





UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

February 7th, 1867.

PRESENT:—Mr. Henry Matthews, F.C.S., President, in the chair; Messrs. Pass, Warden, Yeats, Lacey, Jenkins, Salter, Heppell, Betty, and Buott, jun.

After some routine business was transacted the secretary, by the instruction of the president, laid before the Committee a communication intimating that, in accordance with the decision of the public meeting of the trade, recently held in London, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would be happy to receive a deputation on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at twelve o'clock, and arrangements were made in reference thereto.

The question of the forthcoming Annual Meeting and Festival of the Society was then taken into consideration, and, after some discussion, it was agreed that in consequence of the central position of Manchester towards the principal district associations of the United Society, and especially with regard to the application of the Local Committee here, for it to be held in that city, the Executive Committee had pleasure in acceding; and it was thought that the best time for holding same would be May next, or as near thereto as possible; and the secretary was duly authorized to make, in co-operation with the Manchester Committee, the necessary arrangements.

The following gentlemen were then elected upon the Executive Committee, subject to the confirmation of the Annual Meeting:—Mr. Richards, Hornsey; Mr. Waterton, Wandsworth-road; Mr. John Thompson, Hackney; and Mr. Beeve, Blackwall.

A vote of thanks to the president terminated the meeting.

THE LONDON MEETING OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

This important meeting was convened by the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and was held in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate Hill, on Thursday, the 24th January, 1867, to consider the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Council for an incorporation of the Trade.

HENRY MATTHEWS, Esq., F.C.S., President of the United Society, occupied the chair.

Mr. BUOTT, the Secretary, having read the circular convening the meeting, the Chairman introduced the business, and suggested that as the discussion would mainly hinge upon the third resolution, speakers need not confine themselves to any one of the resolutions to be put to the meeting *pro forma*. He then called upon—

Mr. ANDERSON who moved the first resolution:—

"That in relation to the 1st 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."

He, Mr. Anderson, said that this proposal was most important and liberal, as by admitting it, chemists and druggists would do much good to themselves; for as soon as the seal of England was put upon the Act, their businesses would increase in value, as no chemist could commence business without examination.

Mr. SALTER, on seconding the resolution, remarked that all chemists and druggists should undergo examination as the medical profession did, and he would willingly undergo such an examination himself.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. YEATS, delegate for Hull, moved the second resolution:—

"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."

And said that he stood for the same rights as the unexamined members of the Pharmaceutical Society possess.

Mr. C. F. BUOTT, co-delegate with Mr. Yeats for Hull, on seconding this resolution, referred to the unanimity of opinion amongst the unincorporated chemists of the country upon the subject of discussion, and claimed for them a recognized status. The Pharmaceutical Council did not offer to place them on the same line with themselves, but intended to retain the government in their own hands. The policy of the Pharmaceutical Society should now be a liberal one, in contradistinction to the maintenance of special privileges. So long as its members were willing to remain a club or a chartered body, they might have what government they chose; but when they assumed to govern outsiders, it must be on equal terms. He thought it had only regarded its own interests, and had not carried out the intention of its founder, who wished to elevate the whole trade. The United Society now demands that there shall be no more injurious distinctions, so that men who had been twenty years or more in business might not be placed in an inferior position to others who had not come into existence when they commenced business. The Pharmaceutical Council proposed to retain the absolute power of election of membership by the decision of a specially-appointed council; but if they wished to represent the trade, they must do it upon the principle of equal election and nomination to the government.

Mr. PASS said that the United Society was there to elicit the opinion of the trade, and moved—

"That as it regards the 4th 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 concurred in the desirability of limiting the title of 'Pharmaceutical Chemists' 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 hereafter, be Pharmaceutical Chemists."

Mr. WARDEN, on seconding this important resolution, asked whether the meeting would like to be governed as the Pharmaceutical Society governed its own examined men? One may spend money, become an associate, gain honour, spend more money, and even pass his major examination, without being elected a member, or having a voice in the affairs of the Society.

