



PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
BENEVOLENT FUND DINNER.

December we informed our readers that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had proposed a Public Dinner for the augmentation of the invested capital of the Benevolent Fund. This Dinner was held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, and its grand results surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. To the sum of £7,000 which was standing in Consols before this meeting, a sum exceeding £1,500 has been added; in other words, the benevolence called into play by the Dinner produced more than half the sum required to raise the invested capital to £10,000, the amount deemed sufficient to sustain the Fund as a source of permanent aid to distressed members and associates, or their widows and orphans. As a mere social gathering the Benevolent Fund Dinner was remarkable, for it was undoubtedly the largest meeting of pharmacists that has yet been seen. Two hundred and sixty-four gentlemen sat down to dinner, and most of them were representatives of British Pharmacy; or, to use a familiar phrase, "members of the trade." The chair was occupied by Mr. GEORGE WEBB SANDFORD, the President of the Society, and all who were subject to his sway during the evening must have felt that the right man was in the right place. Mr. Sandford was well supported by the leading members of the Society, and by representatives of the wholesale houses. Among the latter we noticed Messrs. Frederick Barron, Becket, J. Herring, M'Culloch, Watts, Torner, Hill, Evans, Hopkin, Williams, Westwood, Savory, Parity, Messer, and Daniel Bell Hanbury. The United Society of Chemists and Druggists was represented by the President, Mr. Henry Matthews, F.C.S., the leading members of the Executive Committee, and a few delegates from the country. There were present also many chemists and druggists who represented no society, and among them we noticed several gentlemen who have distinguished themselves by their independent action in the furtherance of the great question of trade legislation. The high position occupied by "the trade" in our social system was made evident at this Dinner by the presence of numerous eminent members of the Medical Profession, and other distinguished guests. Among these we noticed Mr. Vanderbyl, M.P., the Rev. Walter Mitchell, Drs. Quain, Saunders, Langdon Down, Silver, Tilbury Fox, Leared, Simus, Buchanan, Musgrave, and Frankland; Messrs. Ernest Hart, Flux, Ellis, Quincey, Forster, Lansdown, A. and L. Newbery, Barclay, Nicholson, W. P. Brook, and Alfred Penny.

The singing of Messrs. Young, Wilbye Cooper, Farquharson and King, constituted a delightful element of the evening's entertainment, and the sonorous voice of Mr. Barker, jun., who acted as toastmaster, gave due importance to every convivial proposition.

After the dinner, which was served in Mr. Willis's best style, the President proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and did not forget to make known the fact that the Royal family had just been increased by the birth of a princess. The toast of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was acknowledged by Dr. Saunders, Dr. Musgrave, and Mr. Williams, who represented respectively the three services.

The first toast of a special character was "The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons," and in proposing it

The PRESIDENT said that the members of these two great bodies were important servants of the public, and were related to the Pharmaceutical Chemists. It was the way of the world to feel proud in speaking of rich relations, if they had any, but on that occasion their rich relations had not been backward in recognising them. They were happy in having excellent testimony borne towards them by the physicians and surgeons as a body as well as individually. The relationship existing between prescribers and dispensers, thanks to the Pharmaceutical Society, had been greatly improved, and the more they were educated in their profession, the less likely were Pharmaceutical Chemists to trespass on the

province of the surgeon or physician. He should connect with the toast the names of Dr. Quain and Mr. Ernest Hart.

Dr. QUAIN thanked them most sincerely, on behalf of the College of Physicians, for the warm and enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received. He rejoiced most sincerely at the close relationship that existed between physicians and Pharmaceutical Chemists, for without the latter the physician would be helpless. He recognised most sincerely the expression used by the President, that by increased education Pharmaceutical Chemists would be the better able to discharge their important functions, and be the less likely to trespass on the profession of the physician. There was in educated pharmacy abundant employment for talent, and he hoped abundant materials for reward and success in life. He recognised with sincere satisfaction the efforts that were being made by the Pharmaceutical Society to advance the education of pharmacists, and he sincerely trusted that their efforts would be successful, and that they would be supported by the Government and Parliament. If any evidence were required of the intimate relationship which existed between the physician and the Pharmaceutical Chemist, it would be found in the fact that when the Medical Council required assistance to frame a new Pharmacopœia they sought and obtained it from the Pharmaceutical body, in the great knowledge possessed by Professor Redwood and Mr. Warington. In a few days that book would be before them, and he hoped it would be the means of saving the body considerable trouble. The book would be found to contain much that was new, and he hoped it would bring back many of their old familiar friends, whilst the arrangement would greatly facilitate their labour.

Mr. ERNEST HART acknowledged the honour that had been done him, in associating his name with the toast of the College of Surgeons. He had been called on rather unexpectedly to do so, but he must say that he highly appreciated both the honour and the manner in which the toast had been received by so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage. Every branch of the medical profession must sympathise with the efforts which the Pharmaceutical Society had made, and acknowledge the great success the Society had achieved in improving the pharmacy of the country.

The PRESIDENT said he had now to propose to them what in such meetings was commonly called the toast of the evening, and in so doing said that he felt perfectly certain that any deficiency on his part in proposing would be more than compensated by their heartiness in responding. In proposing the toast of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, he need not remind them that the establishment of such a fund was one of the first objects named in their Charter, and that it was to be devoted to the relief of distressed members and associates, their widows and orphans. The same charter also provided that the Pharmaceutical Society might from time to time set apart a portion of their general fund for benevolent purposes; in the early days of the Society that was done to the extent of £1,500, but of late years they had not been able to increase the fund in this way in consequence of having lowered the annual subscriptions, and of the great demands upon the Society for the very high objects for which it was originally formed. The fund had therefore to rely entirely on the benevolent feeling of the members, and the result had been to a certain extent satisfactory, a large amount having been raised from that source. They had now, he was happy to say, an invested capital of £7,000, which amount was yearly increasing. As was to be expected, the claims on the fund were more numerous than at first, and, as the Society got older the age of members increased, they must expect the claims to increase in proportion. During the past month the applicants for casual relief were so great, that they gave away as much as £90. When the fund was established, it was contemplated that annuities should be granted as well as casual and ordinary relief, so soon as they had an invested sum of £10,000. The fund, however, had not, unfortunately, reached that amount. The fund had gone on very slowly at first, but in 1865, although they had only between £6,000 and £7,000, the Society, instigated by some of its more active members, and among them he could not help specially naming Mr. Orridge, granted two annuities of £30 each.

Since then they had granted two others, and were now paying £120 per annum in annuities, with an income only of £200 from the invested sum, leaving a balance in favour of the Society to the extent of about £80. He was of opinion that it was prudent, and he hoped he should not be considered uncharitable in saying so, that they ought to be exceedingly cautious, and not grant annuities up to or beyond the amount of their invested capital, because if they were to make grants beyond the positive means of the Society to pay, they would be defaulters, morally speaking, to the annuitants whose trustees they were. He thought, therefore, that it was their bounden duty to raise the fund to £10,000 at once—no great sum, considering they had at present about £7,000 invested. They had now many applications for relief—one the widow of a man who, under peculiar circumstances, fell into difficulties, and since his death his wife had had to support herself by her needle. She had in consequence of her sad reverse of fortune been obliged to apply to the Society for casual relief; and from the circumstances connected with the case, the Society would only be too happy could they grant the poor widow an annuity. He therefore hoped that when they considered the amount of distress that unhappily prevailed, and how small a sum was required of each person to afford relief, that they would liberally respond to the appeal that was now made to them, and would not only make up the fund to £10,000, but go forward in the same course. It had been suggested that other benefits might be conferred on the trade by this Society, such, for instance, as endowed schools, but that was a very large question, at present quite beyond their means of accomplishing; and another suggestion was the establishment of residences for the pensioners; some member had gone so far as to send them in an estimate for the building. There was also a matter which they could entertain, and at that time,—a proposition that £2,000 should be raised by a certain number of gentlemen by instalments. He considered it a very good suggestion, and he had thrown it out for their consideration. It should be borne in mind that great advantages might and must result to members by aiding this fund, for it very often happened, unfortunately, that prosperity in youth did not continue in old age. The fund, as at present established, was only applicable to pharmaceutical chemists, and in distributing the fund the Council had occasionally felt great difficulty, and had wished that they could have applied some to members of the general body of chemists and druggists, but he hoped the time would shortly come when they would all be of one body, and when all their unfortunate brethren would have a claim on this fund. He regretted to find that one of their old familiar friends, and a staunch supporter of the Society, was absent on that occasion, viz., Mr. Waugh. He had been one of the warmest supporters of the Society, he was a large-hearted, liberal man; and he was sure he need not inform them that it was domestic affliction, and not any want of interest in the fund, that kept Mr. Waugh away. That could not be better shown than in stating that Mr. Waugh had sent a cheque for twenty guineas, and his son one for five. He proposed the toast of the evening—The Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, with three times three.

Mr. VANDERBYL, M.P., in proposing the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, said, it was a society which, though only twenty-six years old, had assumed a position, and had acquired for its members a station of which they might well be proud. When he was invited to partake of their hospitality he visited their house in Bloomsbury Square, and he had the pleasure of meeting there Professor Bentley, who was indeed an ornament to the Society. He had had the pleasure of knowing that gentleman many years. He was formerly a colleague of his, and he could fully appreciate and testify to the well-deserved merits he possessed, and which were so highly appreciated by all students of medicine as well as the students of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had had an opportunity of visiting the museum belonging to the Society, and their lecture hall, and of examining their library and collection of drugs and chemicals; and, certainly, from what he saw on that occasion, and from what he had heard that evening, he thought the advantage of becoming a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, could scarcely be over-estimated. These were not advantages

merely for the members, but they were advantages which were of immense benefit to the medical and surgical profession, and greater even than that were the benefits which they conferred on the community at large, in the satisfaction they must feel in having their medicines, which were prescribed by physicians, dispensed by men of education. A matter of great importance, not only to the members of the profession but also to the public, was the exemption of pharmaceutical chemists from serving on juries, and that was an advantage that could scarcely be over-estimated by the public. And in referring to it he could not help recalling to his mind the eventful trial in "Pickwick," which no doubt they all remembered, where the chemist, who refused to be sworn on the jury, tried to excuse himself by stating that he had only a boy in his shop—a very nice boy,—and that his prevailing apprehension was, that, in the boy's mind, Epsom salts meant oxalic acid, and that somebody might be murdered before the trial was over. The question was, how were the advantages which were possessed by the Pharmaceutical Chemists of Great Britain to be secured to them? In his humble opinion he thought that was to be done in two ways; firstly, by unity of action, and secondly, by the establishment of an *esprit de corps* amongst them. By unity of action, he meant the co-operation of all those respectable chemists and druggists who were not members of the Society. He had been informed that at present there were 2,500 members,—a number which the most sanguine supporters of the Society when it was first established twenty-five years ago could scarcely have anticipated, it being in the proportion of one-third of the whole trade of England and Wales. Unity of action (speaking for himself, and without authority) he thought might be obtained by the admission of the remainder of the chemists and druggists as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that, he thought, might be obtained by following the example of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, by having Members and Fellows. He was desirous that there should only be one Society, because however desirable competition might be in trade, it did not answer in the case of societies like the present, where it had naturally the effect of lowering the status of the profession, by one society giving degrees on a lower standard than the other. In conclusion, the honourable gentleman, in reference to his second proposition—the proper *esprit de corps* of the profession,—urged upon them to follow the example of Jacob Bell, and found scholarships for those who were unable to meet the expenses necessary on a proper course of study; and again submitting the toast, he coupled with it the name of Mr. Morson.

Mr. MORSON said that as an old member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, he felt much pleasure in responding to the toast that had been proposed by the honourable gentleman, the Member for Bridgewater. It was highly gratifying to them to find that after twenty-five years' expenditure of much time and labour they had been so successful; and all, no doubt, would concur with him when he said how much they should have been pleased if Providence had so ordained it, as to have permitted Jacob Bell to witness the fruits of his labour. He was happy to say that they had not worked in vain. They had accomplished much good. When he commenced life they were a reproach to their Continental neighbours, but now, he was happy to say, they could take their place in Europe with the best body of chemists and druggists, and they would not fail to improve on it, and henceforth take their proper position.

Mr. EDWARDS said he knew he might elaim the indulgence of the company in proposing the next toast, which was one of considerable importance, as it had only been confided to him since he had entered the room,—because if he had known it before, he would have striven with better words and more suitable address to recommend it, viz. the health of the President. He could assure them that it was not an honorary post, but one which made every demand on the time and attention of the gentleman who filled it. And he could assure them that of the many valuable Presidents they had had, none of them had filled the office with greater honour and usefulness than the gentleman whose health he asked them to drink. Any one could sit at the helm when it was fine weather, but when it was otherwise it required a man of courage and ability, and tasked his energy and skill.

Their President, in his term of office, had had to devote his time and attention to a Bill which was promoted in Parliament, and involved waiting on Cabinet Ministers, and an attention to those who opposed it, besides other claims upon his time and patience; to all of which he had given a constant and sedulous attention. Whoever might hereafter fill the office, he felt satisfied they would never have a more worthy representative than Mr. Sandford. He could name many circumstances, if necessary, to commend the toast to their notice, but of all of them none would be greater than the announcement of the fact that yesterday all opposition to the proposed legislation ceased. He called upon them to drink with all their hearts the health of the worthy President.

The PRESIDENT, in returning thanks, said, that however much he might have been prepared for their reception of the toast, he was altogether unprepared to respond to the manner in which Mr. Edwards had proposed it, and had alluded to his past services. He must confess that he accepted the office with many misgivings, and a feeling that there were many others better able to fill it than he was. All he could say was, that whatever he had done for the Society had been done in the hope that the Society would fulfil the object for which it was established, viz. the advancement of pharmacy, which was only to be accomplished by bringing all its followers into union, and by their all working for one object. Allusion had been made to what had been done in Parliament, and also to what took place yesterday, and it afforded him great pleasure to be able to state that from it they might look forward to success, and that all who practised pharmacy would be united in one society, and do their best to maintain the dignity of the profession. It would have been a great reward to him if he could have seen a Pharmacy Bill passed this session, but he feared they must not expect that, under the present state of things in the political world.

Mr. HILLS proposed the health of the visitors, and begged to thank them for their support that evening. They were honoured with the presence of a member of the House of Commons, and also members of the medical profession. He also thanked the country members, who had come from all parts of the country, and some from great distances, to be present and to help the important object of that day's festival. Whenever the members of the Pharmaceutical Society were required, they were always ready in furthering the objects of the Society. There were also present gentlemen of the same trade, who although not members of the Pharmaceutical Society at present, yet he hoped, from what had taken place at the interview between the deputation of the "United Society" and members of the trade with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, that the next time they met in that room all would be members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he welcomed them that evening. Then there was a gentleman representing a great institution of the State—he meant the Church. He was delighted to see him there, for he was not only a great ornament to the profession to which he belonged, but he was also a great crystallographer, and consequently he might be claimed as one of the Pharmaceutical body. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of the visitors, and thanking them for their presence and support on that occasion, and in coupling that toast with the name of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL acknowledged the compliment, and adverted to the great advantages which such a Society conferred upon the public generally as well as upon its members.

Dr. LANGDON DOWN proposed "The School of Pharmacy." Allusions had been made to various departments of the institution—such as the benevolent fund, and the advantages to be gained by more specific Parliamentary enactment, but the most glorious thing in connection with the Society was its School of Pharmacy. He was happy in being able to say that he had been a working pupil in that school, and he could bear his testimony to its great value. The Society did not seek to make itself a close corporation, but to educate the rising members of the profession. He would connect with the toast the name of Professor Redwood, who appeared to have been created for the benefit of the Society. That gentleman combined the practical knowledge of pharmacy with the highest attainments in chemistry.

Professor REDWOOD, in returning thanks, said he thought credit was mostly due for what had been accomplished to the promoters and patrons of the school, who had maintained it for a quarter of a century, through good and through evil report. Not only was there great credit due to those who founded and maintained the school, but also to those men who, in its early days, were its greatest ornament, and who, as teachers in the school, had contributed to its elevation—men who had passed from this world, but whose names shed a halo around those who followed them, and who thereby could not fail to derive some amount of credit and of lustre in being connected with the school. But there was still another class by whom the usefulness of the school was demonstrated, namely, those who, having been successful students in it, had since become distinguished pharmacologists. He was proud to recognize around him a host of accomplished chemists who were outstripping their former teachers, and thus contributing, in the most efficient and creditable manner, to do honour to the toast which had just been drunk.

Mr. MATTHEWS, President of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, in complimentary terms, proposed "The Health of the Stewards," coupling with it the name of Mr. Orridge.

