changed hands, still keeps up the old name. The firm possesses an old bell-mortar over 100 years old. The front is peculiar, for at a short distance one would think that the business of hair-dressing is carried on along with pharmacy, but close contact reveals the fact that it is the first-floor tenant who does the shaving and hair-cutting. This is the first shop on the route in which we find a good display of trusses in the window—a fact accounted for by the shop being in the proximity of markets and warehouses where porters abound.

We soon reach what appears to be the oldest drug-business on the route, that of Mr. David White, 193 Borough High Street, S.E. It was established as far back as 1700 by one Mr. Field, and was subsequently carried on by Mr. Beedzler, under the title of "Ye Golden Key," at 18 Norton Folgate. After that came Mr. Callum, then Mr. Rackham, who died two years ago. The present owner, Mr. D. White, having bought the business from Mrs Rackham in September, 1900, it is now carried on under the title of "White, late Rackham." The premises are over 200 years old, having been a tobacco and snuff manufactory before becoming a pharmacy. Mr. White has in his possession several very old-fashioned bottles, jugs, chairs, &c., which go to prove the antiquity of the place, as well as the style of the building. A glance at the picture on page 987 will show that the front has been somewhat modernised, and those on the outlook for something to replace the old-fashioned shop-lamps should note the effective reflecting-lamps which illuminate the window-contents, and tell passers-by, by means of the red bullseyes and crosses, that medicines are sold there.

The next drug-shop belongs to Drew & Co., 277 Borough High Street. This business was established in 1790 by a Mr. Yate. Mr. Beriah Drew has been in possession for over forty years, and until fifteen years ago the business was carried on at the corner of Lant Street. The shop is a double-fronted one, and was in possession of the carpenters at the time of our visit. A wholesale business is also done by the firm.

On the east side of the street is the business of Parry & Garnham, No. 18. This is another of the ancient houses, having been established about 1750 by Mr. South, the father of the well-known Mr. John South, surgeon, and of Sir James South, the celebrated astronomer. After him came Mr. Rouse, who built the present premises while the street was in course of construction, about 1830. In 1855 Mr. Parry joined as assistant, and later Mr. Garnham, these two taking over the business on October 1, 1863. There are in the books many prescriptions of well-known people of the Borough in those days, and the firm have an old ledger containing the following curious entries, among others:—

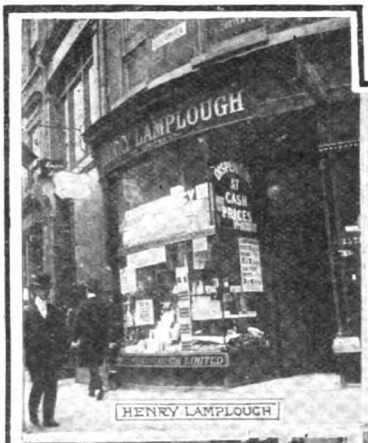
	£	s.	d.
Jan. 21, 1800—Mr. George Brandon.			
To 12 lbs. salt @ 5/9 per lb.	3	10	8
Jan. 4, 1800—Right Hon. G. Bingham.			
To 12 doz. chalk eggs @ 1*d.* per egg	0	12	0
Feb. 1, 1800—Mr. Thomas Johnson.			
To 112 lb. tobacco	100	0	0

The premises are fitted with very old-fashioned shop-rounds, holding nearly ½ gal. each, and the firm have in their possession many old and curious pharmaceutical appliances. The present business is mostly dispensing, and of a high-class nature; it is well situated in a very busy thoroughfare which contributes largely to its support.

The only other drug-shop in Borough High Street is No. 305, belonging to Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited), an old Day's Drug Company shop and an old business, having been established some fifty years. It formerly belonged to Mr. Pond. The manager of this branch is Mr. H. Neil, chemist and druggist. The Boots Company are building an establishment in Borough Road, which is also on the procession route.

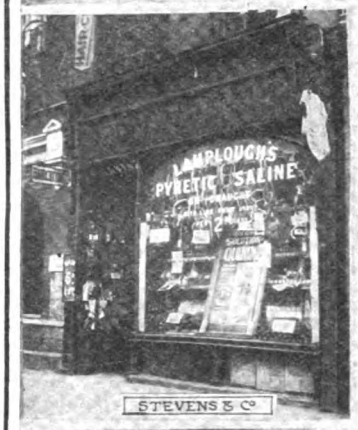
At St. George's Circus, which divides Borough Road from its western continuation — Westminster Bridge Road—is situated the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, at which Miss A

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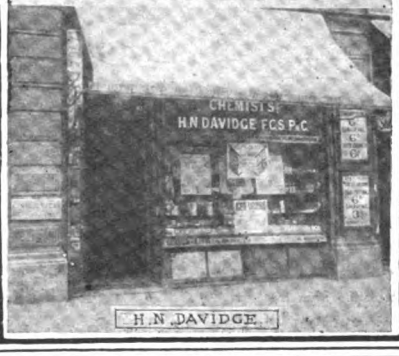












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Neve, pharmaceutical chemist, is the dispenser. There is only one pharmacy in the road—viz., the Westminster Drug-stores, 179 Westminster Bridge Road. The business is comparatively new, and was formerly carried on under the name of Francis Hicks & Co., but a few years ago it was taken over by Mr. Oldcorn, of Piccadilly Circus, and is carried on as a cash drug-store.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
The centre of the world's finance. Taken from a point on the north-west corner of the Mansion House.



LONDON BRIDGE.

Before touching Westminster Bridge the procession skirts the grounds of St. Thomas's Hospital on the Albert Embankment and directly opposite the Houses of Parliament. Here Mr. Sydney Plowman, F.R.C.S., M.P.S., of Melbourne, was pharmaceutist, as the chief dispenser is called, until the present holder of the position, Mr. Edwin White, B.Sc., M.P.S., succeeded him. On the north side of the bridge and to the east of the roadway is the pharmacy of Mr. H. N. Davidge, 8 Bridge Street, Westminster. This business has been established for nine years. It was originally the Palace Drug Company, and was taken over by Mr. Davidge (a Major man) about three years ago. It is run on very modern lines, being a high-class dispensing and retail business. A large trade is done with America and other visitors. The Houses of Parliament also furnish Mr. Davidge with considerable custom, and there are a number of prescriptions for Cabinet Ministers on his books, the "slight indispositions" to which Ministers have been liable of late being in most cases treated by medicines from this pharmacy.



ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.
Is on the south side of the Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

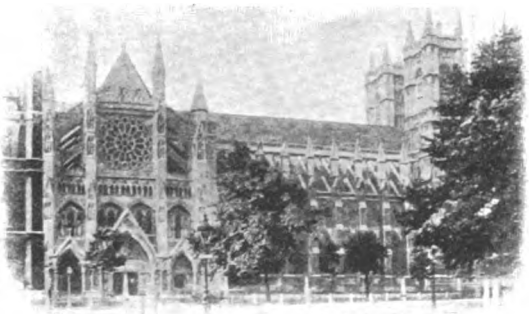
Mr. Davidge also does a large soda-fountain business and in photographic lines. His most prominent speciality is "Dr. Prince's New Zealand corn-cure."

This is the last pharmacy on the route—Mr. Priest's, which formerly stood in Parliament Street, having been pulled down a year or two ago. We have indicated by discs on the map where the pharmacies are situated. They are not as thick as blackberries, and long though the route is we do not think that it will take many if any more druggists. It may be remembered that in our Winter Issue a Paris correspondent told how he started on a tour of the Grands Boulevards to pick out the pharmacies, and he obtained a mere handful.

These notes point to the necessity for keeping pace with the times. Even the oldest businesses have had to conform to modern methods, and let us hope that the health of King Edward VII. will soon be restored so as to enable him to pass in State through the most modern, and at the same time most historically interesting, city in his wide dominions.



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

"God Save the King."

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South African News.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

THE CAPE ANALYST'S REPORT for the first quarter of the year contains little of interest to the drug-trade. Mr. Juritz had not a single medicine to examine during the period. Of eight samples of vinegar analysed two were artificial, and the sellers were fined 3*l*.

MEDICINE DISCOUNTED.—There was not a single medical man at the chemists' dinner held at Cape Town on May 21 (see our last issue), writes a subscriber, who wants to know if those responsible purposely excluded the medicos, or are relations between the two professions strained at Cape Town.

A CHARGE OF FRAUD.—At Johannesburg on May 28, W. A. Henry (22), who described himself as a chemist and a native of Nova Scotia, was committed for trial on a charge of theft by means of worthless cheques. Accused was said to have resided for some time at Potchefstroom, and to have been manager for a short time to Mr. George Rankin, chemist, while there.

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT HERBARIUM has now been moved from rooms in the building of the Department of Agriculture to more suitable premises near the Cape Town Museum, and Professor MacOwan, Government botanist, is a happy man in consequence. It has taken years of ceaseless agitation to get adequate premises for the herbarium, and those who gained the ears of the Government in this connection are to be congratulated. Now that the herbarium has been suitably located one is prompted to ask when the Government intends to provide the senior analyst with reasonable accommodation? The reports which periodically appear in this journal show that the work of the department has increased; even during the war it was fairly maintained, but the facilities for the efficient discharge of the work remain as they were—exceedingly meagre. The work that will fall on the laboratory within the next year will tax the staff greatly, and in cramped and badly lighted rooms it will be difficult to keep up to the level of efficiency.

IN THE DIAMOND-FIELDS.—Further evidence was given against the old farmer, Hermannes Johannes Steyn, at Kimberley, on June 2, in the charge against him of infringing the Pharmacy Act by having practised as a doctor (see *C. & D.*, June 14, page 914). Mr. Lezard, who defended, informed the Court that the accused was the possessor of a patent for the cure of cancer and a licence for the sale of patent medicines. It was pointed out, however, that the patent was taken out in 1897, when 10*l* had been paid, but was not renewed three years later, when it ought to have been. Evidence was given of Steyn attending a woman who was suffering from cancer, and supplying plasters and medicines. A sum of 3*l* 10*s*. was charged for these, but Steyn specifically told the husband of the patient that the charge was for the medicine and plasters only, and not for attendance. Similar evidence was given by a Beaconsfield woman, who said the accused had cured two of her sons of ailments—one a sore throat, the other a sore leg. In the latter case the lad had spent six months in hospital without relief. Steyn never represented himself to be a doctor, and asked for no payment on any occasion. The case was again adjourned.

THE PEACE.—The news that peace had been signed reached Cape Town on Sunday morning, June 1, and on Monday, June 2, all the centres of the drug-trade in Cape Colony received the congratulations of the *C. & D.* Our Kimberley correspondent, telegraphing to the Cape Town office, stated that special peace celebrations were in evidence there on June 3, and that the whole town was decorated for the occasion. The trade at Diamondopolis was jubilant. The *C. & D.* correspondent at Durban also wired that that city was celebrating peace in style, but anxiously waited further particulars, as the trade there was looking forward to business with a thoroughness characteristic of Natalians. At Cape Town the news was received joyfully of course, but scarcely an extra flag has been flying since the event was proclaimed. The drug-trade of the South African metropolis has accepted the peace news in much the same way as it would a success in the field, and after all, from a business point of view, we are far from being out of the wood. Feeling at Port Elizabeth is much the same. The talk of suspending the constitution of the Cape Colony, and the Ministerial crisis occasioned thereby owing to a difference in opinion in the Cabinet, all tend to make the business man think pretty seriously.

CONGESTION AT THE CAPE DOCKS.—At a meeting of the Table Bay Harbour Board, held towards the end of May, it transpired that claims were on file for merchandise lost to the tune of 2,703*l*. Forty-eight claims out of the foregoing, aggregating in value 1,654*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*., were, the general manager explained, in course of settlement, the goods having been traced. This may be, but it would appear that little attention is paid to claims until the merchants threaten legal proceedings. The dock officials report every now and then that the management is improving, and no doubt this is a fact; it has improved considerably of late, but when it is known that merchandise arriving last September (including an entire shipment owned by a drug-house and lost by the dock people) only receives attention in May following, it will be admitted that the management has a long way to go to reach perfection point. Home readers exporting to South Africa *viâ* Cape Town can draw their own conclusions as to the state of the shipping arrangements at this port during the latter half of last year. The amount and value of goods pilfered from chemists' importations—and it is assumed that importers of other goods suffer too—is on the increase, and should there be no decrease there will be plenty of litigation against the Board in the not far distant future. It is stated that many of the dock hands are expert case-openers, and are well up in the art of abstracting perfumery and the like. Hitherto it has been the motto of the dock authorities to blame anybody but themselves in matters of this kind, but now that the military authorities will gradually relax their hold on portions of the dock-space, there can be absolutely no excuse for the inefficiency of the management of the Table Bay Docks. *A propos* of thieving at the docks, I may state (adds our correspondent) that the Cape Government Railways have been compelled to resort to the most stringent measures to protect freight in transit, especially liquor and tobacco. There is a movement on foot to run special freight-trains carrying these products northward, and extra vigilance is to be maintained all along the route as the trains travel.

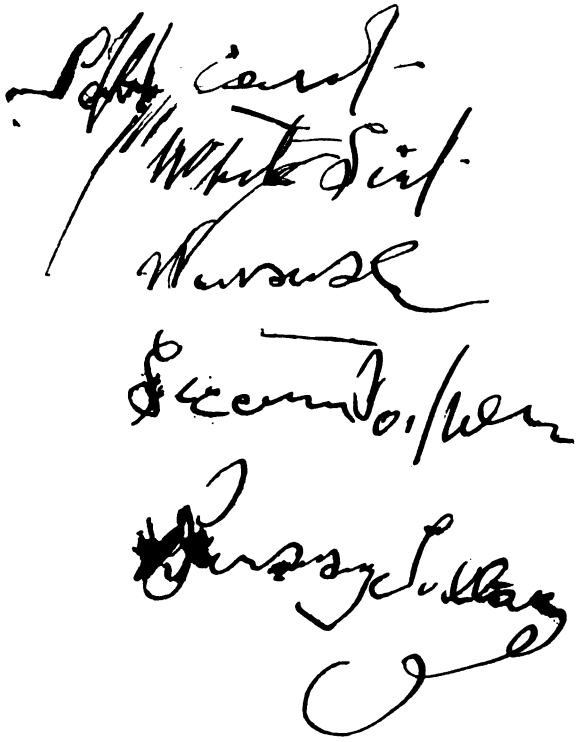
Colonial and Foreign News.

GERMAN TAX ON BLEACHING-POWDER.—According to the new German tariff, the duty on bleaching-powder is to be reduced from 3 m. to 2 m. per 100 kilos. The rate of 3m. which was introduced in 1865, was retained in 1879 because, the imports, which came chiefly from this country, still exceeded the export. The paper-manufacturers at that time asked for a removal of the duty, but were not successful. Since then, however, as the preamble to the proposed tariff recognises, the German production has advanced to such an extent that it is not only possible to practically exclude the British import from the German market, but also to export increased quantities yearly. Now, however, merchants and consumers want the duty fixed at considerably less, or abolished altogether. With this object the Federal Council has been approached.

THE PROPOSED OPIUM-FARM.—The recent proposals of a German firm (see *C. & D.*, June 7, page 880) to farm revenues in certain provinces of China are attracting less attention than they deserve. Last autumn a representative of the French Customs service in Indo-China spent some time at Wu-chang in an effort to gain the adherence of the Viceroy Chang Chil-lung to a bold scheme for farming the opium revenues of China on a system similar to that of the opium-farms in Hong-Kong, Indo-China, and Siam. The scheme was unfavourably received, and the French official returned to Saigon. Germany, through Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co., apparently now aspires to obtain for herself this immense privilege, and has secured the co-operation of the Russo-Chinese Bank. It is necessary for our Government to take warning, wires Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the *Times*.

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Things that Happen—Sometimes.



What is it?

This is not a Reynolds cartoon, but an order from a customer. We should like a solution of it from our readers, either in prose or rhyme.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Thiersch's Solution,

used for the sterilisation of dental instruments, is recommended on account of its cheapness and efficacy. It consists of—

Boric acid	2 parts
Salicylic acid...	3 parts
Distilled water	1,000 parts

Lanolin-glycerin Ointment.