Mr. HIDDLESTONE Hon. Secretary from Sheffield, said that the feeling of the chemists and druggists in his district was that they ought to have equal rights with the unexamined members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. HORNBY, Vice President of the United Society, Sheffield, was willing to unite with the Pharmaceutical Society, but it must be on equal terms. Every one should now be taken in, and then the door be closed. The Sheffield members would meet the pharmaceutical chemists before any board of examiners without fear. There should be no distinction between members of a common trade.

Mr. HEPELL thought it was wrong to imagine the Pharmaceutical Council had no power to reject a member.

Mr. BUOTT, jun., observed that the question was not whether the Council might abuse such a power; but, as the power itself was dangerous, whether they ought to possess it without some qualifying conditions.

Mr. WADE admitted the existence of this power, but thought that when the door was closed it was right the Council should have the power to keep the Institution respectable. He had a resolution from Bath approving the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Council. (In answer to a question from Mr. Warden, Mr. Wade was unable to give the number of signatures to the Bath resolution.) Mr. Wade then stated it to be his opinion that any eligible candidate for membership might compel the Council to elect him.

Mr. ANDERSON thought no rejected candidate possessed such power.

Mr. CROUCH moved the fourth resolution, and in doing so said, that he was anxious to hear what arguments could possibly be urged against it.

"That this Meeting cordially adopts the 5th clause, which provides for—

'All persons registered under the Bill as Chemists and Druggists, to be exempted from serving on juries.'

Mr. HEPELL seconded it, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. BETTY moved, and Mr. LACEY seconded the fifth resolution.

"That in relation to the 6th Clause—

'That nothing in the Bill is to interfere with, or curtail the rights of Chemists already in business, or of persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who should at a given date be Assistants to Chemists and Druggists. Other necessary exemptions to be made for apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, wholesale dealers, &c.'

"This Meeting considers that all Assistants, and the Parents and Guardians of all Apprentices now connected with the trade, purchased a vested interest in it as it existed at the time of their contract, and therefore it requires, in adopting this Clause, that the words 'Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who shall at a given date be Assistants to Chemists and Druggists,' be omitted, and the words 'Assistants and Apprentices now engaged in it,' be substituted."

Mr. HORNBY thought it was hard after parents had been put to much expense they should have to incur more for further examination.

Resolution carried.

Mr. PASS moved, and Mr. BUOTT, jun., seconded the sixth resolution, which was carried, as follows:—

"That as to the 7th Clause thus expressed—

'That Chemists and Druggists already in business may, if they choose, be placed on the register of Chemists and Druggists, if within a certain time after the passing of the Bill they make application, and produce to the registrar satisfactory evidence that they were actually in business on their own account, and engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medicines under physicians' and sur-

geons' prescriptions, and vending, compounding, and dispensing the dangerous poisons, as per schedule, prior to that date."

"This Meeting is of opinion that it might stand as it is, with such addition as will recognize the exemption of all existing assistants and apprentices from examination as required by the Act, in accordance with the proposed alteration of the 6th Clause."

Mr. BETTY then moved the seventh resolution:—

"That, as among the interests influencing the entire trade of Chemists and Druggists, two elements, the educational and the commercial, are inseparably connected, and as it is of vital importance in maturing any form of government for the whole trade, that these two interests should, so far as practicable, be blended, this meeting cherishes the hope that from the resolutions it has adopted, the advantages of a mutual understanding and combined action may be brought into operation, and authorizes a deputation of the trade to wait in this spirit upon the Pharmaceutical Council to ask their concurrence with the resolutions of this Meeting."

