

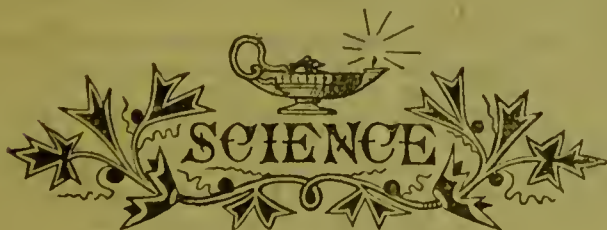


OUR FRESH START.

We appear before our readers in a new dress, but not in a new character. We have grown bigger, but all our old subscribers will recognize the features of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of former years. We are what we have always been—the journal of the trade from which we take our name, devoted to the interests of its members.

We have in former numbers explained the reasons which induced us to alter our dress; but we may again state that the chief reason was the uncomfortable tightness of the old one. We found that the book-form prevented our free growth, so we discarded it and adopted the habit of the leading class journals. We have now not merely a larger surface of paper to work upon, but a form in which printed matter can be greatly compressed without appearing heavy.

We do not think it necessary to describe the scope and objects of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, as they are plainly revealed by the contents of the present number.



NOTE ON INSECT WAX.

BY BARNARD S. PROCTOR.

In the August number of last year's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I drew attention to several materials which have been used as substitutes for wax. I have now to correct an error into which I had fallen with regard to the sample supplied to me as "Insect Wax of China." I have since seen reason to think that the sample thus described was Japan Tree Wax, as it corresponded very closely with that article in all its properties, and "China Wax" is one of the several names under which Japanese wax is known in commerce. I am informed that the true insect wax is not to be found in the market; but through the kindness of Mr. D. Hanbury, I am enabled to note the properties of an authentic specimen.

It greatly resembles spermaceti in appearance, but is not quite so white, and the fracture, which is crystalline and sparkling, is finer grained; it is also much harder and more brittle than spermaceti, and its melting point may be stated

as 178° Fahrenheit, it having melted at 180°, and congealed at 176°, thus corresponding pretty closely with the melting point which I quoted from Miller.

As the substance is not now to be obtained commercially, I have not ascertained for what purposes it is fitted; a further description will be found in an article by Mr. D. Hanbury, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Vol. 12, page 476.

11, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ON A NEW METHOD OF ANALYSING OIL CAKE.

BY W. B. TEGETMEIER.

SOME time since I was requested to examine the products and report upon the process of a new method of extracting oil from crushed seeds by means of bisulphide of carbon in place of pressure. I found that the oils obtained by this plan were of very superior quality, bright, free from albuminous and mucilaginous matters, and destitute of the slightest trace of the bisulphide.

The residuary mass of ground seed was also much more free from oil than that left after pressure.

Being desirous of verifying my own opinion, I forwarded a sample of the crushed seeds after extraction to Professor A. Church for his analysis. His report of its composition was as follows:—

Water	10.23
Oil	4.70
Starch, mucilage	35.63
Albuminous compounds, containing 6.153 of nitrogen	32.20
Indigestible fibre, cellulose	9.45
Ash	7.70
	100.00

Thus proving that much more oil was extracted by the chemical than by the mechanical process in general use, ordinary rape cake containing sometimes as much as 12 per cent. of oil, and linseed cake a much larger quantity.

So efficacious is the bisulphide in extracting oil from organic matters, that it is even superior to ether in this respect, and Professor Church informs me that he has adopted it as a cheaper and preferable means of analysis.

Thus the same sample of linseed cake under the old ether process gave 16.57 per cent of oil. But treated in a precisely similar manner with bisulphide of carbon it afforded 16.79 per cent of oil.

The cost of ether in the analyses of oil cakes is so great that the suggestion of this efficacious substitute by Professor Church is one of very great practical importance, and I have therefore much pleasure in bringing it under the notice of the readers of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, as there can be no doubt but that it is equally applicable to determining the amount of oil in any other seeds or in organic matters generally.

THE COLOURING MATTER OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

BY CHARLES W. QUIN, F.C.S.

MR. SEPTIMUS PIESSE has lately been making some researches into the colouring matter of essential oils and ottoes, the result of which he laid before the Chemical Society a short time since. As most of our readers use these substances almost daily, a few particulars respecting Mr. Piesse's discovery may not be uninteresting. Mr. Piesse was first led to experiment in this direction by an accident arising out of the examination of some solid otto of patchouli, during the performance of his duties as Juror at the International Exhibition of 1862. In the case of one of the exhibitors was a bottle containing a semi-solid substance, and labelled "Solid Otto of Patchouli." As none of the jurors had ever seen or even heard of such a product, it was at first supposed to be a mistake. The standing of the exhibitor was, however, so high that the jurors determined to have an examination of the substance made by Mr. Piesse, who at the next meeting of the jury reported that the substance was really what it professed to be—solid otto of patchouli, or, in chemical language, the stearopten of the essential oil. During Mr. Piesse's experiments on this substance, he found as a residue in one instance a blue oily liquid, which he immediately judged to be the colouring matter of the oil of patchouli. Pursuing this clue in the case of other essential oils, such as the oil of wormwood, oil of chamomile, oil of bergamot, oil of lemon grass, and several others, he succeeded in obtaining, by repeated fractional distillation, a deep blue fluid, free from extraneous matter and of uniform composition, no matter from what source it came. It has a fixed boiling point of 576° F., a specific gravity of 0.910, and a strong tarry odour very similar to that of burning brown paper. Mr. Piesse has named it "Azuline," and gives it a formula of $C_{14}H_{13}O$. Both the name and the formula ought, however, to be only accepted provisionally; for at the present stage of our knowledge respecting it, we cannot say to what class of substances it belongs. Mr. Piesse is still pursuing his researches as to its properties, and hopes shortly to be able to form certain compounds with it that will definitely fix its chemical composition and character. The separation of a blue colouring matter from green ottoes, explains in a simple manner the cause of the different colours possessed by those substances. Those of a blue colour, like the otto of chamomile and one or two more, owe their tint to azuline only, those of a green tint are coloured by azuline and a yellow resin formed by the oxidation of the otto; those which are yellow contain only the resin, or at any rate, but a very small proportion of azuline mixed with it, while the colourless oils are devoid of either resin or azuline. Dr. Gladstone has also been making similar experiments in the same direction with an almost identical result. The blue liquid obtained by him boils at 600° F., and contains nitrogen. He has not, however, been able to satisfy himself as to the purity of the new product, which he names "Cæruleine," but thinks that the colouring matter will turn out to be a solid. He, however, promises us more details on the subject shortly.

It is a curious fact that both Mr. Piesse and Dr. Gladstone have adopted names very similar to those already appropriated to a coal-tar colour, in one instance—*Azuline*, and to a new blue pigment in the other—*Cæruleum*. Again, considering the nature of the product, would not "ol" be a more fitting termination? *Cærolol* savours of cacophony; but there seems to be no objection to either *azurolo*, *glaukol*, or even *sapphirol*.

CHEMISTRY OF THE PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

THOSE of the readers of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST who are acquainted with our previous volumes, must be fully aware how earnestly we have insisted on the desirability of a scientific foundation for the practice of Pharmacy.

In Professor Church's introductory lecture to the students of his class, the necessity for the study of Chemistry is so forcibly insisted on that we are desirous of supporting our own opinion by a quotation from so high a chemical authority:—"Consider," says the Professor, "the points of contact between chemistry as a science and the practical art with which we are immediately concerned. At the outset,

there is one prominent truth which cannot be too distinctly affirmed, namely, that before we can apply a science successfully to any special art, whatever that art may be, we must thoroughly master the elementary and essential principles of the science; securing a solid basis; digging, in fact, the foundations before building the house. Before a man can apply Chemistry to any practical end, whether that end be Pharmacy, Farming, Distilling, Brewing, Dyeing, etc., he must know the simplest facts about the various kinds of matter he meets with; something about the changes they suffer, and the forms they assume; something about what they really are, and what they seem to be. He must know not only how to separate one kind of matter from others, but how to recognize it when separated. And, besides all this knowledge, necessary before the conclusions of Chemistry can be appreciated, he must, in order successfully to adapt and apply these conclusions to his own special ends, have become in some measure practically acquainted with the modes of Chemical manipulation."

These statements, so true and convincing, are especially applicable to Pharmaceutical students, although originally addressed to those engaged in the study of scientific and practical agriculture.

With the Chemistry of this latter art, Professor Church's lecture has more immediate relation. Some of the subjects treated of are regarded from new points of view, so that we are desirous of bringing them before our readers. With regard to the difficult question as to the source of the nitrogen in plants, we find the following interesting remarks:—"Ammonia along with humus, or other vegetable matters and lime, yields, when exposed to the air, nitrate of lime, a permanent and valuable salt. Indeed, there are good reasons for thinking that ammonia and ammoniacal salts always suffer this oxidation into a nitrate before they are assimilated by plants. The case with which ammonia may be thus oxidized may be seen by pouring a few drops of ammonia into a flask, and if a heated iron wire or a little rust of iron be introduced into the flask, we shall get dense white cloud of nitrite and nitrate of ammonia.

"The change is an interesting one, and throws some light upon the atmospheric oxidation of ammonia.

"It is a most instructive fact that the five final products of the complete oxidation of decaying animal matter, viz.—

$C O_2$	Carbonic acid gas
$H O$	Water
$N O_5$	$H O$ Nitric acid
$S O_3$	$H O$ Sulphuric acid
$P O_5$	$H O$ Phosphoric acid

appear by the latest researches to be the only combinations of these five elements from which a plant can derive directly its supply of Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Sulphur, and Phosphorus respectively."

An unexpected explanation of a strange fact relating to manures is made the subject of a paragraph in the lecture. It relates to the use of woollen waste and rags as manure, which is largely employed especially for hops. The good effect they produce is attributed generally to the amount of nitrogen they contain, namely, about 18 per cent. in undyed clean wool. "But it has lately been found," says Professor Church, "that a more immediate and strongly marked beneficial effect is produced when the waste of unwashed wool is used. This waste contains all the *suint* or yolk of the original unwashed fleec. This suint, which forms a large proportion of the waste, is a kind of soap, rich in potash, but containing only a mere trace of soda. In fact, a manufacture has been established in France for the purpose of obtaining potash, and potash salts generally, by washing the sheep's wool in cold water, so as to dissolve the suint, evaporating the solution, and igniting the remaining soap so as to obtain the alkali."

Hence the immediately beneficial effect is due more to the potash than to the ammonia, which is only evolved during the slow decomposition of the wool.

A TURKISH "DIVINE" PRACTITIONER.—The following advertisement appears in our Stamboul contemporary, the *Terjuman Ahal*:—"Headaches, toothaches, lumbago, eye-sores, fever, &c., cured by a celebrated divine just arrived from Asia Minor, by breathing on the patient, and by charms. Address: Dede-kave, at Allserai."—*Lancet*.



A Manual of Photographic Chemistry. By T. F. HARDWICH. Edited by George Dawson, M.A., and E. Hadow, F.C.S., M.R.C.S. Seventh Edition. Churchill and Sons.

THE improvements which have taken place in the art of photography during the past three years, have called for a new edition of this standard work, and Mr. Hardwich having relinquished scientific pursuits for higher and more important fields of labour, the publishers wisely intrusted it to the care of Messrs. Dawson and Hadow, the former being Mr. Hardwich's successor as the lecturer on Photography at King's College, the latter also his successor as demonstrator in Chemistry at the same institution.

A judicious alteration has been made in the arrangement of the matter in the new edition; "The Outlines of General Chemistry" having been placed first. It is followed by a very copious vocabulary of photographic chemicals, which has necessarily been greatly enlarged, owing to the great number of new chemicals lately imported into photography.

The second part, which gives the theory of photographic processes, has received numerous additions. The chapter on "Lenses" more especially has been greatly enlarged, lengthened descriptions being given of the orthographic, orthoscopic, applanatic, triplet, panoramic, and globe lenses. The properties of the stereoscope have also received more ample explanation than in the former editions of the work. The chapter on "Collodion" has received full revision at the hands of Mr. Hadow, whose researches on pyroxylyns are no doubt well known to our readers. It will be remembered that it was this gentleman who first pointed out the existence of several pyroxylyns, only one, or, at most, two of which were fit for photographic purposes. Since 1861, the rage for "*carte de visite*" pictures has necessitated the employment of a bromo-iodized collodion in conjunction with an iron developer, in order to obviate a peculiar baldness and excess of contrast of light and shade, only too plainly observable when iodized collodion was used with the ordinary pyrogallic developer. A large portion, therefore, both of this and the following part is devoted to the consideration of the conditions necessary to success, when bromine and iron are employed in the collodion and developer.

In the third part there is an excellent chapter on "Portraiture Positive and Negative," which should be read by every photographer, both amateur and professional. Another most valuable chapter is that on "Landscape Photography," and gives a number of very useful hints to those who "live in tents." The chapter on photography in the tropics will be found very welcome by those who practise the art in hot climates. There appears, however, to be still a great deal to learn about photography, carried on under conditions such as are common in warm countries. The apparently anomalous way in which the light suddenly changes without giving the operator the slightest warning, has yet to be investigated by those who have the opportunity of doing so; and we strongly recommend our tropical readers who practise photography, to make careful observations on this point.

Some useful additions have also been made to the appendix.