It is not generally known, says Frank Edel, that a mixture of 1 part of anhydrous lanolin and 3 parts of petrolatum will readily take up 4 parts of glycerin and hold it perfectly. This is an observation made in the course of practical work, which is useful to remember.

Dental Cements.

There are two kinds of dental cements—zinc-chloride and the zinc-phosphate cements. In the case of zinc-chloride cements, a powder consisting of zinc oxide and glass, with liquid zinc chloride, is used; glass-powder is equally adapted for the phosphate cements.

Ruble's Cement is made by moistening zinc oxide in a Hessian crucible with nitric acid and calcining. The lump of zinc oxide obtained is very finely powdered, and used with zinc-chloride solution of a sp. gr. of from 1·9 to 2. This cement hardens in a few minutes, and is of great permanency.

Fairthorne's Cement.

Powdered glass	5 parts
Powdered borax	4 parts
Silicic acid (SiO_2)	8 parts
Zinc oxide	200 parts

Powder very finely, and mix; then tint with a small quantity of golden ochre or manganese.

The compound, mixed before use with concentrated syrupy zinc-chloride solution, soon becomes as hard as marble, and constitutes a very durable tooth-cement.

Rostaing's Cement.—Melt in a crucible an intimate mixture of 1 part of secondary calcium phosphate ($CaHPO_4$) with 15 parts of pure zinc oxide and 16⅔ parts of secondary ammonium phosphate $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, until the mixture flows quietly and uniformly. The molten mass, when cooled, is powdered and dissolved in diluted phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent. cadmium oxide added; when this is dissolved, evaporate to a syrupy consistence. Next, knead a mixture of 2 500 parts of zinc oxide and 500 parts of magnesia with 50 grammes of boric acid, dissolved in water, into a stiff paste; dry, and calcine in a Hessian crucible for some hours at a white heat. The greenish mass obtained is finely powdered and roasted in the air until it turns white, and may be tinted as desired with manganese peroxide or ochre. The resultant powder is made into a paste with the solution above described, and furnishes a very firm cement.

Huebner's Cement.

Zinc oxide	500 parts
Powdered manganese	1·5 part
Yellow ochre...	to colour
Powdered borax	10 parts
Powdered glass	100 parts

As a binding-liquid use acid-free zinc chloride, prepared by dissolving pure zinc, free from iron, in concentrated pure hydrochloric acid, keeping the zinc in excess. When no more hydrogen is evolved, the zinc in excess is still left in the solution for some time. The latter is filtered and boiled down to the consistency of syrup.

Commercial zinc oxide is not dense enough for dental use, and the treatment with nitric acid is adopted to obtain a dense product.

Testing Nutrient Foods.

The value of the new nutrient chemical-foods can be judged either by chemical analysis, clinical observation, or colour-analysis. The last method is, according to Ehrlich, capable of demonstrating the different proportions of ingredients by their elective affinity for basic and acid aniline dyes. Pappenheim's colour-solution can be used instead of Ehrlich's tri-acid reagent. A small quantity of the powder to be examined is placed in a centrifugalising glass half-full of distilled water, 10 drops of the colour-solution added, the mixture shaken for two minutes, and centrifugalised. The coloured powder is then examined macroscopically and microscopically. Starch is separately tested for by adding 2 drops of tincture of iodine to the powder in distilled water and separating the stained powder in the centrifuge. By this method plasmon is found to consist of casein, plasmon cocoa to contain 20 per cent. of plasmon. Plasmon oats cocoa, contains casein of plasmon, which is stained pale green; parts of the husks of the oats stained grass and dark green; the cocoa and starch are partly well preserved (stained blue) and partly altered (stained violet), showing a partial conversion into dextrine. Plasmon biscuit and toast also contain portions of husks and altered starch granules. "Palaktogen" consists of casein, as is seen by the light-green staining. "Soson" consists of much altered muscle fibres and amorphous masses, which stain red. "Heyden's Food" consists of vitellin, albumen, and albumose. The particles are stained green. "Fersan" is said to contain 81·89 per cent. albumen, derived from ox-blood. When stained it takes on a dark-brown colour. Under the microscope green amorphous masses are seen, representing acid albumen, while the hæmoglobin appears as a brownish-red substance. "Haimose" is also a blood-preparation, and showed similar staining. Krewel's "sanguinal" pills contain hæmoglobin (stained reddish brown), and myosin (stained ruby red). There are further starch granules and sugar, the latter forming the coating of the pills. Hæmatogen cocoa contains hæmoglobin (reddish brown), starch, and cocoa granules. "Aleuronat" contains wheat, stained red, as well as particles of husks, stained green, and amorphous masses. The starch is chiefly unaltered. "Roborat" stains a reddish violet. Under the microscope red amorphous masses are seen, which represent the albumens of rice, wheat, and maize, and a few green particles representing the husks. The starch is partly stained blue (therefore unaltered) and partly violet (therefore transformed into dextrin).

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Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Annual Meeting of the London Chemists' Association was a misnomer. The Association has not existed a year—I was going to say that it scarcely exists even now, and is in the gestation stage—but what I wish to emphasise is that not having worked for a whole year there is some excuse for the meagre results reported, except in the spending department. The receipts were 24*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and the outlay 23*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Now, ninety-four gentlemen who have paid five shillings each, you have the opportunity of paying again. A new financial year has commenced. The sixty-four who are elected, but have not paid, will get off with a crown each. This is a veritable grievance to such as Mr. Pentney, who pay their way as they go. They should take action for the delayed crowns.

That Five Shillings Over will go a long way towards paying the expenses of the deputation to Bloomsbury Square, but not if the members adjourn to the Holborn Restaurant afterwards. If they talk the Pharmaceutical Council round to thinking there is the tiniest loophole for proceeding against limited companies who use the title "chemist and druggist," or anything like it, they will be very, very dry. I reserve further remarks until the eventful interview has been reported.

The Glasgow Petition Attracts Me. There is nothing new in it, for proprietary manufacturers have been asked hundreds of times to fix minimum wholesale and retail prices for their preparations. Nor do I think the bait which the G.W.S.C.T.A. offers one that will catch the manufacturers, but 98 per cent. of the chemists of Glasgow united together and keeping so will take a lot of beating. I hope Glasgow chemists will not make the mistake of watering down the moral effect of that 98 per cent. by pouring in the influence of other large centres. Manufacturers are disposed to come to terms with retailers in a district, such as Glasgow, but hitherto they have been shy of dealing with the whole country at a time. I do not think they will resist the 98 per cent. of Glasgow chemists if the latter look after the 2 per cent. who stick out for freedom of action—in this case to cut as they like.

George J. Seabury's Plan applies to the 2 per cent. It is simple when dealing with 98 per cent. willing to sign their names to something else than a petition. Mr. Seabury's plan consists in the 98 per cent., or, let me say, full-price men, forming, if necessary, a joint-stock company to start a store next door to the cutter and undercut him; "the better plan, however, would be, whenever possible, to secure the nearest pharmacist to the cutter and arrange with him" to cut below his neighbour's prices. "The balance of the members of the Association in any and all parts of the city are to stand firm for the full retail price established by the manufacturer." The idea is one for local application, but it can become national if all the big centres of population are as good at organising as Glasgow. I should not think it would suit the London Chemists' Association, for less than 10 per cent. of the chemists in the metropolis have joined it.

Absolute Solubilities appear to be the aim of Professor Greenish and Mr. Upsher Smith in their work for the British Pharmacopœia Committee. In a recent report (*P. J.* June 14) they deal with arsenious acid, boric acid, and chromic acid, and review the tests in each case. One gramme of crystalline arsenious acid was found to be soluble in 91·99 c.c. of water 61° F. in seven days, and in the same time the same amount of amorphous acid dissolved in 68·87 c.c. of water at 61° F. The Pharmacopœia gives the solubility as 1 in 100. Boric acid dissolved to the extent of 1 in 24·4 in eight days (B.P. solubility 1 in 30), and chromic acid 1 in 0·599 in three days (B.P. "very soluble"). Exact solubilities like these are of limited application, even as tests, and as solubilities are given in Pharmacopœias for the guidance of prescribers and dispensers, we need factors applicable to compounding conditions, that is, solubility in five minutes, and a few multiples thereof. These can be so easily ascertained that I am surprised the Professor and his assistant do not give them as a matter of course.

The Bradford Charms are referred to in the last number of *Folk-lore*, and some further details are given as to their origin. It appears that the "old hall" is High Fernley Farm, Wyke, near Bradford, and that when the occupier Mr. Josiah Lightowler, was whitewashing his cattle-shed the fancy took him to remove some square pieces of wood nailed to the rafters. Behind each of the seven pieces of wood a piece of parchment, folded and wafered, was discovered. The cattle-shed, or mistal, as it is called locally, was originally part of the dwelling-house, and a stone over the doorway is dated 1696. A neighbouring house, High Fernley Hall, built in 1678, seems to have obtained a ghostly reputation through one of the occupants being disappointed in love. The rejected suitor is said to have cut off his head and afterwards haunted the district. It hardly seems feasible for a man to cut off his own head, but the tradition that a headless horseman haunted the neighbourhood would probably be quite enough to drive the neighbours to use charms to protect themselves and their belongings from evil.

"The Academic Gregories" is the title of the latest of the "Famous Scots" Series, and as it includes Professor James Gregory (1753–1821), the originator of Gregory's powder, I bought a copy to see if it stated when the Professor first prescribed the powder. Mr. Kirby said recently at the Thames Police Court that Gregory's powder was well known before 1812, but as I could find no reference to it in Gray's Supplement (where a pulv. rhei co. of quite different composition is given), nor in Brande's "Manual of Pharmacy" or Pereira's "Materia Medica," all posterior to 1812, I had come to the conclusion that it was either not well known in 1812 or did not exist. "The Academic Gregories" gives me no clue, but I am indebted to a friend for a reference to a report of an evening meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1879, at which Mr. John Mackay showed an autograph prescription for the powder by J. G., which was dated December 22, 1816. It was first introduced into the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1841, and at that time Christison spoke of it as being better known as Gregory's powder. Here my researches end.

AUSTRIAN QUICKSILVER.—The Government quicksilver-mines at Idria are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and, according to the local newspapers, there is a possibility of the works being closed. They appear to have been worked for over three hundred years, and give constant employment to 1,200 workmen. The annual production is about 800,000 quintals of ore, which yield some 5,000 quintals of quicksilver.

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Editorial Comments.

The King's Illness.

THE calamity which has befallen the British nation on the eve of the Coronation of King Edward VII. is too great to be calculable at a moment when our chief concern is the welfare of our Sovereign and the happiness of his Consort. In a sense the King is a relative to every one of his subjects, and when he is laid low the circumstance upsets us almost as much as if the illness were within our own homes. The Coronation, that supreme manifestation of ancient formulas and imperial loyalty, has in the twinkling of an eye become of secondary importance, and in its place there has welled up a flood of devoted respect for the man who for the next few weeks has to battle with the grim enemy who is without respect of persons. Perityphlitis, from which the King is suffering, is a serious matter, but not necessarily a fatal malady. It

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is synonymous with appendicitis. In general terms the disease is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the bowels, and several varieties are recognised. The fact that the disease recurs is well known; some people there are who have an attack yearly. Perityphlitis is usually caused by some irritation, and the chill the King was reported to be suffering from was probably an early symptom of the inflammation. The treatment in a simple case consists in putting the patient under opium to stop all movement of the bowels, with a view to allowing the inflammation to subside, and it is only in severe cases, or where complications are feared, that operative measures are taken. The operation consists in cutting down to the abdominal cavity and removing the inflamed portion of the bowel. Recovery is usually certain in young and healthy persons, thanks to the perfection of modern surgery, but in the case of the King, who is not young, and, if recent accounts can be relied on, is in poor health, the matter assumes a very grave and serious aspect At the time of writing we only know that the operative measures had to be taken because an abscess had been discovered. There is, therefore, ground for apprehension, and the postponement of the Coronation festivities is more than justified. If, as we hope, the operation prove successful, the patient will not be allowed to leave his bed for three weeks, and then some time must elapse before he can be removed from London. Sir Frederic Treves, who operated on his Majesty, is, perhaps, the most skilled surgeon in such cases; but before our subscribers receive this they will have seen from the bulletins how his Majesty is progressing, and we join with them in saying with sincerity akin to the circumstances—

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

"Lancet" and Law-breakers.

RECENTLY magistrates in various parts of the country have in an unhesitating manner fined unqualified persons for selling an exceedingly poisonous preparation of nicotine The actions have been instituted by the Pharmaceutical Council, and it is particularly noteworthy that the summonses have not been for the mere act of sale, but for the neglect of those precautions which are deemed by the law to be necessary in distributing poisons to the public. They have not been actions for infringing the rights of those exclusively entrusted by the State with the sale of poisons, but actions for endangering the safety of the public We are, therefore, much surprised to observe that the *Lancet* of June 21 prints an Editorial note which virtually condemns the Pharmaceutical Council. The note is in the following terms:—

> It is, of course, difficult to suggest a satisfactory system of control by which all poisons or poisonous preparations can be sold. Tobacco, paint, and alcohol are poisons, but there is practically no limit to their sale. Whilst admitting, however, the danger to the community which the unrestricted sale of poisonous compounds intended exclusively for agricultural purposes would possibly involve, it is pretty evident that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act were never intended to apply to such preparations. The sale, for instance, of a weed-killer or insecticide does not surely require the offices of a particularly well-educated or qualified person, such as is the chemist and druggist. The chemist and druggist is required to possess an accurate knowledge of poisons for obvious reasons, chief amongst which is that he dispenses them for internal administration. Elsewhere we record a case in which a seed and artificial-manure merchant was summoned for selling a poisonous vegetable alkaloid known as nicotine without having his name and address on the bottle, and for selling the poison to an unknown person, and for failing to make an entry of the sale in a book kept for the purpose, contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The preparation was sold as a "vaporiser fumigator" which is used for the destruction of greenhouse pests. Evidence was given to the effect that the compound contained over 20 per cent. of nicotine, 2 oz. containing as much as 186 gr. of the alkaloid—a quantity, it was stated, sufficient to prove fatal to at least 300 persons. The case was considered proved and the defendant was fined 2*l.* on each of the three summonses, including costs. Consent, however, was given to state a special case for the Court of Appeal. Instances of this sort are multiplying, and it is to be hoped that the Privy Council Poisons Committee may find that they will be able to control the sale of poisons in some way which, while duly protecting the public, will not threaten to extinguish an undoubtedly important trade. We learn that the report of this Committee is not expected until the end of the autumn. Their decision will have an important bearing upon the case which we have just discussed.

It is not unreasonable, and it is at least charitable, to suppose that the *Lancet* has not appreciated the grounds of action. Our contemporary claims that it does not require a qualified person to sell poisons, but we would point out that the person on behalf of whose class the *Lancet* protests was not proceeded against because he was unqualified, but because he was either so ignorant of the law respecting the sale of poisons, or so regardless of it, as to omit the most reasonable precautions in their sale. The accused sold enough poison to kill 500 persons just as if it were onion-seeds or superphosphates. The *Lancet* apparently approves of this conduct, but we feel sure that, whatever the Poisons Committee decides, even if it recommend permission for the sale of such poisons by unqualified persons, it will ensure that proper precautions as to labelling and knowledge of the purchaser shall be ensured. We believe the opinions of the *Lancet* carry weight with the public and the Press of the country, which fact makes the somewhat thoughtless note all the more regrettable. Our contemporary usually shows a wholesome regard for the law, but in this instance it encourages law-breakers whose lack of knowledge and carelessness menace the public safety.

London Dock Reform.

THE backwardness of London in many commercial ways is proverbial. At every turn it is hampered by traditions and vested interests, and in nothing more than in the manner in which the world's merchandise is treated when it reaches our great river highway. Most other ports in the country are part of the municipal organisation; the port of London is private property, belonging to companies whose shareholders look for dividends—naturally. As long as this condition exists it was felt that progress would be slow, and a Royal Commission was appointed two years ago with a view to betterment. The Commission has drawn up its report, and the *Shipping Gazette* has been smart enough to get hold of its contents before its official publication. The Commission heard all sides, and now it says much to justify the criticism that has been passed on the existing state of things. That we may neglect, for the proposals offered for betterment are the main thing. These we summarise as follows:—

Proposal 1. The existing docks are to be acquired by a new Dock Authority consisting of forty members, nominated and elected, who will pay out the shareholders in the present companies with Port Stock guaranteed by the City Corporation and London County Council.