Mr. ORRIDGE said that at that advanced period of the evening he felt sure he should have the concurrence of his brother stewards in merely saying, heartily and most sincerely, that their exertions had been a labour of love, amply repaid by having the presence of so many friends, and the substantial assistance afforded to the treasury of the benevolent fund. He begged, on behalf of the stewards, to thank those who had so liberally responded to their appeal.

Mr. MORSON proposed "The Health of the Secretary, Mr. Bremridge." Their success was to be attributed to that gentleman, and he called upon them to drink his health, and long life to him.

Mr. BREMRIDGE, in acknowledging the compliment, thanked them for the cordial manner in which they had been pleased to receive his name. He was, however, afraid that Mr. Morson had rather over-stated his usefulness, but he did take credit to himself for possessing a deep interest in the Society and its operations, and he could not look back on the time he had had the privilege and the honour of filling his official position but with pleasure and gratification. He assured them, however, that the success of the Society was due to the attention and time devoted to it by the Council, by the several committees, and especially to the abilities and attention given to it by their worthy President. The present financial position of the Society, and the estimation in which it was held by the medical profession and the public, was the best evidence of the necessity for such an institution, and of the soundness of its constitution, and as long as the Society continued to be governed and conducted as it had been, it must go on and prosper. He believed the trade was generally interested in the Society, and he looked forward with pleasure to the time when he should have the honour to be their Registrar-General.

Some other toasts followed, after which the company separated.

Several subscription-lists were read during the evening, and at the close of the proceedings the total amount added to the fund through the dinner was found to exceed £1,500.

DEPUTATION FROM THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE UNITED SOCIETY'S REPORTER.)

ON Tuesday, the 19th of February, a number of gentlemen connected with the trade of Chemists and Druggists assembled at the rooms of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, Great Ormond-street, and by appointment afterwards waited upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at Bloomsbury-square, with the view of extending the Pharmacy Act on such a basis as to promote general agreement.

Amongst the gentlemen forming the deputation were the following delegates from the country branches of the United Society:—

Messrs. Huddleston, of Sheffield, Mercer, of Longton, Toogood, of Hull, Smith, of Liverpool, Hughes, of Oxford,

and Messrs. Harwood, Blain, and Goodman as representatives of the Bolton Association of Chemists.

Mr. MATTHEWS, F.C.S., President of the United Society, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you several gentlemen of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and several other gentlemen connected with the trade, some being from the country, and some from town; and I trust that the conference to-day will lead to good results. By way of opening the business, I may mention we have received some short communications from the country, which Mr. Buott, the Secretary of the United Society, will be good enough to read. The opinions of the Society with respect to legislation will then be explained by gentlemen who are more personally interested in the matter than I am myself.

Mr. BUOTT: Mr. President, Council, and Gentlemen, I may just state to you that Manchester, Birmingham, the Potteries, and other towns have distinctly placed before the trade their views on the subject which we have to converse upon this morning. But there are two or three communications which we have received that I am instructed to read to you, inasmuch as it is the special request of the gentlemen from whom we have received them, that the contents should be laid before you.

Letters were then read from York, Newcastle, Sunderland, Oxford, and other places.

Mr. BETTY then rose and said: I rise with pleasure to anticipate the business of this meeting by expressing the pride and satisfaction I personally feel in having delegated to me, by my fellow-committee men, the privilege of addressing you gentlemen, the chairman, and members of the Pharmaceutical Council in the spirit that animates this deputation of the trade in presenting ourselves to-day in your Council Chamber. I must confess I feel myself unequal to the task, but others are here to give practical effect to my words. We cannot but feel that on all occasions when the interests of our trade are discussed, and most especially at this important crisis, we appear in the presence of the past and of the future. We look on one side to the past, and see those under whom commenced this happy work of organization for the benefit of all; in our position as the fleeting actors of the present, we behold on the other our rising generation of chemists and druggists awaiting the results of our deliberations, and expecting to find in them liberality and wisdom. Though not personally present, their interests are ours; and our interests and our sentiments I believe are those of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society. The voice of many a one who first laboured in the field, though now hushed in the grave, still breathes its influence into our hearts in its appeal,

“Per genitorem oro per spem surgentis Iuli.”

We have hitherto formed two currents, each taking its source at the same fountain head, each running in one direction; and our desire is to perform that engineering feat of making that transverse cutting which shall allow the two waters to commingle: thus that good old ship Pharmacy will have sea-room, and pursue, without hindrance, her course, whither she can claim the aid of our sentiments, our aspirations, and our policy to navigate her. These are not, gentlemen, dreamy thoughts of the enthusiast; and I may be permitted to trace in a few words the course this subject has taken. About three months since, a public meeting, called together by the United Society, was convened in Manchester, and resolutions were proposed tending towards amalgamation of the whole trade for a specific object—to prevent unqualified pharmaceutical trading. I am glad to say, the meeting, though convened by the United Society, was one strictly of the general body of chemists and druggists; and all the resolutions, which had been drawn up by the registrar of the United Society, were unanimously passed. The friendly gauntlet thus thrown down, you were not slow to take up, by the issuing of your suggestions for a Pharmacy Act. We, in our turn, placed them before a public meeting, held on the 24th ult. at the London Coffee House; and on the subject of the resolutions passed unanimously at that meeting we wish to confer with you, entertaining the conviction that, from the spirit and substance of the two sets of resolutions, a satisfactory conclusion is unavoidable. We come not to your Council Chamber to court victory or seek defeat for this deputation. We are indifferent to all save an honourable

conclusion to sectional differences, and the end of divided and profitless labour to elevate the trade. There are circumstances in which the conquered may be envied by the conquerors,—

“Victrix causa Deis placuit, victa autem Catoni.”

There are occasions in which a retreat may not be inglorious. The warlike tribes that followed the sacred standard of the Prophet, victorious in Asia and Africa, and checked only on the soil of France in subjugating Europe, were proud to date each victory from a flight, as from that event all their after successes sprang. If we are here gentlemen the impersonations of misapprehensions or misgivings, we seek no better fate than to be disarmed, to be impelled by you to retreat; but to the happy and social board of your benevolent festival to-morrow, there to inaugurate our era of unity and success in the trade, an era I trust of long duration, in which by training our rising members, as demanded by the increasing educational requirements of our times, we may secure to each one that wealth, position, and honour which education, integrity, and ability may entitle him to aspire to.

Mr. ANDERSON: In accordance with the programme which we have produced, we wish to bring before you the resolutions which were carried at the London Coffee House, at a meeting of the Trade; and we wish to lay those resolutions before you, side by side with the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Society. By so doing we shall discuss your suggestions *seriatim*, and arrive I hope at some business conclusion.

“That in relation to the first clause of the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Council for the incorporation of the trade, viz. :—

“That in future all persons, before assuming the name or title of Chemist and Druggist, or keeping open shop for the compounding of medicines under physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions, or for vending, dispensing, or compounding certain dangerous drugs, chemicals, and other poisonous substances to be enumerated in a schedule, should undergo an examination and be registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists, or Chemists and Druggists.

This meeting has much pleasure in recording its concurrence therewith, and hopes that the compulsory examination it sets forth—desired as it is by the entire body of Chemists and Druggists, sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons—will effectually secure the public against the practice of incompetent druggists, and greatly elevate and benefit the trade.”

Mr. SALTER: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I beg to announce the second resolution, which is—

“That as to the system of examination specified in the 2nd and 3rd clauses, to the effect—

“That the examination for ‘Pharmaceutical Chemists’ should be, as heretofore, that which is known as the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

“The examination for ‘Chemists and Druggists’ should be that which is known as the ‘Minor Examination,’ and to which persons hitherto registered as ‘Assistants’ have been subjected.”

This meeting takes no exception to it.”

We entirely agree to that proposition.

Mr. PASS: Gentlemen, I had the honour of proposing at the General Meeting the third resolution in connection with the statement of the Pharmaceutical Society—

“That as it regards the fourth clause, which runs thus—

“That all persons registered as chemists and druggists should be eligible for election to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the by-laws thereof; but they should not by virtue of that membership be entitled to registration as ‘pharmaceutical chemists,’ that title being strictly kept for those only who pass the major examination. They should have the right of nominating and voting for members of council, but the council should consist only of members who are pharmaceutical chemists.”

This meeting concurs in the desirability of limiting the title of ‘pharmaceutical chemist’ to those who may pass their major examination; but it is decidedly opposed to registered chemists and druggists being subjected to election by the Pharmaceutical Council as a condition for the exercise of their right to vote upon the election of the members of that Council; and it is equally and decidedly opposed to the Council of so large a body, as the chemists and druggists will be under an Act of General Incorporation, being limited to those who are now, or may be hereafter, pharmaceutical chemists.”

It is not my intention to trouble you with many remarks. This is the pivot upon which the discussion turned, and as there are many gentlemen better capable of expressing their views upon it, I shall leave it in their hands. But I will make this one remark: I am sorry to call up any unpleasant feelings, at the same time, you must recollect there will be a time when the founders of this Society, and the gentlemen who are members of the Pharmaceutical Society merely by virtue of the registration of their fees, will have died out, and consequently the area of your selection will be confined entirely to gentlemen who have passed their examination. I am not going to lay down the axiom that science and

business aptitude are not always found together; but I don't think in conducting a business society, such as the amalgamated Society would be, you would as gentlemen of business and men of common sense, go to scientific bodies to select your councillors. I think men who had proved themselves business men would prove themselves far better councillors than scientific men.

Mr. MERCER: I wish to refer to the proposal that all should be eligible to membership. I believe it is the opinion of all chemists and druggists that the word "eligible" should not here be used, but that the clause should read, "all registered chemists and druggists shall be members of the Pharmaceutical Society;" and I wish the by-laws thereof to be erased, so far as these words are concerned—"That the title should be strictly confined to those only who have passed their major examination." There should not be anything behind the word "eligible" offensive to the body of chemists and druggists. I consider saying "shall be" is something definite, and shows to us that there is nothing behind the curtain which we have to suspect. Knowing full well, as we do, the by-laws of your society, we take the liberty of objecting to the word "eligible," and trust that you will consider our objection not unreasonable. With regard to the chemists and druggists of the district to which I have the honour to belong, I think I may say that they believe thoroughly in one of your noble and good men, Mr. Vizer, and also can follow in the footsteps of Mr. Tibbs, another examined member of your Society. What those two men say we are willing to endorse.

Mr. Mercer proceeded to read some letters from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, but some objection being made in consequence of the time it would occupy.

Mr. MERCER said: I thought it would remind the gentlemen present of the good feeling shown to us, and teach us to show the same spirit towards them.

Mr. SANDFORD (President of the Pharmaceutical Society): I should be sorry to interfere with the members of the reputation; but when the gentleman says he is anxious to remind us of the present kind feeling that exists between us, I can only tell him that I for one—and I am sure I may say the members of the Council generally—have felt that this Society from the beginning was intended to embrace all chemists. Jacob Bell, the founder of our Society, never lost sight of the fact that it should embrace all chemists. I believe you come in a friendly way, and sooner or later we shall be joined together. (Hear, hear.) I will not waste time in complimentary speeches. I think, to go to business, your resolutions, at the London Coffee House, may be divided into two parts. The one has reference to the admission of members to the Society: the other has reference to the constitution of the Council. Mr. Mercer, I think, said the word "eligible" was objectionable, and that all who shall register should be members. I don't simply point out to you the impossibility of making members of the Society without election, but when we say a man is eligible under Act of Parliament, we mean that he has a right to be elected unless we can show very good cause why he ought not to be. It is our interest to have as many good members as we can. All persons registered would be eligible, and not only eligible, but being so would have a right to be elected members of this Society. There is nothing objectionable in that word eligible. I remember two years ago, when something was said about eligibility. "Oh," said our solicitor, "you must consider that word in a very different sense. If a man is eligible under Act of Parliament, you, the persons who have the privilege of electing him, have not only the privilege but the duty, and you are bound to elect all men who so present themselves." That is what eligible means. Election does not depend upon our will or our caprice. Men in business at the time of passing any proposed bill, or coming afterwards as examined men under the second examination, would have a right to admission to membership of this Society, and I believe that the Council of this Society would only be too glad to receive them as members. We want to increase the number of our members, not to lessen it. It is absurd to suppose we want to keep this Society as a club. It never was so, and there was never any difficulty. I believe there was one occasion, though, when a man was convicted of a felony, something was said about it. I suppose you don't want a man of that sort. (Hear, hear.) There must be an

election of some kind. Now what is that election to be? A man cannot elect himself. Well, it would be very awkward for him to go all over England and Scotland to canvass the votes of every member of the Society. It would be a very expensive thing for him, and I am afraid he would get very few votes. But then you must recollect the Council of this Society has to elect the Society; that every member has a voice in the election of the Council, and therefore the Council can surely be trusted to elect members on behalf of the Society. I confess for my part I cannot see any more ready way of election, or any safer way. When a man comes forward to present himself for election, and certain persons have a duty to perform in electing him, I don't know what else you can wish for. You remember in our suggestions we don't compel any men to register as chemists and druggists. We open the door and say there shall be a register open, and a man may show he was in business at a certain time, and he may be registered as a chemist and druggist. That is entirely at his own option, but if he does not choose to do so, if he carries on his business, he may go on calling himself a chemist, and conducting his business as heretofore. But he may if he likes register himself as a chemist and druggist, and being so registered, he may if he likes become a member of the Society in the ordinary way. He may, or he may not. If he registers, he has his title. If he likes to appeal to the Society, he can come. There is no difficulty at all. Now, I ask any gentleman, who objects to this mode of electing members, if they can point out any more simple method. That seems really to explain the first part of your resolution.

Mr. PASS: I think one of your by-laws with regard to election is that a proposer and seconder, members of the Council, must be procured in order to get a person elected. Would that be carried out in any new arrangement? Would it be necessary for a chemist and druggist to procure a proposer and seconder, members of the Council?

Mr. SANDFORD: He sends in his application to the Secretary.

Mr. SALTER: He will not have to make any formal application to individual members?

Mr. SANDFORD read the by-law upon the point, and said, he sends in his application—it is a mere matter of routine—to the Council.

Mr. PASS: In a club a man is obliged to get a proposer and a seconder.

Mr. SANDFORD: There is no occasion for that.

Mr. TOOGOOD (Hull): I presume the passing of this Bill will be the same as that of the Apothecaries' Company of 1815. All persons legitimately in practice before 1815 can practise up to the present time. The difficulty was with the new members—members who had not followed the profession before 1815. As you have explained very lucidly, any man attached to either Society can carry on his trade as hitherto. He has no occasion to become a member of the Society, but the medical profession have found that not to answer—that now we must have registration—that every man is to register, and I wish in the Bill that registration should take place—that every man practising throughout the kingdom shall register every year. The Society will allow every man who is registered, but there is no society that can compel a man, to join it. I was a boy in 1815, and I know surgeons now practising under that title who were in practice before 1815, and they register now under that denomination. I also recollect at a meeting called in Hull twenty-six years ago, that was the first formation of this Society, all the chemists and druggists were called together, and when we knew the terms, I believe two guineas per annum, it seemed a very awful sum to pay to become a member of the Society, when we knew that it only cost a surgeon £7 for his diploma. At the same time we thought that the lectures of the Society, the museum, the laboratory, and everything else that the Londoners could gain, we had no control over, as we could not visit London; and we thought at the time there ought to have been two subscriptions, one for town members having the benefit of the lectures, and the museum, and the laboratory, and we thought they ought to pay more than the country members, that could not participate in any of those advantages. That was why I did not join the Pharmaceutical Society six-and-twenty years ago. I am the oldest member of the trade in Hull. There is one older, who has retired from the trade, and that is Hutchinson; and it shows that Hull is

not a place where they share largely of the loaves and fishes, seeing that there is only one retired member of the chemists and druggists who has realized a fortune, and I believe he would not have made a fortune to retire upon if he had not dealt largely in loachos. (Laughter.) We have upwards of sixty members in Hull, very nearly seventy, that is connected with the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and I don't think twenty belong to the Pharmaceutical Society, showing that our members preponderate very much. We should very much like if we could shake hands and agree now, and become all one Society. I formed one of the deputation which waited upon Sir George Grey when the two Bills were coming into collision with one another, and Sir George Grey said before another year the two Societies must meet and agree upon a Bill that would suit all parties, and I hope before we leave to-day we shall make such arrangements that the United Chemists and Druggists Society and the Pharmaceutical Society may join hand in hand and produce a Bill that everybody will be satisfied with. I have been in business thirty-two years, and I don't see why I should be on the register as an unexamined chemist. I think it would be very hard that, as chemists and druggists, we should be pointed out as unexamined chemists and druggists, when the pharmaceutical chemists in the same grade as themselves should have nothing of the same sort attached to their names. In Hull there are a very many ignorant persons, indeed—little grocers, who sell coffee, tea, sugar, treacle, soap, and candles, who presume to sell physic. In London I apprehend there is nothing of the sort. But in the suburbs of Hull we find drugs mixed up with soap, hearthstone, and everything. I hope before we leave to-day, if we don't exactly shake hands, we shall come to a unanimous feeling that as we are rowing in the same boat we shall pull with a hearty pull, and get a bill passed this or next session that will protect not only us, but our children that follow us.