It is somewhat disappointing, though, to find that only about 20 pages out of nearly 600 have been devoted to the dry processes. Here again endless anomalies occur in working, the same process being often carried on by different operators with diametrically opposite results; and every one looked forward to this new edition of "Hardwich" to clear up his difficulties on this subject. The malt process, which, although to a certain extent empirical, has produced some very beautiful pictures, is altogether unnoticed. The same may be said of the use of ammonio-sulphate of iron, first recommended as a developer by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., and since used with great success by some of our most eminent operators. Sulphocyanide of ammonium, which has lately been used by certain experimenters with great success as a fixing salt in positive printing, also receives a very slight share of attention. Beyond this there is little to say in a critical spirit, the additions and alterations being most valuable and extensive, and the photographic public may be congratulated on finding two such worthy successors to Mr. Hardwich as Messrs. Dawson

and Hadow. The mention of one very important improvement—the enlargement of the index—should be made before closing this article.

The Quarterly Journal of Science.

The first number of this periodical came in with the new year, and at once took its place among our first-class literary and scientific magazines. Messrs. Churchill and Sons' announcement led us to expect a work of a very high character. The names of the two editors, James Samuelson and William Crookes, F.R.S., had a sterling ring about which there could be no mistake, and the published list of contributors comprised many names which had never been associated with second-rate periodicals. The first number realizes our expectations. It appears as a beautifully-printed book of upwards of 200 pages, illustrated by woodcuts and lithographs of the highest order. The opening article is a comprehensive survey of the domain of science, describing the most striking features of all those broad fields which are now being explored by the earnest students of nature. The subjects of the essays which follow this introduction are varied, and have evidently been carefully selected with the idea of making the first number generally interesting. The first article is on "the Coal Resources of Great Britain," by no less an authority than Mr. Edward Hull, of the Geological Survey. This is a careful inquiry into the present condition of our coal-fields, leading to the comfortable conclusion that, on the lowest calculation, there is enough coal within reach to last for eight centuries. This paper is illustrated by diagrams and a quarto map of Great Britain, showing the coal districts. Two articles on Oceanic Telegraphy follow; the one by Dr. Wallich on "the Deep Sea Bed and its Inhabitants," and the other by Mr. Crookes, on "the Atlantic Telegraph and its Teachings." "The late Earthquake, and Earthquakes generally," by Robert Mallet; "Lighthouse Illumination by Magneto-Electricity," by Dr. Gladstone; "The Conservation of Force applied to Physiology," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; and the "Reputed Fossil Man of Neanderthal," by Professor William King,—are the titles of other articles. The author in almost every case is the man of all others who is best qualified to deal with the subject. The latter half of the number is devoted to "Chronicles of Science;" and here the reader will find notices of all the more important contributions to the various branches of science. In the section devoted to Chemistry we find notes on the recent discoveries made by the spectroscope; Rose's discovery of a new series of metallic oxides; the latest views respecting ozone; the commercial manufacture of barium, Mr. Broughton's new organic bases, the detection of nitric acid in drinking water, Lenk's mode of preparing gun-cotton, etc. Though the present number does not contain any long essays on subjects directly interesting to our readers, we have only to glance at the list of contributors to see that this omission is quite accidental. The names of Abel, Bentley, Church, Henry Draper, and W. Odling are full of promise. We may state, in conclusion, that the price of this excellent journal is five shillings.

A Dictionary of Chemistry, etc. By HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.C.S. Part XI. Flourine—Gallotannic Acid. Longmans. 2s. 6d.

We notice this Part to call attention to the remarkable article on Rational Formulæ by Mr. G. C. Foster, which belongs to the series of papers unfolding the Unitary System adopted in the work. The long articles on "Fruit" and "Fuel" are interesting to every chemist.

* * We again reluctantly postpone the publication of our long review of Dr. Apjohn's "*Manual of the Metalloids*," owing to press of matter relating to trade questions.

In our next number we shall give an account of all the leading periodicals connected directly or indirectly with our calling.

THE "CHEMICAL NEWS" ON THE PROPOSED NEW MEDICAL ACT.

THE present year will be fraught with interest to the chemist and druggist. A national Pharmacopœia is about to appear of more important a character than any which has issued from the College of Physicians. This work will receive our earliest attention. Again, the rights of chemists and

druggists are seriously threatened; and it will be necessary for the majority to combine in order to defeat any attempt of the Medical Council to deprive them of their privileges, as well as to secure the exemption from serving on juries, which has already been conceded to a section. To promote these objects we shall render every possible aid.

The thorough organisation of the trade should be completed as early as possible, and the machinery is fortunately ready by which this can be effected. The United Society of Chemists and Druggists offers the means by which the entire body may operate in concert. We say this in no spirit of opposition to the Pharmaceutical Society. The society voluntarily closed its doors to the majority of the trade some years ago, and now can be in nowise astonished that, at the present crisis, some other organization should be found necessary.

A MEDICAL WORTHY.

OUR cutting contemporary, the *Lancet*, never misses an opportunity of wounding the reputation of the unfortunate chemist, or "ignorant dabbler in drugs," as he is politely termed. We have a very high opinion of the Medical profession, but we cannot help thinking that there are a few ignorant pretenders in that learned body. We print a circular which has fallen into our hand to prove to the *Lancet* that our suspicions are not without foundation:—

"Dr. J. W. Edwards, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Druggist, Downham Market, Norfolk.

"Begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Downham and the neighbourhood around, that he has opened a Druggist's Shop (late Riley's). All his Medicines, bottles, &c. &c. are new, from a Wholesale Druggist of London; and several of his Medicines are in a concentrated form, warranted to keep—which would do well for families to have some at their homes, in case of emergency.

"With regard to himself, personally: he has had several years' experience in the Drug Business and in the Medical Profession with his late Father; and many Medical Gentlemen in London and different parts of England, as a General Medical Assistant (taking charge of Medical Practices); was an Assistant Surgeon, British Army, Crimea; has been Surgeon to large Passenger Ships to different parts of the world—fifty-three voyages; was in Practice in Melbourne, Australia, West Indies, and also New York, America; and is a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery of the City and State of New York; was a Medical Student of St. George's Hospital London, two years; can show several testimonials from Medical Gentlemen in London, who have known him for many years; and he has himself attended two thousand Midwifery cases; attends to *Diseases of Women and Children, Cupping, Leeching, Bleeding, Tooth Extraction, Vaccination, &c. &c.*; and Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded.

"Truly yours, J. W. EDWARDS."



GRIFFIN'S OIL-LAMP FURNACE.

MR. J. J. GRIFFIN the well-known Philosophical and Chemical Instrument Maker, has lately introduced an oil-lamp furnace for melting metals at a white heat. It serves for all chemical operations in platinum and porcelain crucibles, and for all metallurgic fusions in small fire-clay or plumbago crucibles. It is stated to be not only as powerful in action as the best gas furnaces, but almost to rival them in handiness and economy. It is manufactured in two sizes: the smaller capable of melting a pound of cast-iron in twenty-five minutes; and the larger, five pounds in sixty minutes. The more volatile kind of mineral oil, such as that known as Turpentine, is the best fuel. Those who happen to have no command of coal-gas will greatly profit by this invention, which we owe to the experiments of Mr. Charles Griffin. Want of space prevents us giving a full description of the furnace in our present number.



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting of the Manchester District Association of Chemists and Druggists was held on the 16th ult., at the Town Hall; Mr. Alderman Bowker in the chair. There was a good attendance.—The Chairman said that two years ago there was a bill in the House of Commons called the Sale of Poisons Bill—a bill which materially interfered with the privileges and the vested rights of Chemists and Druggists throughout the kingdom. Spontaneously, and at a very short notice, a decided and powerful opposition was got up against the Bill, and they succeeded in preventing it passing. After the Bill was thrown out, an Association was formed for the protection of the interests of the trade. That Association had since that time been gathering strength in a rapid and extraordinary manner. Still, out of the 50,000 Chemists and Druggists in the kingdom, they had not a tithe of the number of members he believed they should have. Besides watching the interests of the trade, they had also, as part of their purpose, to provide a superannuation fund for aged and decayed members, and for widows and orphans. The latter fund was progressing very favourably, and would ultimately be a very valuable acquisition. The Medical Council of London had determined in the forthcoming session of Parliament to seek for a measure that would interfere in such a manner with existing interests in a way that had never been attempted before, and would, in fact, compel those who were not licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall or of the Pharmaceutical Society to close their places of business. The 56th section of the proposed Bill made it unlawful "for any person to keep open shop for the compounding of physicians and surgeons' prescriptions, unless he be a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of England and Ireland, or shall have received a certificate of competency to compound medicine from either of the above bodies, or from the Pharmaceutical Society, or from some other body duly authorized in England, Ireland, or Scotland by the General Medical Council to institute the necessary examination, and to grant such certificate, and at such rate of fee as the General Medical Council, with the approval of the Privy Council, may sanction." There were thousands who had been in business for 20 or even 50 years, who from their education and position were quite as able to compound prescriptions as any member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He thought the Government ought to take the measure in hand, so as to recognize and commission all who had served a legal apprenticeship to the trade. Another section of the Bill was as follows:—"No patent, quack, or other medicine shall be sold, unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the registrar of the General Council, and a copy therefore be opened for inspection in the shop or place in which such medicine is sold; and any person or proprietor of a shop selling any secret remedy shall, on summary conviction, for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20." That was so monstrous a proposition, that they might well leave it to the great body of patent medicine vendors to throw it out.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. G. Gibbons, the hon. sec., read the report of the Committee, which announced the appointment of an assistant secretary and collector, and urged the importance of immediately applying for a charter of incorporation.—The report, on the proposition of Mr. J. Massey, was adopted.

Mr. J. T. Slugg proposed a resolution urging that measures should immediately be taken for obtaining an act of incorporation. He said that a great deal of their business partook of the character of a profession. A man had no right to open a chemist's shop unless he thoroughly understood the nature of the articles he dispensed, their doses and effects. Theirs ought never to be debased into a mere grocery business, and they ought not to charge mere grocery prices. Their professional skill ought to be remunerated. The efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society had been abortive, and he thought the Chemists and Druggists ought as a body to press for an act

of incorporation, as suggested in the resolution he proposed.—Mr. Blain (Bolton) seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. T. G. Gibbons proposed—"That this meeting views with surprise the attempt of the Medical Council in their proposed Bill to prevent the 30,000 Chemists of this country, with the exception of the 2,000 belonging to the Pharmaceutical Society, from dispensing medicines, and denounces it as an unwarrantable interference with their interests, and an injustice to themselves and to the entire community." He said he thought a representation might be made to the Medical Council and to the Pharmaceutical Society, with a view to the adoption of a general measure for the protection of the public interests, without doing a positive injustice.—Mr. Towle seconded the resolution, which was passed.—A committee was appointed, and a vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We have been officially informed that an important communication will shortly be made to the trade in reference to the mode of dealing with the proposed new Medical Bill.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE—BROWNE v. FREEMAN.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Monday last, Mr Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Fischer moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling any medicine, not being chlorodyne of the plaintiff's manufacture, under the name of "The Original Chlorodyne," or under any other name so contrived as by colourable imitation or otherwise to represent the article to be chlorodyne manufactured by the plaintiff.

The case made by the bill was, that the plaintiff, Dr. John Collis Browne, while serving as an assistant-surgeon with the Queen's army in India, invented, about 1846, an entirely new medicine, which, as he stated, was used with great success in cases of fever, dysentery, cholera, and other diseases incident to an Asiatic climate. The term "chlorodyne," which was invented by the plaintiff, not by way of explaining the composition or properties of the compound, but as a fancy name to be used a trade-mark, was first applied by him to his medicine in 1855; and under this title the compound became widely known, and appears to have acquired great reputation. In 1858, the plaintiff being desirous of securing the exclusive right to use the word "chlorodyne," registered at Stationers'-hall a label headed, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," and also containing the words, "the only genuine chlorodyne." In October, 1861, the attention of the plaintiff was called to a circular issued by the defendant Freeman, who describes himself as a "Pharmacutist" in the Kennington-road, to the effect that he had "for several years made and used extensively in his business an article which had lately been named 'chlorodyne,'" and had determined to prepare it on a larger scale than heretofore, and introduce it to the Medical profession, &c. In May, 1862, the plaintiff filed a bill against the defendant to restrain him from using the term "chlorodyne;" but, being advised that it was doubtful if he could prevent the defendant from selling his medicine as "Freeman's Chlorodyne," obtained an order in November, 1862, dismissing that bill with costs.

The defendant had latterly, however, advertised himself as the first inventor, in 1844, of chlorodyne, and advertised his medicine as "The Original Chlorodyne," appending a statement to the effect that it was proved by the increasing demand in the profession to be "a superior and more reliable preparation than any which has been produced by other makers," and adducing medical testimonials to its invaluable qualities, and that it was "quite as efficacious in all cases as the medicine known as 'Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.'" The plaintiff had thereupon filed the present bill to restrain the use of the term "Original Chlorodyne" by the defendant, as being calculated to mislead the public into the belief that his medicine was that of the plaintiff, and fraudulently to injure its sale and reputation. Evidence in support of the plaintiff's case had been given by physicians, druggists, &c., to the effect that the plaintiff's medicine was generally known in the profession as chlorodyne simply, and that

when chlorodyne was prescribed the plaintiff's medicine would be alone intended. The name was also stated to be merely fanciful; and one of the witnesses, a physician of eminence, when the compound was first brought to his attention, actually protested against the name as absurd and preposterous, meaning, if anything at all, "green pain," and begged the plaintiff "not to strangle" his medicine by sending it out into the world under such a title.