Proposal 2. The Dock Authority to improve the docks by spending upon them 4,500,000*l.* in ten years.

Proposal 3. The Dock Authority to control and improve the river Thames from Teddington Lock seawards, spending on it 2,500,000*l.* in ten years.

Proposal 4. Pilotage, lighting, and buoying of the Thames to be transferred from Trinity House to the Dock Authority.

Proposal 5. The Watermen's Company to be extinguished so far as control, &c., of the river are concerned. Its charities to remain.

Proposal 6. The river improvements to comprise deepening the channel to 30 feet from the Nore to the Albert Dock, widening to 1,C00 feet from the Nore to Crayfordness and to

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600 feet beyond; deepening the channel to 25 to 26 feet from Albert Docks to the London Docks, and widening that section to 300 feet at the bottom.

Proposal 7. A licensing-fee to be imposed on barges and lighters.

Proposal 8. Dues to be levied on goods landed, with some exceptions.

It will be seen that these proposals aim to get the Port of London on a level in working with such ports as Liverpool. They seem simple enough; but the fact cannot be overlooked that the property and vested interests, which have to be bought up before a beginning can be made in reform, are exceedingly valuable and powerful. Nothing looks easier on paper than to transfer such interests from several authorities to one; but all experience goes to show that in the concrete such changes are slow of performance. Here we have to deal with, amongst other matters, a guarantee to be given by two bodies which do not pull together in all things—the City Corporation and the London County Council; and while with unity of purpose and determination on the part of these bodies for the commonweal the financial difficulty could easily be overcome, we have yet to secure the unity. Here Parliament may take pity on London and force the matter, which is certainly imperial in most respects.

Citric Materials.

THE possibilities of the West Indies as a field for the production of concentrated lemon-juice and citrate of lime is discussed in a monograph by the Hon. Francis Watts, F.I.C., F.C.S., and published in a recent issue of the *West Indian Bulletin*. Mr. Watts is the Government Analytical Chemist to the Leeward Islands, and has devoted much attention to this subject. It appears that experiments have been carried out in Dominica and Montserrat for the last thirty years, while during the last ten years the advance has been very marked on the commercial side. So far, however, supplies have been placed on the market at irregular intervals, the consequence being that they often arrive at a time when there is no particular demand, and after buyers had made their contracts so that they sold with difficulty and at lower prices than Sicilian make. This shows want of organisation, and may be remedied by a closer acquaintance with British market conditions, by the careful use of marks and brands, by intimation of the condition of crops, their probable quantity, and the probable times of arrival on the market. In Dominica it is customary to carry the concentration of lime-juice to a higher figure than the standard strength of 84 oz. of citric acid per gal. According to Mr. Watts, concentrated juice from the island ranges in strength from 105 to 120 oz. per gal., or even higher. That such degree of concentration is attainable without considerable loss is due to the fact that juice of good quality is used for concentration. On many estates in Dominica the whole of the juice obtained is concentrated, whereas in some places the finer qualities are exported as raw juice, while the inferior ones alone are exported. Evidence is afforded by Italy and Sicily, however, that the preparation of citrate of lime is gradually displacing that of juice, as, for instance, from December 31, 1900, to September 30, 1901, 1,969 pipes (590½ tons) of citrate of lime were shipped from Messina and Catania, against 549 pipes of concentrated juice, and the figures for the corresponding period of 1899–1900 were 2,085 pipes (635½ tons) citrate and 1,671 pipes of juice. The West Indian producers should therefore turn their attention to the production of citrate if they wish to obtain best prices for their goods. As matters stand at present Mr. Watts anticipates that citrate will prove more expensive in preparation than concentrated juice, owing to the cost of erecting heating apparatus and drying-chambers and of importing and transporting lime. The London market for citric acid has been exceedingly dull this year so far, and the price has never been so low as it is now. The same remark applies to tartaric acid, and the chief reason for the recent depression was the wintry weather when summer should have been with us. The present conditions are therefore not rosy for the West Indian industry, added to which concentrated lemon-juice is now quoted at a very low figure in Sicily—viz., 12*l.* 5*s.* per pipe, f.o.b.—and the season for contracting (January to April) is over. Comparing the above prices with previous years, we find that in

1901	prices ranged from	17*l.*	to 19*l.*	per pipe.
1900	„ „	„	13*l.* to 17*l.*	„
1899	„ „	„	13*l.* to 20*l.*	„

We have, however, indicated the first point that West Indian makers of juice or citrate should attend to—viz., get into touch with buyers or consumers here and guarantee supplies which will justify them in looking to the West Indies as a reliable producer.

CYANIDE-POISONING.

The Victorian Department of Mines has issued instructions (printed on calico) as to the method of treating a case of potassium-cyanide poisoning. The antidote recommended is freshly made ferric hydrate, prepared from ferrous sulphate, sodium hydrate, and magnesium oxide, and instructions are given to have ready (*a*) an hermetically sealed bottle containing 7½ grammes of ferrous sulphate in 30 c.c. of water, (*b*) an hermetically sealed bottle containing 1½ gramme of caustic soda dissolved in 300 c.c. of water, and (*c*) a tube containing 2 grammes of magnesia. The two solutions are mixed in the tin vessel in which the antidote is packed, the powder added. The whole mixture is administered to the patient, and the stomach afterwards well washed out. The instructions given on the poster are simple, and if carried out promptly should result in many lives being saved. It will be observed that the iron antidote has been chosen in preference to the peroxide-of-hydrogen method, which is slower in action. Chemists in mining districts should have no difficulty in selling the antidote and apparatus for first-aid treatment. The calico poster can be had from R. S. Brain, Government printer, Melbourne.

USE OF MARKED SYPHONS.

An Edinburgh correspondent, writing to us in regard to the statement of the Chairman of the Edinburgh and District Aërated-water Manufacturers' Defence Association to the effect that it is illegal for any person to sell syphons of aërated waters the contents of which are not actually made by the manufacturer whose name is stamped on the syphon, calls our attention to a case heard ten years ago in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, where a firm of wholesale wine-merchants attempted to prevent a dealer in casks from selling casks bearing their name. The dealer proved that he had bought the casks in the ordinary course of trading from merchants who had paid the wholesalers their invoice-price for them. The dealer declined to discontinue to buy or sell such casks, and the wholesale wine-merchants were advised that they had no case, and abandoned their action. Our correspondent presumes that the same legal conditions apply to bottles or syphons. If the circumstances were exactly the same, that would be the case; but it rarely happens in the aërated-water trade that bottles and syphons marked with the names of the manufacturers are actually sold by the latter to the retailer. If they are, the man who buys them may do what he likes with them, provided when he uses them for his own make of beverages he so labels the bottles or syphons as to show that the contents are not manufactured by the firm or person whose name is marked upon the bottles or syphons.

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Oil of Bergamot-leaves.

By DR. SALVATORE GULLI.

THE composition of the oil of bitter-orange leaves, known in trade by the name of oil of petitgrain, has been the subject of numerous researches of late. On the contrary, until now no attention has been given to the oil of bergamot-leaves.*

This oil has been distilled for several years in this district, where, as it is known, the chief industry is the cultivation of bergamot-trees and the manufacture of bergamot oil. The yield of oil is limited; 100 kilos. of leaves give only 150 grammes of oil.

The pure oil of this season has a sp. gr. of about 0·871 to 0·873, an optical rotation from +25° 30′ to +26°, and an ester-content, calculated as linalyl acetate, of about 32 to 34 per cent. It is soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol (1 : 1). It contains methyl anthranilate.

The distillation of this oil is only carried on to a limited extent, and takes place between February and April, at the time of pruning, the amount of the production per year in this district varying according to the demand. It may be calculated at about 20·25 kilos.

The oil is rarely pure; turpentine oil is often distilled together with bergamot-leaves, and very often into the still leaves and young saplings of bitter orange are added. Adulterations are extensively practised with the addition of peel essences.

The oil of bergamot-leaves is put on the market as oil of petitgrain, or it is used to adulterate the oil of both bitter and sweet orange flowers. This adulteration, however, is easily detected, because it alters both the sp. gr. and the optical rotation, and increases the linalyl-acetate percentage of pure oils.

Reggio Calabria.

OUR DIARY COMPETITION.

HINTS AND VERSES AWARDS.

THIS matter (so far as home competitors are concerned) has been overlooked. We now have pleasure in intimating the following awards:—

TWO TEN-SHILLING PRIZES.

To Mr. William Lister, Ambleside, for his shop-hint on a mortar-holder (*C. & D.*, January 25, page 121), and to Mr. A. Pereira, 140 Hornsey Road, N., for his ingenious window-shelf (*ibid.*).

FOUR FIVE-SHILLING PRIZES.

To Mr. J. H. Payne, Thrapston, for his hint on making furniture-cream (*C. & D.*, April 19, page 636); to Mr. F. E. Carpenter, Burnham, Somerset, for this verse:—

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Assistants young and old, accept your part;
Be civil to all your customers,
And serve them all with honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer if you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be one and all a gentleman.

To Mr. A. E. Warden, 15 Hawksdale Road, Waverley Park, S.W., for this:—

P erhaps the most inviting ad.
E ngenders thoughts of Godliness;
A ltho' most bold the "Little" lad—
R emembers "The Cult of Cleanliness."
S ee then, the baby in the tub;
S ee, next, our old friend "Bubbles";
O r "Grandma," who believes in "rub,"
A nd Furniss's man, of bi-ennial scrub,
P ear's Soap should end all their troubles.

Also to Mr. W. E. Powell, 19 Laitwood Road, S.W., for his ingenious precedent to the lonely furrow (*C. & D.*, January 25, page 121).

* Messrs. Schimmel & Co. mention (*Berich.*, October, 1896, 65; April, 1902, 76) two oils received from the middle of France, known by the name of "Petit-grain citronnier" and "Petit-grain mandarinier."

Personalities.

MR. BOREHAM, of Roe & Co., chemists, Rockhampton, Queensland, is now in London.

MR. S. J. COLEY, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected unopposed a member of the Stroud School Board.

MR. GEORGE CADBURY, of Cadbury Brothers, Bourneville, Birmingham, has offered to subscribe 1,000*l.* to the Garden City Pioneer Company, on condition that the whole capital of 20,000*l.* is raised.

LIEUT. JOHN GIBSON, chemist and druggist, of the A (Hexham) Company, 1st V.B.N.F. has been appointed to the command of the E (Bellingham) Company at the Brigade Camp at Aldershot during Coronation week.

WE have had a chat with Mr. Geo. J. Seabury, of New York, in regard to the proposal of the Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association to confer with proprietary manufacturers regarding a fixed minimum profit on goods. He considers that Glasgow chemists are going the right way. "Stick together, brethren," is his message to them until he returns from the Continent in October, when, if his health permits, he will express his views more directly. Meanwhile he is making a study of the Glasgow movement.

MR. WM. A. MCGUFFIE, of McGuffie & Co., chemists, Brisbane, Queensland, is now in London, and expects to be in this country until October. Mr. McGuffie was a fellow-apprentice with Mr. Peter Boa at Stranraer, and thereafter was twelve years with Mr. William Wallace, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. He has been in Queensland as long, and six years ago started business on his own in Brisbane. His success may be judged by the fact that he has recently taken two partners to assist him in the business.

DR. A. R. VAN LINGE has resigned his position as technical manager of the Bandong quinine factory, Java. The directors approached Mr. P. van Leersum, Government director of the cinchona plantations, and requested him to accept the position. Mr. Van Leersum fell in with the proposal, but was unwilling to vacate his position with the Government. A petition was then addressed to the Government asking that Mr. Van Leersum be allowed to temporarily accept both offices, and in view of the great interest taken by the Government in the welfare of the factory, the request has been acceded to. Mr. Van Leersum has now left Lembang to take up his residence at Bandong. Much of the success of the Bandong factory was due to the exertions of Mr. van Linge, and not only did he perfect the process of manufacture, but invented and personally supervised the construction of the machinery and apparatus used in the works. His portrait was given, with a description of the Java cinchona and quinine industry, in our issue of July 27, 1901.

Scientific Progress.

Japanese Saffron.—Ch. Sugiyama gives in the *Journal* of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan the results of examination of saffron prepared from *Crocus sativus*, Linn., grown by Soyeda, and compares them with European saffron.

Volumetric Estimation of Thallium.—V. Thomas (*Comptes Rendus*) employs a modification of Feit's method for estimating thallium volumetrically. A thallic salt is treated with potassium iodide, and a greenish-black precipitate is obtained. This may be considered as a mixture of thallous iodide and iodine, resulting from the decomposition of an unstable triiodide, $TlI_2 = TlI + I_2$. To estimate thallium volumetrically the solution should contain the metal in the form of thallic sulphate, and the transformation into thallic sulphate is absolutely necessary in the case of thallium existing in the liquid in the form of a halogen salt. Excess of potassium iodide is added, and enough arsenious solution to produce a pure yellow precipitate of thallous iodide. This is filtered, and to a portion of the filtrate excess of arsenious acid is added.

THE title "infusoria" was first used by Ledermuller, who in 1763 published an account of his experiments with infusions of hay, pepper, &c., and of the organisms which he discovered in them.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 33 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 20, Mr. Peter Boa (Chairman) presiding.

LEAVING CERTIFICATES AND THE PRELIMINARY.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY read the minutes of the General Purposes Committee, from which it appeared that the Council had intimated that they had resolved to accept Leaving certificates of candidates for registration as pharmaceutical students along with any other certificate of a recognised examining body.

THE SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

It was also reported that the Council had approved of the principle of Mr. Tocher's draft scheme for the promotion of university training for Scotch students, subject to the condition that the degree in pharmacy was accompanied by a certificate that the holder was entitled to registration as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain. The General Purposes Committee had a meeting with Mr. Tocher, who submitted a summary of his scheme. In accordance with a resolution then come to, a committee of the Board of Examiners had been asked to prepare a final draft, to be submitted officially to the four Scotch universities. It was also agreed that details of the scheme, and a copy of the application to the universities, should be submitted at the same time to the Carnegie Trust. The Executive remitted the draft to the General Purposes Committee with powers.

SUNDAY PARCEL-POST FOR MEDICINES.

The General Purposes Committee had under consideration a suggestion to ask the Postmaster-General to institute a Sunday parcel-post service for the carriage of medicines. The opinion of the committee was that it would involve a large increase of Sunday postal labour, and they agreed to recommend that all medicines urgently required on Sundays should be transmitted by letter-post, as now permissible. The Executive adopted the recommendation.

THE ELECTION OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY read the report of the scrutineers appointed to examine the votes for the election of the new Executive, and it was approved of and ordered to be submitted at the meeting of the Branch to be afterwards held.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL JUBILEE.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY read a letter which had been received from the American Pharmaceutical Association inviting the members of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland to be represented by delegates at the golden anniversary meeting of the Association to be held at Philadelphia on September 8. The Executive instructed that the invitation should be suitably acknowledged, and it was agreed that if any member in Scotland intended being present at the meeting he should be asked to act as a delegate.

THE STATUS OF THE SCOTCH BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Mr. KERR (Dundee) asked Mr. Storrar what had been the outcome of his inquiry in regard to the question raised about the relative position of the Boards of Examiners in London and Edinburgh.

Mr. STORRAR said that, however it had arisen, there was a misapprehension, and that it had been made perfectly clear that there was no intention to differentiate between the Boards in England and Scotland. He pointed out that in regard to the word "board" the interpretation in the introduction to the by-laws was that the singular number included the plural. Mr. Storrar further explained that a proposal had been made to institute a joint committee composed of members of the two Boards along with a certain number of members of the Council.

This was all the public business.

MEETING OF THE SCOTCH MEMBERS.