And said he was glad the custom was obtaining that men should meet and openly discuss matters of difference. He did not fear to meet either outsiders of the United Society or members of the Pharmaceutical Society. He would go to the Pharmaceutical Council with pleasure, and believed that he should there find the spirit of Jacob Bell, whose memory was enshrined in their council chamber, which would never become its mausoleum.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. F. HUDSON, Chairman of the United Society at Sheffield, said that he had great pleasure in endorsing every word that had fallen from Mr. Betty. The Sheffield deputation were there that day at some sacrifice to represent the interests of those who were absent, and he trusted that while they sternly maintained the principles that the United Society had for the last six years advocated, that there would be at the same time a spirit of conciliation productive of such liberality as would settle the question.

8th Resolution, moved by Mr. BURTON, and seconded by Mr. MATTHEWS:

"That this meeting recognizes the persistent efforts of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists for an incorporation of the trade, and expresses its confidence in that Society, as an exponent of its wishes, as embodied in previous resolutions."

Carried *nem. con.*

9th Resolution, moved by Mr. WADE, and seconded by Mr. CANNON:—

"That the deputation or committee consists of twenty-one unincorporated Chemists and Druggists, comprising ten members of the United Society and their President, and ten unconnected with either Society, and that they be empowered to confer with the Pharmaceutical Council, for the purpose of framing an Act of Incorporation, based upon the foregoing resolutions."

The resolution was lost.

Amendment on the above, moved by Mr. HEPPEL, and seconded by Mr. CROUCH:—

"That the deputation to the Pharmaceutical Council consist of twenty-one gentlemen, to be nominated at this meeting."

This amendment was lost.

Second Amendment on the above, moved by Mr. HORNBY, and seconded by Mr. HUDDLESTONE:—

"That the deputation to the Pharmaceutical Council shall consist of the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and any other gentlemen of the trade who may wish to accompany them."

This amendment was carried.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

By order of the Publishing Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

IN accordance with the announcement made in the last number of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, a meeting of the trade was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday, the 24th ult., to take into consideration certain resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Society with reference to the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Council for an extension of the Pharmacy Act. The chair was occupied by HENRY MATTHEWS, Esq., F.C.S., and from fifty to sixty persons were present, including several representatives of the country trade.

Mr. C. BUOTT, Secretary, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, stated that numerous letters upon the subject of the meeting had reached him, but as they were necessarily somewhat of a personal character, he would abstain from reading them. He had, however, received from Sheffield an important official document which could not be passed over. It was signed by upwards of thirty chemists, and expressed their disapproval of the 4th clause of the Pharmaceutical Council's suggested Bill. They admitted that those chemists who had passed the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society were justly entitled to a distinctive appellation, but they demanded to be placed on an equality with the unexamined members of the Society, and condemned the proposal that none but "Pharmaceutical Chemists" should be nominated as members of the Council. If the Pharmaceutical Council could not be induced to amend the 4th clause of their proposed Bill, the Sheffield chemists hoped and trusted that the Executive Committee of the

United Society would take independent action for obtaining an Act for the incorporation of the trade during the ensuing session of Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the most important subjects for discussion were involved in the third resolution, it had been decided that the movers and seconders of other resolutions might refer to these subjects.

Mr. T. S. ANDERSON (Executive Committee) moved the first resolution:—

"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."

He contended that the leading proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society expressed the desires of all chemists and druggists who felt that their honourable calling ought to be protected from the encroachments of ignorant pretenders. He was quite sure that those whom he addressed would regard it with favour, for as chemists and druggists they would derive immense benefit from a statute founded thereon. On the day when the royal assent would be given to an Act for regulating the qualifications of chemists, the value of all their businesses would be increased by from 20 to 25 per cent. Any number of butchers, bakers, or drapers might set up in a new neighbourhood, but no one would be allowed to start as a chemist and druggist unless he could show his certificate of examination to prove that he was properly qualified. The Pharmaceutical Council, instead of being called illiberal for making their suggestions for a Bill, should be considered most liberal.