The defendant's case was in substance, that the ingredients of the medicine sold by him as chlorodyne were known to him as long ago as 1844, and that the term was not one in which a trade-mark could be claimed, as it expressed the character and main ingredients (chloroform and anodynes) of the composition. The defendant also stated that he had carefully distinguished the chlorodyne sold by him by attaching his own name, and using a different label and advertisement from that of the plaintiff; and that although he had used the compound from 1844 to 1859 as a remedy, he had not advertised it or sold it to any extent before the latter year, as he did not till then fully appreciate its value. In reference to his use of the term "Original Chlorodyne," which had led to the present suit, he stated his belief that he was, in fact, the first inventor and discoverer of it, but denied any intention to represent that his compound was that of the plaintiff. Evidence of physicians and others was also adduced for the purpose of showing that the name would be understood as denoting the qualities of the composition, and not as a special title or trade-mark, to which the plaintiff was alone entitled; and that it was usual in prescriptions to specify what chlorodyne, whether Browne's or Freeman's, was to be supplied.

Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Fischer appeared for the plaintiff in support of the motion, and contended that he was entitled to be protected in the use of the name which he had invented, and under which the medicine of which he was the first discoverer, and alone knew the secret, had acquired its reputation. Upon the evidence it was beyond dispute that "chlorodyne" *simpliciter* would be understood to mean the plaintiff's medicine. The object, therefore, of the defendant in altering his advertisements after the conclusion of the suit of 1862, and advertising "Original Chlorodyne," was obviously to mislead people into the belief that they were buying the article manufactured by the plaintiff, and to acquire that amount of trade which had been enjoyed by the plaintiff under the title "Chlorodyne," without any distinguishing prefix, and thus deprive him of the fruits of his enterprise.

Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., and Mr. Drewry, for the defendant, contended that the motion must be refused, as the suit was simply an application to the Court to determine who was the original inventor of chlorodyne. The question was not one of trade-mark, for the word "Original," which was so much complained of, formed no part of the plaintiff's registered label. If the defendant had sold his medicine as "Browne's Chlorodyne," then there would have been an infringement of that combination which constituted what might be claimed by the plaintiff as his trade-mark. But the defendant had always appended his own name to his medicine, asserted that it was better and cheaper than that of the plaintiff, and that he was the first discoverer. That was the *gravamen* of the plaintiff's complaint, not that any one had been deceived into buying the defendant's for the plaintiff's medicine. There was not the slightest evidence that any one had been deceived, and, in fact, it was quite impossible that such could have been the case. As to the relative merits of the claim to be first inventor, that was not a question into which this Court could now enter; and as the plaintiff had failed entirely to establish his case, the motion must be refused with costs.

Mr. Giffard replied.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. P. Wood, said that the case was one of very grave suspicion, but he doubted whether it was sufficiently made out so as to enable him to do anything until the hearing of the cause. The plaintiff had placed himself in a difficulty by abandoning the first suit that he had instituted and getting the bill dismissed with costs. It was by no means clear that the term "chlorodyne" was not one of so fanciful and whimsical a nature as to be original, and to entitle the plaintiff to its exclusive use. There was strong evidence that persons asking for chlorodyne alone would be supplied with that manufactured by the plaintiff; but then

there was also other chlorodyne in the market, and a careful shopman would ask the customer which he wanted—whether Browne's or Freeman's. Although it was so far favourable to the defendant that the word "Original" did not appear upon the outside of the wrapper, still he had by no means justified the use of the term. Chlorodyne *simpliciter* would mean that made by the plaintiff, and for this reason, that it was known in the market under that title before the defendant had ever thought of using the word. *A fortiori*, therefore, when the term "Original" was applied to the article, people would think that it must mean that which was manufactured by the plaintiff. The successive alterations in the advertisements led to a very strong suspicion that there had been a gradual course of proceeding for the purpose of getting the name "Original" attached to the defendant's medicine, and thus misleading people into the belief that they were buying that of the plaintiff. But it was not shown that any one had been deceived by the label of the defendant, or that any one had asked for "Original Chlorodyne," and been misled into the belief that he was purchasing that of the plaintiff. If the defendant advertised himself as the original inventor, people who asked for "Browne's Chlorodyne" were not necessarily deceived, as the defendant simply said that his medicine was better than Browne's. That was a question, however, with which he could not deal; although if it had been shown that any one had been deceived there was enough on the bill to sustain the injunction; he was not justified in summarily interfering as the case now stood. The motion would stand over until the hearing; and if the bill were dismissed in the mean time, the costs would be costs in the cause.

PARAFFIN MATCHES—LATCHFORD v. HYNAM.

This case, which lately came before the Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas, was virtually an issue directed by the Court of Chancery to ascertain the validity of a patent claimed by the plaintiff in a certain description of lucifer matches. The only point in dispute was, whether the plaintiff's invention was novel, or whether the defendant had not made use of the ingredient which was the subject of the plaintiff's patent before the date of such patent. The supposed novelty consisted in the use of a preparation of paraffin with or without wax, for conveying the fire of the phosphorus composition to the splint, instead of sulphur, or simple wax or stearin. A *prima facie* case having been made out, the defendant proceeded to show that he had made paraffin matches before May 29, 1861, the date of the plaintiff's patent; and the plaintiff's counsel at length said that he could not struggle with the evidence, and elected to be nonsuited.

A point of some interest now arose, which was whether, when an issue is directed out of Chancery, the object of which is to inform the mind of the equity judge, a plaintiff has the usual right to elect to be nonsuited, or whether it is not necessary to take the opinion of the jury in the form of a verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice, in order that he might be in a position to answer any questions which may be put to him, asked the jury what they thought of the case; whereupon they unanimously stated that their verdict would be for the defendant.

PERSONS DESCRIBED AS CHEMISTS CONVICTED OF FELONY.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 4th inst., William Timms, a man of 26, described as a chemist, pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with stealing seven gold watches and several gold chains, the property of a jeweller in Cardiff. It appeared that the prisoner had become infatuated with a young woman, and had launched into a course of extravagance far beyond his means as a salaried clerk. The watches and chains were obtained by him at Cardiff by a false pretence, and pawned in London. He had previously been in situations of trust, where he conducted himself well; and he had since his apprehension given all the necessary information as to the disposal of the property, with a view to its recovery.

The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 15th ult., in the Central Criminal Court, Richard Barlow, a chemist, who had pleaded "Guilty" of having feloniously in his possession a certain die upon which was impressed the reverse side of a sovereign, was brought up for sentence.

The Common-Serjeant said he had carefully considered

this case, and that the prisoner stood before him, on his own confession, convicted of having a die feloniously in his possession, the making of which had been ordered by him with great subtlety and craft. Two dies, in fact, had been ordered of a die-sinker in Fleet-street, the one for the reverse and the other for the obverse side of a sovereign; and this was evidently done with a fraudulent intention and design. For very many years this offence was one of treason, and was punishable with death. Under the present circumstances the prisoner was liable to a life imprisonment, but a sentence so severe would not be passed; he must, however, be sent into penal servitude for eight years.

WORDS STAMPED UPON LIQUORICE—M'ANDREWS v. BASSETT.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on the 17th ult., Mr. Rolt and Mr. Dundas Gardiner moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from stamping their liquorice with the word "Anatolia," and selling it under that name, the exclusive use of which was claimed by the plaintiffs, who are manufacturers of liquorice at Frodshambridge, in Cheshire. The liquorice manufactured by the plaintiffs, and, as they asserted, first stamped by them with the word "Anatolia," was obtained principally from liquorice roots grown at Anatoli, in Asiatic Turkey; and their case was, in effect, that they had established a trade-mark in the word, and that the defendants had infringed such trade-mark, and injured the plaintiffs' business by selling an inferior article under the same title. The defendants, who were wholesale confectioners at Sheffield, had been in the habit of stamping liquorice with different words, such as "Hispaniola" for the largest sticks, and "Pontefract" for the second-sized or penny sticks. In September, 1861, they received an order for 5½ ewt. of Spanish juice, with a request that it should be made up and stamped with the word "Anatolia," according to a sample enclosed with the order. The defendants, who admitted that they had never before heard of the word, caused a stamp to be made for the purpose of executing the order, and had since discontinued the "Pontefract" stamp and used the "Anatolia" in its place, selling large quantities under that name, in ignorance, as they stated, of any exclusive right claimed by the plaintiffs. Under these circumstances the bill was filed, and an injunction was now moved for.

After some discussion, the motion was directed to stand over until the first seal in Hilary Term, with liberty for each party to file such affidavits as they might be advised.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY BY A CLERK.

On the 17th ult., Joseph Grassby, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Squire, wholesale druggists, of 5, Coleman-street, was placed at the bar before Alderman Carter at Guildhall, charged with robbing his employers of drugs and other goods, to the value of £100 and upwards, within the last five months.

Mr. Humphreys, of the firm of Humphreys and Morgan, of Newgate-street, conducted the prosecution, and stated that the prisoner had been only five months in the employ of Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Squire; but, from circumstances now within their knowledge, he had commenced robbing them from the first day he entered their service. The prosecutors missed postage and receipt stamps to the amount of £30, and, not being able to account for so large a deficiency, they placed the stamps under the control of one clerk; and afterwards missing, among other goods, a quantity of nitrate of silver, valued at nearly £20, precautions were taken to discover the delinquent, which resulted in the prisoner's apprehension. Valuable property, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, &c., was then found in his possession. A book was found at the prisoner's lodgings, in which there were entries in his handwriting not only of the salary he received, but also of large quantities of stamps and drugs, those entries indicating that the drugs had been sold to W. Foggett, a chemist and druggist, of Thirsk, in Yorkshire, at a price actually below the wholesale price at which Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Squire were able to buy them in the market.

Alderman Carter said he hoped that Foggett also would be brought before him.

Mr. Humphreys said he had not sufficient evidence to justify him in advising the prosecutors to give Foggett into custody at present.

Mr. Squire deposed that they had missed stamps to the amount of £30, and since then .94 ounces of nitrate of silver, the whole of which disappeared in the short period of a week. The value of the drugs found at the prisoner's house was about £60 or £70. They were the property of the firm.

Henry Hunt, a porter in the prosecutor's employ, said he concealed himself in a large case overlooking the patent medicine room, and while there he saw the prisoner put several packets of medicine into his pocket, and witness immediately gave information to his masters.

W. Dingle identified the packets of medicine found on the prisoner as Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Squire's property. They had been taken from the shipping-room, from which department he had missed large quantities of goods from time to time.

The officer, Stride, 133, said he found the four packets of medicine produced upon the prisoner, and at his lodgings a cash-box, containing the memorandum-books referred to, besides a large quantity of various and valuable drugs.

The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was then committed for trial.

On the 4th inst. he was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, for stealing 1,200 postage stamps, 503 boxes of pills, 104 bottles of marking ink, 36 boxes of medicine, 500 boxes of pills, 30 bottles of ink, 20 bottles of oil, 55 bottles of chlorodyne, one bottle of nitrate of silver, one bottle of potash, and many other things, the property of Mr. William Squire and another.

Mr. Giffard and Mr. Metcalfe appeared as counsel.

The prisoner, on being called to plead, said he was guilty of taking the medicines. (A laugh.) He afterwards simply pleaded "Guilty," and also to another indictment charging him with having been convicted of a felony in 1860.

The prosecutor, Mr. Squire, in reply to the Recorder, said the prisoner had been about five months in his service, and that he engaged him from having known him at one time while in the service of another person in the same trade, but without knowing that he had been convicted of felony in the mean time. The part of the stolen property found at the prisoner's lodgings was worth from £50 to £60; the value of the nitrate of silver alone being upwards of £30.

At the request of Mr. Giffard, the Court made an order for the restoration of the stolen property.

Mr. Foggott was called, and, in reply to the Recorder, stated that, about the middle of October, in the ordinary way of business, he bought a quantity of patent medicines of the prisoner for about £30, which he sold again a fortnight afterwards, not in the least suspecting the prisoner had stolen them; and that as soon as he was informed that the prisoner had come dishonestly by them he gave what information was in his power to the prosecutor, with the view to enable him to recover the property.

The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to six years' penal servitude.

GENERAL NEWS.

MEDICAL ACT.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF OWNERS OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

A numerously-attended meeting of owners of proprietary medicines was held on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of adopting measures for opposing, in the ensuing session of Parliament, the insertion of Clause 57 in the Medical Act. Mr. R. Barclay occupied the chair, and stated that if the General Council of Medical Education succeeded in engrafting upon their present Act the contemplated clause, its effect would be to render valueless some £2,000,000 of invested property, now regarded as a sort of copyright, and which, in fact, is the sole maintenance of some thousands of persons. A Committee was appointed, armed with the necessary powers for resisting the passing of the proposed Bill, and nearly £3000 was subscribed towards raising a fund for defraying the expenses.