A MEETING of members of the North British Branch was thereafter held, Mr. Boa presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Referring to the work done by the Branch during the year, Mr. BOA first dealt with the certificates for the First examination, stating what had been done on the initiative of Mr. Maben and the result (see above). He did not know whether that would be of much service to young men entering the trade, but thought it would be very useful. He knew several young men who had two or three good Leaving certificates, and previous to this recommendation having been adopted they had to take all the subjects again at some other examination. Now they would not. The Leaving certificates were rather better in point of quality than some other certificates which the Society accepted, so that there would be no deterioration whatever in the quality of the examination. Local organisation had taken up considerable time of the Executive and the General Purposes Committee, and Glasgow and Aberdeen had been dealt with in detail, so that the organisation under the new scheme was in these two cities practically complete. He took that opportunity of saying that a very great deal of good work had been done for the Society by the local officers who had been appointed or continued in office under this scheme. He pointed out the difficulty there had been in strictly adhering in Scotland to the Council's idea of the local divisional districts being synonymous with the parliamentary divisions, and the additional work which the irregularity of some of the districts had entailed. He took that opportunity of acknowledging, on behalf of the Executive, the readiness with which the local officers had responded to the calls made upon them for information and assistance. (Applause.) In view of certain matters which were under discussion at present, he would refer to the work of the Privy Council Departmental Committee on the sale of poisons, because questions might arise which would make it very important that registered chemists throughout the country should act together, and he had no doubt that in time this scheme of local organisation would prove extremely useful should emergency arise. In the event of their wishing to get the whole united influence of the trade throughout the country brought to bear on Parliament or any other body, there was no doubt that the divisional secretaries would be found to give the assistance which their conduct so far justified them in expecting. (Applause.) The outstanding feature, perhaps, of the pharmaceutical year was the scheme for the establishment of a degree in pharmacy, which was being worked out very laboriously and ably by Mr. Tocher. (Applause.) He referred to this in detail, and passed on to the subject of the examinations, calling attention to the fact that the number of Major candidates during the year showed a very large increase on previous years. They had had eleven Major candidates, of whom eight passed, and for the examination about to begin five Major candidates had entered. Speaking of the failures in the Minor he said that last year he noted that there was a gradual increase in the number of passes, although the increase was not so large as they would like to see. The percentage was nearly 41 this year, as compared with 40·8 last year, but 40 per cent. was still a very moderate pass, and he would like to see the passes at least equal to the failures. The division of the Minor had been discussed considerably during the year, and it was gradually gaining support, not only throughout the country but he noticed in the Council also, and it was just possible they might have the division of the Minor at no great distance of time. So far it had been associated with the question of a compulsory curriculum. He remembered very nearly twenty years ago taking part in a debate in connection with their Junior Association, in their old rooms in George Street, on the subject "Is a Compulsory Curriculum Desirable?" On that occasion the vote was distinctly in favour of it. They had been talking about it for twenty years, and they were not a bit further forward. He thought if the division of the examination was recognised as desirable they should not wait for this never-coming compulsory curriculum, but adopt the division and take the compulsory curriculum when it came. Mr. Boa next referred to the election of the examiners and

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the work of the evening meetings of the Branch, and spoke of the satisfactory library report. He next referred to the membership of the Society in Scotland as somewhat unsatisfactory. For the first time since he had had anything to do with making up the annual report he was afraid they had to admit a decrease. According to the voting-papers sent out they had a deficiency of 41. That could not be taken as an absolute figure, but so far as their means of getting at it went that represented the shortage. He did not think he could attempt to explain it in any way, but there was one thing he noticed, and that was that in the election of the Council in London there were about 180 voting-papers fewer sent out this year than last. That showed a shortage not only north but south of the Tweed, but in Scotland they had more than their proportion according to membership. Some of the shortage might be accounted for by men going across the Tweed, and when they went south they ceased to vote for the North British Executive. There was in existence now—this was the second year of it—an arrangement by which, instead of the subscriptions being collected by the Divisional Secretaries, they had to be remitted direct to headquarters. It seemed to him, looking at the matter with two years' experience, that this was, perhaps, a case of over-centralisation. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Speaking about doctors' shops, he told the meeting what the General Medical Council had done. It had been alleged that the Society prosecuted only assistants in doctors' shops, and not those in the chemists' shops. There was no foundation whatever for the statement. If a complaint of an infringement was made inquiry followed, and if the necessary evidence was forthcoming, it did not matter who the unqualified assistant was—whether a medical practitioner's or a chemist's assistant—he was prosecuted. He, nevertheless, thought it would be well for them, before making complaints about unqualified assistants in doctors' shops, to see that their own hands were clean. Mr. Boa regretted that Scotland had only one representative on the Council, and also that Mr. Currie, Mr. McAdam, and Mr. Anderson Russell were retiring from the Executive.

Election of New Executive.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY then read the report of the scrutineers on the election of the new Executive. It stated that 574 nomination-papers had been issued, and as a result 53 members were nominated, but only 23 accepted. Of the voting-lists 597 were issued, and 251 returned. Of the latter 2 were informal, so 249 were recorded, with the following result:—

Peter Boa, Edinburgh	228
D. B. Dott, Edinburgh	219
C. F. Henry, Edinburgh	216
Charles Kerr, Dundee	214
John Tocher, Dumfries	211
Alexander Strachan, Aberdeen	208
William Doig, Dundee	206
Thomas Dunlop, Glasgow	206
Donald Mitchell, Inverness	206
Andrew Naysmith, Arbroath	202
Alexander Spence, Linlithgow	199
W. B. Cowie, Edinburgh	196
J. H. Fisher, Dunfermline	195
Thomas Maben, Glasgow	183
John Johnston, Aberdeen...	174
J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow	157
James Nesbit, Portobello	142
William Cummings, Dundee	122

The above eighteen form the new Executive. The following were the unsuccessful candidates:—

W. P. Wilson, Haddington	109
A. Currie, Leith	96
William Giles, Aberdeen	95
A. J. Dey, Edinburgh	92
G. H. C. Rowland, Edinburgh	72

On the motion of Mr. DAVID GILMOUR, seconded by Mr. ROWLAND, the scrutineers were thanked, and the CHAIRMAN declared that the first eighteen gentlemen, with Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President), Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), and Mr. David Storrar (Kirkcaldy), *ex-officio* members, formed the Executive for 1902–3.

Dr. COULL moved, and Mr. KERR seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring Executive and to the Chairman, which was agreed to.

The Protection of Pharmaceutical Titles.

Mr. LYON rose just as the meeting was about to break up, and said that as this was a representative meeting of Scottish pharmacists he thought it a suitable occasion on which to raise a discussion about the question of titles which were being used by limited companies.

The CHAIRMAN at this point interrupted Mr. Lyon and said he would be quite pleased to hear what he had to say, but he thought they should consider whether it would not be better that any discussion on this subject should be taken in committee.

The meeting agreed to hear Mr. Lyon in private. On resuming, Mr. LYON moved, and Mr. C. F. HENRY seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Council:—

That this meeting of members of the Society resident in Scotland, being of opinion that circumstances do not warrant them in expecting in the immediate future legislative enactments of a suitable kind, respectfully suggest to the Council that it bring an action for interdict against the shareholders of a limited company which habitually uses the title "chemist and druggist" in connection with its trade-name.

This was all the business.

Business Changes.

MR. W. BRAY, chemist and druggist, Fore Street, Redruth, is removing to more commodious premises two doors from his present shop.

MESSRS. S. LAMBERT & Co. have (owing to City improvements) removed from 132 Fenchurch Street, E.C., to 14 Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE lease of their present premises having expired, Jones's Drug Stores at Wimborne Road, Winton, will shortly be removed a few doors below in the same street.

MR. JOHN STRACHAN, chemist and druggist, Jedburgh, has removed to new premises at 22 High Street, in a property acquired by him a few years ago. The new buildings are designated "Victoria House."

Marriages.

FORRESTER—MCNIVEN.—At Falkirk, on June 17, by the Rev. A. Ross Taylor, M.A., Andrew Forrester, chemist and druggist, Falkirk, to Jane Helme, elder daughter of Mr. James McNiven, chemist, Falkirk.

GALLOWAY—MUTER.—On June 18, at the parish church, Horley, by the Rev. S. Bache Harris, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Kennington, and the Rev. H. T. Lewis, M.A., Vicar of Horley, Edward Alexander Galloway, of Hillside, Anerley, to Alice Isabel, youngest daughter of Dr. John Muter, F.R.S.E., of the Châtelet, Horley, Surrey.

TUTTON—LOAT.—On June 18, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Cumnor, Berks, by the Rev. J. O. H. Carter, chaplain of New College, Oxford, Alfred Edwin Howard Tutton, F.R.S., F.C.S., H.M., Inspector of Schools, Secondary Branch, Board of Education, of 17 Bardwell Road, Oxford, to Margaret Ethel MacLannahan Loat, youngest daughter of Mr. William Loat, of Cumnor Place, near Oxford.

Deaths.

DIXON.—At Cottingham, Hull, on June 14, Mr. William Dixon, chemist and druggist. Aged 67.

ORLEDGE.—At Frome, on June 10, Mr. Robert Orledge, chemist and druggist. Aged 75.

PARKER.—On June 15, Mr. E. Parker, for twenty-seven years dispenser at the Dover Hospital. The deceased, who died from apoplexy, had served in the Crimean War.

RILEY.—On June 19, at Liversedge, Mr. Tom Garside Riley, chemical-manufacturer. Aged 58.

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Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Distraint Following Notice to Quit neutralises the latter. This was neatly shown on June 28 by Mr. Paul Taylor sitting in the Southwark Police Court. The son-in-law of the occupier of a house in Westminster Bridge Road, on the route of the Coronation procession, said that the landlord suggested terms with regard to the letting of seats which were not agreed to, and on June 7 the landlord served them with notice to give up possession. They at once tendered the rent due to the previous Saturday, but this was refused. Subsequently two other notices were served, the last expiring on June 16. They, however, paid no attention to them, and on June 19 the landlord put in a distress for rent up to date. Mr. Taylor said that, by levying a distress for the rent covering the period of the notices, the landlord was treating them as tenants, and had consequently waived his notices. The landlord has thus to give the tenants fresh notice, which will carry them over the Coronation procession day.

High Court Cases.

About Kodak and other Films.

In the Chancery Division on June 20, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Kerly mentioned a motion in the matter of Kodak (Limited) *v.* the London Stereoscopic Company.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., for the defendants, said he must ask for this motion to stand over as no fewer than ten affidavits had been sent to his clients the previous night, and he had not had time to examine them. He might say that from what he had seen of the evidence apart from the affidavits it seemed clearly a case in which there was a dispute which could not well be disposed of on motion. Kodak (Limited) had brought a number of actions against different people in the various branches of the Chancery Division, and he should have thought it would be better that the motions should stand over until one against Messrs. George Houghton & Sons had been decided.

Mr. Kerly dissented from the proposition that the motions should stand over until the motion mentioned by his learned friend had been decided.

Mr. Upjohn said the issues were substantially the same in all of them. An injunction was sought for to restrain the use of the name Kodak and other names registered by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Farwell: Is there any likelihood of the hearing in the other motion coming on soon?

Mr. Kerly replied that the matter stood in this way. There were certain dealers who asserted a right to sell films under the plaintiffs' registered names, and as soon as they heard of it the plaintiffs commenced proceedings. There were certain big dealers against whom they had already moved, and Messrs. Houghton and the London Stereoscopic Company were two of them. It was not a fact that it had been agreed that other motions should stand over pending the motion against Messrs. Houghton being heard.

Mr. Justice Farwell observed that the London Stereoscopic Company were a well-known firm, and there was ample security as against them.

Mr. Kerly said it was a serious matter for the plaintiffs, as hat happened was this: When a customer came in and asked for the plaintiffs' films he was served with somebody else's. "Kodak" and other names were registered trade-marks of the plaintiffs, so it was not merely a case of passing off.

Mr. Upjohn: It is said that these words simply relate to sizes.

Mr. Kerly Whether that be so or not, what does it matter?

His Lordship: I cannot say.

Mr. Upjohn: I had ten affidavits last night.

Mr. Kerly: My friend is a little led away by the quantity of paper he has seen.

His Lordship: You had better let the motion stand over.

Mr. Kerly said he was instructed that the defendants had the affidavits at midday on Thursday.

Mr. Upjohn: It was 4.30 in the afternoon, and as to quantity and number my learned friend Mr. Waggett counted them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kerly was afraid there was something behind it.

His Lordship: Why cannot you have all these motions transferred to one Judge? Who is the Judge before whom the motion against Messrs. Houghton comes?

Mr. Kerly said it was Mr. Justice Buckley.

Mr. Justice Farwell said he would direct the motion to stand over until Tuesday next, and in the meantime he would see what could be done.

Kodak (Limited) and Income-tax.

Before Mr. Justice Phillimore, sitting to try Revenue cases in the King's Bench Division on June 19, the case of Kodak (Limited) *v.* Clark, Surveyor of Taxes, was argued. Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., appeared for the appellants, Kodak (Limited), and Sir R. Finlay, K.C., Attorney-General, and Sir Ed. Carson, K.C., Solicitor-General, represented the Revenue authorities. At a meeting of the Commissioners under the Income-tax Acts for the division of Finsbury held on March 13, 1901, Kodak (Limited) appealed against an assessment which had been made on its profits of 140,000*l.* for the period which had expired from the formation of the company on November 21, 1898, to April 15, 1899, and also in respect of 365,515*l.* for the year ending April 5, 1900, under Schedule D of the Income-tax Acts. The company, it was stated by Mr. Danckwerts, was formed with a capital of 1,600,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, and its registered office was at 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., but its business was to a great extent carried on at Rochester, New York State, under the style of the Eastman Kodak Company. The Surveyor of Taxes had maintained that, the company having its registered offices in England, where the directors met and transacted business, it was liable for assessment on the profits made in America, especially as the English company controlled the American company. The question for the Court to decide was whether on the facts there was any evidence to justify the assessment of the company for all profits under Schedule D. After hearing counsel on both sides at considerable length his Lordship said there must be judgment for the appellants, and the case must be remitted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue with an instruction directing them that there was no legal evidence on which they could hold that the American company was controlled from England, or that the profits were brought here. The American company was only the agent for the English company. Judgment for the appellants accordingly, with costs.

Sale of a Pharmacy.

On June 19, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, Dublin, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Justice Chatterton) had before him an action by Mr. Maclaughlin against Mr. Taaffe to compel specific performance of an agreement to purchase certain house property and defendant's chemist's business in the city of Derry. The action had been listed for trial on February 28 last. On February 25 the defendant tendered a consent for judgment to the plaintiff's solicitor, which consent was afterwards used in obtaining a judgment for specific performance. In the judgment there had been a direction for an inquiry (in case the defendant showed good title to the premises) as to the damages the plaintiff had sustained by the delay of the defendant in carrying out the agreement.

Mr. Wylie, K.C., and Mr. A. Todd, for the defendant, now moved for a stay of the order so far as regarded the inquiry as to damages, on the ground that it was obtained by mistake and against good faith, and should not be proceeded with.

Mr. Matheson, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that the case had been heard, and there was no evidence of a consent having been accepted by the plaintiff; that counsel on behalf of the defendant was in court when the inquiry was asked for and obtained; and hence that the motion now made should not be granted.

Mr. Todd, B.L., replied on behalf of the defendant, and the Vice-Chancellor granted the application and stayed the inquiry.

"Delightfully Soothing."

The King v. M. Sharp, Esq., and others, Justices, &c., and Sanguinetti.

In the King's Bench Division on Monday, June 23, before a Divisional Court consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr.

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Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell, the Solicitor-General appeared to show cause why the Justices of Brentford should state a case under the following circumstances. It appeared from the affidavit of Montague Sharp and two other Justices of the Peace for Brentford that on March 24 they heard and determined an information laid against Francis John Sanguinetti, chemist, of Ealing, alleging that he sold unstamped a certain box of gum pastilles contrary to the Medicine-stamp Act, 52 George III., c. 150. The box was labelled:—

F. SANGUINETTI, Chemist, Ealing, W.

Pure Gum Pastilles.

Influenza.

Delightfully soothing
To Singers and Public Speakers.

Must be kept in a coo place.

After hearing both sides the Justices found that the words on the label did not, in fact, hold out or recommend to the public any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or specific, or that the pastilles were beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper within the meaning of the Act, and they accordingly dismissed the information. An application being made to them for a case to be stated, the Justices were of opinion that no point of law was involved, and they dismissed the application as frivolous. The Solicitor-General contended that the Attorney-General, on whose behalf he appeared, had a right to have a case stated if he applied for one.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the rule *nisi* to state a case which had been obtained must be made absolute.