Mr. HARWOOD (Bolton): I am here as the representative of the Bolton chemists and druggists, who, on the 7th of this month, had a meeting, and certain resolutions were passed at that meeting and forwarded to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. I think they embody all we desire. (Read resolutions approving of amalgamation.) I have no remarks to offer other than to say that I fully endorse the views embodied in those resolutions.

Mr. BLAIN (Bolton): I beg leave to endorse, in one word, the statement that has just been made on behalf of the Bolton Association. In Bolton we are an association of some thirty-two chemists and druggists, and there are two members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and I must say it is the unanimous feeling, and has been for years, that it would be desirable to bring about an incorporation of the two bodies as soon as possible. Really and truly the objects of the two are the same, and the matters between the two are so fine, I think they might be adjusted. I am not for going further into the opinions of the Bolton chemists on minor matters, but I think it is desirable myself—I express the feelings of the Bolton Association generally—that at this crisis some little feeling should be sacrificed in bringing about that which will be good for the trade eventually. Perhaps it will put the trade for the future upon a proper basis.

Mr. HUGHES (Oxford): I think the subject has been so well ventilated, that there is very little occasion to make any further remarks upon it. I will merely tell you the opinion of the chemists and druggists at Oxford. They came to a unanimous conclusion that in any alteration of the law we should be admitted on equality as members of your Society, and also be eligible to election on the Council.

Mr. BETTY said he should be glad to receive some additional information respecting the election of members of the Society.

Mr. SANDFORD: In the election of members, the charter says, those men that have been members for a certain time shall have a right to elect fellows. I think there could be no objection to our by-law if that is really what we understand by it. What we understand by being eligible, is that such and such a man shall have a right to be elected; that being altered in case of a man of bad moral character.

Mr. BETTY: A man with a bad moral character would have no right to be elected.

Mr. SANDFORD: That would be a disqualifying clause.

Mr. BETTY: The disqualifications should be distinctly defined in the Bill.

Mr. SANDFORD: I think if a man made application to the Council to be elected a member, he having a right, by Act of Parliament, and the Council refusing to admit him to membership, he would go to the Court of Queen's Bench and issue a mandamus, and the registrar of the Council would be cited to appear at the court to show cause why he was not elected to membership.

Mr. BETTY: Was it ever put in force? Was there ever any occasion for it?

Mr. SANDFORD: It has never been put in force, because there has never been any occasion for it. It shows we have never given a man occasion to put it in force. Therefore I think it is but fair to presume, that having elected equitably and fairly hitherto, we shall continue so to elect.

Mr. ANDERSON: I think the deputation are perfectly satisfied with the explanation given respecting the word "eligible," and I think they will be content to abide by your propositions upon that point.

Mr. SANDFORD: There is the constitution of the Council. I don't know whether anything is to be said on that point.

Mr. ANDERSON: I think we should like to hear your views upon that.

Mr. SANDFORD: You know our suggestion?

Mr. ANDERSON: Well, we do.

Mr. SANDFORD: You know we propose that all members of the Society should have a vote in the elections, and that the Council itself should be composed of pharmaceutical chemists. Perhaps I may give you our reasons. But first of all, this Council has no authority over the trade. It interferes in no way at all, and desires not to interfere with the conduct of trade. It simply examines a man and puts its seal upon him as a fit and proper man to conduct his business, as an assurance to the public. It gives him that standing, and then leaves him to conduct his business as he will. And I am perfectly sure, if you try to give this Council any other power, and the Council should be weak enough to take it for mere love of power, it would be an immense mischief,—it would break the Society into a dozen bits. I believe this Society has been kept together by its non-interference in matters of trade. There are some things, such as closing shops at certain hours, keeping shop open on certain days, charging certain price for medicines—regulations applicable in one place, altogether inapplicable in another. But I conduct my business as I like, and if the Council said "Close your shop at one," I should say, that was my business. If we intended to regulate trade in that way, we should split up; therefore I hope you will all understand that we have no control or government over the trade. We merely examine; that is what we have done hitherto. We give the candidate a certificate—we give him registration, and then we have done with him; and unless he errs very flagrantly we have no more need of him. If he acted disgracefully in his trade he might possibly be expelled from this Society. A man who has passed his examination, and become registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, cannot be put down. You simply turn him out of the Society, but he would have all his rights outside exactly as now, or before the transaction. He would be able to enjoy his title, and carry on his business as though he had remained a member of the Society. You cannot alter that. We have no power whatever in the conduct of the trade. That is greatly misunderstood by gentlemen not members of our Society.

Mr. BETTY: You have not had any power hitherto; but shall you apply for any under the new Pharmacy Act?

Mr. SANDFORD: Certainly not.

ONE OF THE COUNCIL: Government would not grant us governing power.

Mr. SANDFORD: More than that; I should certainly vote against taking any such power. We don't wish for any such power. I think we must consider the grounds we have for the confidence of the public, and it is only by considering that, that we can get what we want. Parliament would not interfere to give us any Act to protect our trade. It would give us an Act to protect the public against incompetent persons; that would virtually protect our trade. We go to Parliament, and say, "Public necessity requires that those who dispense medicines, and deal with certain dangerous things, should know what they are about; and we believe

are best qualified to insure safety to the public, and on that ground we hope to get an extension of our Act. It was on that ground we got the Pharmacy Act. I wish to point out to you the reason of our limiting the Council to pharmaceutical chemists. We want to induce every man to come up for the best examination. When we first got the Pharmacy Act, men in small places in the country came up and passed the major examination. The minor examination, nevertheless, is now proposed, but chemists will not be satisfied with that; they will come up for the major examination, and take the highest title. It is just the same with general practitioners or apothecaries,—you don't find one man in twenty practising as an apothecary who is not a member of the College of Surgeons. I think, instead of being registered as chemists and druggists, men will come up to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists, and so become eligible as members of Council. Of course there are other reasons which concern the Society more particularly. You know in five and twenty years we have spent a lot of money and time, to get together the little accumulation of property we have done. A great deal has been invested, it is true,—£50,000, but we have spent over £100,000; and the question would be, how far men, who had done nothing towards that, should have the control of these funds. That is another reason of our limiting the Council to pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. HUGHES (Oxford): If this question had been mooted thirteen years ago, and settled then, the United Society could never have been in existence; we should have all become pharmaceutical chemists then.

Mr. SANDFORD: It is not our fault that that is not so. We saw the time was coming. It is very easy to talk of a man in the Society not examined, and a man out of the Society, but I think you will give some little credit to those men who saw the necessity of the change, and worked hard for it.

Mr. HUGHES: We give you every credit; but, in being admitted, we should like to be admitted on an equality.

Mr. SANDFORD: The Council is really elected by chemists in the country.

Mr. HUGHES: Personally, I should vote for a man who had passed his major examination.

ONE OF THE COUNCIL: Probably, not more than fifty London members vote at any election.

Mr. TOOGOOD (Hull): If you will allow me one moment, I think you have produced a very good argument against members newly joining becoming members of the Council. I have come to represent a large number of chemists, and I could not enter this room without arguing everything on fair play. As you have been accumulating this property a great number of years, the United Society not having contributed a farthing, I think it would be extremely unfair if a man, belonging to the United Society, sought to become eligible as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, before paying down a sum equal to what you have paid during the time you have belonged to the Society. If I had the ambition to become a member of the Council, I should be very glad to pay for it. Any man wishing to become eligible as a member of the Council, let him pay, say fifty guineas, or anything we can agree upon. But would it not be better if a reputation were to meet, and talk the matter over. Here, to-day, there are too many to discuss the points seriatim. Let there be half-a-dozen from each Society to make rules and regulations, to be submitted to us at another meeting. I think that would be much better, because they would be able to discuss every rule *pro* and *con*, and come to some foundation for the basis of the new rules. But I certainly agree with you, and I hope the members here will see the same, that it is unfair to expect to reap the same benefits from the funds, after an accumulation of twenty-four years, as the old members. Therefore, if you will name a sum any man should pay who desires to be a member of the Council, I think it will meet the case.

Mr. SANDFORD: Another reason why we have left it to pharmaceutical chemists; you, gentlemen, must remember that chemists and druggists, who have been in business for the term of five years, come up for what is called a separate examination, and, passing that, they at once become pharmaceutical chemists. That is a point you have very much out of sight of. That is one great reason. As to the proposition of Mr. Toogood, I don't think we can go in for fifty guineas—(laughter); fifty guineas is a large sum.

Mr. TOOGOOD: I would go in for a proportion—say twenty.

Mr. SANDFORD: Now, that is bringing the thing somewhat to a crisis. Suppose we came to an arrangement, by which we made chemists and druggists, who may be in business at the time of the passing of this Act, eligible for the Council. As for the money, that would be a matter of detail. You might say they shall be life members, or that they shall pay so much on election, if they wished to be eligible for the Council; or you might go further than that, and say that every man on election should pay a couple of guineas. Now, that is a very small sum. I am not, you see, so ambitious as our friend there. Then all would be eligible. That would be a compromise to some extent. Then having made all men eligible—all men in business at the time of the passing of the Act,—you should then have some proportion by which they shall sit on the Council. You should have a proportion. We might say that not more than one-third, or a quarter, should be chemists and druggists; or two-thirds should be pharmaceutical chemists, and the other third might be chemists and druggists. I believe myself we might certainly frame a measure on grounds of that kind. There are certain things in the working of this Society—a great many committee meetings, for, instance, are held in this house, and it is almost essential that two-thirds of this Council should be men in London. I come here every Wednesday of my life. I think, in any future arrangement, two-thirds should be resident in London, or within a certain distance of London. But that is a mere matter of detail. I only mention it now. We have several capital men on our Council, coming from the country, still I say the proportion should be town members. As to the election, that is entirely in the hands of members. The Council, so far as I have known, has never interfered in the election of the Council. We just throw these things out as suggestions, and, I think, we may frame a Bill satisfactory to all here.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE (Sheffield): I cannot agree with my friend here, as regards the second part of his proposition. It says, "If he has not paid anything towards this institution, or towards the foundation." So far so good. I grant that. But it could be arranged that the chemists and druggists should not have any voice with regard to this money, whether £30,000 or £50,000.

A VOICE: That is the chief business of the Council.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE: The Council, I suppose, examine members.

VOICE: Well, that is a money question.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE: It is in one way, but with the goodwill and fixtures.

Mr. MATTHEWS: I don't think you could fairly separate the two functions in any way.

Mr. SANDFORD: If you divide the Council into two parts, one will vote on one side, and the other on the other.

Mr. WAUGH: If you suppose the Council are the examiners you are very much mistaken. I never presumed to examine a man. There are few men in the Council on the Board of Examiners, and some of the best examiners need not be on the Council.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE: Not necessarily on the Council?

Mr. WAUGH: Oh, no.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE: As to a payment for being eligible for the Council, that is a matter we in Sheffield discussed a few weeks ago. Many seemed to favour it, and I am very glad to hear you mention it therefore as a means of making us eligible.

Mr. TOOGOOD: When I mentioned the sum it was simply a figure of speech. But I am quite sure that many men who had been in business twenty-four years would not take a junior partner without receiving something extra.

Mr. SANDFORD: I thank you for the explanation. All this conversation shows to me there has been a great misapprehension as to our object. We never proposed to take advantage of fees, and never proposed to limit the number of our members. But on these suggestions I think we shall knock away the ground of opposition.

Mr. SAVAGE: I think generally a great misapprehension prevails as to the number of chemists and druggists throughout the country. Having myself gone very carefully through the schedule—after deducting children and women—I have ascertained that the number does not exceed 6,000, unexamined and examined.

Mr. HILLS: We should like to know the number of chemists represented by the deputation.

Mr. BETTY: Wo gentlemen represent that organisation of chemists and druggists, with whose acquiescence you can pass a Pharmaceutical Bill, but without which you cannot.

Mr. HILLS: Give me the numbers.

Mr. BETTY: We are so numerous as not to have counted ourselves lately. I presume about 4,000.

Mr. ANDERSON: I think the question of appointing a fee for the title to a seat on the Council is one which, in your collective wisdom, you would not sanction and agree to, inasmuch as on the face of it it is an absurd proposition, when you come to take into consideration that you will have at least 2,000 additional members. You must bear in mind that you will be adding considerably to your revenue, and I think that will be a compensation sufficient to this Society, without making a ridiculous compound fee for a seat at the Council. The number of chemists to be admitted to the Council I think is a very fair proportion, and one which the United Society of Chemists and Druggists would agree to. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SANDFORD: Looking through your resolutions, it seems to me there is only one other point on which we differ, and that is with regard to apprentices. We thought a lad had no vested interest until he had reached twenty-one, and that it was no great hardship to make him at fifteen or sixteen pass an examination. It will be good for him, and it will be good for the public. As our Society is constituted, in the course of a very short time the unexamined men will die out; at the very least, some of them have been in it thirteen or fourteen years. They as members have nothing to ask for themselves, and in the course of a short time there will be none but examined chemists in connection with the Society. I think it would be worth getting an Act for the incorporation of the whole body. You propose another five years for these apprentices. The question is whether it is wise to postpone the general education for five years—whether apprentices now entering business should have the power of coming in without examination—whether it is good for them or for society.

Mr. SQUIRE: We see an immense advantage in bringing apprentices to pass an examination. There are many young men on the point of entering their apprenticeship; they don't know much about arithmetic, but when they are examined and are once rejected they come up again properly prepared. They bring up their education to what it ought to have been at first, and one most important point is to see your apprentices well taught. There is nothing so bad as to see a bad example of translating Latin, and putting English together in an ungrammatical manner. It is degrading.

Mr. SANDFORD: The assistants have expressed their satisfaction; they do not object to the examination.

Mr. SMITH (Liverpool): The real point at issue has not been discussed. What we have to discuss is the amalgamation. Is there to be or not to be an amalgamation? and if so, upon what terms?

Mr. SANDFORD: Excuse me, that is not before us at all. This deputation from the trade is not to ask us to amalgamate. Such a thing has never been put to us.

Mr. SMITH: A great deal of the debate has been upon the legality of the certificate of chemists and druggists, and, as far as I can judge, you would not allow chemists and druggists to become members of the Pharmaceutical Society, unless by examination. (Cries of No, no!)

Mr. SANDFORD: Men in business, at the time of the passing of the Act, are to pass no examination at all. They would say: "I have your certificate, I was in business at the time of the passing of the Act." They would be put on the register; there would be no examination whatever; and being on the register they would be entitled to demand admission to this Society.

Mr. SMITH: Would the Pharmaceutical Society object to those men having the title of Members of the Pharmaceutical Society?

Mr. SANDFORD: Not an atom.

Mr. TOOGOOD: Will you allow me to ask a question? What do you intend to do with an assistant eight or ten years, or several years, after his apprenticeship? You would allow him without examination?

Mr. SANDFORD: Oh, yes. Every assistant over twenty-

one. There may be a question whether we shall get a bill this session at all. One of you gentlemen said next session. You must look at the state of the House of Commons.

A GENTLEMAN: I mean to say no Government would object to bring forward a bill.

Mr. SANDFORD: When at the Home Office the other day, we were told the Home Secretary thought it better we should bring in a Bill ourselves, than that it should be made a Government measure. If we bring forward a Bill this session, and it is not passed, there will be all the expense of that Bill. I for myself can scarcely fix any time at present. If we see any chance this session, I for my part should like to bring it in.

Mr. ANDERSON: What we are anxious to obtain is a stoppage to all this agitation. I think, therefore, that if you could give us some little information on the point, whether we shall be able to pass a Bill through this session or next, either by our own hands or the hands of the Home Secretary, we shall go away very much more satisfied than now.

Mr. SANDFORD: I think it would be quite possible to frame such a Bill. I have mentioned to you certain concessions with which you appeared to be satisfied. But do you think they will prove to be satisfactory outside?

Mr. ANDERSON: I do indeed.

Mr. SANDFORD: Well I think there will be no difficulty in framing such a Bill. You might even alter these suggestions. The only difficulty is the question on the constitution of the Council. If these two suggestions were altered and framed into a Bill in this way:—Provided that members joining the Society were in business at the time of the passing of the Act, they shall be eligible for the Council, and the Council shall consist of two-thirds pharmaceutical chemists and the remaining third chemists and druggists.

Mr. ANDERSON: That will satisfy us all. I should like to take the sense of this deputation, so that the Council may understand there is no antagonism, so far as we are concerned.

Mr. SANDFORD: You would like, perhaps, that the Council should retire from the room, while you vote on the question.

Mr. BETTY: We should like you to vote as well.

(The Council quitted the room for a short time.)