ACCIDENTS.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

On the 30th ult. the Wigan borough coroner opened an inquiry into the circumstances touching the death of the infant daughter of Mr. Henry Farr, coachbuilder, of that

town, and which had been occasioned by a dose of laudanum administered to it by its mother in mistake for tincture of rhubarb. The child was ailing, and Mr. Farr sent one of his boys to the shop of Mr. Kellett, the proprietor of an old-established drug business, for threepennyworth of tincture of rhubarb. The lad received a bottle containing what purported to be the tincture—Mr. Kellett himself having measured out the mixture—and from this on the following day Mrs. Farr gave about half a teaspoonful to her child. It went to sleep soon after, and began to exhibit symptoms of being narcotized; a surgeon was sent for, and he found on examining the vial that it contained a quantity of pure laudanum, almost an ounce. The child died in a few hours. Mr. Kellett, who, with an attorney, was present during the investigation, did not deny serving the lad, but was unable to account for having given laudanum. In reply to a juror, he said that the bottles containing the tincture of rhubarb and laudanum were within one or two of each other on the shelf. The verdict of the jury was to the effect "That death had resulted from a dose of laudanum given in mistake, and thus Mr. Kellett was exonerated from criminal liability;" but the foreman desired to say, in the name of the jury, that, in their opinion, bottles containing poisonous drugs ought, under no circumstances, to be near those containing medicines in hourly requisition. They thought, too, that labels ought to be in English, and plainly printed, so that mistakes should be less liable to occur. We need not say that this distressing case is used by the *Lancet* as the text for an article bringing reproach upon the general body of chemists and druggists.

POISONING BY AN ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

On the evening of the 28th ult. several men in a silk-dyer's warehouse in Mile-end partook of some beer from a can which had previously contained a mixture called "Springfield's Patent," much used to prevent the corrosion of steam-boilers. They were all seized with severe symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and one of them, John Herring, died whilst the stomach-pump was being used.

GOSSIP.

The business, stock-in-trade, etc. of the old-established and well-known firm of G. Knight and Sons, of 2, Foster-lane, Cheapside, have been purchased by Mr. James How. This gentleman was engaged with the firm for upwards of twenty years, superintending the construction and testing the accuracy of the various philosophical instruments and chemical apparatus manufactured by them, and is, therefore, well qualified to take the business. We have examined the cameras and other instruments made by Mr. How, and can speak highly of their fine workmanship and efficiency.

We are glad to find that the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society has been considerably enriched during the past year, and that some relief has been afforded to necessitous persons. Two of the recipients were members, and two widows of members of the Society. Each of the former received £25; to one it was a second donation—he is a man greatly afflicted in health, and has a wife and seven children to support; the other is sixty-six years of age, also incapacitated by illness, and the father of four children, of whom the eldest is but fourteen. Of the widows, one is eighty years old, blind, and dependent on the care of an invalid daughter.

The Royal Victoria Sauce, prepared by Mr. Smith, of Dalston is an excellent relish, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. As the maker is a very worthy member of our trade, and a staunch supporter of the United Society, we do not hesitate to ask our readers to assist him in introducing the article to the public.

We understand that the *Technologist* has passed into the hands of a well-known firm, who intend to re-model its contents, so as to render it more acceptable to the class for whom it is especially adapted. The Applied Sciences included under the rather vague term "Technology" require a good literary representative.

Messrs. Spackman and Sons, of Gresham-street, have prepared a complete list of the Joint Stock Companies brought out during the past year. This list contains the names of 263 companies, of which two only are with unlimited liability. The total capital thus proposed to be embarked is 100 millions sterling.



LONDON, JANUARY 15. 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

It is with very great satisfaction that we announce to our readers the fact that the British Pharmaceutical Conference has now taken up its position amongst the numerous scientific societies of which this country can boast. Since the preliminary meeting held during the past year at Newcastle, its promoters have been working quietly and steadily for its firm establishment, and have succeeded in enrolling on the list of members over one hundred and fifty gentlemen, all of whom are well known as ardent workers in the science for whose promotion the Association has been founded. Not only this, nearly every name connected with the progress of British Pharmacy is to be found on the list, and the officers have been chosen with great discretion.

When the question of establishing such a society was first mooted, several of our more nervous friends dreaded lest there would be too great a preponderance of members of the Pharmaceutical Society in its ranks; but a glance at the list of members will soon satisfy them that the Conference has been founded on the most catholic principles, several of the leading supporters of the United Society being enrolled as members. Along with the list of members are issued two other documents: one, an abstract of the objects for which the society was founded; the other, a copious list of subjects for investigation before the Bath meeting of the present year. The Conference will be essentially a practical and working body, as every member must either suggest subjects for investigation, or work on subjects suggested by himself or others. To this end a long list of subjects has been issued for the current year, most of which have already been accepted by men whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the harvest from the first year's sowing will be a rich one. The issue of this list supplies a most necessary want that has long been felt by scientific investigators. When a man of scientific attainments has the time and opportunity to devote to research, he is only too frequently at a loss to know upon what branch of science he shall expend his energies. Having at last chosen his subject, and worked upon it through many anxious hours, some goodnatured friend to whom he communicates what he supposes to be original facts quietly informs him that his supposed discoveries have been known for years, having been long ago worked out by some foreign chemist, of whose name even he has heretofore been ignorant. Such disagreeable and mortifying information need never again be conveyed to the

pharmaceutical investigator; for the annual lists of the Conference will supply him not only with the materials upon which he may work with the greatest profit to science, but they will also provide him with references to the most important papers upon the subject in the British and foreign journals. It only too often happens that the busy worker in a scientific business may continually come across facts which he has no time to investigate, and whose value thus becomes lost to the world. The Conference will bring both these classes together,—the scientific man hungering for subjects, and the practical worker who meets with a superabundance of them daily.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference has begun well, quietly, and upon a solid foundation, with all the elements of success in its constitution, and it behoves every one interested in the objects for which it was formed to afford it every possible assistance. As one of the organs of pharmaceutical science in this country, we feel it to be our duty to offer the free use of our columns to the Conference for the publication of any information they may at any time desire to disseminate.

We most anxiously look forward to the first annual meeting, which will be held this year during the stay of the British Association at Bath, for the elucidation of many most important questions in pharmacy at present in a chaotic condition. There are no less than seventy-five distinct subjects for investigation, most of which have been taken up already. We would suggest to the members that great good would accrue if two or more would take up the same subject, and compare notes periodically, sending in their report to the annual meeting as a joint production. It would, of course, be improper to publish the entire list at present, before the members have made their choice of subjects: a few, however, which have already been appropriated, will serve to show the general scope of the entire number:—

To what extent is dialysis applicable in determining the crystalline constituents of plants? Accepted by Dr. Attfield.

What is the active principle of ergot of rye, and what is the best preparation for its administration? Accepted by Professor Tuson.

Report on the new system of weights and measures used in pharmacy. Accepted by B. S. Procter.

There is also a copious list of doubtful alkaloids which require investigation, reference to original researches upon them being given.

In conclusion, we wish the Conference hearty "God speed," and beg to express the highest opinion of the way in which its promoters have laboured for its establishment.

SWINDLING MADE EASY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS are too often the victims of the fair-spoken rogue who travels about the country to carry out some simple scheme for obtaining a dishonest living. As the guardian of the interests of the trade, we have frequently received the complaints of the duped, and our timely warnings have frustrated the designs of several clever swindlers.

We have now to caution our subscribers against a person who has lately been travelling through the south-eastern counties as the representative of H. Thornley and Co., manufacturers of the "Royal Vermin Destroyer." His plan of operation is pretty clearly revealed in a note appended to a stamped receipt for three pounds twelve shillings, the price of a gross of packets containing the wonderful powder supplied to a respectable tradesman who foolishly snapped at the "sole agency" with which the trap was baited. We copy this note literally, as it is a fair specimen of the common swindler's English:—

"The above goods if not sold in 3 months from the date hereoff to be returned and cash returned for all or any goods that is left 10 per cent. allowed on all goods sold wholesale. 1000 Circulars to be sent in a week and advertised in the _____ Advertiser and all Expence Incurred in sending the said Circulars to be paid from the firm H. MORRIS Traveller for H. T. and Co."

We have not examined the "Royal Vermin Destroyer," but we suspect that it is utterly worthless. Whether this be the case or not, we unhesitatingly stigmatize the "traveller" as an impostor. The address of H. Thornley and Co. printed on the invoice is, "13, Scarbrough-street, Goodman's-fields, E.C., London." We find that there is no such address, though there is one which evidently suggested it, namely, "13, Scarborough-street, Goodman's-fields, E." The latter

address is that of a respectable tradesman who can tell us nothing about H. Thornley and Co. Again, the *London Directory* does not give us any information respecting the mysterious firm.

Our unfortunate subscriber is left with the rubbish on his hands, a sadder but a wiser man. He has not received the 1000 circulars yet, and has not seen more than one advertisement in the local paper.

The device of inserting a single advertisement in the newspaper of the town is the only novel feature in H. Morten's mode of swindling. By this device, however, the "traveller" has contrived to impose upon many chemists. "Look here," he says, calling attention to the announcement in different papers: "Mr. A— of X—, Mr. B— of Y—, and Mr. C— of Z—, are the sole agents for those towns, and they sell such a quantity of our stuff that we can afford to advertise them in this way."

Since writing the above, our attention has been directed to the following paragraph in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of the present month:—

"Mr. T. Fardon (Maidstone) wishes to caution our readers against a man who is calling on the trade generally, and offering an article called 'Robinson's Poison for rats, mice, etc.' His practice is to ask payment for half only of the goods he leaves with the purchaser, the remainder to be paid for on his *next* journey. He shows cards from druggists who have been fleeced by him: he also solicits an address card, that he may put it into the hands of the publisher of the local paper, in which he promises to insert an advertisement." Mr. Fardon states that he believes the powder to be extremely *fattening*, as the mice appear to thrive rapidly on it."

We should not be surprised to learn that Robinson's representative is Thornley's traveller.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL BILL AS AFFECTING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Our respected contemporary the *Pharmaceutical Journal* not being published again until the 1st proximo, we are desirous to make a correction in the title of its recent leading article; which heading, instead of being "The Proposed Medical Act as affecting Pharmacy," should have been printed, "The Proposed Medical Act as affecting the Pharmaceutical Society." This error is obvious from the fact that the unjust proposal of the Medical Council to take away the civil rights of thousands of chemists is characterized as one that "is made in a liberal spirit," and which should be met "with a like spirit;"—the meaning of this being, that as the Medical Council, having liberally suggested in their new Bill that the Pharmaceutical Society should share with them the compulsory power of electing (with fees) who shall practise as dispensing chemists, it is therefore incumbent upon the Pharmaceutical Society to help the Medical Council. This is sought to be accomplished by ignoring the very great wrong that would be inflicted upon "the trade" so long as "the old nobility" of the Pharmaceutical Society flourish; care being taken to advertise to their own aristocracy that "they would not be so insane as to hand pharmaceutical chemists bound hand and foot over to physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries," except for an equivalent, and deprecating "the extravagant fear" of those chemists and druggists who do not belong to them, and who therefore have no right to express any desire for self-government.

There are also a few other errors in this article, besides its title, that we deem it our duty to the trade to correct. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* seems to think it "a great pity and a great mistake to regard the Medical Council and the whole body of chemists and druggists as enemies to one another."

It would be a mistake if it were so. But which body is creating the mistake?—the Medical Council in proposing the unwarrantable interference with dispensing chemists, or the chemists in defending their civil rights? Suppose the chemists and druggists proposed to interfere by legislative enactment with the whole body of the medical profession, as to whom amongst them should be considered qualified to prescribe! We believe it would be a great mistake of the doctors not to consider the Chemists as their enemies.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says that "interest carries men a long way, and there does not seem to be any interest to induce the Medical Council to oppress chemists and druggists." Will the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, in setting forth this faith, be kind enough to give us the truth as to the meaning of the proposed Act, when it provides that the cer-

tificate of competency shall be granted at such rate of fee as the General Medical Council with the approval of the Privy Council may sanction, and, in order to safely secure the large income arising from this levy to a joint partnership enumerated, including the Pharmaceutical Society, it be enacted that a penalty of £20 be inflicted upon any chemist who refuses to submit; and, as a further precaution, it is proposed that inspectors be appointed, who shall have the power at all times, when they think necessary to inspect all shops where medicines are compounded?

When the *Journal* of the Pharmaceutical Society informs us there is no danger to existing interests, can it point out any clause in the proposed Act where they are protected; and, while upon this search, explain how it is that the Medical Council think so differently, by their proposing as an "amendment" to the clause which provides in the present Act that nothing shall affect the interests of chemists and druggists, to omit this altogether in their proposed Bill?

While thus dealing with the mistakes of our contemporary, let us not be unmindful of our own heading. The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, in commenting upon the recent successful meeting of the United Society to take into consideration the best means of preventing the unwarrantable interference of the Medical Council with the rights of dispensing chemists, says that the speakers cordially acquiesced in the necessity for an educational qualification, thereby justifying entirely the opinion of the Medical Council that something should be done, but affirming that the issue is, "Who shall do it?"—Shall the Medical Council, whose powers are already despotic and irresponsible, do it? Can the Pharmaceutical Council lay claim to do it? No—not all the warnings given long ago by its best wishers have prevailed in preventing that divorce between the Council and the trade at large, that an antagonistic position has at last accomplished. Government nominations, Jury exemptions, and Medical Council partnership, &c., amply suffice to prove, in other words, the Pharmaceutical Society only represent themselves, and are, therefore, unfitted alone to represent the majority of the trade. But who shall govern? Why, the governed. Let the trade see who are willing to fairly represent them, and give the support in such manner as the present and future interests demand.

In making the foregoing remarks, we should be sorry if it were supposed that we wished to attack the legitimate object of the Pharmaceutical Society, namely, "the advancement of the scientific and social position of the trade"—an object we have always sympathized with, although not agreeing with the means used by its Council. In this instance we have the pleasure to know that we are advocating the opinion of many pharmaceutical chemists, who consider with us that it would be a fatal mistake to sell the rights of the trade for a mess of porridge—preferring special privileges to the advocacy of those broad principles that must advance the interests of that community that we as journalists are proud to represent, namely, the chemists and druggists.