The other Judges concurred.

Association Rules and Outsiders.

IN Selkirk Small-debt Court on June 20, Sheriff Smith heard an action in which the Border and South-East of Scotland Aërated-water Manufacturers' Protection Association (Limited) sued George D. Stevenson, aërated-water manufacturer, Galashiels, for 2*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, being dues on certain bottles removed by Mr. Stevenson from the pursuers' bottle-exchange at Maxton. Mr. Hilson, solicitor, who appeared for the pursuers, explained that the point in dispute was whether certain by-laws made by the pursuers for the conduct of their bottle-exchange were binding on manufacturers who were not members of the Association. In view of the importance of the question, he moved the Sheriff to order written pleadings, on which the question at issue might be debated. Mr. Norman Macpherson, Edinburgh, on behalf of the defender, opposed the motion, and asked the Sheriff to dismiss the summons. He argued that the claim was irrelevant, and that, in order to be binding on the general public, by-laws must be made in pursuance of some delegated authority, or must be sanctioned by a contract between the persons making them and the persons sought to be affected by them. This was simply a case of an association legislating for outsiders. The Sheriff refused the pursuers' motion, and Mr. Hilson withdrew the summons.

County Court Cases.

NO IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

AT the Southwark County Court on June 23, Mr. Frederick Shaw, wholesale chemist, of Bunhill Row, E.C., applied for possession of a shop and premises at 99 Alscot Road, Bermondsey, S.E., let under an agreement to an upholsterer named Seex. It was stated for the plaintiff that three quarters' rent was due and in arrear, and there was not sufficient distress to cover the amount. The defendant had left the premises, and the plaintiff asked for an order entitling him to enter and take possession. Judge Addison, K.C., said he could only make an order for possession in one month provided the defendant did not pay all the arrears of rent by then. The statute said very plainly that a tenant was entitled to four weeks in which to pay up arrears. In a case of this kind, however, where the premises had been left empty, such a clause was a defect in the Act. Order accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT the Haltwhistle Petty Sessions on June 19, Thos. Nixon, grocer, Longbyre, was summoned for selling 4 oz. of sweet spirit of nitre, which was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 42·8 per cent. Defendant said he had had the spirit in his shop for twelve months, and it had been exposed to the sun in the shop-window. He was fined 2*s.* 6*d.*, and costs.

MUSTARD.

AT Bow Street on June 20, Stephen Henry May, general shopkeeper, of 4 York Place, Buckingham Street, W.C., was fined 3*l.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling mustard containing 47 per cent. of wheat-flour coloured with turmeric.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re FRANK HAROLD BROMFIELD, trading as a Chemist and Druggist at Blaenavon, Mon.—Debtor attended for his public examination at Tredegar Bankruptcy Court on June 20. Replying to Mr. W. L. Daniel, the Official Receiver, he said he commenced business in 1895 with a capital of 100*l.*—money given him by his father-in-law. He had carried on a mixed business. He had been registered as a chemist before the present Act came into operation. He had kept a ledger and a day-book in connection with his business. He had not kept an invoice-ledger; he merely preserved the invoices. He had made a record of the daily cash-takings, but he had not made a note of payments, relying on his bank-book for these latter. The Official Receiver: Am I to assume that you did not pay any money except by cheque? Debtor said that he did make certain payments by cash, and admitted that, consequently, this would afford no definite information as to his financial position. The daily-takings book was made up every night. In consequence of his not having kept a proper set of books, it would have been impossible for him to make out a balance-sheet or a profit-and-loss account. He had not taken stock during the six years he had been in business. He had discovered three years ago that he was insolvent, but continued trading, thinking business would improve. He attributed his failure solely to bad trade, owing to the stoppage of work at a local colliery and at the iron and steel works during the last two years. His liabilites exceeded his assets twelve months ago by 84*l.*, whilst he calculated he had lost 100*l.* on the year's trading, in addition to 120*l.* lost through the strike. Eventually the examination was concluded, subject to the usual conditions.

New Companies & Company News.

MARMITE FOOD-EXTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED). — Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. Huth and F. Wissler, to acquire any invention or process relating to the production of food-extracts from yeast, or to any apparatus therefor, to turn the same to account, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of food-extracts, &c., chemists and druggists, &c. The first directors are G. Huth, F. Wissler, and E. L. Simon. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration, 300*l.* to 1,500*l.* per annum (according to profits), divisible.

SALT & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of surgical-instrument makers and anatomical mechanicians carried on by Salt & Son, at 5 Cherry Street, Birmingham, as "Salt & Son," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical and sick-room appliances, chemists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are: F. A. Salt, 5 Cherry Street, Birmingham, surgical-instrument maker; T. T. Gallimore, Kingswood, Warwick, surgeon; A. Oakes, 4 Whittall Street, Birmingham, surgeon; R. A. S. Prosser, 20 Lozells Road, Birmingham, surgeon; J. H. Archer, Tile Hall, Warwick, gentleman; H. H. Copeland, 54 Springfield Road, King's Heath, near Birmingham, clerk; and T. P. Salt, Fern Lea, Park Hill Road, Harborne, near Birmingham, surgical-instrument maker. No initial public issue. Registered office, 5 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

MOSELEY'S FOOD (LIMITED).—Capital 15,600*l.*, in 2,600 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 5*l.* each, and 2,600 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the business known as "Moseley's Food (Bonny Baby Brand)," and all or any of assets including works and premises at Sheffield, to adopt certain agreements, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and

dealers in invalid, infant, and other foods. Minimum cash subscription, 1,000 preference shares. The first directors are W. R. Bootland, W. Y. Robinson, C. Moseley, W. D. Yeomans, and one other, to be appointed by the preference shareholders. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (120*l.* for the chairman). Works, Heeley Mill, Sheffield; Office, Guildhall Chambers, Manchester.

BLUNTS (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, recently carried on by J. H. Blunt & Sons (Northampton Drug and General Supply Company) (Limited), at 2 The Parade, Northampton, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers, drysalters, herbalists, distillers, patent-medicine retailers, oil and colour merchants, mineral-water manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are:—J. H. Blunt, 10 Cyril Street, Northampton, druggist; T. S. Blunt, 9 Broadgate, Coventry, druggist; F. F. Blunt, 6 Gurney Terrace, Northampton, druggist; W. H. Blunt, 30 Haughton Road, Birchfields, Birmingham, pharmaceutical chemist; J. J. Hart, 11 Prices Street, Northampton, accountant; W. T. Clements, 129 Abington Avenue, Northampton, accountant; and A. Richards, 13 Gurney Terrace, Northampton, chemist's assistant. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. H. Blunt, T. S. Blunt, and F. F. Blunt (managing directors), and W. T. Clements.

BOOTS' COMPANIES SHARES.—At the Exchange Arcade at Lincoln on June 20, fifty fully-paid 1*l.* ordinary shares in Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited) fetched under the hammer 45*s.* each. Sixty 1*l.* 6 per-cent. cumulative preference shares in the same company realised 26*s.* each, and one hundred fully-paid 1*l.* 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares in Boots Pure Drug Company, sold for 23*s.* per share.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED).—Mr. H. J. Hall (managing director) presided at the fifth annual meeting of this company, held on June 19. He said efforts had been successfully made to open up business in South Africa, which promised satisfactory returns in the near future. The assets, without considering the premises, represented 11*s.* 6*d.* in the pound security for the preference shareholders. The expenditure had been slightly heavier on an increased turnover, but the net profit amounted to 6,096*l.*, and the gross profit showed an increase of 4,020*l.* over the previous year. A further sum of 500*l.* had been placed to reserve, which now amounted to 2,000*l.*, and 1,293*l.* was carried forward to next account. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

A. S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED) (HONG-KONG).—The directors' report states that the net profit for the year, after paying all charges, amounts to $101,774, which, with the balance brought forward from the previous year, makes $108,462. From this has to be deducted:—General manager's commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year, $5,238; remuneration of consulting committee, $2,500; leaving an available balance of $100,723. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in December, absorbing $30,000, and a further dividend of 6 per cent. (making 11 per cent. for the year) is now proposed, which will absorb $36,000. A sum of $30,000 is to be written off for furniture, fittings, utensils of trade, cargo lighter, machinery, and buildings additions, and $4,723 carried forward.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Allison (John). *Book-keeping for Retail Grocers and Small Traders.* 7×4½. Pp. 102. 2*s.* 6*d.* (Maclaren & Sons, Shoe Lane, E.C.) [This is a straightforward and useful book, in which the author well epitomises the ordinary transactions of the small retailer, and shows how, with a set of four books, he may always be able to answer the questions, How do I stand? and Who owes me and whom do I owe?]

Bowhill (T.). *Manual of Bacteriological Technique and Special Bacteriology.* 2nd ed. 9⅜×6½. Pp. 310. 21*s.* net. (Oliver & B.)

Percival (J.). *Agricultural Botany, Theoretical and Practical.* 2nd ed. 8×5½. Pp. 818. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Duckworth.)

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," June* 4, 1902.)

"LUSCIO"; for a flavouring. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. 245,002.

"A-TIKE" and picture of a Yorkshire terrier; for a beverage. By E. P. Shaw & Co. (Limited), Wakefield. 245,110.

"VETNOR" on label; for an ink-stain remover. By Isabel Ingles, Argyll Road, Dunoon, N.B. 243,662.

"STERILINE"; for bleaching-powder. By Phillips, Smith & Co, 92 Hope Street, Glasgow. 245,774.

"KALKULUSINE" (no claim for "Calculus"); for a dentifrice. By E. P. Day, 3 Holles Street, W. 245,001.

Label with word "IGROW" (disclaimed); for a hair-restorer. By Clutterbuck & Perry, 1 Queen's Road, S.E. 245,018.

"MYRA"; for polishes, &c. By H. Mack, Ulm-on-Danube, care of C. A. G. Browne, 53 Wych Street, W.C. 245,597.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," June* 11, 1902.)

"IGNIT"; for a chemical. By C. H. Homan, Norway, care of Jensen & Son, 77 Chancery Lane, W.C. 244,981.

"TANNODA" (no claim for "Tanno"); for chemicals. By W. Anderson, 45 John Street, Govan, N.B. 245,875.

"PRIZETTA" (no claim for "Prize"); for a veterinary remedy. By G. Storton, 116 Wellingboro' Road, Northampton. 246,033.

A series of labels for "Morison's Universal Medicines, Pills, and Ointment." By Morison & Co., 33 Euston Road, N.W. 242,757, 242,758, 242,759, 242,760, 242,762, 242,763, 242,764, 244,970, and 245,529.

"VERBASCINE" (no claim for "Verbas"); for a medicine. By A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 245,036.

"STURGEON BRAND" ("Sturgeon" not claimed); for chemicals. By J. & E. Sturge, 18 Wheeley's Lane, Birmingham. 244,829.

Double-headed arrow through the word "RENSON"; for chemicals. By the Renson Manufacturing Company, 96 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 245,441.

"CONORA"; for medicines. By the Conora Company, 11 Placquett Road, East Dulwich, S.E. 245,959.

"FALSTAFF"; for camel-hair brushes. By Vereinigte Pinsel Fabriken, Nuremberg, care of W. P. Thompson & Co., 6 Lord Street, Liverpool. 245,903.

"BROMONA"; for photographic paper. By Ilford (Limited), Ilford, E. 245,939.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," June* 18, 1902.)

Design and the word "ASTÉR"; for alizarine dyes, mineral and vegetable. By Die Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/Maine. 245,738 and 245,739.

"SERIKON"; for photo films and plates. By B. Acres, 1 Warwick Villas, Hadley, Barnet. 244,926.

"THREE POPLAR"; for chemicals. By Wylie & Co. (Limited), 18 and 19 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 245,930.

"KELO"; for vermin-killers. By S. M. Stevens, 97 Whitworth Street, Manchester. 246,250.

"GRANULETTES" (no claim for "Granule"); for chemicals. By Alfred Bishop (Limited), 48 Spelman Street, E. 243,795.

"LOYDINE"; for a mouth-wash, &c. By R. E. Lloyd, 14 St. Mary's Road, Garston. 245,640.

"HEROTERPINE" (no claim for "Hero"); for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Schieffelin & Co., New York, c/o Thos. Christy & Co., 4 Old Swan Lane, E.C. 246,166.

"REPELLO"; for clinical thermometers. By G. H. Zeal, 82 Turnmill Street, E.C. 246,013.

"TRIASTAL"; for foodstuffs. By G. B. Loeffler, 83 Upper Thames Street, E.C. 245,849.

"CARLINE"; for goods in Class 47. By Carless, Capel & Leonard, 23 White Post Lane, Hackney Wick, N.E. 245,708.

Design of umbrella; for perfumery, &c. By J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington. 240,206.

"TOURNAMENT"; for perfumery, &c. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 246,090.

"AUCHISSA"; for perfumery, &c. By the Orchissa Toilet Company, Groat Market, Newcastle on-Tyne. 246,244.

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Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

The following communication has been sent to me, and I give it without comment, knowing that it will interest your readers:—

The Committee which has been sitting for some time past, under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Maxwell, to consider the amendment of the first schedule annexed to the Pharmacy Act of 1868, has now completed the taking of evidence, and after the Coronation-holidays will proceed at once to the consideration of its report. It may be recollected that the Act of 1868 related to the qualifications necessary for chemists and the sale of poisons. Some time ago it was discovered by the Pharmaceutical Society that it was perfectly possible for an unqualified man to evade the Act by converting his business into a limited liability company. Under the circumstances the Society were anxious to amend the existing laws in such a manner that the whole of the chemists' shops throughout the Kingdom must be registered and the persons in charge thereof duly qualified chemists. In the case of a company it was also urged that even the directors themselves should be required to qualify as chemists. Since the conclusion of the hearing of evidence an admirable *précis* of the statements of the various witnesses has been furnished to every member of the Committee, and when the Committee meets at the close of the Coronation festivities, it is expected that the Chairman will be in a position to submit his draft-report to his colleagues. There is reason to believe that the report may be presented to Parliament before the close of the year, but in any case there is no possibility of legislative effect being given to it until the Session of 1903.

MIDWIVES BILL CRITICISED.

When the Midwives Bill came on for second reading in the House of Lords on Friday, a strong speech against it was made by the Lord Chancellor. The noble lord said he refrained from moving the rejection of the measure, because there are some good points in it; but his main line of objection was that provision has not been made for rural districts, where it is difficult for poor people to get the services of trained midwives, and where these poor people are content with the assistance of some neighbour, who not only attends the mother in childbirth, but looks after the ordinary domestic offices of the household. Eventually the Bill was read a second time, but in committee (to be taken on July 4) a determined effort will be made to secure considerable amendments.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Mr. Alban Gibbs is to propose an amendment on the Licensing Bill with reference to the sale of mineral waters, and the question has arisen whether it will touch chemists and what will be its effect. The amendment is on Clause 9, which stipulates that, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 73 of the Licensing Act, 1872, a justice's licence shall be required in the case of every Excise licence under which intoxicating liquor may be sold by retail to be consumed off the premises, "provided that this subsection shall not apply to any Excise licence taken out by a spirit-dealer or wine-dealer for premises which are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which have no internal communication with the premises of any person who is carrying on any other trade or business." Mr. Gibbs's amendment is to insert in this proviso, after the words "intoxicating liquors," the words "or of intoxicating liquors and mineral waters." Upon the face of it, this does not appear to have anything to do with chemists, and this view is borne out by Mr. Gibbs himself, who has favoured me with the following note:—

My amendment, as I understand it, is confined to allowing wine-merchants to sell mineral waters without coming under the provisions of the Licensing Bill. It in no way affects anyone who does not sell alcoholic liquors.