Mr. SALTER (Executive Committee) in seconding the resolution, expressed his approval of the principle of compulsory examination, and reminded the meeting of its beneficial effect on the medical profession. He thought that all persons should pass an examination before commencing business as chemists and druggists, and that if they wished to call themselves Pharmaceutical Chemists they should pass the major examination, but if not, then they should pass the minor examination. He believed that the total number of chemists and druggists not registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists might be roughly estimated as 10,000 (a voice: 14,000), and that the members of the United Society amounted to 2,500. The number of Pharmaceutical Chemists might also be set down as 2,500.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. YEATS (Executive Committee) moved the second resolution:—

"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."

He stated that although he was a member of the London Executive Committee, he attended the meeting as a delegate representing the chemists and druggists of Hull, who required to be placed on an equality with unexamined members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. BUOTT, jun. (Executive Committee) in seconding the resolution, stated that although he was not a chemist and druggist, he might fairly claim the attention of the meeting as one who had been connected with the United Society from the date of its foundation, and also as a delegate representing a large district association. Seventy members of the trade carrying on business in Hull had deputed him and his friend Mr. Yeats to express on that occasion their unanimous opinions on the proposed Pharmaceutical measure. If the London chemists and druggists were divided, there was no division of opinion at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Hull. At the meetings that had been held in those great centres of industry, the members of the trade had unanimously supported the principle of

quality in governing and elective rights. The meeting had to weigh the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Society against the general requirements of the trade. The members of the United Society had no desire to enter into personalities, and there was an abnegation on their part of ulterior views. They simply desired to see the whole trade incorporated by a fair and adequate Act of Parliament. They took no exception to what was suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society in the first three clauses of their skeleton Bill—the only difference being on the fourth. In that clause it was proposed that the Council elected in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter should be the governing body of the incorporated trade, and that this Council should still consist only of Pharmaceutical Chemists. He thought he was treading on tender ground in referring to certain objects, but the emergency of the question must be his excuse. They knew that the majority of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society were unexamined chemists standing in no social position superior to those outside. Yet the Pharmaceutical Council wished to put chemists and druggists in an inferior position to the unexamined members of the Society; in other words—to restrict all nominating and governing powers to those of their own class. Had the members of the Pharmaceutical Society proved themselves worthy of the implicit confidence of the outside trade? He thought not, for the history of the Jurists' Bill showed that they chose to make a scramble for special privileges, when they had a splendid opportunity for serving and conciliating the outsiders. The Pharmaceutical Society were not to blame so long as their action was confined to questions that did not concern their unincorporated brethren. They were a highly respectable body of men, and the outside feeling was right in viewing that Society as a select club; but when they proposed to go to Parliament and claim to be the representatives of the whole trade, could it be said they truly represented the wants of the outsiders? Were they stipulating as a condition for amalgamation that no member of the Council should be chosen from the outsiders, that the government might be confined to members of the Pharmaceutical Society? He appealed to every one of the trade whether that was right. It was true the Pharmaceutical Society, as they said, had borne the heat and battle of the day; they had accumulated funds, spent money, and been in the van—but latterly only in their own interest, and not for the objects laid down by their founder. The object of the United Society was to elevate the commercial and scientific status of the whole body without reference to special privileges. There was no objection to the distinctive title of Pharmaceutical Chemist for the examined members of the trade; but the United Society, which was the exponent of the whole trade, said that the distinction should extend no further. There were among the unincorporated chemists men who stood as high in public estimation as any member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Were such, and all those whose interests were identical, to be reduced to the invidious distinction of not being eligible as members of the governing body? There was another objectionable proposal in the fourth clause, namely, "that all persons registered as chemists and druggists should be eligible for election to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society under the by-laws thereof." He might be called ungenerous for raising an objection to their proposal, and it might be said that he had discovered a mare's nest. He had made no discovery that could not have been made by any one who had taken the trouble to read the by-laws referred to. Whatever interretation might be put upon the by-laws by any journalist, he persisted in asserting that they gave the Council the power to exclude any outsider from the Society. It had been said that the by-law relating to the admission of new members was as old as the Pharmaceutical Charter, but he could not regard it with favour solely on account of its antiquity. It had also been stated that it was simply a regulation to enable any qualified person to enter the Society without unnecessary trouble. He trusted that the trade would not be blinded by the dust that had been thrown into their eyes, and that they would never consent to allow the Pharmaceutical Council to retain the dangerous powers of nomination and election given to them by their present by-laws. In conclusion, he hoped that the results of the meeting would convince the Pharmaceutical Society that a

Bill for incorporating the trade must admit the equal rights of nomination, and the equal rights of representation. He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Yeats's motion.