THE PROPOSED ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ONCE upon a time, in the history of England, there was a struggle to obtain a Charter that should secure by law the maintenance and equality of important interests. The struggle was necessarily a successful one, as it represented the interests of all at the time. The Charter became great, as it proved to be the text of Freedom and Justice, containing the principle of the governed creating the government.

A similar struggle is now going on amongst chemists and druggists. Their interests are at present unsecured, and their position is indefinable. They are constantly threatened with a diminution of their rights and a legislative increase of their responsibilities. The Medical Council, in their proposed new Bill, threaten them with the destruction of their civil claims, and ignore their right to self-government.

Here, alas! the simile ceases.

The Barons in the field of Pharmacy do not care to fight for the rights of their humbler brethren as well as for their own. Special privileges take the place of common interests, and existing circumstances are overlooked.

A class established by Royal Charter is proposed to be advanced, when what is wanted is a Magna Charta that shall

secure freedom and justice for all, and a government elected by those most concerned. As the select few do not care to help the many, it is gratifying to know that the majority are beginning to fight for all. The United Society are well leading the van by their proposition for an Act of Incorporation for the entire trade;—the first consideration being,

The recognition of existing interests;—the next,

The security offered to the public and the trade for the competency of all future candidates:

The means being, a simple and inexpensive form of examination, but sufficient to secure the practical knowledge required;

The machinery working by metropolitan and provincial boards of examiners appointed by those most interested;

The funds provided by an insignificant acknowledgment from all, but which, coming from all, provides a sufficiency;

The benefits to be equally distributed, thus providing the poorest members of the trade in all parts with scientific and social advantages.

Such are the principal features of the proposal of the United Society, who invite the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It is difficult to overrate the advantages that would accrue by this successful termination of the struggle: present interests protected; future rights and position clearly defined; the scandal of incompetent members removed evermore; pharmaceutical science advanced by the seeds of instruction being sown broadcast. To which may be added, the feeling of good fellowship and a common bond of union being created.

These important considerations should prompt every conscientious chemist and druggist to take a part in the struggle and claim his Magna Charta.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THE following remarks upon the restrictions which the Medical Council propose to lay upon the sale of proprietary medicines are extracted from one of those light but learned articles on Law and Crime which are read with interest by all subscribers to the *Illustrated Times*:—

“A public meeting, convened in Fleet-street some days since, has been recorded and commented upon by some of our contemporaries. It had reference to a contemplated change in the law as to what are termed “proprietary medicines.” By a bill proposed to be laid before Parliament next Session, it is intended to lay such restrictions upon the sale of these articles as will virtually amount to a prohibition. Such is the scheme of the associated doctors, whose jealousy of their brother professionals, the chemists and druggists, has assumed this latest form of development. Notwithstanding all that has been said upon the other side, we cannot but see in the proposition the probability of great cruelty and injustice. We treat the matter purely under its legal aspect, and admit impartially that, while many of the patent medicines are long-established household remedies, others are only the drastic preparations by ignorant quacks, and far more likely to do harm than good if indiscriminately administered. But many of these preparations have been sold, as at present, for centuries. The Government has long derived a revenue from the duties imposed upon their sale. The right of compounding and vending them under their original titles has become and been dealt with as property for generations. We have inspected a pile of deeds, running from the earlier part of the last century, by which one of these ‘quack medicines,’ really an excellent combination of perfectly harmless medicaments, has been dealt with by transfer, settlement, and bequest up to the present time, just like landed property or money in the funds. During all that period the medicine has been acquiring popularity and extending its sale. It has furnished, and still furnishes, a considerable portion of the income of several families jointly interested in the profits, and thousands of pounds have been paid to the public revenue as stamp duty upon its account. This is one instance only out of many. Some of the prescriptions, if we are rightly informed, date back beyond the Restoration. It is no argument to aver that the composition of these medicines has been repeatedly published, and that, therefore, any apothecary may make them up. People attach a kind of authority to the original names under which these medicaments are sold;

and if purchasers prefer, as a matter of convenience or otherwise, buying the medicines made up in the old way, we think this tends rather to show the needlessness than the necessity for legislation on the subject. With respect to those interested in the proprietorship, the Act proposed would be just as cruel a wrong as the sudden abolition (without compensation to the sufferers) of any other long-established mode of investment—as, for instance, a particular kind of stock, or shares, or turnpike property.”

FRAUDULENT TRADE-MARKS.

AN important Act of Parliament, passed more than a year ago, came into practical operation on the 1st of January. Its short title is, “The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862;” and its carefully-devised provisions aim at the punishment and suppression of every conceivable fraud in the marking of merchandise, and in the sale of merchandise falsely marked.

Forging a trade-mark, or falsely applying any trade-mark with intent to defraud, or applying any forged, altered, or imitated trade-mark whatever, to any article, or aiding in the commission of any such offence, constitutes a misdemeanour under the Act, and renders the parties offending liable to imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour; or to fine, or to both imprisonment and fine, as the Court may award.

Marking upon any article, sold or intended for sale, any false indication of the number, quantity, measure, or weight of such article, or as regards the place or country in which such article shall have been made or produced, or falsely indicating such article or its mode of manufacture to be the subject of any existing patent, privilege, or copyright, constitutes an offence punishable under the Act by a fine equal to the value of the article, and a further sum not exceeding £5 and not less than 10s.

To sell, utter, or expose for sale, or for any purpose of trade, any article bearing a false or forged trade-mark, or a trade-mark applied without authority, is punishable by a fine equal to the value of the article, and a penalty not exceeding £5, and not less than 10s., beyond the value of such article. To constitute an offence, it is necessary that the party charged should have known that the trade-mark was false, or applied without authority; but such knowledge would be assumed on any facts from which it may reasonably be inferred, without actual proof.

Any person who shall have sold any article bearing a false trade-mark, shall be bound to give information, within forty-eight hours after demand, of the name and address of the person from whom he obtained such article, and the time when he did so; and any person refusing such information may be summoned before a magistrate, and on further refusal will render himself liable to a fine of £5; and such refusal will be held to be *prima-facie* evidence of his having full knowledge that such trade-mark was forged, or used without authority, as the case may be.

The sale of any article bearing any false statement with regard to quantity, weight, measure or number, or the place or country in which such article was manufactured, incurs a penalty of not more than £5, nor less than 5s.

The vendor of any article bearing a trade-mark, or any description, statement, or other indication of the number, quantity, measure, or weight of such article, shall be held to contract with the purchaser, that such trade-mark is genuine and true, or such statement or indication not in any material respect false or untrue.

In suits at law, or in equity, against persons using forged trade-marks, the Court may order articles to be destroyed, and may award an injunction, or order for inspection of his works, against the person complained of; and persons aggrieved by forgeries or false application of trade-marks can recover damages against the guilty parties.

Any defendant obtaining a verdict under the Act has full indemnity for costs; whilst a plaintiff suing for a penalty may be compelled to give security for costs.

[The above abstract is taken from a timely little pamphlet,* which has been printed for distribution by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Son, of Castle-street, Holborn.]

* “Notes on the Merchandise Marks Acts 1862, as affecting Manufacturers and Traders.”

ALKALI WORKS.

WE beg to remind those readers who are interested in Alkali Works, that the Act of Parliament passed in the late session for regulating the condensation of hydrochloric acid gas evolved in the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, came into operation on the 1st inst. The object of the statute is to secure the condensation of the gas to the satisfaction of the inspector or sub-inspector appointed under the Act. If it should appear to the Court before whom any proceeding for the recovery of a penalty is instituted that 95 per cent. at least of the hydrochloric acid gas evolved has not been condensed, a penalty not exceeding £50 will be levied, and for a second offence £100. The owner is to be liable for the offence in the first instance, unless he prove that it was committed by some agent without his knowledge; in which case the agent is to be liable. The Board of Trade is to appoint inspectors, and alkali works are to be registered.

OUR VISITS TO CHEMICAL AND OTHER WORKS.

IN the present volume we intend to continue our series of descriptive articles on British Manufactures. Our old subscribers will, we are sure, be gratified by this announcement, for many have expressed their favourable opinion of the feature to which we refer. For the information of new subscribers, we may state that the articles published during the past year described, at considerable length, the works of Messrs. Howards and Sons for the manufacture of quinine, borax, tartaric acid, etc.; Messrs. Piesse and Lubin's odoriferous "Laboratory of Flowers;" the factories of Messrs. Davy and Macmurdo, so famous for their Mercurial preparations and photographic chemicals; the old-established works of Messrs. Huskisson and Sons, the chief makers of the compounds of iodine in this country; the great Paraffin Works of Mr. Young at Bathgate; and, lastly, the pleasant Physic Farms of Mr. Ransom. Most of these factories were described for the first time in our pages, and we feel much indebted to the owners for having allowed our contributors to explain so fully the various processes of manufacture.

In our February number we hope to publish a description of the works of the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company at Battersea, giving full details of the manufacture of the crucibles used by gold-refiners, brass-founders, cast-steel makers, assayers, and analytical chemists; the portable furnaces and other fire-resisting goods, and the various preparations of black lead which constitute the products of these works. To give our readers some idea of the importance of our subject, we may state that the only prize medal given for crucibles at the late International Exhibition was awarded to the Company, and that the crucibles made at Battersea are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WE hope that we shall be in a position to commence our series of articles upon this long-looked-for work in our next number. Its publication cannot well be delayed beyond the present month, as it is advertised in all the medical journals. If we do not see the work shortly, we shall be forced to conclude that it exists only in the imagination of the Medical Council.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

WE beg to call attention to the two letters which appear in our correspondence columns,—the one penned by our earnest and eloquent friend "Vigil," and the other by an influential member of the trade. Both point out the dangers which beset the chemist and druggist, and explain how they are to be dealt with. A fund must be raised at once to defray the expenses of a Parliamentary contest. We are authorized to state that subscriptions to this Defence Fund may be sent direct to the Secretary of the United Society, or through any of the Local Secretaries.

MR. EDWARD THOMPSON ON THE POSITION OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association, Mr. Edward Thompson delivered the introductory lecture of a course on *Materia Medica*, and made some observations on the present position of the chemist and druggist in this country. Although we cannot fully endorse the views of the lecturer, we deem it advisable to bring them before our readers, and therefore take the liberty of extracting from the report given in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* his remarks upon the druggist's position in relation to the law, the Medical Profession, and the Pharmaceutical Society.

"1. *The Law*.—At present chemists and druggists were not recognized or protected by the law, any more than were other shopkeepers. It had been proposed that chemists should have certain privileges, and especially that they should have the exclusive right to sell drugs. Now this question would be viewed differently by different persons. Druggists themselves might naturally incline to the opinion that a monopoly of the business should be established, and that all others should be prevented from meddling with it; and much might be said in favour of this view. It might be urged that none but persons of some education, and who had been brought up to the habits of attention and sense of responsibility which characterize the respectable chemist and druggist, could sell potent drugs with safety to the public; and, in particular, that all poisonous substances should be retailed only by such persons, and that such a regulation would be the best 'Poison Bill' that could be enacted.

"Strong as these arguments were, he was of opinion that the Legislature was not at all likely to be influenced by them. For, in the first place, the tendency of modern legislation was decidedly against monopolies, and in favour of free-trade. Some professions, it was true, were still allowed to have exclusive privileges,—that of law, for instance; but monopolies, formerly so numerous, had gradually been reduced to a very small number.

"If we wanted to know how the Legislature would probably treat any proposal for giving exclusive privileges to the druggist, we might obtain valuable information by observing how they had deliberately acted in a similar case. The course of modern legislation on the medical profession was strictly in point. Before 1815 the members of that profession, at least in the country, had no exclusive privileges. In that year it was enacted that no one should act as an apothecary in England unless he had a licence from the Apothecaries' Company of London, the business of a chemist and druggist still retaining all the rights that it previously possessed. Such continued to be the state of things for more than forty years. Occasionally during these years the Apothecaries' Company prosecuted some illegal practitioner; but in general the law was not enforced. Sometimes an unlucky physician or surgeon, highly educated, but who had not been so fortunate as to seek the licence of the Company, was fixed upon for prosecution, while notorious quacks were quietly allowed to accumulate their gains, to the great scandal of the profession. At last the Apothecaries' Company entirely ceased to perform the thankless office of prosecutor for the profession, and again every one did that which was right in his own eyes. Great was the cry for medical reform, and much need there was for it. For some time all was confusion, some demanding one kind of reform and some another. At last the profession became more unanimous. All expected that exclusive privileges would be conceded. But when the matter came to be discussed in Parliament, it was found that the Lords and Commons, who sympathized with the public rather than with any professional section of it, were in no mood to grant any more monopolies. They left the Apothecaries' Act where it was, a dead letter, and passed a new law, framed on a new principle, which was to certify to the public who were properly-qualified practitioners, and then leave every one at liberty to employ whom he would; with this proviso, that the Government itself in its vaccination, poor-law, sanitary, or medico-legal departments, should employ none but those who were registered as well-qualified medical men. When it was added that the Act appointed a Council for the regulation of medical education and the publication of a Pharmacopœia, and provided

for the speedy punishment of all who should untruthfully give themselves out to the public as legally-registered practitioners, we became acquainted with the whole spirit of the last example of legislation in a department bearing the strictest analogy to our own.