Mr. Herbert Lewis and Mr. Cripps have amendments on the paper dealing with the same clause. Mr. Lewis wants to provide that the Licensing Justices shall be at liberty in their free and unqualified discretion to refuse a licence for the sale of beer, cider, or wine by retail to be consumed on the premises, although such premises were licensed on May 1, 1869, on any grounds appearing to them sufficient; while, on the other hand, Mr. Cripps will seek to provide "that where a licence for the sale of wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider, not to be consumed on the premises, is in force at the commencement of this Act, an application for the renewal of such licence, or of any licence granted by way of renewal thereof from time to time (whether held by the same person or not), shall not be refused except on one or more of the grounds on which it might have been refused if this Act had not passed." If the latter is not carried chemists who at present have wine-licences may get them taken away from them.

LABORATORY CHEMIST'S CURIOUS APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Harris has discovered that a third-class Surveyor of Customs (late a laboratory chemist) has been appointed Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Receiver of Wrecks, Registrar to the Royal Naval Reserve, Registrar of Shipping, and Collector of Customs at Middlesborough. I have endeavoured to ascertain the name of the lucky individual, but Mr. Harris prefers not to give names. He tells me, however, that he has learnt that the Board of Customs have satisfied themselves that the gentleman referred to is competent in respect of ability, knowledge, and experience to fill the post, and that under these circumstances the Board of Trade does not feel justified in withholding its sanction to the appointment.

THE NAMING OF KEW PLANTS.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, answering Mr. Cremer and Mr. Bryce, on Monday, said he would be pleased to consider the suggestion as to labelling flowers, shrubs, and trees in Kew Gardens, both in Latin and English, and he had asked for the observations of the Director of Kew Gardens. He had no objection to calling the attention of the trustees of the British Museum to the question, although he had no authority over the management of that institution.

Reviews.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. By WILLIAMS and MUSGRAVE. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 196. Alan Stuart. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THERE are few departments of law more complicated than that which covers industrial pursuits, but this book presents an excellent codification, and will doubtless save a great deal of friction between inspectors and employers and employés. The commentary by Messrs. Willoughby Williams and C. E. Musgrave will be found serviceable for employers. In the first part the effect of the Act is dealt with so far as it concerns factories and workshops. Here rules in regard to the employment of children and women are fully dealt with. In Part II. the changes in the law are epitomised. The third part is a parliamentary history of the Act, and it is followed by the text of the Act with notes, and an appendix in which are given orders and special rules.

Elementary Bandaging and Surgical Dressing. By the late WALTER PYE, F.R.C.S. Ninth edition revised by Thos. Carwardine, M.S., F.R.C.S. Pp. 214. Bristol: John Wright & Co. 2*s.*

THIS little handbook, already well known, has been divided into three parts, Part I. dealing very fully with bandages and splints. The book teems with useful and instructive illustrations as to their mode of application and uses. Part II. deals with sutures, poultice-making (a thing about which the young medical man is usually ignorant), cupping (which although but little used nowadays is sometimes found beneficial), and a few very useful hints on the prevention and management of bed-sores. Part III. deals with "first-aid" treatment of fractures, hæmorrhage, shock, fits, and treatment of concussion, apoplexy, and infantile convulsions, and diagnosis. Restoration from drowning by "Sylvester's," "Marshall Hall's," and "Howard's" methods are clearly explained. The treatment of poisoning-cases is carefully gone into. The book concludes with a few hints on case-taking, which, however, will probably appeal only to a few, as every student follows more or less the particular method taught at his own hospital.

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Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Glasgow Trade Association.

SIR,—Now that the Glasgow Trade Association circulars are published there can be no harm in making remarks on them. It will be seen that the whole position is changed by the effort being made by the executive of the Association to bring the whole weight of chemists throughout the country to bear on patent-medicine manufacturers, in place of merely approaching them on behalf of the chemists in a circumscribed area like Glasgow or the West of Scotland, as was originally intended. The original position was absolutely hopeless, as it is quite impossible for patent-manufacturers to safeguard any special area, no matter how willing they might be to do so, but the new position is full of hope if chemists throughout the country will unite heartily in backing up the Glasgow Trade Association. As long as it is possible for so-called drug-stores to cut, we chemists must cut, and I maintain we are now in a better position to cut than they are; but we are all, chemists, manufacturers, and, I believe, some stores'-men too, sick of the present absurd and unbusiness-like system of selling goods either without profit or at a loss. If we are all practically agreed, it should not be difficult for us to come to an understanding. Chemists in all parts of the country must, however, back the effort up heartily. Although the smaller stores will probably fall in with more or less willingness, the larger stores will still fight for a position which, bad as it may be, is the best they can get from which to carry on their war on legitimate chemists. In approaching patent-medicine makers there is no necessity for the Glasgow Executive to use the word "humble." The system of keen cutting has injured them quite as much as it has injured us, and although I do not consider that the man who succeeds in floating a so-called patent must be a very good business-man, I have no doubt they all see far enough to enable them to grasp the fact that a fair profit on their articles would result in a larger support by the retail chemist. The Conference between them and chemists will be of mutual benefit, and all that we want on either side is a friendly feeling. I expect large results from this Conference, and I hope it will be possible to arrange it at a date not distant. It will be well, too, if we can include in it the makers of many special articles which do not fall under the head of patents. It is too soon to speak of the work of such a Conference, but no doubt a committee will be formed composed of manufacturers, chemists, and stores'-men, for the purpose of arranging the lines on which action can be taken, and seeing those lines properly pursued. There are several methods which might be adopted with effect to put a stop to the insane cutting which is universal just now, but there is no method which can apply to less than the whole country.

Dumfries, June 23. JAMES REID.

Chemist Malins's Case.

We have received intimations of the following additional subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
R. Johnson, Leeds	1	1	0
H. T. Dene, Birmingham	1	1	0
J. Young, Halifax	2	2	0
C. J. McCarthy, Grimsby	0	10	6

Mr. Malins informs us that it will be necessary to expedite this matter of appeal. We therefore suggest that all chemists and druggists who consider their rights to be infringed by the Cardiff Magistrate's decision in his case, and who are desirous to aid in carrying it to a higher tribunal, should intimate their subscriptions without further delay. The refusal of the Magistrate to state a case throws the appeal into the most expensive category, so that the subscriptions promised up to the present will scarcely do more than pay for the application for a mandamus. Without desiring to force opinion on the matter one way or other we would suggest that the additional responses by next week should determine whether the matter be carried further or not.

Press Prescribing.

SIR,—Your remarks concerning the above are opportune, inasmuch as they will serve to put chemists on their guard to notice dose, &c., when making up such recipes. It is a chemist's mission to see that his customers take the right thing and the right dose, and my experience is that a customer bringing such a prescription is more ready to listen to reason than one coming in for a patent medicine. Every one is out of sorts at times, and naturally he will then look over any matter dealing with drugs in the newspaper or journal he may pick up, and it is far better for the chemist and himself if he notices the medical column and leaves quack advertisements to themselves. I like a customer who has a smattering of medical knowledge—he is always on the look-out for more, and a chemist with anything about him is a valued friend to that man, and the man is never tired of recommending the chemist to his acquaintances. It is for the above reason that I protest against too much water being thrown on these "Press Prescriptions" and such-like reading, as I believe, with the chemist's guidance, they are good for the customer. W. N. M. (259/60.)

Ungentlemanly Chemists.

SIR,—If I remember rightly, I have read in these columns communications from chemists complaining of the unsatisfactory manner in which assistants apply for vacancies, how they fail to give full particulars in first letter, and by these omissions undoubtedly cause much inconvenience. But are employers themselves the perfect beings they would have assistants believe them to be? I have overwhelming evidence to prove that many are, to say the least, rude and unbusinesslike. Many are most dilatory in corresponding with applicants, and what is one to think of those chemists who retain copies of testimonials—never return them when a stamped and addressed envelope has been enclosed? One would have thought it incredible that a chemist could treat with silent contempt an offer of a personal interview at applicant's own expense, yet this has been my experience quite recently, and can only be equalled by another instance when I forwarded a reply-paid telegram to a pharmacist many months ago, and am still awaiting his reply. These are hard facts, and I have consulted my solicitors in the matter. In the interests of assistants at large I shall certainly take proceedings against the next employer who thinks fit to retain my testimonials and reply-paid telegrams—property which is not his. Yours faithfully,

VERITAS. (141/16.)

Garlic for Consumption.

SIR,—The promise held out of a remedy for this scourge of humanity will doubtless be hailed with joy by very many sufferers, and if so simple an agent is proved to be efficacious it would entitle the discover to the highest dignity of medical art. We read the Israelites "murmured when they thought of the leeks, and the onions, and the fleshpots of Egypt," and if the modern Hebrew race indulge freely in these alliaceous plants it may account for their freedom from phthisis. But garlic, although extensively used in cookery on the Continent, is not a favourite with us. I fear, however, it would be impossible to obtain the active principle of the onion in a tasteless form; but one thing I can state positively—that the vile eructations of onions are completely subdued by the addition of parsley, and would respectfully suggest a carefully prepared extract of this useful culinary to be exhibited in conjunction with the objectionable garlic.

Yours faithfully,

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

Legal Queries.

253/6. *Fleet.*—The tax on saccharin is 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz. The *C. & D.*, April 27, 1901, page 705, and August 10, page 287, gives full particulars.

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254/38. *H. B.*—As a licensed retailer of methylated spirit you are entitled to hold a stock not exceeding 50 gal. at one time. The Inland Revenue officer who bothers you about 1 gal. does not know his business.

253/87. *J. W. L.*—Parrish's chemical food is not regarded as the title of a proprietary medicine. Neither your quinine-tonic label nor the blood-purifier label is liable.

255/65. *J. H. W.*—"Daisy," as an entire drug, is free from stamp-duty, but can only be sold by chemists and persons licensed to sell stamped medicines.

251/34. *Eddie.*—Your agreement for the house was originally made in June, and six months' notice for its termination should be given in December. The fact that the agreement has long transpired does not affect the matter.

257/28. *W. F. G.*—If you, an unqualified person, administer any anæsthetic and the person subjected to it dies, you may be charged with manslaughter. No foreign country would register you as a dentist without evidence of qualification.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

239/31. *W. J. H*—Menthol-pastilles with Irish moss. To make these a glyco-gelatin basis is used, in which the water has been replaced by decoction of Irish moss (1 to 30, simmer twenty minutes). The method of making pastilles on a small scale is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 412, and "Art of Dispensing," page 152.

239/1. *Nigrum.*—The straw used for Black-straw Hats is dyed before being plaited. The gum-varnish on the finished hat prevents successful results with the ordinary methods; that is why hat-varnishes are used.

235/56. *H_2O.*—*X*-ray photographs are developed the same way as ordinary photographs. Walsh's "The Röntgen Rays," 10*s.* 6*d.* (Baillière, Tindal & Cox), and Isenthal and Ward's "Practical Radiography," 2*s.* 6*d.* (Dawbarn), are both good; the former gives most particulars of the medical and surgical applications of the Röntgen rays.

234/26. *J. M. N.*—The Rapidity of a Lens depends upon the angular aperture—the larger the latter is, the quicker the lens; hence the shorter the focus (other things being the same), the more rapid the lens.

60/19. *E. W.*—Butter-flavour.—This is glycerin flavoured with butyric acid and a trace of coumarin and coloured with annatto.

227/11. *J. P.*—Toning Bromide-paper.—What is the origin of the formula containing "chromatic oxide of iron"? It is hardly likely that an iron salt would be used in a bath containing potassium ferrocyanide and uranium acetate.

227/81. *Pulsatilla* sends 6 dr. of a mixture and asks us to tell him the quantity of each drug it contains. We never analyse samples about which no particulars are given, and not always when the information is supplied.

234/62. *F. E. C.*—The prospectus of the optical examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company can be had from Col. T. Davies Sewell, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

250/3. *Veritas.*—Tincture of opium is now weaker in spirit than it used to be, and this accounts for the cloudiness in your toothache-essence. You may use 1½ oz. of the tincture and ½ oz. S.V.R. without damaging the essence.

239/4. *Floral.*—Self-raising Flour.—The simplest formula for this is—

Tartaric acid	1 lb.
Sodium bicarbonate	1½ lb.
Flour	280 lbs.

The ingredients must be dried separately before mixing, and the product must be guarded from damp. The recipe you send is scarcely so good as the above.

239/38 (*J. B. T.*) and 243/29 (*W. T.*).—Colouring Billiard-balls.—The method given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" answers well if exactly followed.

235/6. *C. & S.*—The recipe for Warner's Safe Cure is only known, we presume, to the proprietors.

257/23. *W. F. G.*—South African situations are frequently advertised in our Supplement—*e.g.*, June 21. You may get one of these if you try, otherwise you should have little difficulty in getting a situation when you go out there, you being a qualified man. We cannot advise you where to start. That is a matter for investigation on the spot, and the same applies to the money required to start. No Government official will give you details. Read the articles and letters on chemists in South Africa which have appeared in the *C. & D.* during the past two years. They will give you most of the information you require.

220/30. *J. & G.*—Colourings for Aërated Waters.—The following are some of the aniline dyes used for this purpose:—*Red*: Rhodamine, magenta, and crocein scarlet. *Yellow*: Saffron-yellow and auramine. *Brown*: Bismarck brown. *Violet*: Hoffman's violet (diluted and blended makes various other shades, such as lavender and damson-blue).

249/68. *X. Y. Z.*—Court Plaster:—

Isinglass	ʒj.
Water	ʒviij.

Dissolve with heat, and mix with a solution of—

Benzoin	ʒij.
Rectified spirit	ʒij.

Apply several coats of this mixture (kept fluid in a water-bath) with a brush to black silk stretched on a frame, allowing each coat to dry before applying the next. Finally, paint the other side with the following solution:—

Chian turpentine	ʒj.
Tincture of benzoin...	ʒij.

Mix.

Plain tincture of benzoin may be used in place of the Chian mixture.

257/50. *Emperor.*—Gold-paint Medium.—Your sample seems to be gold-size. As you are a large user of the medium, would it not be best to work out a formula yourself? The great point is not to let the finished product be acid.

257/17. *L. & D.*—We have never heard of "Culpa" fire-extinguisher. Most of the powder fire-quenchers we have examined consisted of common salt variously coloured.

251/35. *W. F.*—Mixing-machine.—Messrs. Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, 117 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., make the kind of machine you require for mixing a paste.

259/81. *S. H.*—Sodium silicate is sometimes used in soft soap, which may account for your want of success with the sheep-dip. Inquire for a sample of soap free from silica.

238/34. *Subscriber.*—American Galenicals.—These can be had from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

240/18. *Eggs.*—We have no means of checking the *Times* statement about water-glass solution, but have little doubt that your statement is correct.

253/60. *W. Y.*—Dispensing for Doctors.—See *C. & D.*, October 19, 1901, page 660; or THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, page 274.

252/11. *Stanhope.*—Ointments containing neutral salts can, as a rule, be packed in tin boxes without ill-effect.

222/38. *Photo.*—One-solution Hydroquinone Developer.—See formula for "Crystallos" in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 527.

255/54. *J. P.*—Books on the Chemistry of Photography.—Abney's "Treatise on Photography" (Longmans, Green & Co.), Meldola's "Chemistry of Photography" (Macmillan).

192/19. *W. B. B.*—We published a selection of formulæ for Soda-fountain Syrups in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, to which we must refer you, as repeating the recipes you require would take up too much space.

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259/40. *L. S. W.*—**Read the Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, which was last published September 7, 1901; it will give you many suggestions for pre-Minor work.**

248/33. *P. M. H.*—**To Give Permanent Sunburn Effect to Skin.**—Try solution of potassium permanganate or pyrogallic acid.

254/33. *G. A.*—(1) **To Commence Photographic-dealer's Business.**—Refer to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1900. (2) **Pink Manicure-powder:**—

Putty-powder...	℥viij.
Carmine	ʒj.
Otto of rose	mvj.
Oil of neroli	mv.

Triturate well together.

253/61. *Gold Chlor.*—**The addition of sodium bicarbonate to the gold-chloride solution is no doubt the cause of the deposit in the gold-chloride solution. The solution made from the commercial salt does not require to be neutralised.**

253/10. *Wilts.*—(1) **Books on Retouching.**—D. Butt, "Practical Retouching," 1*s.* (Iliffe); G. E. Brown, "Finishing the Negative," 2*s.* 6*d.* (Dawbarn & Ward). (2) **Retouching Medium:**—

Pulv. resinæ	ʒj.
Ol. terebinth.	℥ij.