Mr. MATTHEWS then put to the deputation this question:—"You consider that the trade, generally, as represented by you, would be satisfied with one-third of chemists and druggists and two-thirds of pharmaceutical chemists on the Council?"

(To Mr. SANDFORD). I have great pleasure in stating that the constitution of the Council in the form suggested, one-third chemists and druggists and two-thirds pharmaceutical chemists, would meet with the approval of the trade. We are perfectly unanimous, not one person disagreeing. In concluding this meeting I thank you and the Pharmaceutical Society for affording those gentlemen the opportunity of discussing these matters, and ask of you as the President of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, that in the event of any Bill being proposed to parliament it should be placed before the United Society, and the trade generally, for their approval, so that there need not be two Bills put into the house together. In conclusion I have to ask you to co-operate with the United Society and with the trade generally, in seeking to advance their interests.

Mr. SANDFORD: I think we shall frame a Bill which all chemists and druggists can support. I am glad we have arrived at unison on this thing. "Union is strength," and by unity we can make some onward progress.

The president dismissed the deputation by expressing the hope that he should see them at the Society's dinner to-morrow evening.

The Messrs. BURT were invited to join in the discussion but declined in consequence of the report that they wished to unduly represent the trade on the occasion.

DEPUTATION FROM THE UNINCORPORATED TRADE.

A SECOND deputation, consisting of the chemists and druggists, unrepresented by any organised Society, met the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the 19th ult. The deputation was introduced by Mr. WADE, who said: Mr.

President and gentlemen, it will be within your recollection that a meeting of the trade was recently called by the Executive Committee of the United Society, for the purpose of discussing the resolution suggested by your Society, as the basis for an extension of the Pharmacy Act. At that meeting, a certain resolution was put, having almost an equal number of supporters and opponents, and, through the irregularity of the proceedings, no accurate decision was arrived at; but it is believed, that had there been a fair counting of voters, that resolution, supported by these gentlemen here present, would have been carried. It is on that account, then, we have requested a separate hearing from those who voted against it. Let it not be supposed that we are opposed to the majority of the United Society; on the contrary, we believe that we better represent the views of the United Society than the officials, who have of late propounded such notorious as are irreconcilable to the wish of the outside trade. It is, therefore, to repudiate those sentiments which have tended to sow mistrust, and create discord between the several sections of the trade, that we are here to-day. And in order that it may not be said we are figuring as the three tailors of Tooley-street, I hold in my hands correspondence from all parts of England, expressive of confidence in the endeavours we have made to reconcile parties. I am prepared to read any and every if desired; but if you will accept my representation without, it will save you a great deal of time. I will, however, read one as a specimen of those I am daily receiving. I select this, as it is the last to hand, from one totally unknown to me, and the sentiments therein expressed are those of the greater part of the trade. Apart from the United Society, there is a body of real outsiders, and these are the men who ought to have some consideration shown them. They are men, proprietors of old-established businesses, who have been from the earliest period, and still remain, totally indifferent to registration or title. These men, who, by their own talents and respectability, have established for themselves a name, an income, and a character; these men would have things take their own course, and rather express themselves to this effect, "A plague o' both your houses," when appealed to by one Society or the other, in reference to incorporation. If, then, this outside body have been indifferent since 1852, to the exertions of your Society; if they have turned a deaf ear to the supplications of the United Society, they have certainly a right to repudiate either the one or the other, acting as representative for them. But if they are indifferent on their own account, feeling that neither title nor certificate would increase their gains, they are not so absorbed in self-interest as to forget those that follow them, and they would willingly help to advance the education of the trade by example and precept. But, if you require this of them, you should be prepared to offer an equivalent for that support which they have the power to throw into either scale. If they move at all, they naturally prefer that action which aspires to elevating the trade, and in the Pharmaceutical Society they see the means for accomplishing as much. Then, sir, I would suggest that this matter should be met, and practically treated by the several sections and interests in the trade; that you should invite a certain number of the United Society, and a certain number of outsiders, to frame an Act, and proceed at once to Parliament. In reference to the equivalent referred to, I would suggest the reduction of the ten guineas examination fee to five guineas, for it is not the test of ability so much as the value to the individual of the certificate obtained. This deputation is here, not as antagonistic, but rather with a desire to strengthen the Council to bring the question to a settlement. Having said so much, I now leave the matter for those gentlemen who have accompanied me, to express their opinions. I may add that this deputation does not represent any organised section, but contains representatives from various parts as volunteers. If I have spoken with confidence, it is because from my knowledge of many in the trade I have learnt and studied their wishes.

The PRESIDENT said he was much pleased at the events of that day. It was a source of much gratification to him to think that the deputation that had just departed had left, he believed, satisfied, as he himself was, with the result of their conference. He was glad to state that nothing had occurred in any way of a disagreeable character. They had had a conversation touching upon the chief points in dispute;

but as there was only one real obstacle to get over, he might as well inform those present that the Council had suggested, with a view to meet the outsiders, that those chemists who became duly registered as members of the Society, should be eligible to the Council. It was, perhaps, difficult to divide 21 by 4, or even by 5; but there was no difficulty in stating that fourteen members of the Council must be elected from pharmaceutical chemists, and seven may be chosen from members of the Society. It was impossible for the Council to forget the struggle and trials of early years—how only by undaunted perseverance and faith, the founders of the Society had raised themselves to the position they now held. They had nothing to gain by opening the doors. They were satisfied to go on prospering as they had done of late, and the agitation out of doors was of more benefit than injury to them. Never had their numbers kept up as during the past few years; at no time were there so many apprentices upon their books, nor were they ever so sanguine as to the future condition of their institution; but yet that was not the only spirit that moved them. When opponents came forward and, in reason and confidence, met them, they could discuss that which was for the good of all. It was very easy to discuss among themselves what they would like as protection to trade interests, but in Parliament they must not even hint at such things, for with Government it is not what will benefit a class, but the public. In reference to those suggestions relative to the reduction of fees, it was a question of detail; if it was seen a large number were likely to pass, some alteration might be made. It had never before occurred to him, and, therefore, he was not prepared to enter into that question then, or give an off-hand answer; but he hoped what he had stated would meet with the satisfaction of this deputation. It was not in his power to say that there would be an Act obtained this session: for his own part, he much desired it; but he could not disguise from them that the multifarious duties of Parliament rendered such a result extremely doubtful.

Mr. D'AUBNEY was very glad to hear such conciliation had been offered to and accepted by the first deputation, and he thought it could not fail to be acceptable to those present. As far as the election of the Council was concerned, he was able to appreciate the concession, but was of opinion that apprentices should be included in any exemption from examination.

Mr. POTTER thought it very necessary that this clause should be understood. There were many who took apprentices more for the premium than with any intent to instruct them, and he thought that apprentices had a vested interest after the premium had been paid.

Mr. SQUIRE expressed very strong feeling in respect to the education of apprentices, and thought that after five years there would be no difficulty, if a lad had made good use of his time, passing an examination creditably.

Mr. CANNON said that it was only a matter of a few years, and he did not think it worth while retarding the passing of a Bill on a question like this.

Mr. SAVAGE made a few remarks upon the same subject.

Mr. CARTEIGHE also gave his experience of those who came for their examination, often being deficient in the practical knowledge of dispensing, and thought that nothing could compensate a youth for the loss of an apprenticeship.

Mr. WADE wished to refer to the position of assistants. The application had been made by himself for a deputation of assistants to attend that meeting, in consequence of his having heard expressions of mistrust from their body. He had, by the kind help of Mr. Bromridge, placed their position before the Committee of the Assistants' Association, and was glad to state that they were satisfied. He wished it to be distinctly understood that they had no desire to enter into political action, and he quite agreed with them that such a step might be injurious to the objects of their institution, which is intended for social enjoyment and mutual improvement; but that every interest should be represented, and the moral support and acknowledgment of the assistants' approval should be produced. He had obtained the following resolution, passed at their meeting, with perfect unanimity, on Thursday, the 14th inst.:—"That the Society, having regard to its perfectly neutral character, and being desirous to avoid interference in any question involving trade differences, respectfully declines to express any opinion by deputation on the subject of legislation for

assistants and apprentices engaged in the business of chemists and druggists. The present meeting, however, accord its support to the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Council, as published in the January number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*."

A few remarks having been made by various gentlemen present,

Mr. WADE begged, on behalf of those present, to thank the Council for their courtesy, and for the facilities offered them to discuss these matters. It was gratifying that the Council had dropped that course which had guided them, no doubt for various reasons he was not cognizant of, and which his friends had thought too conservative; he was glad to learn they would now ask the Legislature for that which was liberal and likely to be granted: and he again tendered the thanks of the deputation to the Council.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MARCH, 4, 1867.

Mr. Crotch in the Chair.

MR. ANDERSON said,—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is understood that the Pharmaceutical Council hold a meeting to-morrow, and I am desirous, with your permission, to place before them a communication in some form or another expressing our earnestness and intention to co-operate with them. In brief, we are met here to-day to follow up the action we have taken towards an amicable and wise settlement of the political element of the society's programme. For several years this question has absorbed a vast amount of our labour and money. Two executives have bestowed upon it much patience and consideration, but the honour has been reserved to us to finally and peacefully terminate this important and difficult question—rendered more important and difficult by seeming trade jealousies and opposition, arising through not knowing one another better than we did. As corroboration of this fact we have only to look back to the courteous reception of ourselves and our object by the council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the 19th of February last. (Hear, hear.) Since that day the atmosphere in which we, as a trade, exist, has been cheerful and healthful, and the term "outsider," which clung to us like the mark of Cain, seems to be softening away to recognition and friendship. Healthy granulations are springing up, the wound suppurating and bleeding for six years has begun to cicatrize. (Cheers.) Well, it may be asked, "Have you been true to the society you have been deputed to govern by this reconciliation with the Pharmaceutical Society?" I answer in the affirmative. Manchester, at its important meeting, and with its more important resolutions, Birmingham, Sheffield, and the Potteries, all said, "No surrender, unless you get the full right of nomination and election, or, in other words, unless you have a voice and share in the government of the new confederation." London, when it took into its consideration the suggestions which the council of the Pharmaceutical Society had deposited at the Home-office, for an extension of the Pharmacy Act, said, "We disagree on three points, viz., 1st, the eligibility to membership; 2nd, the constitution of the council; 3rd, the exclusion of apprentices from the benefit of the new Act." Well, what was done at the conference between the two societies? 1st, eligibility to membership was abolished by the concession of the absolute "right" to membership. 2nd, under the new Act, we shall have the right to nominate and to elect upon the council whomsoever we may from among ourselves to the number of seven. And, as members of the Pharmaceutical Society—which on the passing of the Act we then may be—we shall have the right, with the other members of the society, to elect the remaining fourteen members of the council from the old Pharmaceutical body—among whom, let me add, there are many good men and true, and with whom it will be a great pleasure to act for the benefit of our common good. (Hear, hear.) 3rd, the "vested" interests of apprentices, as it is termed, was discussed, and from the tenor of the President's remarks the council are prepared to waive their objection, should it be clearly shown that it would unjustly deprive anyone of his rights. I concur with Mr. Squire, one of the oldest and most respected founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, that it is a most important feature in the interest of the public at large, that a youth

should, after five years' of apprenticeship or study, pass an examination, for at his age it could scarcely be considered a hardship to submit to such a regulation. (Hear.) Mr. Carteighe, one of the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, remarked to another deputation "that it was an uncommon thing for apprentices, who come up for their examination, possessing no sort of knowledge of dispensing, and that nothing would compensate a youth for the loss of an apprenticeship." I would dwell on this subject, inasmuch as there is a great division of opinion upon it, and as it will be in our province to dispose of it, it is most important that we should be guided to a sound judgment in dealing with it. It therefore occurs to me that it would be very easy for the apprentices throughout the land to take this matter into their own hands. Nothing would be easier than for some one apprentice in his own town to draw up two memorials, one sanctioning and one disapproving of examination, and to ask his fellow apprentices to sign either the one or the other, and to send them to the office of this society. But let this suggestion be taken for what it may be worth. For my own part I would rather sanction the original proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society, for two reasons. First, because you will close the trade to unexamined men five years earlier than you would do by objecting to it; and, secondly, because you will at once begin to strengthen the cause of pharmacy by insisting that the next generation of chemists shall be educated and examined men. On these grounds I think I shall be compelled to give my vote in the direction I have indicated. I am jealous of my calling, and I am not unmindful of its usefulness, and when we take into consideration the interest which that wise and grand scheme of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has awakened in the public mind, it behoves us, who form the stamina of this interest to see that those under us, and who rise up with us, shall neither be ashamed or degraded in the pursuit they follow. (Cheers.) So much for what we have done; we are called upon now to see what more can be done. The next step to take, according to my view of the matter, is to have the amendments, which were unanimously agreed upon by both societies, embodied in a bill. The principles of that bill are agreed upon, and to meet again in conference would not further our object. The course that is open to us, then, is to communicate with the Pharmaceutical Council. This is certainly the most respectful course to adopt, and as we have all been treated with much respect by the council, the acknowledged wisdom of acting courteously under every circumstance of life ought to induce us to show the like respect in return. I have, therefore, great pleasure in laying before you, for your sanction, a communication which, without further comment, I will proceed to read, feeling confident that it will receive your cordial approval and adoption:—

"To the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"The Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, as the exponents of the unincorporated trade, hereby express their gratification at the reconciliation which has been accomplished by mutual concession and forbearance.

"In the same spirit they are desirous to consummate the question of "Incorporation and Amalgamation," so auspiciously commenced; and they therefore earnestly invite the immediate attention of the Council to the drafting of a bill for the concurrence and unanimous support of both Societies, embracing the modifications to the suggestions which have been deposited by your Council, in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and which modifications were agreed upon in conference on the 19th ultimo.

"Signed for the meeting,

"JAMES CROTCH, *Chairman*."

I have refrained in this communication from enlarging upon any topic, but have merely touched upon the matter immediately at issue. I am, on these grounds, assured that you will unhesitatingly assent to it, knowing how much you all desire to see the two Societies working harmoniously together to obtain a comprehensive and fair act of incorporation. Before, however, I conclude, I am anxious to say a few words to those members of our trade who withhold both their names and subscriptions from our organization. From recent events, it is manifest that our

actions are such as they entirely approve. They met us, at a meeting held at the London Coffee House, to consider the question of incorporation and amalgamation, and many from their ranks joined us in the deputation of the 19th. To another portion of these same members, perfect satisfaction was given and felt at the treatment they received at the hands of the Council. But I would ask them from this place to consider the importance of unity and strength. I confess I have no sympathy with men, who, for some common good, cannot, and will not, sink small personal differences. This Society during the past few months has, in the desire to settle this question, been put to great expense. It has held and provided for meetings at several of the great towns in the north. It convened, at its own cost, the meeting in London: It is from the United Society—from its strength and influence, from the wisdom it has shown—that the principles of an Act for encompassing the trade have been agreed upon. I therefore earnestly implore all unincorporated chemists and druggists to rally round our standard with their help, towards the consummation of an Act which will hereafter confer so much benefit upon us as a trade, and which will for ever set aside discussion and discord. (Cheers.) I most respectfully ask your sanction to this communication to the Pharmaceutical Council, which I now lay upon the table. (Cheers.)

Mr. BETTY rose and said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure in seconding the adoption of this communication, which I propose shall be signed by the chairman, and at once transmitted to the Pharmaceutical Society.

The resolution, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

REPLY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

The communication adopted by the special meeting has called forth the following satisfactory reply:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.,
March 6th, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I am directed to inform you, in reply to yours of yesterday's date, that the Council have given instructions to the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps on the subject of legislation, in accordance with the "suggestions" sent to the Government, and as modified in conference with the two deputations to the Council on the 19th ultimo. Mr. Matthews will shortly be communicated with in reference thereto.

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

ELIAS BREMRIDGE,

Secretary and Registrar.

JAMES CROTCH, Esq.

By order of the Publishing Committee.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOLTON DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The third Annual Dinner of the Bolton District Association of Chemists and Druggists was held on the 28th ult. Mr. Terry, President of the Association, in the Chair. Present—Mr. Blain, Vice-President, Mr. E. G. Harwood, Treasurer, Mr. Goodman, Secretary; Messrs. F. Dutton, G. E. Griffin, W. O. Morris, F. Norfolk, J. Pownall, S. Oldham, W. Taylor, W. Fisher (Horwich), J. Young, J. Harrison (Farnworth), N. Cunliffe, W. Hart, P. Hampson, James Richardson, R. Knott, and Heap, members of the Association. Visitors—Mr. John Wade (London), Mr. Clapperton (surgeon), Mr. A. Morris, Mr. Dunn, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. W. Young, and other gentlemen.

After a dinner, which reflected the highest credit on the hostess of the "Old Three Crowns," and to which due attention was paid by the gentlemen present, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk and suitably responded to.