"From this illustrative case, then, what could we learn as to the probable future legislation for chemists and druggists? This, that Government might devise some system of registering all who were qualified to conduct the business with safety to the public, and might give to such persons a title by which the public might judge of the qualifications of its holders, preventing, at the same time, unqualified persons from assuming the title. And as the people of this country in the exercise of their vaunted liberty appeared to cherish the right to consult ignorant pretenders to the art of healing, so they might wish to preserve the privilege of obtaining their drugs of those who knew nothing of their properties, and the Legislature would probably allow them to continue to enjoy their liberty.

"But the Legislature would have to distinguish between the qualified and the unqualified by an examination. If so, it behoved young men, both as they would desire to conduct their own business with respectability, and as they would wish to pass such an examination with credit, to prepare for the future by diligently availing themselves of this and all other opportunities of becoming acquainted with *Materia Medica*.

"Two conclusions were then arrived at:—1st, that examinations, which were now optional and honorary, would probably at no distant period be so far compulsory that no one could attain a respectable position in the business without passing them; and, 2ndly, that such examinations should be diligently prepared for.

"2. *The Medical Profession*.—After remarking on the necessity of a knowledge of *Materia Medica* and *Posology* for the compounder of prescriptions, connected as such work was with the restoration of health and the preservation of life, he (Mr. Thompson) proceeded to observe that there was another view of the relation between the druggist and the practice of physic, which could hardly be left unnoticed on that occasion, namely, what was called *counter-prescribing*. One-sided views had often been taken on this subject. Sometimes a Surgeon wrote to the *Lancet*, denouncing some neighbouring druggist who deprived him of patients, without stating at the same time that he himself was keeping an open shop, poaching upon the domain of the druggist, and throwing down those external distinctions by means of which the public might judge between the surgeon and the druggist. Sometimes a London pharmaceutical chemist, whose business consisted in preparing medicines according to the prescriptions of physicians, told us in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* how very improper it was for any druggist to act both as prescriber and dispenser, and how carefully all articles bearing upon the action of drugs in the cure of disease should be excluded from the *Journal*. Other druggists, living in country towns where there were no hospitals, and where medical advice could not be cheaply purchased, thought themselves compelled, by the necessities of their position and the constant demands of their customers, to exercise what little knowledge of medicine they possessed, and consequently prescribed in slight cases—sometimes, indeed, undertaking to cure more dangerous diseases, and perhaps wasting the patient's time by giving him inefficient remedies, when time to him was a matter of life and death.

"He (the lecturer) believed that all these one-sided opinions had something right and something wrong in them. How much of each might perhaps be ascertained if we could answer two questions, which ought always to be kept distinct:—1st. How much counter-prescribing could a druggist do, according to law? and 2nd, how much ought he to do, as a question of right and conscience?

"(1.) Provided a man called himself a druggist, and not a medical practitioner, the law, irrespective of the Apothecaries Act of 1815, allowed him to do almost any amount of prescribing he liked, either in-doors or out-of-doors. But he (Mr. Thompson) contended that the law was not to be regarded merely as to what it directly prevented. The law held a druggist accountable for the consequences of medical practice to a much greater degree than a legally-qualified surgeon was. For whereas a surgeon was supposed by the law to be competent as far as regarded knowledge for the

exercise of his profession, a druggist, as such, was supposed to be incompetent. The one was answerable for wilful neglect only, the other for ignorance also. Thus, though the law did little or nothing directly to prevent counter-practice, it might do much towards this end indirectly, by making every one ignorant of the science of medicine, and of the structure of the human body, responsible for the evil consequences of his ignorance.

"(2.) As to the question, how much of counter-practice ought a druggist to do, in an ethical sense? Perhaps in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it would be best to answer,—'Send the patient to a doctor.' One thing the druggist must not do, he must not prescribe for a case ignorantly; that is, whenever he uses powerful drugs, or takes up the time of a patient by recommending those of a milder character, he ought to be conscious that he has as much knowledge of the case before him as an educated medical practitioner is likely to possess. He should act as he would do if a watch were brought to him that would not keep time. He would confess his ignorance of its structure—he would not pull it in pieces, lest he should not be able to put it together again; and, in general, he would return it to its owner with a recommendation to send it to a watchmaker. But supposing that the only fault of the watch was that it went too slow, the druggist might know enough about a watch to be aware how to move the regulator to one side or the other. In this simple case he might do as well as the best watchmaker. Whether, therefore, he sent the watch away, or remedied its defect, he would act up to the real knowledge he possessed, and no further. So he ought to do in the practice of physic, if he be required to act at all. Division of labour, however, was generally found to be best for all parties concerned.

"(3.) *The Pharmaceutical Society*.—As regarded the position of this Society towards the chemists of Britain, the lecturer thought that it was right and proper that one Society, having its head-quarters in London, should have the confidence of all respectable druggists, who should be induced, in some way or other, to unite themselves with it. The Pharmaceutical Society, he thought, as being the first in the field, as having already been chartered and recognized by the Legislature, and as having done some good work towards the elevation and in defence of the trade, had pre-eminent claims to hold the position indicated. It was evident, however, that some changes must be effected before the Pharmaceutical Society could be considered to represent the whole body of druggists. Without attempting to exhaust the subject, he would suggest that the examination should be greatly modified. Let there be two kinds of examination: one, intended to distinguish those who had made considerable progress in the sciences upon which the business was based; the other, meant to point out to the public all who were qualified to conduct their business with safety and respectability. One examination would be rather more severe than the present Major,—the other much milder than the present Minor. If the fees were sufficiently low, as they might be if the number of members were proportionally increased, and the public could understand that the holders of the Society's certificate were alone to be trusted with the responsible duty of compounding prescriptions, much might be done towards setting up the Pharmaceutical Society as the head of the business of a chemist and druggist in England, and some progress would be made towards giving to well-qualified druggists the only monopoly they were likely to get in this country."

THE AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.

THERE is an old law, of Divine origin, which will continue in force for ever, though some appear to regard it as obsolete. It is directed against the practice of bearing false witness against one's neighbour. Now we cannot help viewing the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* as our neighbour, and though we have often criticised his published opinions with some acrimony, we have never wilfully misrepresented them. But our neighbour, unfortunately, seems to think it a good joke to bear false witness against us, as will be apparent to all who take the trouble to compare the following extract from his "Answers to Correspondents" with our article on shop-window decoration, to which it so pointedly refers:—

M. P. S. (Whitechapel).—We can offer no advice with regard to "window decoration." An esteemed contemporary has recommended a good model

of a leg wearing an elastic stocking; though we doubt the propriety of putting Pharmacy on that footing, possibly such an ornament might prove effective in your neighbourhood.

Now we cannot help thinking that M. P. S. of Whitechapel is simply an imaginary person, created for the sake of the playful misrepresentation we complain of.

We did *not* recommend the leg; we merely said, when speaking of elastic goods,—

A good model of a leg wearing an elastic stocking is now a common object in Chemists' windows at the West End.

We gave a list of sundries, which we introduced with the following remark:—

We need not say much about the window exhibition of "sundries," for our readers know what articles will attract their neighbours; besides, the aim of this series of papers is to induce chemists and druggists to give prominence to products illustrating the more scientific branches of their calling.

Having given the list, we thus explained our views respecting the exhibition of Sundries:—

We might extend this list to a much greater length, for all the articles included in the comprehensive term of "Druggists' Sundries" are more or less suited for exhibition. As a rule, chemists and druggists make too much of these miscellaneous goods, and allow them to displace all signs of their legitimate occupation. A good and well-arranged collection of "sundries" may be fitly and profitably included in any window display; but we say, let there be something besides. Let there be something to indicate the scientific training of the dispenser of medicine, something to show that his business is not restricted to the buying and selling of certain useful and ornamental articles.

We now beg to ask the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* whether he considers that he has helped to put Pharmacy on a good footing by hurling his bauble at us—a bauble which has flown back to the assailant like a boomerang.



THE WONDER—AND WHAT NEXT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—If, on the memorable 23rd of January, 1861, when, at the London Tavern, the United Society of Chemists and Druggists started into life, any one had been bold enough to predict that in January, 1864, that Society would be a compact organization embracing twelve associations, each association having its own chairman, secretary, and committee, and number between two and three thousand members, all moving in harmony with a central executive; that it would overshadow the Pharmaceutical Society; that it would throw its broad shield of protection over the trade, and rebuke the Medical Council; that it would find time, and energy, and means to promote, upon the voluntary principle, a benevolent fund which would approach an amount sufficient for practical utility; that it would refute its detractors and silence its enemies; that it would be marshalling its forces to war for "an idea" of incorporation, and that Members of Parliament would enlist in its cause,—such a prophet would have been deemed a romantic enthusiast, or an idle dreamer. And yet, the dreamer's dream is true, the romantic predictions of an imaginative prophet are realized, and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists is a "great fact."

The wonder of this achievement is greatly increased when viewed in relation to the means for its accomplishment. The United Society had no money to begin with; no friends or patronage, no salaried agency or advocacy. The Pharmaceutical Council rejected it with scorn; the Medical body maligned and derided it in the columns of the *Lancet*; the wholesale houses opposed it with all the might of influence and wealth. Its promoters had only their own good cause, and stout hearts, and determined will, to oppose to such an array of power: and yet, see! "The little one has become a thousand;" the rippling rill has deepened and widened into a mighty river, and the United Society, so lately derided and scoffed at, is now the pride and hope of the trade. *This is the wonder.*

Let us review the situation. We have hitherto devoted our attention to collecting and organizing our forces; but we are now entering upon a campaign for an incorporation of the trade. Who are our enemies, and what have we to fear from them? The Medical Council oppose us with a demand for our submission and our money. They would like to limit the dispensing area to a monopoly for the Medical Profession, or to subject dispensing Chemists to an annual siffurance impost, the payment of which would be an acknowledgment of their claim to do so, just as the payment of royalty to a patentee is an acknowledgment of the validity of his patent. We have another enemy, perhaps not so powerful, but more subtle, in the Pharmaceutical Council.

"A man's greatest enemies are those of his own household." The Pharmaceutical Council have hitherto based their claim for support upon their ostensible championship in defence of the trade. If ever the trade had need for their help, it is now. But where are those Pharmaceutical champions? At the feet of the Medical Council! Their scrolo swords are now turned against us, for the Medical Council have discovered their price in proposing to recognize them as a licensing body.

A third enemy, more powerful than either of these, will be found in the House of Lords, whose belief is that the members of the Medical Council are Solomons in wisdom and saints in purity, and that all Chemists and Druggists on the outside of the Pharmaceutical Society are ignorant

quacks or vulgar huxters. But [the greatest enemy the Chemists and Druggists have to contend with is their own *inertness*. Any other tradesmen, had their interests been threatened with invasion as those of the Chemists and Druggists are, would by this time have been banded together, and every man's purse would have been open to supply the means of defence. The Patent Medicino Vendors (a mere handful of men in comparison with the Chemists and Druggists) met together the other day and subscribed £3,000 to protect themselves from the enemies who threaten them in common with the Chemists and Druggists. But the Chemists and Druggists, as a body, remain unmoved. This is the situation.

What next? The *modus operandi*.

1. Let every Chemist and Druggist in the country forthwith join the United Society.

2. To extend the *field* of action to the public.

3. To influence Members of Parliament, individually, through the Chemists and Druggists of the borough they represent.

4. To influence the House of Commons by petitions from the Executive and Local Committees, from the Chemists and Druggists as a body, and from the general public. The House of Lords will submit to public opinion so expressed; but they must be petitioned, too.

5. To bring a Bill into Parliament based upon the "suggestions" of the United Society, and previously submitted to a conference of the trade. To wait for the chance of engraving your own bill of rights by a clause or clauses upon somebody else's bill, is a delusion. Were even such a chance afforded you, the battle would be fought and won whilst you were preparing for action.

And yet what next? The means.

1. Incorporation committees should be appointed in every town to collect by a subscription list what the Chemists and Druggists themselves are disposed to give.

2. Every Druggist having a petition on his counter, should have a penny subscription box to accompany it.

3. Public meetings should be held and collections made in each town.

4. A uniform incorporation fund, consisting of one-shilling subscriptions.

This will apply to towns too small for committees. Such are the ways and means devised, some of them by others; I recommend them all, and one more—*Try!*

Ye Chemists and Druggists of the United Kingdom, who complain that your trade is counter-slavery, and drudge through six—alas! many of you through seven—weary days in the week, without the hope of an adequate reward for a costly education and a life-long toil; ye Chemists and Druggists' Assistants, whose genteel poverty is sustained (with no fault of your employers) upon wages less than those of an able-bodied porter,—will you join the noble band, 2500 strong, pledged for your deliverance? Look at your condition and your prospects: are you satisfied with them? Have you no aspirations for a better destiny? Awake to a sense of your interests, and make the small sacrifice required of you *now*, for that *future competency* which an incorporation of the trade will bring within the reach of all who deserve it.

Ye rich men of the trade, whose names stand amongst the supporters of our public charities, I appeal to you especially for an example which shall stimulate and encourage your poorer brethren.