Solve.

246/33. *F. & S.*—**Restoring Faded Ink.**—**As most black inks contain iron, a solution of ammonium sulphide or ferricyanide of potassium brushed over generally intensifies the writing. Some time ago a correspondent told us he exposed faded writing to the fumes of boiling hydrochloric acid, and then brushed the writing over with solution of potassium ferrocyanide with excellent results.**

Information Supplied.

Derbyshire Medicines.

SIR,—The inquiry by "Floral" (239/4) in the *C. & D.*, May 31, probably refers to the following:—

5 ha'porths of Cough-mixture.

Tr. camph. co.
Tr. opii
Ess. menth. pip.
Ol. anisi
Ac. acetic. dil.

4 ha'porths for Diarrhœa.

Spt. camph.
Tr. capsici
Tr. opii
Ess. menth. pip.

Red Rottle.

Spt. camph.	Oss.
Ol. origani	ʒiss.
Ol. lavand.	ʒj.
Ol. rosmarini	ʒj.
Rad. anchusæ	ʒij.

M.

Yours,
NONDUM. (243/7.)

243/37. *R. J. W.* also writes: "What is usually given for 5 ha'porths is essence of peppermint, essence of aniseed, laudanum, paregoric, and ipecacuanha."

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

259/41. Maker or agent for Windsor tooth-brushes.

209/7. Name and address of any window-ticket writer in the South of England.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

PRESERVED MOUNTANT.

Starch powder	ʒiiiss.
Gelatin	ʒij.
Spirit	℥ij.
Formalin	ʒj.
Water	ʒxxx.

DARK-ROOMS.

Basingstoke.—T. O. Barlow, Market Place.
Biggar.—J. Eunson.
Blandford—R. H. Groves, Market Place.
Bournemouth.—J. L. Robinson, Boscombe; F. H. Gordelier, Parkwood Road, Boscombe.
Chichester.—H. G. Wildman, 9 North Street.
Christchurch.—A. H. Owen, H. S. Green.
Landport.—Perfect & Co., 161 Commercial Road.
Maybole.—T. Armstrong, 10 High Street.
Salisbury.—W. S. Blinkhorn, 29 The Canal; J. P. Harrison & Sons, 29 Fisherton Street.
Wareham.—E. A. Tilley, South Street.
Winchester.—L. Dumper.
Yeovil.—J. Watt, Middle Street.

PHARMACY ACTS (IRELAND).

THE WIDOW'S CLAUSE.

IN the Southern Police Court on June 20, Mr. Swifte gave judgment in the summons brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott (see *C. & D.*, June 21, page 962) for having, under the title of Bowers & Co., at 164 Great Brunswick Street, kept open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and did compound medical prescriptions, they not being properly qualified in that behalf. In the course of his judgment Mr. Swifte reviewed the law bearing on the subject, and held in favour of the contention advanced on behalf of the defendants that executors and administrators are empowered to carry on such a business after the death of the original owner without any limit as to time being imposed upon them the expiration of which would change a lawful act into an unlawful one. In the Licensing Acts there is a specific time-limit governing similar cases, but in the Pharmacy Act the section relied upon does not specify any time. He would therefore dismiss the summons, and as the case was a test one, he would say nothing as to costs.

THE TEMPLAR MALINS PROSECUTION establishes a very valuable precedent, and should serve as a warning to those who endeavour to take advantage of the deficiencies of the Dentists Act by advertising themselves as experts in dentistry, though at the same time avoiding the use of the word "dentist" or its equivalents. The defendant evidently considered that by the use of the description "chemist" he could effectually escape from the charge of advertising himself as a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. Clause 3 of the Act, however, distinctly says that "a person shall not be entitled to take or use the name or title of 'dentist' (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or of 'dental practitioner,' *or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry*, unless he is registered under this Act." (The italics are ours.) The references in his advertisements to the use of cocaine, ethyl chloride, and nitrous-oxide gas would, we should imagine, be quite sufficient of themselves to lead the public to believe that he was a qualified practitioner. The South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch of the British Dental Association are to be congratulated on the success of their action, and it is to be hoped that this conviction, the result of a faithful interpretation of the Act, may be far-reaching in its effects.—*Journal of the British Dental Association.*

"VETERINARY COUNTER-PRACTICE."—*Electra* (216/37) writes: "I received a copy from my wholesalers a few days ago, and I had not had it in my shop a few hours when I cleared its purchase-price handsomely from prescribing and vending two recipes from it. Your 'Pharmaceutical Formulas' is as much used by me as the B.P."

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Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 24.

THE Coronation holidays compel us to close this report two days earlier than usual, so that we have little of interest to record. The reduction in the Amsterdam bark unit last week brought about a drop in the "official" price of quinine by 2*d.* per oz., which fact was generally anticipated, and had been discounted in the second-hand market. An auction of cinchona was held in London to-day, when prices were about 15 per cent. lower, compared with the previous London auction. An important reduction of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. has been made in phenacetin for home consumption, which now places the British consumer on the same terms as exporters. Cream of tartar keeps in good demand; canary-seed and juniper-berries are dearer. Arsenic and nitrate of soda are lower. The following are the principal changes since our last report:—

Higher	Lower
Canary seed	Arsenic
Cream of tartar	Cinchona
Juniper-berries	Phenacetin
	Quinine
	Shellac
	Soda nitrate

Arrivals.

The following drugs and chemicals have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 18 to 22, inclusive:— Acid, carbolic, 50; acid, tartaric (@ Bordeaux), 25; aniseed, 25; benzoin (@ Singapore), 30; cardamoms, 22; caraway-seed, 100; cod-liver oil (@ Christiansund) 15, (@ Aalesund) 25; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 62, (@ Rotterdam) 53; essential oils (@ Ostend), 7; gentian, 8; gum arabic (@ Alexandria), 209; honey (N.Z.) 3 cs., (Ital.) 10; oil, castor (Ital.) 35; quicksilver (Span.), 4,399; senna (@ Suez), 88; shellac 420, button lac 88; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 60; tartar emetic, 10; wax, bees' (@ Shanghai), 38; wax, Carnauba (@ Pernambuco), 50.

Heavy Chemicals.

A steady continuance of the lately improved tone in the heavy-chemical market may be noted, but otherwise there is very little of special importance to record. At the moment, of course, home-trade demand is at a very low ebb, but it is only just for the time being. On the Tyne the annual race holidays coincide with the Coronation festivities, and only what is absolutely essential is being attended to. Values all round continue as lately reported.

LINSEED AND COTTON-SEED CAKES find a quietly steady market, with values unaltered. Linseed cakes, 95-per-cent. pure, 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Oil cakes, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton. Cotton cakes, first, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and seconds, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—All moving away steadily, and values are well maintained. The mineral carbonate of barytes, witherite of all strengths, is now in fuller supply over and above what is required on existing contract deliveries. Quotations vary according to strength, quantity, and delivery. Blanc fixe (pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form), 7*l.* to 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in usual 8-9 cwt. casks. Chloride of barium, best ordinary refined crystals, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in stock, in casks about 10 cwt., and 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in bags. Hydrate of baryta, purest crystals, in steady request, and very firm, at 14*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in usual casks. Nitrate of baryta has, if anything, taken a firmer tone, although quotations are nominally unchanged. Crystals, 17*l.* to 18*l.* per ton, free on rails, in casks, and powdered 17*l.* 5*s.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Mineral sulphate of barium, ground, in brisk consumptive demand, and this applies to practically all qualities. Values are unchanged, at from 40*s.* to 100*s.* per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton in ordinary casks, with quieter demand.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 23.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta is obtainable at 2$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* per lb. from the quay, or 2$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* to 2$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* ex store. Very little is now offering from the quay, which has practically been cleared. First-pressure French is held for 2$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* to 2$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*, and second-pressure 2$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* to 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb. Very little is doing in the latter grade at the moment.

CANARY-SEED.—Further sales have been made, and 40*s.* has been realised for good bright Turkish in 50-bag lots, and holders are now asking 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per quarter.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Is easier at 18*l.* to 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Continues to move off steadily at full prices.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Maintains the recent advance, and sales of c.i.f., parcels, are reported at a parity of present landed prices.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Still moves up, and 40*s.* per cwt. has been paid, although to-day 39*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 9*d.* would probably be accepted.

ACACIA SORTS.—Sales have been naturally limited in bulk, owing to the nearness of the Coronation festivities, but for a parcel of soft white 45*s.* per cwt. has been paid, establishing an advance of 5*s.* per cwt. on recent values.

ARSENIC, POWDERED WHITE, has declined to 12*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—70*s.* per cwt. is asked by the holders of the few remaining bags.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 23.

Business is very quiet here.

AGAR-AGAR.—Slow of sale, at 315m. spot, and forward delivery 300m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR is quiet in second hands, at 420m. to 415m.

ERGOT is very firm; Russian at 340m. and Spanish at 345m.

LYCOPODIUM is firm, at 460m. in cases.

MENTHOL is unsettled; spot is 31m. and forward delivery 29m.

CEVADILLA-SEED is lower, at 90m.

CONDURANGO is also lower, at 95m.

STAR-ANISE SEED has been reduced to 115m. per 100 kilos.

Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

Yokohama, May 27.

General trade continues quiet, and it is especially so with drugs and chemicals. Wholesale druggists throughout the country are now meeting at Tokio in regard to the Drug-law Amendment Bill. They propose to place their decision before the next Session of the Japanese Diet.

In export articles menthol is steady at unchanged prices with no important business. The harvest of peppermint this season is expected to be considerably more than last year's. Oil of peppermint is also firm at 2·60 yen per catty, with a small available stock. It is said that some foreign exporters hold a large quantity of both menthol and oil, which they bought on speculative account. Camphor is a little firmer; present quotation is 65 to 67 yen per picul, and for refined tablets 98 yen per 100 lbs. is wanted, which figure can be shaded for large quantities. Iodides remain firm, and crude is in fairly good demand for both home and export. Iodine can be had at 3·40 yen per lb. for best quality; iodoform is dearer owing to a brisk demand and light supply; 5·60 yen per lb. is the lowest possible price, and some holders ask more. Resublimed iodine is firm at 4·80 yen per lb. Potassium iodide is firmly held at 3·40 yen to 3·50 yen per lb. in wholesale quantities. Galls are quiet, holders asking 25 yen per picul, with buyers at 22 yen. Sulphur is quoted at 28 yen per ton, without important transactions. Sulphide of antimony is quoted at 16 yen per picul, with a small business for export.

In import-goods, tartaric acid is slow of sale and lower, at 54 sen, owing to unseasonable weather of late. Citric acid is quiet, with sellers at 65 sen per lb.; carbolic-acid crystals is exceedingly quiet, owing to recent large arrivals. Cocaine has declined to 10 yen per oz., with a still lower tendency, owing to the arrival of 800 oz. Condurango-bark is firm, at 30 yen per 100 lb. with buyers at 28 yen. Glycerin is very low, at 30 sen for double-distilled s.g. 1·260, although it would cost 15 per cent. higher to import. Rio ipecacuanha is also low, at 6·50 yen per lb. Morphine is cheap, at 38 yen per lb. Quinine is steady at 63 sen per oz., and for hydrochloride, 93 sen per oz. Sugar of milk is lower, at 23·50 yen per cwt.; saffron is also weak, at 17 yen per catty for best quality, and santonin is steady, at 9·10 yen per lb.

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Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 23:—The fishing at Finmarken has proved rather better than expected this week, bringing the total catch of cod to date to 42,800,000, against 38,720,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This has yielded 18,930 barrels, against 30,470 barrels at the same time of 1901. The market for best Lofoten non-congealing oil is quiet, but firm at 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b.

NEW YORK, June 24:—Business here is fair. Quinine has declined to 25*c.* per oz. Menthol is higher at $4.25 per lb., and gamboge is lower at 65c. Cape aloes has advanced to 10c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is strong at $41 per barrel; and cinchonidine is easy at 22c. per oz.

London Markets.

CAMPHOR.—The monopoly-price for crude Formosan has been advanced to 145*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Crude Japanese is also firmer, and 142*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., is asked for July–August shipment.

CANARY-SEED.—Dearer, a good business having been done at 40*s.* per quarter for Turkish on the spot. Stocks are practically *nil* in Turkey, and the market is rising owing to confirmation of damage having been done by the recent drought.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—From Hong-Kong, under date of May 23, a better demand is reported during the preceding fortnight, some 1,000 to 1,500 piculs having changed hands at the parity of 35*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c. and f., for selected cassia, and 31*s.* for broken. Supplies of the new crop are coming in more freely, as the long-expected rain has fallen. The new crop is estimated at about five to ten thousand piculs smaller than last year's. The Hong Kong stock is about 3,000 piculs.

CINCHONA.—At the auction to-day fair supplies were offered, of which the bulk sold at or after the sale at a reduction of about 15 per cent. on the previous London auction, the average unit paid ranging from 1½*d.* to 1⅝*d.* per lb., or about equal to the Amsterdam unit of last week. A feature of the sale was the offering 400 odd packages of old Cuprea bark, imported in 1881, 1882, and 1888, which were all disposed of at low prices. This was said to be the last of the old Cuprea parcels, and will now put the figures relating to the London stock in a truer position, as the bark contained practically no quinine.

The following table shows the quantities of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
South American cinchona ...	956	853
East Indian cinchona	951	888
Ceylon cinchona	265	115
	2,172	1,856

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick factory	76,000
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	66,000
Agents for the American factories	49,000
Agents for the Imperial factory	48,000
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories	14,000
Messrs. Howards & Sons	15,000
Druggists, &c.	70,000
Total quantity sold	338,000
Bought in or withdrawn	56,000
Total quantity offered	394,000

The following prices were paid:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair to good bright quill, 6*d.* to 6⅞*d.* per lb. for sound (382 bales were offered and sold). Of old South American 471 packages offered and sold "without reserve," including hard Pitayo, at 1¾*d.*; soft Colombian, 1¼*d.* to 1¾*d.*; and Cuprea, 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

CEYLON.—Officinalis, quill chips and shavings, 4⅜*d.* per lb. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 3⅝*d.* to 4⅜*d.*; root, 3¼*d.* Ledgeriana quill, 3⅞*d.*; stem chips, 2⅝*d.*; and root, 3⅛*d.* per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Succirubra original chips and shavings, 3¼*d.*; stem chips, 3⅜*d.* to 4¼*d.* Hybrid branch, 3⅝*d.*; root, 3¼*d.* to 6⅝*d.* Ledgeriana stem chips and shavings, 4¼*d.* to 7¼*d.* Officinalis root, 5*d.* to 5⅜*d.*; stem chips, 3¼*d.* to 4¼*d.*; branch, 2½*d.*

CHAMOMILES have been in fair demand. Fair No. 1 flowers are quoted at from 65*s.* to 66*s.*, and fair brownish ditto 50*s.* per cwt., spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are slow of sale, at 3¼*d.* per lb., spot.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been in good demand and still higher prices are looked for. The Coronation festivities have, no doubt, added to the increased consumption of this article. Prices are unchanged.

GINGER is steady at 39*s.* per cwt. for washed rough Cochin at 32*s.* 6*d.* for Japanese, at 42*s.* for Bengal, and 41*s.* for African.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—The principal holders have advanced their prices 1*s.* per cwt., and now quote from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., spot, the inside figure being for 10-bale lots.

LEMON-JUICE.—Raw Messina juice is quoted 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per gallon according to quantity.

OIL, CASSIA.—An advice from Hong Kong, dated May 23 reports a dull and still declining market, with sales of about 60 piculs during the preceding fortnight; 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. on the above date was quoted 2*s.* 3⅜*d.* per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market for best Lofoten non-congealing oil is quiet, but very firm at 140*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. There is perhaps a slight improvement in the fishing at Finmarken, but frequent interruptions have occurred owing to stormy weather. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 4,291 barrels, against 5,385 barrels at the same time last year.