The toast of the evening, "Success to the Bolton District Association of Chemists and Druggists," was proposed by Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, in a highly complimentary and able speech.

Mr. BLAIN (Vice-President), in responding, alluded to the changed position of members of the trade in relation to each other, with their position prior to the formation of this

Association, when, although association was admitted by all to be a desirable thing, such large masses of ice seemed to float between different members of the trade, that he and others had no hopes of ever seeing the present state of affairs, much less of its being brought about in such a short space of time—some four years. The genial and warm-hearted countenance of their first President, the late James Scowcroft, Esq., had been the principal agent by which the masses of ice were dissolved, and if it had not been for the help of that worthy and respected man, he doubted if this day would have seen so goodly a company of members of the trade round that table. He urged upon the members to cement themselves together with continued firmness, and maintain the prestige which had already been gained by the Bolton District Association of Chemists and Druggists.

The health of the President having been proposed in a very eulogistic speech, and received with much enthusiasm, Mr. TERRY said that he did not feel to merit such praise as had been conferred upon him, but being one of the youngest members of the trade in Bolton, he felt highly honoured by the compliment paid him by their electing him their President. When he first joined this Association, the members were all strangers to him; but now, he was happy to say, he had made many true friends amongst them, and he should always be happy to render any assistance he could to forward the welfare of the Association.

The VICE-PRESIDENT introduced to the meeting Mr. Wade, of London, who had come at the express invitation of one of the members of the Association to be present at this festival, and who would speak to them on matters which were at present absorbing the interests of the whole trade.

Mr. WADE said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in responding to that call, if it be your wish. This is my first visit to Bolton. I came here to be present at your festival, and if you desire to confine the occasion to social intercourse only, I will not utter a word upon trade politics, or on anything that is likely to raise a division of feeling;—(cries of "Go on")—but, if you will permit me to touch upon the question of such importance as that is which now engages our attention, I shall be happy to do so. I address you, gentlemen, as members of a Society of which I am an outcast, but I am ready to prove that the acts which placed me in that position have been beneficial, and have helped to bring about that which myself and friends so long desired—the unity of the trade. There appears to be a great mistake as to the origin of the United Society, and I would here make known that it originated in Mr. D'Aubney's mind, and was supported by us solely for charitable purposes, but that afterwards the Manchester members suggested the incorporation of the trade as being a desirable object for it to effect. Then it became a political institution; then division of opinion was formed. From the first, I have been opposed to any antagonism to the Pharmaceutical Society, but others have made it the base upon which they should work. It is useless to deny that I have been, and am opposed to your Secretary. I differ from him because I do not consider that his own future position ought to be the guiding star to any settlement amongst the trade. I opposed him because I believed that I and my supporters better represent the opinions of the trade than he did; and had it not been for a distinct conspiracy at the annual meeting, when our views were held up to execration because we upheld the truth, that no settlement of the question could be effected whilst the trade was divided against itself, and that only by conciliation and acting in concert with the Pharmaceutical Society could an incorporation come about, we were insulted, and had no course left but to resign our offices. And, gentlemen, I think it very hard indeed, after we who, for years, had given our energies to accomplish an object, should see our labours destroyed, and the objects of a Society prostituted to private ends. There is one feature observable in you gentlemen of the Northern districts, and very prominent it is. Your generous sympathies are enlisted, and your feeling go with the man who has rendered you a service. You feel that Mr. Buott has rendered you assistance, and, although I oppose him, I, too, will admit that he has performed his work, that great credit is due to him for the perseverance and energy he has displayed, and that he is entitled to consideration on that account; but is that any reason why, now that the object for which your society has been working is within your reach, you should decline

to accept it because provision is not made for him. It is in this, gentlemen, we differ. Your sympathies are large, your generous feelings surmount, and you carry your hearts in your heads. Your generosity overcomes your judgment, and out of sympathy to a man who has done his duty, you stop the cart. Now let us look at this question from a common-sense point of view. Is it not natural that Mr. Buott should object to seeing an amalgamation of the two Societies, when, by such union, he would lose his occupation? I say it would be natural in everyone of us to do the same; but are we, knowing this, to permit our consideration for him, personally, to stand in the way of the whole trade. Give him his due, all the credit that belongs to him, even provide a purse for him, and I, who have opposed, and will oppose him whilst he hinders that which we all desire, will add my mite to the amount raised by others who think he should be recompensed. Raise a subscription for him, if you like, but don't encourage him to stop our progress, because it is his interest to do it. I congratulate you, and him as well, upon the good sense he displayed before the Pharmaceutical Council by remaining silent; and with all the ability he has displayed, that act was about the wisest he ever performed. We who meet here to-night, are men with common interests at heart. What have I to gain that will not benefit you all alike? Yet some of you support my plans, and some of you think Mr. Buott is right; and it is not because you agree with me that I have come here to-night, but to face those who think I am wrong. We may differ, but we need not lose our respect for each other. What we want is to come together before a table like this, and discuss our objections. There is some pleasure in meeting your foe, and by fairness making him your friend; and, gentlemen, although I am no longer a member of your Executive or your Society, my interests are with it whilst they are trade interests, and not party plans. Then I would advise you, above every consideration, to be agreed amongst yourselves, put away trifling differences, and stand staunch and firm by your Executive Committee, who are now doing their best for you all. And let us see whether we have been altogether fair in reference to our remarks on the Pharmaceutical Council, with a view of being just in future. It is my belief that the apathy of members is alone the reason of your seeing so little change in the names on the Council; and if you have, each of you, any influence with members, tell them to note the men who will retire from the Committee at the next occasion, and to exercise their power to return such men as Messrs. Brady and Carteghe, who have distinguished themselves by their ability and liberality to their outside brethren. I will detain you no longer, but will conclude by assuring you that you are misled by anyone who tells you the Pharmaceutical Council are opposed to the unity of the trade. Whatever may have been in old times, is not so now; and I am quite satisfied that the pharmacists will be as glad to see the incorporation of the trade completed as we ourselves.

The speech of Mr. Wade was received with loud cheers.

Mr. NORFOLK, in responding to the toast of "The town and trade of Bolton," spoke of the general progress and advancement of the town, and stated, that although not a native of Bolton himself, he had, during his residence in Bolton, found the Boltonians a first-class, warmhearted, and generous people. He thanked Mr. Wade, in the name of the Association, for the very able speech which he had favoured them with. He concluded by proposing Mr. Wade's health.

Mr. WADE, in acknowledging the toast, said, he was gratified to observe that no difference of opinion was manifested by the meeting with respect to this toast, and was glad to think that no delicate ground had to be gone over in reply. He had come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to go north of the Tweed to find "the land o' cakes," and he must sincerely thank them for their hospitality and kind feeling. From the earliest relationship that existed between the Bolton chemists and the United Society, generosity had always been their most conspicuous plume. He had long known, that to come to Bolton, was to meet with that warm, hearty reception that the men of the north were famed for; and he had long determined that when an opportunity occurred he would put it to the test. He had done so, and the result had so greatly exceeded his anticipations, that he felt he had no wish to leave them.

In the course of the evening's proceedings the health of

the President and Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists was proposed, and heartily drunk, with cheers.

Mr. WADE, in reply, said, that knowing the president, and having had the pleasure of nominating him for their chief, he had no doubt he might take upon himself to say that he was much obliged to them, and he was quite sure that the Executive Committee would appreciate the compliment. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Betty, he was desirous of expressing his regret that he could not be present with them that evening. He felt quite certain that they might place implicit confidence in Mr. Betty's sincerity, and he believed that the majority of the committee agreed with his present policy. On behalf, then, of the President and the Executive Committee, he thanked them.

The health of the Editor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST trade journal was proposed, and the great efforts that he had made on behalf of the trade interest was duly acknowledged.

Mr. F. DUTTON proposed the health of Mr. Goodman, their secretary, remarking, that he was the right man for the place, and offered a particular advantage which they had not with Mr. Blain, who was too much looked up to as a father rather than as a secretary; but they could now find as much fault as they liked. He thought there would be no occasion to do so with Mr. Goodman, for he was just the man for them.

Mr. GOODMAN thanked them all very sincerely, and promised to do his best. There were many duties to perform, and they took up a great deal of time, but he was desirous of acquitting himself to their satisfaction, and was gratified by their good wishes.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, SARAH, Liverpool, perfumer.
 BUCKHAM, JOHN, Leominster, druggist.
 HANDS, W., Cheltenham, chemist's assistant.
 HARBUTT, WILLIAM, Nottingham, chemist.
 HARRISON, J. M., late of Preston, druggist.
 HEPWORTH, WILLIAM, Beeston and Ausworth, Nottinghamshire, chemical manufacturer.
 MODY, B. M., Lower Clapton, varnish manufacturer.
 PARKER, J. A. J., PARKER, H. J., and PARKER, S. J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland, surgeon dentists.
 PEARCE, JAMES, Kidderminster, chemist.
 POWELL, THOMAS QUARTEN, Bedale, chemist.
 RINO, E. J., Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, druggist.
 SCOTT, JOHN, Nottingham, druggist.
 SPRATT, JOHN ELDRIDGE, Chiswick, surgeon.
 WATSON, T. W. W., Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, surgeon.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

AMISS, J., and H. PAYNE, Maria-ter., Rotherhithe, varnish manufacturers.
 DAVIES, JAMESON, and BARNITT, Bath, Chemists.
 HORROCKS and ROTHWELL, Chadderton, near Manchester, naphtha manufacturers.
 LLEWELLYN and WILLIAMS, druggists, &c., Bryumawt.
 MARSHALL and HARRISON, Landport, Portsmouth, chemists.
 MOORE and Co., St. Mary-axe, chemists.
 ROSTRON and WALL, Chester, veterinary surgeons.
 SYLVESTER and NASH, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemists.

Though we give four extra pages of literary matter this month, the long reports of the important trade proceedings on the 19th and 20th ult. have pressed out many interesting communications and notices.

Mr. Arthur Mason has taken the business formerly conducted by Messrs. Farr and Giddings, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists, Luton, Beds.

FIRST PROSECUTION UNDER THE ALKALI ACT OF 1863.—On the 4th inst., at the St. Helen's County Court, before Mr. Judge Blair, Mr. Price, solicitor, of Manchester, applied to the judge that his costs in the case of Messrs. Leather and Co., of the Bridgewater Smelting Company, who have lately become alkali manufacturers, might be allowed. It appears that this firm was lately summoned for having allowed a large quantity of muriatic acid gas to escape into the atmosphere, contrary to the said Act, and the firm had paid the full penalty of £50 into court.—*Chem. News.*



LONDON, MARCH 15, 1867.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 42a, CANNON-STREET, 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.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, except when that date falls upon a Sunday, when it is published on the preceding day. It is regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

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THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE PHARMACY ACT.

The President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society seem most anxious to complete the good work that was commenced with so much earnestness in 1841 by the London chemists and druggists. They have caught the reforming spirit of the age, and have come to the conclusion that it is better to keep moving than to "rest and be thankful." They no longer regard the Pharmacy Act of 1852 as an adequate measure for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists, and are prepared to make another great effort to attain, with the help of the legislature, the object for which the Society was instituted. By frank explanations and liberal concessions they have converted their old opponents into staunch supporters, and they may now apply to Parliament for new powers, not merely as representatives of a chartered guild, but as the recognised leaders of the great body of chemists and druggists. We congratulate the Executive of the United Society, and the chemists and druggists forming Mr. WADE's reserve, upon the satisfactory results of the conferences held on the 19th ultimo. The warm expressions of mutual confidence and respect which these meetings elicited, thawed the icy barrier that had so long separated the Pharmaceutical Council from the representatives of the unincorporated chemists and druggists; and the associates of Jacob Bell now know that the leaders of the "outsiders," are gentlemen who are able and willing to assist them in "crowning the edifice" designed by that ardent advocate of united action.

Every chemist and druggist may read with profit the following passage from the Report of the Committee who framed the first Laws of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

"The influence which chemists and druggists possess as a body, when their efforts are combined, has been demonstrated in a manner which affords every encouragement to perseverance. It is equally manifest that if they relax in their exertions, or allow any minor considerations to interfere with the zealous and harmonious performance of the duty which they owe to themselves, they will inevitably sacrifice their independence, and be deprived of many of their existing privileges, by becoming subject to extraneous jurisdiction."

This plea for united action, written twenty-six years ago, was feebly echoed in a leader which appeared in these columns in July, 1865. After reviewing the unsatisfactory Report of the Select Committee on the abortive Chemists and Druggists' Bills, we wrote:—

"We hope and trust that before any further steps are taken in the path of legislation, that members and non-members of the Pharmaceutical Society may cease to pull in opposite directions. As long as the two sections of the trade are at loggerheads, it is useless to expect anything in the shape of a good and comprehensive scheme of legislation. If the pharmacæutists keep aloof from the rest of the trade, their Society will gradually sink into insignificance. If the members of the United Society, and the druggists of no society, refuse to meet the pharmacæutists in a proper spirit, it is not unlikely that they will fall into the clutches of the doctors."

The scheme which the Pharmaceutical Society now propose as the basis of a new Pharmacy Act, ought to be carefully considered by all chemists and druggists. We, therefore, place before our readers a synopsis of the outline Bill as amended at the conferences on the 19th ultimo.

FUTURE REGULATIONS.

After the passing of the Act, all persons, before assuming the name or title of chemist and druggist, or keeping open shop for the compounding of medicines under physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions, or for vending, dispensing, or compounding certain dangerous drugs, chemicals, and other poisonous substances to be enumerated in a schedule, will have to undergo an examination and be registered as "PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS," or "CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS." The examination for "Pharmaceutical Chemists" will be that which is known as the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The examination for "Chemists and Druggists" will be that which is known as the "Minor Examination," and to which persons now registered as "Assistants" have been subjected.

The effect of these regulations will be to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified persons.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN BUSINESS ON THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

Chemists and Druggists actually in business on their own account when the Act is passed may, if they choose, be placed on the register of Chemists and Druggists without undergoing any examination. The Act, however, will not interfere in any way with the rights of those chemists and druggists who may disregard the advantages of registration, and take no steps to secure them.

PERSONS ENGAGED AS ASSISTANTS ON THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

Nothing in the Act will interfere with the rights of persons who may be engaged as assistants to chemists and druggists. They will be entitled to registration, and may commence business on their own account as chemists and druggists without undergoing any examination.

REGISTERED CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

All persons registered under the Act as "Chemists and Druggists" will be exempt from jury service, and may, if they choose, be elected MEMBERS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. By becoming a member of the Society, the registered chemist will acquire no special trading rights, but he will be permitted to enjoy all the advantages afforded by the institution. He will have the right of nominating and voting for members of the Council, and will himself be eligible for election.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The present "Pharmaceutical Chemists" may be divided into three classes:—1. Those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who were elected before the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1852. 2. Those persons who have passed the major examination of the Society. 3. Those who have passed the special practical examination arranged for chemists and druggists who have been established for at least five years in business on their own account. Since 1852 the title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" has been conferred only upon those persons who have passed the proper examinations

(2 and 3), and it is now generally recognised as a purely educational title. The early supporters of the Society (1) hold it under an Act of Parliament, and the high standing and scientific attainments of many of them give lustre to the title. The new Act will not alter the existing regulations respecting the qualifications of "Pharmaceutical Chemists." The use of this special title does not necessarily imply a connection with the Society.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

The affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society are managed by a Council, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and eighteen other members, who are nominated and elected by the members of the Society. Under the new Act the Council will superintend the registration of all chemists and druggists. It will, however, acquire no governing powers in the trade, and its main business will relate to the internal regulations of the Society. The gentlemen constituting this body must therefore be members of the Society, and as the Council ought to represent the highest grade of the Pharmaceutical profession it is admitted that the majority of the members ought to be "Pharmaceutical Chemists." However the present Council have wisely determined that all persons in business at the passing of the Act who are registered as "Chemists and Druggists," and admitted members of the Society, shall be eligible for election as members of the Council, but they further propose that fourteen of the seats in the Council, or two-thirds of the whole number, shall be occupied by "Pharmaceutical Chemists."

Such are the general features of a scheme which appears to us to meet all the requirements of the trade and the public.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—THE DUNDEE MEETING.

A LARGE meeting of the Chemists and Druggists of Dundee was held on the 25th of January, to consider what steps should be taken for the reception of the members of the Conference in the autumn of the present year. It was resolved that arrangements should be at once adopted to give the Conference a hearty welcome, and to secure the co-operation of the chemists and druggists generally throughout the several districts of Scotland.