As a fellow-labourer in the cause, bear with my importunity. Should the leaders of the United Society unhappily become discouraged by the insensate apathy or pitiful selfishness of those who, when help was brought to them, refused to help themselves, your opportunity will be lost for ever: the Medical Council will deprive you of the only part of your trade worth having, or subject you to an annual tribute; and public opinion will justly consign you to your fate as narrow-minded men whose small ideas and little dealings eminently qualify them for the drudgery and the chains they so fondly hugged when deliverance was at hand. Timidity or selfishness may exclaim, "What can 2,000, or even 5,000, out of the 35,000 Chemists and Druggists of the country do, so long as the remaining 30,000 stand aloof? It can't be done!" *Try!* How many patriots were requisite to achieve reform and free trade for the millions of their fellow-countrymen? Let 2,500 more members be added to the 2,500 already constituting the United Society, and the incorporation of the trade will be an accomplished fact. Leave that stolid mass of selfishness, those 30,000 men, as mere ciphers to make up a number. Leave them to their own insignificance. Their relation to you should influence you no more than do the deep waters of the sea affect the busy life above it. The commerce, the intelligence, the wealth, the aspirations, the high hopes and tender sympathies which constitute the life of the world bound across that sea, regardless of the deep, unfathomable waters beneath. Leave them, and rely upon the intelligence, the energy and moral force of the united 5,000, to realize your hopes in so good a cause. The fewer the men, the greater the glory when the work is done.

VIGIL.

ANOTHER CALL TO ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—As Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 4th, and your next number is not published before the middle of February, permit me now to call the most serious attention of *all* Chemists peculiarly interested in dispensing medicines to those obnoxious sections in the proposed new Medical Bill relating to themselves, and which, should they become law, will prevent them following their legitimate calling as sanctioned by various Acts of Parliament.

Clause 55 of the Bill as it stood in 1858 did not interfere with the rights of the Chemist and Druggist; but it is now proposed to ignore him entirely, and at once take away his right to dispense prescriptions and other privileges.

Clause 56 empowers the Medical Council to appoint inspectors, whose duties shall be to inspect, at any time they choose, all shops where medicines are compounded: this applies equally to Pharmaceutical and Non-Pharmaceutical Chemists who, by the grace of the Medical Council, may be permitted to dispense medicine. There is something so truly un-English and undignified in the idea of introducing the spy system amongst us, that it is to be hoped the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists will take particular care of this precious clause, by imitating the noble example of the late lamented Mr. Jacob Bell, who, to the latest period of his life, stood up most manfully in resisting any interference, and especially any attempt to place the Chemists and Druggists under the jurisdiction of the Apothecaries.

Clause 57 requires to be made public the composition of all those useful little proprietary articles made and sold by Chemists. The injustice of this, both to the public and the Chemist, is almost too apparent to require any comment. We need only say, that had the clause been framed by the Medical Council so as to apply to those quack medicines which are a disgrace to the age, or to prevent the improper use of the names of eminent medical men in conjunction with any medicine without their previous consent, we should hail the change with pleasure. As it stands, it can only have a vexatious effect, without repealing the grievance.

I have said enough to show that the warning you have already given, and also that contained in the *Chemical News* of this month, are too well founded, and that it will require all our endeavours to successfully resist this present attempt to destroy our rights. The time will soon be here when the battle will be fought in Parliament, and the Executive Committee must have ample funds at their disposal to victoriously carry us through: I therefore now propose that we should at once raise the means, and trust every one will subscribe, be it ever so small a sum; for it must be remembered that Parliamentary conflicts are expensive affairs; but with a widely-spread and numerous institution like ours, a small subscription from each will go a long way. Chemists and Druggists, remember your fate is in your own hands; be prompt and determined, and let your motto be, "Never Surrender."

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
J. G. GIBBONS,

A Vice-President of the United Society of
Chemists and Druggists, and Honorary
Secretary, Manchester District.

41, Market-street,
Manchester,
January 11.



ETHIOPS MINERAL.

(A. R.)—The "*Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure*" of the old London Pharmacopœia was a black protosulphide with excess of sulphur; hence the addition "*cum sulphure*."

TWIGG'S HAIR-DYE.

Take of precipitated sulphur, ʒj.; acetate of lead, ʒj.; rose-water, fʒiv. Triturate together in a mortar. This is not an instantaneous dye, but should be applied twice a day till it gradually restores the colour to its natural shade. It is much used in America.

We shall be glad to receive a formula for Batchelor's hair-dye, another American preparation.

A. W. L. will be glad of the present address of William Grant, Druggists' Assistant, son of Mr. Grant, Surgeon, Bristol.

"*Vulnus*" (Market Drayton).—We find that your query is answered in the January number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Your letter did not reach until after the literary portion of the number was in type.

The following formulæ are from the New American Pharmacopœia:—

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.

Take of liquorice in fine powder, sugar in coarse powder, gum arabic in fine powder, each half a troy ounce; camphorated tincture of opium, two fluid ounces; wine of antimony, a fluid ounce; spirit of nitrous ether, half a fluid ounce; water, twelve fluid ounces. Rub the liquorice, sugar, and gum arabic, with the water, gradually added; then add the other ingredients, and mix the whole together.

The above is in very general use for catarrh, coughs, etc., under the popular name of *Brown Mixture*.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

Take of sarsaparilla in moderately coarse powder, twenty-four troy ounces; guaiacum wood in moderately coarse powder, three troy ounces; pale rose in moderately coarse powder, senna in moderately coarse powder, liquorice root in moderately coarse powder, each two troy ounces; oil of sassafras, oil of anise, each five minims; oil of gualtheria, three minims; sugar in coarse powder, ninety-six troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the solid ingredients, except the sugar, with three pints of diluted alcohol, and allow the mixture to stand twenty-four hours; then transfer it to a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until ten pints of tincture have passed. Evaporate this by means of a water-bath to four pints; filter; and having added the sugar, dissolve it with the aid of heat, and strain the solution while hot. Lastly, rub the oils with a small portion of the solution, and mix them thoroughly with the remainder.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

Take of squill in moderately coarse powder, seneka in

moderately fine powder, each four troy ounces; tartrate of antimony and potassa, forty-eight grains; sugar in coarse powder, forty-two troy ounces; diluted alcohol, water, of each a sufficient quantity. Mix the squill and seneka, and having moistened the mixture with half a pint of diluted alcohol, allow it to stand for an hour; then transfer it to a conical percolator, and pour diluted alcohol upon it until three pints of tincture have passed; boil this for a few minutes, and evaporate it by means of a water-bath to a pint; add six fluid ounces of boiling water, and filter; dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid, and having heated the solution to the boiling point, strain it while hot; then dissolve the tartrate of antimony and potassa in the solution while still hot, and add sufficient boiling water through the strainer to make it measure three pints. Lastly, mix the whole thoroughly together.

Mr. W. N. Curtis has been appointed Dispenser to the Torbay Infirmary and Dispensary.

From a recent return, it appears that the deaths from smallpox in the Madras Presidency amount to 20,000 annually.

A homœopathic physician in Paris has been suspected of poisoning a lady whose life he had insured for an enormous sum.

A prospectus has been issued of the Kumaon and Oude Plantation Company, with a capital of £100,000 (of which £60,000 is to be first issued), in shares of £10. The object is to cultivate tea, cinchona, silk, cotton, rhea, and other produce, on an estate in the north of Oude.

The following gentlemen passed the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society on the 16th ult.:—Mr. M. J. R. Hoskin, of Southampton, and Mr. F. C. M. Millar, of Beaminster. The gentlemen who passed the Minor Examination were Messrs. J. Bingley (Retford), R. Bird (Newark), A. J. Dyer (Gosport), W. S. Greaves (Ironville), L. Hooper (London), T. P. Iliffe (Nuneaton), J. T. Mayfield (Wolverhampton), and J. Reece (Rotherham).

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

FREDERIC EVES, Nowbury, Chemist.
THOMAS HACKING, Oswaldtwistle, Chemical manufacturer.
THOMAS KIRKHAM, late of Macclesfield, dealer in German yeast.
CHARLES MORGAN, St. Andrew, Norwich, Chemist.
JOHN ROBERTS, Holywell, Flintshire, Chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. AMBROSE and E. LACY, Whitechapel-road, Chemists.
BOLTON and BARNITT, late DYMOND, Holborn-bars, operative Chemists.
E. KEIGHLEY and B. MURGATROYD, Bradford, Yorkshire, Drysalts.
A. P. TOWLE and T. HARRISON, Manchester, Chemists.



London, January 12, 1864.

SINCE our last, only a moderate business has been transacted in Chemicals, the holidays partly checking sales; prices, however, in most cases, have been well supported. A fair business has been done in Tartaric Acid at 1s. 5½d., which is the former price. Citric is steady at 1s. 5d. In Oxalic a good many parcels have changed hands, at 8d. to 8½d. A large business was done in Iodine at the end of last and the commencement of the month on speculation; prices were run up to 6½d., but the market is now quiet, and there are now sellers at 5½d. Prussiate of Potass is dull at 11½d. to 11¾d. Chlorate of Potass is steady at 11¾d. to 12d. Bichromate is firm at 7d. to 7½d. Soda Ash is quiet at 2d., and Crystals 9s. 6d. ex ship. Small sales of Cream Tartar made at 110s. Brimstone is better; best rough is now 8s. 6d., Flour 13s., and Roll 9s. 6d. Sulphate of Copper is had for 33s. Small sales of Sal Ammoniac have been made at 38s. for firsts, and 36s. for seconds. Bleaching Powder is steady at 9s. 3d. Sulphate of Ammonia is dull at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. Quinine is firmer; English 6s. 4d., and French 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.

Small sales of refined Camphor have been made at 1s. 6d.; makers generally demand 1s. 7d. Linseed Oil, after declining to 34s. to 34s. 6d., is now firmer, and the price 35s. 6d. here, and 34s. 6d. for the first six months in Hull. Rape has improved to 43s. 6d. for refined, and 41s. for brown, but is now quieter. Large sales have been made in Turpentine, and the price has advanced to 73s. to 74s. A good business has been done in refined Petroleum; the price is steady at 1s. 11½d. to 2s.: about 8,000 brls. have arrived. Crude is firm at £17 for Pennsylvania. Refined Saltpetre is steady at 40s. 6d. to 41s. Ashes are quiet at our quotations. Rosin is steady at 23s. for common French.