OPIUM.—Under date of June 13 our correspondent writes that the Smyrna market has been quiet, sales amounting to 21 cases only, comprising 19 cases Salequale (Yerli grades) at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f., and two cases inspected Karahissar at 7*s.* 11*d.* The large arrivals of new opium which are daily coming into this market will probably lead to low prices for shipment at the opening, in order to induce buyers to operate. There are large orders on hand, both for the States and other consuming markets, at a trifle below present prices, so that in a short time a very active market may be reported. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 145 cases, against 57 cases at the same time last year. Our Constantinople correspondent writes on June 20 that the crop is being gathered in rapidly and under splendid weather conditions. The yield will probably be close on 9,000 cases, and quality very good. Smyrna is weaker at 6*s.* 6*d.* for new Adette, and everything points to a still further decline. The week's sales amount to 25 cases "Druggists" at 6*s.* 5*d* per lb., and the market is quiet.

OTTO OF ROSE.—A French-Bulgarian company has established a factory for the distillation of otto of roses in Karlovo, near Kezanlik, Bulgaria.

PEPPER.—Singapore black is selling at 5½*d.* per lb. on the spot, Singapore white at 9⅝*d.*, and Penang at 8⅜*d.* per lb.

PHENACETIN.—On Monday the makers reduced their prices for home consumption by 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb, which now brings the prices to the same level as those for export from the United Kingdom. The quotation for crystals or powder is now 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb. net for 10-cwt. lots, up to 5*s.* 3*d.* for small wholesale quantities. Bayer's make is unchanged, at 7*s.* 6*d*

QUININE.—Immediately after the Amsterdam cinchona auction last week, manufacturers announced a reduction of 2*d.* per oz. in the official quotation, now 1*s.* 1*d.* for 1,000-oz. lots of German sulphate. Howard's price for this quantity has been reduced to 1*s.* 2*d.*, 100-oz. tins 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* for vials in lots in 1,000-oz. lots. Whiffens is now 1*s.* 1*d.* in bulk. Quinine salts have also been lowered, Howards prices being the same as other German makers. The second-hand market for quinine has been dull and inactive, prices after the official reduction closing the week with sellers at 11½*d.* per oz. spot, and 1*s.* for December delivery. This week no business appears to have been done, and prices are nominal.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during the three months ended March amounted to

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos. ...	33,800	49,800	64,100
Marks ...	1,420,000	2,092,000	2,883,000

The Amsterdam quinine works lowered their prices on June 20 for Ed. II by 3½f. per kilo., Ed. III by 4f. per kilo., so that their quotations are now Ed. II 23½f., Ed. III 28f. per kilo

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SAFFRON.—The exports from Spain during the three months ended March were:—

	1902	1901	1900
Kilos.	21,027	21,204	21,832

SENEGA.—An advice from Minneapolis, Minn., dated June 12, which has been sent to the principal manufacturers and exporters in U.S.A., states that on account of the rains through the north-west the receipts of senega are very backward this year. In order to stimulate digging, it is said that higher prices than those previously ruling at the beginning of the season are being paid to start in the new crop. The firm in question have no old root on hand, but several shipments of new crop are in transit to them.

SHELLAC.—Quiet, with a small trade on the spot, at unchanged prices, fair orange TN selling on a basis of 105*s.* per cwt. for fair. The Calcutta price of TN is cabled lower at 53r.

SODA NITRATE.—Refined has been reduced to 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., spot.

TRAGACANTH.—The stock on hand is now very small, and the new arrivals are awaited with interest. Druggists' firsts are scarce and quoted at from 14*l.* to 15*l.* per cwt., and seconds 12*l.* 12*s.* Good fourths are quoted from 8*l.* to 12*l.* which prices mark a substantial advance.

Californian Quicksilver.

The underground conditions of the Boston (California) Quicksilver Company's mines have considerably improved, according to the latest advices. The ore throughout the property shows, on an average, a far superior grade than for months past. The furnace No. 2 is now running well, and its capacity is being steadily increased. The mine has shipped 545 flasks of quicksilver this year up to mid-April, and had 1,219 flasks on hand.

Grecian Olive Oil.

The production of olive oil was unusually abundant in the Zante district last year, being estimated at about 5,000 tuns, of which about one-third was available for export to foreign markets, the remainder being consumed for soap-making and for eating purposes. About 450 tuns have so far being exported, mostly to the United Kingdom, the average price being about 27*l.* per tun, f.o.b., of 252 Imperial gals., though in the British markets the tun is reckoned at 256 gals. Olive-oil soap is mostly consumed in the Levant, and costs 17*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt. Pyrene oil, much the same price.

Borate of Lime.

In future the output of borate of lime in the Mollendo district will be lessened considerably (says the British Consul in Peru) in consequence of a lawsuit about boundaries which the present owners, the Borax Consolidated Company (Limited), have with the Government. Moreover, the fall in prices in European markets also influences the successful working of these deposits. Arequipa will feel this falling-off, as in this industry about some 3,000*l.* a month was spent in the district in the hiring of mules, in forage, and in other necessary expenses, besides the freight paid for conveyance to the coast.

Indian Opium in China.

The import of Indian opium into the port of Ningpo continues to decline, says a British Consular report, while that of Persian has practically come to an end. One cause of the decline is doubtless to be found in the diversion of the supply to Hangchow and its substation Kashing, but another is the increased cost of the foreign drug as compared with the native. Some of the latter reaches the Ningpo district, through various channels, from Ssuch'uan and Yunnan, but the greater part of it is produced in the province itself. There are no indications that the practice of opium-smoking is falling into disuse.

Duty on Celluloid in Germany.

Celluloid in plates, whether white or coloured, was subject to a duty in Germany of 3m. per 100 kilos. until the middle of 1901, when the custom-houses were instructed that black or tortoise-shell plates, without preparatory work, were to be classed as "polished" and subjected to a duty of 200m. per 100 kilos. German celluloid is used to a great extent in the manufacture of ordinary cutlery, while for the better grades of knives imported celluloid must be used. Tests of German celluloid have shown that it is not sufficiently free from acid, which eventually affects the metal parts; and the handles themselves lose their brightness and are liable to shrink. Under these conditions the cutlery industry of Solingen cannot do without the imported article, but the increased duty practically prevents its importation.

Calcium Carbide.

The carbide and acetylene trade on the Continent continues in a very unsettled state. By the maintenance of the Bullier patent in France the manufacture of calcium carbide has become a monopoly, limited to M. Bullier's own company and its licensees, who have started a central office for selling-purposes, the price being 266*l.* per 100 kilos. in large lots. This price, perhaps, would not be prohibitive were the quality of the carbide good; but it is being whispered that current deliveries of carbide in France are much below what customers have been accustomed to. In Germany the new syndicate came into existence in December, and quotes 33m. per 100 kilos. at the various ports. During the past few years the price of carbide in Germany has fluctuated between 40m. and 18m., and the latter figure, which ruled for some considerable period of last year, induced large numbers of people to instal generators. It is estimated in Germany that a central village acetylene-installation can pay its way and meet all competition if it gets carbide delivered at 25m., while the corresponding maximum price for a private person is 30m. or thereabouts.

Gum Arabic and Senna.

Mr. H. C. Wood writes from Assouan, Upper Egypt, to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* that he has had the opportunity of inspecting the senna and gum arabic as they are bought at that place. The trade (according to the chief merchant) since the destruction of the hosts of the Mahdi, has become as active as it was before his misrule, with the difference that camels no longer bear their burdens into Assouan, having been superseded by the less picturesque but more practical railroad. The saving of cost to someone must be great, as from some districts nearly a whole year was formerly required for the transit. The gum arabic is bought of the natives by travelling merchants, sorted into three varieties, packed into large sacks made of palm-leaf, and sold to the merchants at Assouan, who hold it until notified by telegram from Cairo that the market is favourable, when they ship it down the Nile. The gum is gathered during January, February, and March, each collector having vested rights in a certain portion of the forest. The warehouses of the Assouan merchants are simply rectangles surrounded by walls about 10 feet high, made of dried mud.

Produce Notes.

CEYLON CITRONELLA OIL.

A correspondent of the *Tropical Agriculturist* calls attention to the enormous extent of land under citronella grass in the Southern province of Ceylon. There is no doubt, he says, that this hardy grass, growing as it does without any special attention, has spoiled the people for better cultivation. In these citronella districts the abortive attempts to grow cocoanuts, coffee, cocoa, &c., only go to prove that even if these economic products are suited to the districts, they will not tolerate the kind of treatment that is meted out to them by the careless citronella planter. The wholesale adulteration of citronella oil by kerosene has been the downfall of the Ceylon trade in the oil, and it is still practised. The dodge now employed is to pour the kerosene over the grass when it is ready to be operated on by steam, and distil the vegetable and mineral oils together. In spite of the fact that it is periodically said the distillation does not pay, the exports last year from Ceylon show an increase, being 1,430,000 lbs. against 1,409,000 lbs. in 1900. However, there can only be a narrow margin of profit, considering the fact that commercial oil is quoted on the London market at 9¾*d.* per lb. in drums, and 10½*d.* in tins.

QUEENSLAND CHILLIES.

A writer in the *Queensland Agricultural Journal* states that the ease with which chillies and capsicums can be grown in Queensland is amply demonstrated in all the northern districts, where chillies of various kinds have become a weed, and may be seen growing on the roadside for miles. The plant thrives admirably all about the south coast districts, and even grows in parts of the southern tableland where heavy frosts occur, but no commercial use is made of the chillies. An officer of the Department of Agriculture made inquiries of two Brisbane firms relative to the market for chillies. One of the firms (pickle-makers) are large buyers of fresh chillies, and give 3*d.* per lb. for good plump berries 1½ in. long. The other firm import, in connection with their business (as pepper manufacturers) bird's-eye chillies and capsicums from the West Indies in a dried state, and pay

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6½*d.* per lb. for them. The writer of the article goes on to say: "It strikes us as a most extraordinary thing that we hear of people struggling with large families to make both ends meet in some parts of the north, who are yet at the same time in the midst of a crop which requires no cultivation, and only demands picking and packing to bring grist to the mill. Meanwhile our local manufacturers have to import chillies from the West Indies. Twelve months ago we put up a quantity of chillies in a jar of salt-and-water to test their keeping qualities. They have retained their plump, fresh, red appearance and all their pungent qualities to the present day, thus proving that they can be exported to any distance in a fresh state."

Consular Counsel.

BRITISH GUIANA.

A tax, equivalent to 9*l.* has been imposed on all commercial travellers taking orders for goods in British Guiana. The American Consul at Demerara says the ordinance will handicap import business and check the development of trade, especially that of the United States.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Novorossisk reports that within the past three or four years the cultivation of the sunflower-plant for the manufacture of oil-cake has been extensively adopted by the peasantry and farmers of the district. The industry, which is stated to be very remunerative, is rapidly increasing, and promises to still further develop. It is claimed that the sale of the oil-cake produced in itself more than covers all the working expenditure of the mills. The stalks of the sunflower-plant are used as fuel for driving the machinery, and the ash that remains gives from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of potash. Sunflower-seed, when properly crushed, gives 23 per cent. oil, 40 per cent. oil-cake, and 37 per cent. stalk.

SPAIN.

For the information of importers of almonds in the United States, as well as of the growers, the American Consul at Malaga reports that the stock of Jordan almonds in that market is virtually exhausted. There are, perhaps, a few hundred boxes still to be had, but it would be impossible for any exporter to fill a large order for *bonâ fide* Jordans. The crop of 1901 amounted to about 80,000 boxes, and these have practically all been marketed in the United States and London. The prices of Jordans for the past two years have been higher than ever before known, and, unless California succeeds in producing these almonds, there is no reason to believe that the prices will fall, as the demand is always steady. There are a few thousand boxes of Valencias on hand, but these will probably be marketed within the next sixty or ninety days.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In consequence of the enormous increase during the last twenty years in the immigration from Italy, which represents nearly one-fourth of the entire population, the importation of olive oil from that country has considerably progressed. According to the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, the importations amount to about 6,000,000 kilos. per annum. There are a few native oil-factories in the Argentine Republic, which were founded through the cultivation of sundry oleaginous seeds, such as linseed and ground-nuts, which, however, so far, have only produced poor results. These oil-factories, which are not worked for the production of edible oils, supply, under the name of olive oil, a mixture composed of one-third of ground-nut oil of their manufacture, and of two-thirds very inferior Italian or Spanish olive oil, or of cotton or colza oil.

LEGHORN.

A British consular report on the trade of Leghorn during 1901 has been recently issued, and it contains some interesting information regarding the export of drugs from that port. One of the most striking features of the year has been the extraordinary demand for juniper-berries. The normal price, which is about 14 lire per quintal, has actually been doubled in the course of the year; the supply has scarcely been equal to the demand, and present stocks are almost exhausted. The greater part of this phenomenal demand came from Germany, the United States being the next customer in importance. Last year's crop of orris has been smaller than that of 1900. Many growers, with the prices now ruling, and considering the expensive process of manipulation before the root is fit for export, did not find it worth while to gather. The demand has been quiet, and prices gradually receded, until at present they stand at 53 to 55 lire per 100 kilos. for good qualities. The Consul advises consumers to take advantage of the low price to replenish their stocks, as there will probably be an upward move in prices shortly. The demand for Tuscan wax of good quality has been steady, the export being nearly equal to that of 1900, and well above the average of the last ten years. The trade in Italian honey, however, has gone to pieces. It was never popular in the United Kingdom, but the Belgian markets formerly bought large quantities of it. Now Chilian and Cuban honey have completely ousted Italian honey in Belgium, and Leghorn dealers have been unable to sell at any price. The gathering of gentian, formerly an important trade at Leghorn, is now practically extinct, having been displaced by Italian root. The communal laws of Italy have militated against the industry. It was found that the workers, in making excavations for the root in the hillsides, would leave great heaps of earth and stone standing, and these would be washed down on to the vines below during the heavy rains, causing great damage. Restrictive regulations, therefore, had to be made, which have tended to discourage the industry. The Consul deals with the Tuscan olive-oil industry, remarking that the crop this season has proved a complete failure in many of the important growing-districts, and that it will barely reach one-sixth of an average crop.

Recent Wills.

LAWRENCE.—The Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, of 6 Harrington Gardens, and of Lawrence & Co., wharfingers, Rotherhithe and Mincing Lane, Chairman of Borax Consolidated (Limited), who died on April 16 last, has left estate valued at 61,830*l.* gross, including personalty of the net value of 29,671*l.*

WALKER.—Letters of administration to the personal estate of the late Mr. Henry John Walker, retired chemist and druggist, 53 Crescent Gardens, Bath, who died on February 13, have been granted to Mr. Thomas Gunning Harding, 33 Walcot, Bath, undertaker, a creditor of the deceased. Mr. Edwin Henry Walker (son), Miss Blanche Mary Walker, and Mr. Cummings Collins, were appointed executors under deceased's will, but renounced probate. The gross estate is valued at 294*l.*, including leaseholds.

OFFICIAL VALUES of the imports into Pernambuco during 1901 include drugs and medicines valued at 13,483*l.*, of which the United Kingdom sent 3,942*l.*; Germany, 4,467*l.*; France, 3,254*l.*; Portugal, 102*l.*; Italy, 184*l.*; and the United States, 1,337*l.*

"VIDUNDERSNOREN," which was mentioned the other day in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, has awakened the curiosity of the Editor of *Truth*, who says: "Warts are, I have always understood, amenable to the confidence-trick. They may possibly, therefore, be cured by the Dutchman's piece of blue worsted, though I should think that the requisite material necessary for a successful operation might be obtained for a trifle under 5*s.* At the same time, when one remembers what is paid for Christian Science treatment and other quackery of the same order, the 'Vidundersnoren' cannot be called dear at the price."

A WHIT-MONDAY INCIDENT.—A buxom domestic, hailing from the neighbourhood of Dufton, paid a visit to Appleby hirings. One of her principal duties was to call at a chemist's shop for castor oil, which she fulfilled, expressing a desire that it should be mixed with something to take the taste away. The chemist asked her if she liked soda-water, and she said she did. He then gave her a glass of that drink seasoned with lemon and the castor oil. The girl drank it, but still lingered about the shop, and in a few minutes again asked for the oil. When she was informed that she had drunk it, she loudly exclaimed in astonishment, "Mercy me. Aa wanted it for ma mudder." [We get this from a Penrith subscriber; it appeared in a local paper. It is an old friend. The incident first happened in an American store, or in the fertile brain of an American journalist, and we used to tell the story in our apprentice days.—EDITOR.]

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