A second meeting was held on the 1st of February, when a resolution was passed to the following effect:—"That an association be formed, to be called the Dundee Chemists' Association, the first chief object of which should be the reception of the Conference." A committee was formed, with Mr. James Hardie as President, Messrs. Hodge and Levie Secretaries, and with power to add other names as members. Sub-committees have since been formed, and necessary details arranged. A reception fund is now being formed, and those members of the Conference who visit Dundee will find that their northern brethren are fully prepared to sustain their known character for hospitality. By a pure mistake the local circular relating to the preparations that are being so actively made for the meeting, has been sent to several members in England.

THE CODEX.

III.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION; OR, "NOTIONS PRÉLIMINAIRES."

BY MICHAEL CARTEIGHE, F.C.S.

THE following French terms, made use of in this paper, have not been explained in the general vocabulary included in our first article:—

- Affleurement (point d')*. Being flush with; on a level with.
Alcoomètre—centésimal. Gay-Lussac's hydrometer.
Aréomètre (un). Hydrometer.
Compte-gouttes (un). Drop measure.
Étalon. Standard (weight or measure).
Étalonner. To stamp weights and measures, or to gauge.
Lesté. Weighted; said of the hydrometerfloat.

Pèse-acide.
Pèse-esprit.
Pèse-sel.
Pèse-sirup. } Hydrometers constructed to determine the density of an acid, spirit, salt, or syrup.
Poids de Marc. An old French weight, used up to the Revolution of 1789, the unit being the pound of Charlemagne.
Trait (le). Graduation mark.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.*

In the present edition of the Codex the weights and measures ordered to be used are those of the metrical system. The weights of all substances are expressed in grammes, or multiples of the gramme; their volume in litres, or multiples of the litre. It is desirable, in the first place, to explain briefly the principles upon which the metrical system is based. An arc of the meridian was measured, and the distance fixed at 6,213 miles and 1,450 yards, English measure. The ten-millionth part of this was taken as the starting point of the system and called a *mètre*, which is the measure of length, and is equal to 39·37 inches. It is divided into tenths, called *deci-mètres*, hundredths or *centi-mètres*, and thousandths or *milli-mètres*; the higher measures being represented in a similar manner by prefixing the syllables *deca*, *hecto*, and *kilo* to the *mètre*, according as it represents ten, one hundred, or one thousand *mètres*. The *kilomètre* is the ordinary road measure, and is equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

The measures of capacity are obtained from those of length by taking as the unit a *deci-mètre cubed*, i.e., a cube, each of whose sides measures one-tenth of a *mètre*, or 3·937 inches. This is the litre, equal to 61·024 cubic inches, or one and three-quarter imperial pints; it is divided into tenths (*deci-litres*), hundredths (*centi-litres*), &c., 10 and 100 litres forming the *deca-litre* and *hecto-litre* respectively. The system of *weights* is connected with the above by taking as the unit a *cubic centi-mètre* of distilled water at its maximum density (39°·2 Fahrenheit); this quantity weighs 15·4336 grains, and is called a gramme. It is divided into tenths, hundredths, and thousandths; and the heavier weights form the *deca-gramme*, *hecto-gramme*, and *kilo-gramme*; the last one is the unit of weight used for ordinary trade purpose, and is equal to be about 2½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Table of French Decimal Weights, with their Value in English Weights.

	Grammes.	Avoirdupois.
1 kilogramme	or 1000	= 35 oz. + 100 grains
1 hectogramme	or 100	= 3 oz. + 228 "
1 décagramme	or 10	= about 154 "
1 gramme	or 1	= " 15½ "
1 décigramme	or 0·1	= " 1½ "
1 centigramme	or 0·01	= " ¼ "

Table of Avoirdupois Weights with their Values in French Weights.

1 lb. avoird.	16 oz.	or 7,000 grains troy	= 453·6 grammes
½ "	8 oz.	3,500 "	= 226·8 "
¼ "	4 oz.	1,750 "	= 113·4 "
	1 oz.	437·5 "	= 28·34 "
	½ oz.	218·75 "	= 14·17 "
	¼ oz.	109·25 "	= 7·08 "
		1 grain	= ·065 "

Value in Grammes of English Troy Weights.

1 lb.	1 oz.	1 drach.	1 scrup.	1 grn.
grammes 373·24	31·10	3·88	1·29	·065

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The only measures of capacity ordered to be used are the litre and its decimal divisions, but they are seldom required, as preference is always given to the weighing of liquids. Moreover, the volume of a given weight of liquid,

* A knowledge of these six familiar terms may be of service. Four of them were included in the former Codex:—

	Litres.
<i>La Pinte</i> (pint) now called Litre, but being actually	0·908
<i>La Chopine</i> , the half pint	0·456
<i>La Choppe</i> (popular term)	0·456
<i>Le Canon</i> (said only of wine, <i>Argot</i>) half a gill. It varies slightly.	
<i>Le demi-setier</i> (said of grain and liquids) ½ pint; it varies considerably	0·233
<i>Le poisson</i> , the eighth of a pint	0·116

For all similar information the reader is referred to the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, are being taken to purchase the Paris and not the Brussels edition.

is easily ascertained when its density is known, since water as 1,000, is the standard, and one litre of water weighs 1,000 grammes; the density of a liquid is exactly the weight in grammes of one litre; thus, the density of water being 1,000, that of chloroform is 1,480; the weight of a litre of water is 1,000 grammes, that of a litre of chloroform 1,480 grammes.

Table of French Measures of Capacity, with their Value in English Measures.

1 hectolitre or 100 litres = 100 cubic décimètres	= 3530 or 176.5	flu.oz.	imp.pt.
1 décalitre 10 „ = 10 „	= 353 or 17.65		
1 litre 1 „ = 1 „	= 53.3 or 1.765		
1 décilitre, or 1-10th of a litre, 100 cubic centimètres	= 3.53 about 3.5 fl. oz.		
1 centilitre, or 1-100th of a litre, 10 „	= 0.353 „ 2.8 fl. d.m.		
1 millilitre, or 1-1,000th „ 1 „	= 0.0353 „ 17 minims		

To avoid errors in the indications of quantities letters in full, representing the weights, are placed in each formula side by side with the figures; whilst, in the preparations containing active substances, the proportions also of the active ingredients are inserted. Again, in purely pharmaceutical preparations, both simple and decimal relations have been established between the medicinal base and compound formed; modifications of this kind have been made with the greatest prudence, and in such a manner as not to involve any appreciable difference in the therapeutic properties of this class of medicines. Thus we find that of "camphorated

Evaluations en Poids des Cuillerées, Verrées, Poignées, Pincées, etc., pour les substances suivantes:—

	Grammes.
Cuillerée à Café d'Eau commune	équivalent à 5
„ Ordinaire = 4 Cuillerées à Café	20
*Verrée = 8 cuillerées ordinaires	160
Poignée de semences d'Orge	80
„ de Lin	50
„ Farine de Lin	100
„ Feuilles sèches de Mauve	40
„ Chicorée	30
Pincée de Fleurs de Camomille Romaine	2
„ d'Arnica	1
„ de Tussilage	2
„ Guimauve	2
„ Mauve	1
„ Tilleul mondées	2
„ Fruits d'Anise	2
„ de Fenouil	2
œuf de Poule nouvellement pondu pèse terme moyen	64
„ le blanc seul	40
„ le jaune seul	20
Amandes mondées pèsent chacune en moyenne	1

* The verrée is a claret glass of nearly twice the capacity of our ordinary wine glass.

The popular expressions used in indicating doses are as follows:—

- Une cuiller, sometimes cuillère, a spoon.
- Une cuillerée, a spoonful.
- Une cuillerée ordinaire, a tablespoonful.
- Une cuiller à bouche } five drachms, that is large tablespoonful.
- Une cuiller à soupe }
- Une cuiller à café, one drachm and a quarter, or teaspoonful.
- Un verre, a glass containing five ounces.

THE COMPTE-GOUTTES, OR DROP MEASURE.

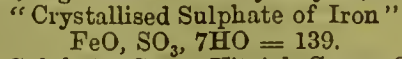
Drop doses are frequently used for certain liquids. Numerous conditions influence the volume of drops as obtained from different bottles, and cause notable differences in their weight; besides it often happens that the drops run into a continuous stream during the measuring. To obviate these inconveniences a very simple "drop measure" is recommended by means of which a sufficient degree of accuracy is obtainable. It consists of a small flask, provided with a tube of convenient diameter at the side, which, when slightly inclined, allows any liquid in it to escape drop by drop with great regularity. The apparatus is considered properly regulated when, at a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.) 20 drops of distilled water weigh 1 gramme, or within 5 centigrammes of a gramme (about 15 grains).

Approximative Weights of 20 Drops of the following Liquids obtained with a Drop Measure, the exit tube of which was so arranged that 20 drops of Distilled Water, at 59° Fahr., weighed 1 gramme, or 15½ grains.

	Grammes.	Grains.
Acid Hydrochloric, sp. gr. 1.17	Equal 0.950	or 14.66
„ Nitric, sp. gr. 1.42	0.861	13.23
„ Sulphuric, sp. gr. 1.84	0.700	10.80
Alcohol of sp. gr. 0.835	0.335	5.17
„ Absoluta	0.311	4.80
„ Sulphuric (Eau de Rabel)	0.360	5.55

tincture of opium" 10 grammes contain 5 centigrammes of extract of opium; of "Fowler's solution" 100 parts contain 1 of arsenious acid; of blue pill, 15 centigrammes contain 5 centigrammes of mercury; of dilute sulphuric acid 10 grammes contain 1 gramme of the strong acid, &c. &c.

With the chemical preparations nothing similar could be attempted, as the proportions of the substances required to form a compound depend on their equivalent weights, but the formula representing the composition of each salt according to the old notation is given immediately after its ordinary name, together with its synonyms, as thus:



Ferrous Sulphate, Green Vitriol, Green Copperas,
Sulfas Ferrosus in Cristallos concretus.

SPOONFULS, DROPS, ETC. (CUILLERÉES ET GOUTTES.)

Many substances are prescribed by spoonfuls, drops, &c., which being variable, and not strictly defined measures, cause a degree of uncertainty to be felt about the doses of them. Physicians should take this into consideration when they write this form of dose, but they should also remember that the spoon and the wine-glass are often the only practical means of measuring liquids at the disposal of persons attending the sick.

The following table shows the approximative weights of certain substances sometimes prescribed in this manner:—

Weights of Spoonfuls, Glassfuls, Handfuls, Pinches, &c., of the following substances:—

	Grains.	Troy.
Teaspoonful of Water	equal 77	
Tablespoonful = 4 Teaspoonfuls	308 or 3v.,	gr. 8
*Glassful = 8 Tablespoonfuls	2469	3v., gr. 69
Handful of Barley Corns	1234	3ijss., gr. 34
„ Linseed	772	3iij., nearly
„ Meal	1544	3iij., gr. 104
„ dried Mallow Leaves	617	3x., gr. 17
„ Chicory Leaves	463	3viij., gr. 43
Pinch of Roman Camomile Flowers	31	
„ Arnica Flowers	15½	
„ Coltsfoot Flowers	31	
„ Marshmallow Flowers	31	
„ Mallow Flowers	15½	
„ Lime Flowers (stalked)	31	
„ the Fruits of Anise	31	
„ Fennel	31	
Hen's Egg, fresh laid, weighs on an average about	988	3ij., gr. 28
„ the white alone, „ „	617	3x., gr. 17
„ the yolk alone, „ „	308	3v., gr. 8
Almonds, blanched, weigh on an average each	15½	

	Grammes.	Grains.
Chloroform	Equal 0.370	or 5.71
Croton Oil	0.410	6.32
Ether (pure)	0.263	4.06
Hoffman's Anodyne	0.294	4.53
Honey Water (Alcoolat de Mélisse)	0.350	5.40
Laudanum (de Rousseau)	0.571	8.81
Laudanum (de Sydonham)	0.588	9.07
Oil of Peppermint	0.400	6.17
Oil of Turpentine	0.385	5.94
Solution of Ammonia, sp. gr. 0.92	0.909	14.03
Tincture of Aconite Leaves	0.397	6.13
„ Arnica	0.840	5.25
„ Belladonna	0.291	6.03
„ Castoreum	0.357	5.51
„ Colchicum (cornus)	0.356	5.49
„ (seeds)	0.390	6.01
„ Digitalis	0.344	5.31
„ (etheral)	0.270	4.16

DENSITIES AND HYDROMETERS (ARÉOMÈTRES).

The determination of the density of liquids is of frequent occurrence in Pharmaceutical operations. In laboratories, Hydrometers are chiefly used for this purpose, as their indications are sufficiently exact, and the ease and rapidity with which they can be used are of great importance in all practical experiments.

For liquids heavier than water, Baumé's Hydrometer is in much use. It consists of a glass bulb attached to a cylindrical glass stem, on which are marked the degrees. The bulb is weighted (lesté) in such a manner that when the instrument is immersed in distilled water, at a temperature of about 54° F., the level of the water reaches a point at the upper extremity of the stem: this is marked 0. The instrument is then introduced at the same temperature into a 15 per cent. solution of common salt; the point on the stem corresponding to the level of this solution is marked, and the space between the two points is divided into fifteen parts, of which each constitutes one degree. These equidistant

divisions are prolonged as much below the degree fifteen as is required for the increased density of the class of liquids to be examined.

The chief objections to this instrument are its arbitrary scale, the very defective construction of many of the cheap forms found in commerce, and the difficulty of procuring several of them whose indications are comparable—objections which justify, in the case of liquids heavier than water, the substitution of *Densimeters* for Baumé's Hydrometer.

These are ordinary hydrometers, graduated in such a manner that the point corresponding to the level represents the density of the liquid in which they are immersed. When this kind of hydrometer is introduced into distilled water at its maximum density, the point corresponding to the level is near the top of the stem, and is marked 1,000. The divisions below this represent densities, increasing by thousandths, hundredths, and tenths, from 1,000 to 2,000. Thus a liquid in which the Densimeter sinks to a point marked 1,261, has a density of 1.261, water being taken as unity.

The divisions of this instrument give also the weight of a litre of any liquid, since, when plunged into distilled water, it sinks to a point marked 1,000, the number of grammes contained in a litre of water; if the liquid under examination marks 1,261, this indicates that one litre of that liquid weighs 1,261 grammes. This manner of considering the indications of the Densimeter is useful in testing the accuracy of its scale, for if a litre of any liquid weighs, say, 1,314 grammes, the instrument should mark 1,314 when immersed in it. In commerce, densimeters are to be found, having two scales, placed side by side, one representing the density, and the other the degree of Baumé.

In France, several kinds of hydrometers are used for liquids lighter than water. That of Baumé is weighted in such a manner, that when plunged into a 10 per cent. solution of common salt, the point corresponding to the level of the solution is near the lower part of the stem: this is the "0" of the instrument. It is then introduced into distilled water at the same temperature, and the point to which it sinks is the degree 10, each tenth part of the space between these two points constitutes one degree, similar equidistant divisions being made on the whole of the upper part of the stem. This instrument is less used in France than Cartier's Hydrometer, which has been for a long time the only one employed in determining the gravity of alcoholic liquids, and for regulating the duties imposed upon them. It is an imitation of Baumé's instrument, only differing from the latter in a slight modification of the scale.

Preferable to both these, and much more accurate in the determination of spirituous liquids, is the *Centesimal Alcoholometer* of Gay Lussac, which is, in form, similar to an ordinary Hydrometer.

The scale of this instrument is graduated at a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.), and has marked upon it 100 divisions or degrees, the "0" corresponding to pure water, the degree 100 to pure or absolute alcohol. As alcohol and water contract in volume when mixed, and as also the contraction varies according to the proportion of each of the liquids mixed, the degrees are not equi-distant from each other. Gay Lussac's method of graduating the scale is to weight the instrument to such an extent that, at a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.), it sinks in distilled water to a point on the lower part of the stem, the degree "0;" and in absolute alcohol to a point near the upper part, the degree "100." Mixtures of these liquids are then made containing respectively in 100 volumes, 90, 80, 70, 30, 20, 10 volumes of alcohol, and the points to which the instrument sinks in each mixture determined experimentally at the same temperature. These points are marked 90, 80, 70, 30, 20, 10, and from these the other degrees are found by dividing the space between each into the number of divisions required. When the Centesimal Alcoholometer is plunged into any alcoholic liquid at 59° F. it sinks to a degree which indicates in hundredths the richness of the liquid in absolute alcohol; in other words the volume per cent. Supposing that the instrument immersed in a spirituous liquid marks 56°, this signifies that one litre contains 560 cubic centimètres of absolute alcohol, and 440 cubic centimètres of water, or 56 per cent. of alcohol, and 44 per cent. of water. The density of alcoholic liquids being very materially affected by temperature, it is necessary, when using the Alcoholometer, either

to operate at a temperature of 59° F., or to have recourse to Gay Lussac's table of corrections, which gives the number of cubic centimètres of alcohol at 59° F. that are contained in 100 cubic centimètres of a spirituous liquid for every indication of the instrument, and for all temperatures between 32° and 86° F. The latter method being the more convenient is the one usually adopted.*

In all cases where alcohol is ordered for use in the Codex, the strength required is indicated by the degrees of the Centesimal Alcoholometer: thus, in the preparation of the tinctures, three different strengths are required—alcohol at 60° Centesimal for tincture of yellow cinchona bark, alcohol at 80° C. for tincture of nux vomica, and alcohol at 90° C. for tincture of iodine.