The sales of Drugs have been very small since our last, but large parcels are declared. Some second and first Castor Oil have been sold at 4½d. to 5½d. Oil of Aniseed is better, but is now quiet at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. Oil of Cassia is dull at 10s. 6d. Rhubarb is more in request at 3d. to 6d. advance. Several sales of Citronelle have been made at 5d. to 5½d. Safflower is steady for good qualities, and 5s. lower for the middling. Cutch is more in request at 25s. to 25s. 6d. A few lots of Jalap have been sold at 2s. 6d. to 4s. Camphor is more in request; sales made at 107s. 6d. Turmeric is rather easier; good Bengal 29s. to 30s. Bees Wax is firm; Bleached Madras £12. Shellac is rather lower; fine orange £7 17s. 6d. to £8. Cochineal is about 1d. lower, with a fair business. No change in Gums. Some large parcels of Sandrae have been sold at 95s. to 105s. Aloes are without alteration. Cubebs are dull at 100s. Opium steady at 18s. to 19s. 6d. for good and fine. In other goods there is no change to notice.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864.	1864.	1863	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.....	85 0	97 6	85 0	100 0
French	40 0	60 0	30 0	60 0
Oporto, red	45 0	47 0	47 0	47 0
Sicily	70 0	75 0	70 0	78 0
Naples, white	65 0	80 0	65 0	80 0
Florence, white.....	87 6	95 0	90 0	92 6
red.....	80 0	85 0	80 0	85 0
Bolegna, white.....	100 0	105 0	110 0	115 0
ARROWROOT..(duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda...per lb.....	1 10	2 2	1 4	1 10
St. Vincent.....	0 6½	0 8½	0 5	0 7
Jamaica.....	0 5½	0 7	0 4½	0 6
Other West India	0 5	0 6	0 4	0 5½
Brazil	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 3
East India	0 3½	0 6	0 2	0 4
Natal	0 6	0 10	0 5	0 9
Sierra Leone	0 5½	0 5½	0 3	0 3½
ASHES.....per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sert	31 0	31 6	35 6	0 0
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	36 0	0 0	35 0	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough.....per ten.....	160 0	170 0	185 0	0 0
roll	185 0	190 0	195 0	0 0
flour	250 0	260 0	270 0	0 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 3½	0 4	0 3½	0 4
Citric	1 5	0 0	1 0½	1 7
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 4½	5 0
Oxalic	0 8	0 8½	0 3½	0 0
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 1
Tartaric crystal.....	1 5½	0 0	1 7	1 7½
powdered	1 5½	0 0	1 7½	1 8
Alum	130 0	135 0	145 0	0 0
powder.....	155 0	0 0	170 0	130 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6	0 5½	0 5½
Sulphate	270 0	290 0	290 0	320 0
Antimony, ore	200 0	230 0	200 0	240 0
crude	22 0	23 0	21 0	23 0
regulus.....	40 0	0 0	43 0	43 6
French star	33 0	0 0	42 0	43 0
Arsenic, lump	14 0	0 0	17 0	18 0
powder.....	8 6	9 6	6 0	7 0
Bleaching powder.....	9 0	9 6	9 0	9 0
Borax, East India refined..	55 0	0 0	52 0	0 0
British	56 0	0 0	50 0	0 0
Calomel	2 8	0 0	2 8	2 9
Camphor, refined	1 5	1 6	2 0	0 0
Copperas, green	57 6	60 0	65 0	0 0
Corrosive Sublimate..per lb.	1 11	0 0	1 11	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick....per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 5½	0 6	0 4½	0 4½
Magnesia, Carbon. per cwt....	40 0	47 0	40 0	47 0
Calcined . per lb.	1 2	2 0	1 2	2 4
Minium, red	21 3	21 6	22 0	23 0
orange	32 0	33 0	33 0	34 0
Petash, Bichromate per lb.	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Chlorate	0 11½	1 0	1 1½	0 0
Hydriodate .per oz.	0 5½	0 6	0 5	0 0
Prussiate...per lb.	0 11½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½
red	1 11	0 0	2 0	2 1
Precipitate, red per lb.	2 8	0 0	2 0	0 0
white	2 8	0 0	2 9	0 0
Prussian Blue	1 0	1 10	1 6	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0	0 0	29 0	30 0
Sal-Acefes	0 10½	0 0	0 10½	0 0
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	36 0	38 0	36 0	38 0
Salts, Epsom	8 0	0 0	8 0	0 0
Glauber.....	3 6	5 6	3 6	5 6
Soda, Ash.....per deg.	0 17	0 24	0 21	0 24
Bicarbonate .per cwt.	11 6	12 0	12 6	13 0
Crystals	92 6	0 0	95 0	0 0
Sugar Lead, white per cwt.	38 0	0 0	37 6	38 0
brown	29 0	0 0	25 0	26 0
Sulphate Quinine...per oz.				
British, in bottle ..	6 3	6 4	6 6	0 0
Foreign	5 9	5 10	6 3	6 0
Sulphate Zinc.....per cwt.	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Verdigris.....per lb.	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 1
Vermilion, English	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 1
China	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	30 0	31 0	33 0	35 0
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Heiduras, black	3 6	4 3	2 9	4 2
silver	2 8	3 6	1 4	3 4
Mexican, black	3 4	3 9	2 7	3 0
silver	3 0	3 1	2 6	2 7
Lima.....	0 0	0 0	2 9	3 2
Teneriffe, black.....	3 5	3 9	2 8	3 2
silver.....	3 2	3 4	2 6	2 8
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	100 0	190 0	130 0	200 0
Socotrine	170 0	280 0	160 0	480 0
Cape, good	44 0	49 0	45 0	51 0
inferior.....	30 0	42 0	25 0	43 0
Barbadees	50 0	360 0	60 0	380 0
Ambergris, grey	18 0	20 0	22 0	25 0
Angelica Root	20 0	35 0	20 0	35 0
Aniseed, China stor.....	125 0	130 0	105 0	110 0
German, &c.	20 0	38 0	20 0	38 0
Balsam, Canada	0 11	0 0	1 3	0 0
Capivi	1 3½	1 4½	1 6	1 7
Peru.....	4 9	4 11	5 0	0 0
Tolu	3 8	3 9	4 3	4 6
Bark, Cascarilla.....per cwt.	25 0	40 0	23 0	40 0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	0 7	2 2	1 0	2 4
Calisaya, flat	3 4	3 8	3 3	3 6
quill.....	3 0	3 4	3 0	3 3
Carthageua.....	1 2	2 0	1 3	2 6
Pitaye	1 8	2 6	1 10	2 9
Red	2 6	8 0	3 0	7 6
Bay Berries.....per cwt.	0 0	0 0	22 0	40 0
Bucca Leaves.....per lb.	0 3	1 0	0 2½	1 6
Camomile Flowers	30 0	75 0	40 0	75 0
Camphor, China	105 0	107 0	150 0	160 0
Canella alba	25 0	35 0	19 0	40 0
Cantharides	2 5	2 7	2 3	2 6
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6	6 3	6 9	6 10
inferior	4 3	5 6	5 8	6 8
Madras	3 9	5 7	3 6	5 10
Ceylon.....	4 9	5 1	4 9	5 0
Cassia Fistula	20 0	35 0	15 0	0 0
Caster Oil, 1st pale	0 5½	0 6	0 7	0 7½
2nd	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½
inferior and dark	0 4	0 4½	0 6	0 6½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½	0 4½	0 0	0 0
Casterum.....	1 0	20 0	1 0	26 0
China Root	15 0	18 0	12 0	15 0
Cocculus Indicus	13 0	22 0	10 0	12 0
Cod Liver Oil	7 0	12 0	4 3	6 0
Colecynt, apple	0 7	1 0	0 8	1 0
Colombo Root	50 0	75 0	15 0	48 0
Cream Tartar				
French.....	110 0	0 0	117 6	0 0
Venetian	112 6	0 0	120 0	0 0
grey	100 0	105 0	110 0	0 0
brown	97 6	102 6	100 0	105 0
Creten Seed	70 0	80 0	45 0	60 0
Cubebs	100 0	0 0	115 0	120 0
Cammin Seed	23 0	36 0	36 0	38 0
Dragon's blood reed.....	200 0	300 0	20 0	320 0
lump	95 0	260 0	100 0	200 0
Galangal Root	22 0	25 0	25 0	32 0
Gentian Root.....	18 0	19 0	20 0	22 0
Guinea Grains	75 0	76 0	50 0	52 0
Houey, Narbonne	40 0	80 0	60 0	85 0
Cuba	26 0	40 0	24 0	36 0
Jamaica	27 0	03 0	27 0	75 0
Ipecacuanha	7 6	8 0	7 4	7 6
Isinglass, Brazil	2 0	4 0	1 0	3 8
East India	0 6	4 3	0 6	3 6
West India	3 4	3 6	3 3	8 6
Russian	9 6	12 0	9 6	13 0
Jalap.....	0 9	4 4	1 0	4 10

DRUGS—continued.	1864.		1864.		1863.		1863.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries per cwt.	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
German and French	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Italian	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Lemon Juice per deg.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Liquorice per cwt.	80 0	83 0	85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0
Spanish	60 0	80 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6
Italian	2 0	3 6	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0
small	20 0	36 0	20 0	28 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
Musk per oz.	11 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0
Nux Vomica	18 6	19 0	8 0	12 6	8 0	12 6	8 0	12 6
Opium, Turkey	9 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	3 0	3 3	3 0	3 3
Egyptian	26 0	28 0	90 0	100 0	1 9	4 6	1 9	4 6
Orris Root per cwt.	3 0	3 6	0 9	1 3	0 9	1 3	0 9	1 3
Pink Root per lb.	140 0	150 0	1 9	4 6	2 0	4 9	2 0	4 9
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	0 8	1 10	5 0	5 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0
Rhatany Root per lb.	1 9	4 3	13 0	14 0	11 6	13 6	11 6	13 6
Rhubarb, China, round	2 0	4 6	19 0	36 0	2 0	4 6	2 0	4 6
flat	5 6	6 0	20 0	21 6	24 6	25 6	24 6	25 6
Dutch, trimmed	12 6	13 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
Russian	33 0	0 0	25 0	60 0	2 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
Saffron, Spanish	120 0	125 0	100 0	170 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
Salep per cwt.	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 5
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 2	0 9	1 4	0 9	1 4
Para	0 10	1 6	1 2	2 3	1 2	2 3	1 2	2 3
Honduras	1 6	2 4	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0
Jamaica	14 0	15 0	28 0	34 0	28 0	34 0	28 0	34 0
Sassafras per cwt.	30 0	38 0	14 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Scammony, virgin per lb.	12 0	23 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
second	3 9	3 10	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Seneca Root	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Senna, Calcutta	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Bombay	0 3	1 2	0 4	1 2	0 4	1 2	0 4	1 2
Tinnevely	0 3	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6
Alexandria	3 0	3 3	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0
Snake Root	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 1
Spermaceti, refined	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Squills	0 1	0 2	11 6	13 6	11 6	13 6	11 6	13 6
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	12 0	13 6	19 0	36 0	20 0	21 6	20 0	21 6
West India	14 0	22 0	24 6	25 6	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0
Terra Japonica—								
Gambier per cwt.	22 0	26 0	24 6	25 6	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0
Cutch	25 0	25 6	20 0	40 0	25 0	60 0	25 0	60 0
Valerian Root, English	20 0	30 0	25 0	60 0	2 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
Vanilla, Mexican per lb.	20 0	38 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Vanilla, Mexican per lb.	20 0	38 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Wormseed per cwt.	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
GUM per cwt.								
Ammoniac, drop	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
lump	30 0	85 0	15 0	70 0	15 0	70 0	15 0	70 0
Anime, fine pale	210 0	230 0	220 0	230 0	220 0	230 0	220 0	230 0
bold amber	190 0	210 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	220 0
medium	160 0	280 0	160 0	130 0	160 0	130 0	160 0	130 0
small and dark	100 0	155 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	160 0
ordinary dark	40 0	95 0	40 0	90 0	40 0	90 0	40 0	90 0
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked	60 0	65 0	52 0	59 0	52 0	59 0	52 0	59 0
unsorted, good to fine	44 0	55 0	32 0	46 0	32 0	46 0	32 0	46 0
red and mixed	32 0	46 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0
sittings	15 0	30 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	23 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	120 0	160 0	120 0	180 0	120 0	180 0	120 0	180 0
second and inferior	65 0	110 0	48 0	110 0	48 0	110 0	48 0	110 0
in sorts	32 0	50 0	30 0	42 0	30 0	42 0	30 0	42 0
Gedda	50 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	27 0
Barbary, white	50 0	58 0	38 0	60 0	38 0	60 0	38 0	60 0
brown	42 0	84 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	28 0
Australian	27 0	80 0	23 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	23 0	30 0
Assuetida, fair to good	30 0	75 0	40 0	110 0	40 0	110 0	40 0	110 0
Benjamin, 1st quality	350 0	630 0	400 0	560 0	400 0	560 0	400 0	560 0
2nd	280 0	300 0	260 0	330 0	260 0	330 0	260 0	330 0
3rd	50 0	240 0	60 0	180 0	60 0	180 0	60 0	180 0
Copal, Angola, red	85 0	95 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	100 0
pale	85 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	95 0	100 0	95 0	100 0
Benguela	80 0	100 0	85 0	100 0	85 0	100 0	85 0	100 0
Sierra Leone per lb.	0 5	1 2	0 7	1 7	0 7	1 7	0 7	1 7
Manilla per cwt.	35 0	55 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	40 0
Dammar, pale per cwt.	38 0	50 0	38 0	48 0	38 0	48 0	38 0	48 0
Galbanum	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
Gambogo, picked, pipe	160 0	190 0	140 0	180 0	140 0	180 0	140 0	180 0
in sorts	90 0	150 0	30 0	110 0	30 0	110 0	30 0	110 0
Gnatacum per lb.	0 6	1 5	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 6
Kino per cwt.	300 0	400 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	200 0
Kowrie	43 0	58 0	35 0	39 0	35 0	39 0	35 0	39 0
Mastic, picked per lb.	4 6	5 0	5 0	5 3	5 0	5 3	5 0	5 3
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	140 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
in sorts	70 0	130 0	70 0	140 0	70 0	140 0	70 0	140 0
Olibannum, pale drop	70 0	76 0	54 0	68 0	54 0	68 0	54 0	68 0
amber and yellow	48 0	70 0	44 0	56 0	44 0	56 0	44 0	56 0
mixed and dark	16 0	35 0	12 0	36 0	12 0	36 0	12 0	36 0
Senegal	70 0	80 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	46 0
Sandrac	87 6	107 6	85 0	105 0	85 0	105 0	85 0	105 0
Tragacanth, leaf	180 0	260 0	180 0	320 0	180 0	320 0	180 0	320 0
in sorts	100 0	180 0	100 0	180 0	100 0	180 0	100 0	180 0
OILS per tun	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Seal	42 0	47 10	40 0	48 0	40 0	48 0	40 0	48 0
Sperm, body	75 0	76 0	85 0	83 0	85 0	83 0	85 0	83 0
Cod	53 10	54 0	47 0	0 0	47 0	0 0	47 0	0 0
Whale, Greenland	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
South Sea, pale	44 10	45 0	41 0	43 0	41 0	43 0	41 0	43 0
East India Fish	89 10	42 0	33 10	30 0	33 10	30 0	33 10	30 0
Olive, Galipoli per ton	58 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	60 0	0 0
Florence, half-chest	20 0	21 0	22 0	0 0	22 0	0 0	22 0	0 0
Cocoanut, Cochin per ton	46 6	47 0	57 0	58 0	57 0	58 0	57 0	58 0
Ceylon	43 6	44 0	52 6	0 0	52 6	0 0	52 6	0 0
Sydney	40 0	43 0	46 0	54 0	46 0	54 0	46 0	54 0
Ground Nut and Gin.								
Bombay	89 0	40 0	48 0	0 0	48 0	0 0	48 0	0 0

OILS—continued.	1864.		1864.		1863.		1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Madras per ton	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Palm, fine	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 6	36 0	36 6
Linseed	35 6	0 0	35 6	0 0	35 6	0 0	35 6	0 0
Rapeseed, English, pale	42 6	0 0	42 6	0 0	42 6	0 0	42 6	0 0
brown	41 0	0 0	41 0	0 0	41 0	0 0	41 0	0 0
Foreign ditto	42 6	43 0	42 6	43 0	42 6	43 0	42 6	43 0
brown	41 0	50 0	41 0	50 0	41 0	50 0	41 0	50 0
Lard	44 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	44 0	45 0
Tallow	41 0	41 10	41 0	41 10	41 0	41 10	41 0	41 10
Rock Crude	17 0	0 0	17 0	0 0	17 0	0 0	17 0	0 0
Oils, Essential—								
Almond, essential per lb.	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0
expressed	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bay	6 1	6 2	6 1	6 2	6 1	6 2		