THERMOMETERS (THERMOMÈTRES).

The thermometers in use are those of Réaumur, Fahrenheit, and the Centigrade. The latter is exclusively adopted in the Codex.

The freezing and boiling points of water are thus indicated by these different instruments:—

	Centigrade.	Réaumur.	Fahrenheit.
Freezing point ...	0°	0°	32°
Boiling point ...	100°	80°	212°

To convert Centigrade degrees into Fahrenheit degrees, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees into Centigrade degrees, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

Fusing Points of the following Substances.

(Points de Fusion.)

	Cent.	Fahr.
Acetic Acid, Crystallised	16°	61°
Atropine	90°	194°
Butter (ordinary)	30°	86°
Butter of Cacao	30°	86°
Camphor	175°	347°
Chloride of Calcium, Crystallised	29°	84°
Iodine	107°	225°
Mace (Expressed Oil of)	31°	88°
Nitrate of Potash	350°	630°
Nitrate of Silver	198°	385°
Phosphorus	44°	111°
Suet, Mutton	51°	124°
Sugar-Candy	160°	320°
Sulphur	115°	239°
Spermaceti	49°	12°
Tartaric Acid	175°	347°
Wax, White	65°	149°
Wax, Yellow	63°	145°

Boiling Points of the following Liquids.

(Températures d'Ebullition.)

	Cent.	Fahr.
Acetic Acid, Crystallised	120°	248°
Acetic Ether	74.0°	191°
Alcohol, Absolute	78.4°	173°
Benzine	80.8°	177°
Bisulphide of Carbon	48.0°	115°
Cadmium	860.0°	1580°
Chloroform	60.8°	141°
Ether, Pure	35.5°	96°
Hydrocyanic Acid	26.5°	80°
Mercury	350.0°	662°
Nitric Acid (with four equivalents water)	123°	253°
Oil of Lemons	170°	338°
Oil of Turpentine	155°	311°
Saturated Solution of Carbonate of Potash	135.0°	275°
" " Chloride of Ammonium	114.2°	237°
" " Calcium	179.5°	355°
" " Sodium	109.7°	229°
" " Nitrate of Lime	151.0°	304°
" " Potash	115.9°	241°
" " Soda	121.0°	250°
Sulphur	440.0°	824°
Sulphuric Acid, Concentrated	325.0°	617°
Syrup of Sugar	105°	221°
Water	100°	212°
Zinc	1040.0°	1914°

Solubility of the following Substances.

100 parts of Distilled Water dissolve.

	At the boiling point.	Cold (à froid).
Acid, Arsenious, Opaque	12.95	1.25
" Transparent	10.72	0.87
" Benzoic, Crystallised	8.33	0.50
" Boracic	33.67	3.90
" Citric	200.00	153.33

* A complete series of Alcohol Tables, giving the indications of the different Alcoholometers, and corrections to be made for temperature, will be found in Mr. J. J. Griffin's recently published work, entitled "The Chemical Testing of Wines and Spirits."

	At the boiling point.	Cold. (à froid.)
acid Oxalic	100°00	11°49
" Tartaric	200°00	150°00
Alumina and Potash, Sulphate (Potash Alum) ..	133°33	5°45
Ammonium, Chloride of	100°00	36°76
Antimony, Chloride of, Crystallised	78°13	43°48
Aryta, Nitrate	35°21	5°00
Copper, Sulphate of, Crystallised	50°00	25°00
Iron, Sulphate of	133°33	50°00
Lead, Acetate of .. .. .	.. .. .	50°00
" Nitrate of .. .. .	.. .. .	13°33
Magnesia, Sulphate of (Hydrated)	0°22	0°22
Magnesia, Sulphate of	72°00	32°76
Manganese, Sulphate of .. .. .	.. .. .	40°00
Mercury, Bichloride of	33°33	5°49
" Cyanide of .. .. .	.. .. .	5°47
Morphia, Hydrochlorate of .. .. .	.. .. .	5°60
Potassium, Chloride of	59°52	33°30
" Iodide of	220°00	143°00
Potash, Bicarbonate of, Crystallised .. .. .	.. .. .	25°00
" Bichromate .. .. .	.. .. .	10°00
" Bitartrate .. .. .	.. .. .	0°40
" Borotartrate	400°00	133°33
" Carbonate of (dry) .. .. .	.. .. .	103°69
" Chlorate of	60°24	6°03
" Nitrate of	335°00	25°32
" Oxalate of (Acid)	16°66	2°50
" Red Prussiate of .. .. .	.. .. .	2°63
" Sulphate of	26°32	10°57
" Tartrate of .. .. .	.. .. .	25°00
" " with Antimony (Emetic Tartar)	53°19	7°14
" " with Soda (Rochelle Salt) .. .. .	.. .. .	40°00
" Yellow Prussiate of	100°00	33°30
Quinine, Bisulphate of .. .. .	.. .. .	9°10
" Ordinary .. .. .	.. .. .	0°15
Quiver, Nitrate of .. .. .	.. .. .	100°00
Soda, Bicarbonate of	Decomposed ..	7°69
" Borate of	50°00	8°33
" Carbonate of	104°00	50°00
" Chlorate of .. .. .	.. .. .	33°30
" Nitrate of	217°39	54°95
" Phosphate of, Crystallised	50°00	25°00
" Sulphate of	214°23	43°13
Sodium, Chloride of	40°48	35°84
Strontia, Nitrate of	200°00	20°00
Zinc, Sulphate of, Crystallised .. .. .	.. .. .	40°00

In concluding these "Notions Préliminaires," we would express our great satisfaction that in such a work as the French Pharmacopœia, one uniform system of weights and measures has been introduced, to the exclusion of every other—the metrical system, admitted to be at once the most simple, accurate, and complete that has ever been devised; one which has been in actual use for many years in a considerable part of Europe; which is rapidly extending, and will become, before many years, the one recognized system in use throughout the world. In this country, Parliament has passed a Bill, legalizing the use of metrical weights and measures for general purposes, and when public bodies, representing sections of the community so different as the Society of Arts, Chambers of Commerce, and the learned societies, occupy themselves with the discussion of the best means for encouraging their employment more extensively, it becomes unnecessary to advance reasons for recommending their adoption in British Pharmacy. The change from our present want of system to the metrical would undoubtedly, during the transition, cause temporary inconvenience to the medical profession and to pharmacologists. But can such a reason be allowed to weigh against the manifold advantages which would, by its adoption, eventually accrue to both?

It is much to be regretted that the compilers of our British Pharmacopœia did not seize the excellent opportunity afforded by the fusion of the three former Pharmacopœias, and the alteration of the then existing weights, to introduce the metrical system more prominently into that volume. They might have followed the plan carried out in the preceding edition of the Codex, and recommended by Mr. Squire, of placing the weights, according to both the present and the metrical system, side by side in each formula. Had this been done, we think it would have required but a comparatively few years to familiarize each member of our calling, not only with the working of the decimal system, but also with the advantages that are to be derived from its use. It is hoped that every one who has the interest of pharmacy at heart will feel it a duty to make all those around him acquainted with the principles of the French system. Every individual can do much in this way to promote its extension, and he will be rendering material service by reducing the amount of inconvenience which will be felt when the opportunity occurs for bringing it into general use.

On this point, we may quote Mr. Yates (*P. J.*, 2nd series, vol. v., p. 15) "it was often a troublesome thing to get rid of a bad habit; but he had a very high opinion of the intelligence and ability of those engaged in chemists' shops, and he felt confident they would do all they could to promote the change." Our firm belief is, that the adoption of the metrical system would tend greatly to the advancement of Pharmacy, by increasing the number of practical workers, and also conduce to the greater safety of the public. Nor must a fact be forgotten which the most casual acquaintance with the Continent will demonstrate, that the use of the decimal system brings the practice of computation within the reach of the humblest individual.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1867.

A PROOF copy of the new British Pharmacopœia has been sent to each member of the General Medical Council, and before our next number is published the work will doubtless be in the hands of many of our readers. The contents are well arranged, and comprise a great amount of valuable formulæ omitted in the imperfect Pharmacopœia of 1864. We hope to describe the leading features of the new work in our next number, and will now merely lay before our readers a table of the additions and alterations which Professor Redwood and Mr. Warrington have made:—

Substances included in the Present Edition of the British Pharmacopœia, but not in the Pharmacopœia of 1864.

[Those printed in italics were included in one or more of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.]

<i>Acetum Cantharidis.</i> (Lond.)	<i>Morphia Acetas.</i> (Lond., Edin., Dub.)
<i>Scilla.</i> (Lond., Edin., Dub.)	<i>Morphia Acetatis Liquor.</i> (Lond., Dub.)
Acidum Carbolicum.	<i>Oleum Sinapis.</i>
Adeps Benzoatus.	<i>Theobromæ.</i>
Amygdala Amara.	<i>Ovi Vitellus.</i> (Lond.)
Atropiæ Sulphas.	<i>Oxymel Scilla.</i> (Lond.)
" Sulphatis, Liquor.	Physostigmatis Faba.
Bismuthi Carbonas.	<i>Pilula Atoes et Ferri.</i> (Edin.)
Bismuthi et Ammoniac Citratis, Liquor.	" <i>Conii Composita.</i> (Lond.)
Cadmii Iodidum.	" <i>Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.</i> (Lond.)
" Iodidi, Unguentum.	<i>Pulvis Opii Compositus.</i>
<i>Canella Alba Cortex.</i> (Lond., Edin., Dub.)	<i>Pyrethri Radix.</i> (Lond., Edin.)
Cerri Oxalate.	<i>Tinctura.</i>
Charta Epispastica.	<i>Sodæ Citro-tartoros Effervescens.</i>
Collodium Flexilo.	" <i>Sulphas.</i> (Lond., Edin., Dub.)
<i>Confectio Opii.</i> (Lond.)	<i>Spiritus Ammoniac Fœtidus.</i> (Lond., Edin., Dub.)
<i>Decoctum Ulmi.</i> (Lond.)	<i>Spiritus Vini Gallici.</i> (Lond.)
Emplastrum Corati Saponis.	" <i>Mistura.</i> (Lond.)
<i>Essentia Anisi.</i> (Dub.)	<i>Sulphuris Iodidum.</i> (Lond., Dub.)
<i>Essentia Menthe Piperita.</i> (Dub.)	" <i>Iodidi, Unguentum.</i> (Lond.)
<i>Extractum Lactuce.</i> (Lond.)	Sumbul Radix.
" <i>Mezerici Etherium.</i>	" <i>Tinctura.</i>
" <i>Papaveris.</i> (Lond., Edin.)	Suppositoria Hydrargyri.
" <i>Parreira.</i> (Lond., Edin.)	" <i>Plumbi Composita.</i>
" <i>Physostigmatis.</i>	<i>Syrupus Rhamni.</i> (Lond., Edin.)
Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.	<i>Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.</i>
" Gallici.	" <i>Cubebæ.</i> (Dub.)
" Tannici.	" <i>Ferri Acetatis.</i> (Dub.)
" Amyli.	" <i>Opii Ammoniata.</i> (Edin.)
" Boracis.	" <i>Pyrethri.</i>
<i>Infusum Aurantii Compositum.</i> (Lond.)	" <i>Quassia.</i> (Edin.)
<i>Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.</i> (Lond.)	" <i>Sumbul.</i>
Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapon.	" <i>Veratri Viridis.</i>
Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.	" <i>Zingiberis Fortior.</i>
<i>Liquor Ammoniac Acetatis.</i> (Lond., Edin.)	Trochisci Ferri Redacti.
<i>Liquor Ammoniac Citratis.</i> (Lond.)	" <i>Ipecacuanhæ.</i>
" <i>Arsenici Hydrochloricus.</i>	" <i>Potassæ Chloratis.</i>
" Bismuthi et Ammoniac Citratis.	" <i>Sodæ Bicarbonatis.</i> (Edin.)
<i>Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.</i>	Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.
" <i>Hydrargyri Perchloridi.</i> (Lond.)	" <i>Hydrargyri Compositum.</i>
<i>Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens.</i>	" <i>Picis Liquidæ.</i> (Edin., Dub.)
" <i>Magnesiæ Carbonatis.</i>	<i>Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.</i> (Lond., Dub.)
" <i>Morphia Acetatis.</i> (Lond., Dub.)	<i>Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.</i>
<i>Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.</i> (Lond., 1836.)	" <i>Sulphuris Iodidi.</i> (Lond.)
<i>Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.</i> (Lond., 1836.)	Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.
<i>Liquor Zinci Chloridi.</i> (Dub.)	" <i>Chlori.</i>
<i>Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.</i>	" <i>Coniæ.</i>
<i>Mistura Senus Composita.</i>	" <i>Creasoti.</i>
<i>Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.</i> (Lond.)	" <i>Iodi.</i>
	<i>Veratri Viridis Radix.</i>
	" <i>Tinctura.</i>
	<i>Vinum Aurantii.</i>
	" <i>Ferri Citratis.</i>
	" <i>Quinici.</i>
	" <i>Rhei.</i> (Dub., Edin.)

Substances included in the British Pharmacopœia of 1864, but omitted in this Edition.

Catechu Nigrum.	Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus.
Coeculus.	Unguentum Coeculi.

Substances, the Names of which have been Altered.

PRESENT NAMES.	NAMES IN THE EDITION OF 1864.
Acacia Guaiacul	Acacia.
Aconiti Folia	Aconitum.
Ammonii Chloridum	Ammoniae Hydrochloras.
Amygdala dulcis	Amygdala.
Anethi Fructus	Anethum.
Anthemidis Flores	Anthemis.
Antimonium Nigrum	Antimonii Sulphuretum.
Armoracia Radix	Armoracia.
Arnica Radix	Arnica.
Bela Fructus	Bela.
Belladonna Folia	Belladonna.
Bismuthi Subnitras	Bismuthum Album.
Buchu Folia	Bucco.
Calumbae Radix	Calumba.
Capsici Fructus	Capsicum.
Carui Fructus	Carui.
Cascarilla Cortex	Cascarilla.
Cassiae Pulpa	Cassia.
Cinchonae Flavæ Cortex	Cinchona Flava.
Cinchonae Pallidæ Cortex	Cinchona Pallida.
Cinchonae Rubræ Cortex	Cinchona Rubra.
Cinnamomi Cortex	Cinnamomum.
Colocynthis Pulpa	Colocynthis.
Conii Folia	Conium.
Coriandri Fructus	Coriandrum.
Cuspariæ Cortex	Cusparia.
Digitalis Folia	Digitalis.
Emplastrum Plumbi	Emplastrum Lithargyri.
Ferri Peroxidum Humidum	Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum.
Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum	Ferri Peroxidum.
Filix Mas	Filix.
Foeniculi Fructus	Foeniculum.
Gentianæ Radix	Gentiana.
Glycyrrhizæ Radix	Glycyrrhiza.
Granati Radicis Cortex	Granati Radix.
Hæmatoxyli Lignum	Hæmatoxyllum.
Hemidesmi Radix	Hemidesmus.
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	Hydrargyri Chloridum.
Hydrargyri Subchloridum	Calomelas.
Hyoseyami Folia	Hyoseyanus.
Kamala	Kamela.
Krameris Radix	Krameria.
Laurocerasi Folia	Laurocerasus.
Liquor Ammonis Acetatis Fortior	Liquor Ammonis Acetatis.
Liquor Antimonis Chloridi	Liquor Antimonii Terchloridi.
Liquor Cantharidis	Linimentum Cantharidis.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior	Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.
Maticæ Folia	Matica.
Mistura Gentianæ Composita	Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.
Nectandri Cortex	Nectandra.
Oleum Myristicæ Expressum	Myristicæ Adeps.
Papaveris Capsulæ	Papaver.
Pareira Radix	Pareira.
Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita	Pilula Calomelanos Composita.
Pilula Saponis Composita	Pilula Opil.
Piper Nigrum	Piper.
Plumbi Oxidum	Lithargyrum.
Podophylli Radix	Podophyllum.
Potassæ Prussicæ Flava	Ferrocyanide of Potassium.
Pterocarpi Lignum	Pterocarpus.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus	Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio.
Pulvis Kino Compositus	Pulvis Kino cum Opio.
Quassie Lignum	Quassia.
Quercus Cortex	Quercus.
Rhei Radix	Rheum.
Rhæodos Petala	Rhæas.
Rosæ Caninæ Fructus	Rosæ Canina.
Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala	Rosæ Centifolia.
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala	Rosæ Gallica.
Sabiæ Cacumina	Sabina.
Sambuci Flores	Sambucus.
Sanguisuga Medicinalis	Sanguisuga Officialis.
Sanguisuga Officialis	Sanguisuga Medicinalis.
Sarsæ Radix	Sarsa.
Sassafras Radix	Sassafras.
Scoparii Cacumina	Scoparius.
Senegæ Radix	Senega.
Serpentariæ Radix	Serpentaria.
Soda Tartarata	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.
Tabaci Folia	Tabacum.
Taraxaci Radix	Taraxacum.
Umi Cortex	Ulmus.
Unguentum Zinci	Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.
Uvæ Ursi Folia	Uva Ursi.
Valerianæ Radix	Valeriana.

Preparations, the Composition of which has been Altered.*

Acidum Nitricum.	Spiritus Cajuputi.
Alumen.	" Juulperi.
Alumen Exsiccatum.	" Lavandulæ.
Decoctum Aloes compositum.	" Menthæ Piperitæ.
Infusum Gentianæ compositum.	" Myristicæ.
Linimentum Crotonis.	" Rosmarini.
" Terobinthinum.	Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.
Liquor Ammonis Acetatis.	" Morphini.
" Ferri Perchloridi.	Trochisci Bismuthi.
Mistura Ferri Composita.	" Catechu.

Substitution.

Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus } substituted for { Pulvis
(Pulvis Aromaticus, Edin.) } Aromaticus.

* Minor alterations are not included.

THE FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE
(ELEVENTH SESSION),

AND

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY
(SECOND SESSION).

It is needless to state that, in consequence of the attractions of the forthcoming Exhibition, all France will find its way to Paris; both Conferences will therefore be held this year in the capital, both also at the School of Pharmacy, Rue de l'Arbalète.

The first, which consists of the reunion of the various French Pharmaceutical Societies, will have its meetings on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of August. The following is the programme, remarkable for its brevity:—

SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS.

1. The Botany of the Solanææ.
2. Active principles of the Solanææ with respect to their Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.
3. The Tannin series.

The remaining points for discussion are technical and legal, including a proposal for discontinuing the second (lower) class of Pharmacutists after a certain date. Papers must be sent in before June 15, 1867.

The International Conference, to which attention is more particularly directed, commences on August 21 (Wednesday), 1867, at 12 o'clock A.M. It will probably last five days.

Delegates are expected from all countries, care being taken that they represent regularly constituted societies.

Each Association has the right to delegate three members, who may individually discuss any question raised, but are entitled to but one vote. When an association represents a whole state or country, it may send three delegates for every hundred of its members. The Paris representatives already chosen are M. M. Dumas, Bussy, Director of the School of Pharmacy, and Guibourt, President of the Paris Pharmaceutical Society. Papers are to be forwarded before June 15, 1867, and every information will be given by M. Robinet, No. 3, Rue de l'Abbaye St. Germain, Paris. The main object of this Conference will be to endeavour to obtain one uniform system of weights and measures, to assimilate the composition of important medicines, and to create a Codex for the world. Three questions will form the basis of its deliberations:—

1. The Constitution of Pharmacy—what is the special character of the Pharmaceutist—what part has he to play—how can he best discharge his professional obligations?
2. The construction of an universal Codex.
3. The best and most practical methods for determining the proportion of organic active principles, specially of the Alkaloids in substances containing them, and in pharmaceutical compounds of which they are the base; as for instance, Opium and Cinchona, with their several preparations.

How far these views are capable of being realized is a doubtful point; the Conference, however, is decidedly a step in the right direction.



WINE AND SPIRIT TESTING.

The Chemical Testing of Wines and Spirits. By JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN. London: J. J. Griffin and Sons, Garrick-street, Covent Garden. 1866. Pp. viii—141.

Whenever we see Mr. Griffin's name on the title-page of a book, we are always sure of finding the contents to be thoroughly practical and to the purpose. In the present instance, we are bound to say that our expectations have not been disappointed, for he has produced a little treatise, full of the most valuable information, on the testing of wines and spirits. Mr. Griffin very wisely abstains from giving any directions for detecting the numberless adulterants used in the manufacture of grocers' port and sherry, and similar worthless compounds, and confines himself to instructing his readers in the easiest and quickest way of determining the

normal constituents of every kind of pure wine, from the humble eightpenny Ordinaire to the lordly Sillery Mousseux. It is true that Mr. Griffin gives the analyses of one or two sham ports and sherries, but he only gives the amount of alcohol, sugar, acid, and other ordinary constituents contained in them, without touching upon the spices and other substances with which he states they have been adulterated.

Mr. Griffin begins by placing before his readers a list of forty-one different wines, including specimens of almost every kind imported into this country from Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Austria, France, and the Rhine provinces. We wish Mr. Griffin could have added some authentic specimens of the numerous Australian wines that created so much interest at the International Exhibition of 1862. A comparison between their composition and that of the European wines they are said to resemble would be both valuable and interesting.

The processes given are those for the determination of the alcohol, the volatile acid, the fixed acid, the solid residue obtained by evaporating the wine, and drying at 230° F., the ash after the calcination of the residue, and, lastly, the quantity of potassic salts contained in the ash. These seven substances Mr. Griffin rightly considers to be the only ones that are practically determinable in the laboratory, the infinitesimal portions of tannic acid, volatile ethers, and colouring matters being left to the nose, palate, and eye of the professional wine-taster.

The method given for the determination of the amount of alcohol in wines is extremely simple and easy; it may be performed by any careful person with hardly any previous knowledge of chemical manipulation, and will be found particularly useful by those of our readers who are in the habit of testing the amount of alcohol in their tinctures.

The next process is for the determination of the amount of free acid in wines, and is as simple and easy as the foregoing. The amount of sugar Mr. Griffin ascertains by the usual copper test, first converting any cane sugar that may be contained in the wine into grape sugar by sulphuric acid. The processes for determining the solid constituents are the ordinary ones—evaporation and calcination, which are described so fully that the most ignorant experimenter cannot fail to conduct them with precision.

This portion of the work concludes by giving a synopsis of a complete wine analysis.

After discussing somewhat fully the influence of the different proportions of their chemical constituents on the flavour and quality of wines, Mr. Griffin gives ample directions for the testing of must, which cannot fail to be of the greatest value to our colonial wine-growers. The little book concludes with some special directions for the testing of brandy, rum, and other spirits.

The text is interspersed with many useful tables. Table II. gives the percentages of the constituents of the wines examined by Mr. Griffin. To the pharmacist in search of a wine to serve as a basis for medication, this table will convey much necessary information.

Tables III. and IV. will also be of great use to our readers. They contain the percentage by weight of absolute alcohol in any mixture from 0° to 100°, exhibited side by side with the specific gravity at 60° F., the equivalent of proof spirit in grains, and the percentage of proof spirit, after Sykes. In Table V. we have the percentage of absolute alcohol by volume compared with the tables of Tralles and Gay Lussac, and the percentage by volume of proof-spirit, according to Sykes.

Rules are also given by which any of these facts may be arrived at by simple arithmetical calculation, so that by having a single datum concerning any alcoholic mixture, every other information relative to its composition that can possibly be required may be easily sought for and found.

We trust that sufficient has been said to satisfy our readers that Mr. Griffin's little work will not only prove of the greatest assistance to the analytical chemist, the wine-grower, and the wine-merchant, but also to the pharmacist.

The book is capitally got-up, and the illustrations are clear and good; but there is one unaccountable omission, of which we should hardly have thought that Mr. Griffin could be guilty—there is no index.

WURTZ'S INTRODUCTION TO CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

An Introduction to Chemical Philosophy according to Modern Theories. By ADOLPHE C. WURTZ, F.R.S. Translated from the French by permission of the Author, by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. London; J. H. Dutton, *Chemical News* Office, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.

THIS is a little book for whose appearance in an English form we have been longing impatiently, ever since Mr. Crookes gave us the first few pages of it in the *Chemical News*, for January, 1866. In a great measure it supplies a want that every earnest adherent to the new theories of chemistry must have felt keenly; it gives us a history of all the discoveries, theories, and hypotheses, that have led to the adoption of the views that have so startled and pleased us during the last three or four years.

In the first part Dr. Wurtz gives us a sketch of the history of the theory, equivalents, atomic weights, and molecular weights, showing how Wenzel, Richter, Dalton, Wollaston, Gay Lussac, Berzelius, Dulong and Petit, Amperè, Laurent and Gerhardt, slowly and surely paved the way to the new system of atomic weights.

In Part II. Dr. Wurtz lucidly expounds the theory of types and atomicity, and makes clear to the most obstinate stickler for old notions, that every element and radicle has its particular dose of atomicity.

In Part III. Dr. Wurtz treats of a subject peculiarly his own, the connection between organic and inorganic chemistry, a subject which he has done so much to elucidate by his brilliant researches in the glycols and their allies. He shows us that every organic compound has its inorganic analogue, for instance, that oxide of lead or copper is own brother to oxide of ethylene. We are strongly tempted to reproduce some of Dr. Wurtz's illustrations and arguments, but we are prevented by pressing claims on our space.

The getting up of the book is hardly as good as its importance deserves, neither the type, ink, nor paper, being what it should be. There seems to be a rage amongst scientific men of the present day for publishing books of this kind without an index. The present work is one of them, but in this the fault is almost atoned for by the completeness of the table of contents.

The book is a desideratum to every chemical student, to confirm the faith of those who have already accepted the new theories, and to convert those waverers (if indeed there be any) who have not yet embraced them.

The translation is done in a pleasant and easy style, and after an attentive examination, we have failed in discovering any of those perplexing misprints that will occur in the best regulated printing offices. We hope the first edition will soon be sold out, and that Mr. Crookes will speedily give us a second with a copious index.



UNITED ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—An excellent member of the Pharmaceutical Council has the chance every day of seeing a gigantic folly; for, as he stands upon the Admiralty Pier at Dover, up comes a train, with engine, guard, officials, and the whole paraphernalia of expenditure; while, a few moments after, up comes another, bound for the same destination. From these two trains, out pour both sets of passengers to crowd into the one boat, which waits patiently to convey them across the Channel. The share list is the dismal commentary on the rivalry of the two lines; the choice being between bankruptcy on the one hand, and a wretched dividend on the other.

Our two societies, unhappily, have hitherto copied the example, and scarcely with more flattering results; the loss, moral, and not pecuniary, has been as greatly to be deplored. Two bills, under rival auspices, claimed the attention of Government, framed with one definite intention. But here the comparison must end, for when the passengers were landed, there was no little Government boat ready to carry them further. The Reign of Common Sense was inaugu-

rated last month, when the contending parties met together. There was much discussion, a good deal of Latin, and a clear, bright jest from Hull; there was, we may all rejoice to add, a thorough understanding. And now, remembering the events of that deliberation; recollecting accurately, not only what was said, but the total absence of tub-orary and elap-trap; keeping in mind, also, the respectful, yet manly bearing of the speakers, I cannot comprehend, as one of the supporters of the elder Association, why these separate societies have existed. I humbly confess my inability to grasp the subject.

Let no rude hand disturb this blessed peace. Let the gentlemen of the United Society trust implicitly to their true instincts, and, in their own day, they may see the establishment of Pharmacy in England, and transmuted what is now too often a mean and unremunerative trade into an honourable calling, offering free scope, alike for intellectual culture and commercial enterprise.

I am aware that there are some who doubt the gain of legislative enactment; nor have I forgotten that from the throne of provincial pharmacy, thunder has been heard; it has rolled over the defenceless heads of two trembling pharmacæutists, both of whom are still alive, and are expected to recover. It remains my deliberate opinion that accession of numbers to any particular association, that even union and good fellowship amongst those following the same pursuit, will be of secondary importance, if they fail to place our praiseworthy, but amateur transactions under the seal and sanction of Government protection. Then, and not till then, will the new and higher routine of business have rewards of its own to offer, other than the professor's chair, and our lecture and laboratory teaching need not necessarily result in distaste to a mercantile career. Then may the Executive turn their attention to the details of internal organisation.

Is it a dream too rose-coloured in its aspect to hope for a school in which to educate our children? May we not, without knight-errantry, expect that our future Benevolent Fund will dwarf our present efforts?

If there is any man satisfied with the existing grade of Pharmacy in England, who is content with its long hours and short returns; with its undeniably unremunerative and often beggarly character; who, on calm reflection, would give his son a thorough classical and general education, teaching him all that advanced scholarship requires, adding chemistry, botany, and pharmacy, and then condemn him to a trade which any unqualified huckster, with great impudence, and a little money, could enter upon to-morrow, I venture to express an opinion that he should have a statue as a truly original thinker. On this point, I had written sarcastic sentences, which are now behind the fire, for I feel that a condition of mind, such as that just described, should enlist the deepest sympathy. It is contrary to the spirit of the times, and a return to the dark ages, of which we have had enough.

One word more about the deputations. Having already displayed their common sense, they showed uncommon sense by dining with George Webb Sandford. Two hundred and sixty-four sat down together; the gathering was grand, and the result was noble—the Secretary said “glorious,” and his statements are usually correct. There was but one drawback—the flat roof, deep hangings, and huge chandeliers effectually extinguished Demosthenes. The speeches, as far as the generality of the audience were concerned, were dumb show.

Let those laugh who win. More than fourteen hundred pounds were handed over to the exchequer. Science will suffer nothing, because, at that high festival, the distressed, the widow, and the orphan were not allowed to plead in vain.—Ever yours,
JOSEPH INCE.

THE PROPOSED ACT FOR REGULATING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

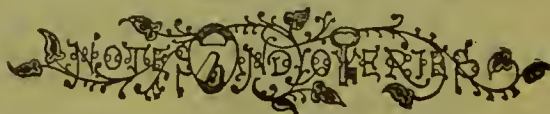
SIR,—I have received a letter from a firm of chemists residing in the midland counties, asking me to inform them whether, by the new Act, they will be compelled to pass an examination to continue their calling. As it is possible that many more engaged in the practice of pharmacy are

in a similar state of uncertainty, and as the whole question of incorporation has, through the instrumentality of the executive of the United Society, been recently narrowed to such an extent that it may safely be considered settled, inasmuch as the main principles of the proposed Bill are agreed upon, I shall esteem it a favour to be permitted to give a general explanation of the matter, for the benefit of those who may not thoroughly understand the position they are to be placed in under the new system.

1. Every Chemist in business on the passing of the Act will be entitled to *membership* of the Pharmaceutical Society, and may send his name to the Council of that body for election.
2. Any Chemist in business who may not desire to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society may send his name to the Registrar to be placed on the General Register of Chemists and Druggists.
3. Therefore to all engaged in business there will be an immunity from passing any examination whatsoever, and there will be nothing in the Bill to prevent the present generation of Chemists and Druggists carrying on their business in the usual manner.
4. But as there may be some Chemists already in business who feel anxious, and to whom it may not be difficult, to pass a general qualifying examination, such an examination is already in force, which requires principally a knowledge of the Pharmacopœia, and which confers the title and privilege of “Pharmaceutical Chemist.”
5. The government, or the Council, of the Pharmaceutical Society will, after the passing of the Bill, devolve, by general election, on a Council of twenty-one gentlemen, fourteen of whom must be “Pharmaceutical Chemists,” but the remaining seven may be members of the present unincorporated trade. Every member of the Society will have the right to nominate and vote for whomsoever he may think a fit and proper person to promote the furtherance of good government and the advancement of the trade.
6. All assistants and apprentices above the age of twenty-one are included in the privileges of the new Act.

It is to myself and my colleagues a matter of great satisfaction and some little pride that the conference with the Pharmaceutical Society, which we laboured long to bring about, has been so successful, and our determination is not to lessen those labours until the work we have begun has ended in what we conceive will place our trade in its honourable, dignified, and proper position.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SHERMAN ANDERSON.



PILULA FERRI COMPOSITA, PH.L.

SIR,—I had always experienced, in common with every druggist with whom I have conversed on the subject, a great difficulty in compounding the Pil. Ferri Comp. Ph. L. The formula directs the Myrrh and Soda to be rubbed together in a mortar first made hot, the Sulph. Iron to be then added, and the materials having been again rubbed, to be made into a mass with Treacle. The attempt to form a pill as above is far more likely to result in failure than otherwise, and the formula is not improved by substituting either Gum or Syrup for the Treacle. The idea suggested itself—how would the Sodæ Carb. Exsiccât. act, and I at once tried it together with Syrup. Simp. It proved most satisfactory, and I have continued to employ it for several years with invariably the same success. My reason in sending this communication is that those in the business who have, like myself, been annoyed at finding their labours misdirected, may give the modified formula a trial.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
G. W. GLASS.

Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia, Dec. 24th, 1866.

Wanted, the address of Mr. Dale, known to be engaged as Assistant to Messrs. Sutton and Colbecks, Council House Street, Dover, in June, 1865.