The second resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PASS (Executive Committee) proposed the third resolution:—

"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 chemists' 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."

He said that he should not occupy the time of the meeting by making any further observations on the fourth clause of the proposed Bill, as it had been minutely criticised by Mr. BUOTT, jun. The Executive Committee earnestly desired to elicit the real opinion of the trade with regard to this clause.

Mr. WARDEN (Executive Committee) in seconding the resolution, made some incoherent remarks upon the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society, which were probably intended to serve as arguments against the clause relating to election and nomination. He defined the present associates of the Pharmaceutical Society as creatures ruled by a *clique*, and stated that the chemists and druggists of Great Britain would never consent to be governed by the same *clique*. He seemed to think that the pronunciation of the word "pharmaceutical" was a subject that ought to be discussed by the meeting, and in spite of loud cries of "question" and other manifestations of impatience, he reiterated his opinion that the *c* in this word ought to have the hard sound of *k*. When he got back to the subject of trade legislation he expressed a hope that a national school of pharmacy would be established under the ægis of Government. In the course of his rambling speech, on being called to order for some offensive observation, he said he was addressing the general trade, and not simply the Pharmaceutical Society, the Drug Society, or the Society founded by Ignatius Loyola. This remark was met with loud cries of "order," and Mr. HORNBY and other gentlemen present called upon the speaker to retract the words "Drug Society." The patience of the meeting was fairly exhausted before the speaker sat down.

Mr. HUDDLESTON (Sheffield) stated that a Bill based on the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Council would have the decided opposition of the chemists and druggists of his town. They did not wish to be called pharmaceutical chemists, but they would not consent to the proposed constitution and powers of the Council.

Mr. HORNBY (Sheffield) said that the incorporation of the whole trade could not be long delayed if the Pharmaceutical Society would abandon their claim to special privileges. Speaking on behalf of the Sheffield chemists, he protested against the invidious distinction which the fourth clause would make between those members of the Society registered as chemists and druggists and those registered as pharmaceutical chemists. If this clause was allowed to stand, he trusted that the Sheffield men would be able to persuade Mr. ROEBUCK to oppose the Bill in Parliament.

Mr. HUDSON (Sheffield) also condemned the clause under discussion.

Mr. HEPPELL (Executive Committee) said that the power of the Pharmaceutical Council to reject any one applying to be a member of the Society had been questioned. He had been informed, however, that they had once exercised this power in the case of a person who had been charged with felony. That single case proved that the Council could exclude persons from the Society.

Mr. BUOTT, jun., said that there could be no doubt as to the Council's power of rejection, although it appeared that they had not exercised it except in the one case alluded to. The question was whether they should be allowed to retain such a dangerous power.

The PRESIDENT said he should be happy to hear any remarks from a pharmaceutical chemist if there was one present. The meeting was convened for the whole body of chemists and druggists.

Mr. WADE said he had waited anxiously, hoping that some member of the Pharmaceutical Society would have been present, and have replied to the remarks which had fallen from the representative for Hull. It was not for him to explain the powers held by the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was not his intention to defend their line of policy. It had been stated by one of the Executive Committee that there were 2,500 members of the United Society, that the Pharmaceutical Society also numbered 2,500, and that there were as many unrepresented chemists and druggists as those of the two societies together. (A cry of "Jesuitism!" from Mr. Warden.) He rose, then, on behalf of those real outsiders who were so numerous, as it was desirable that their views should be understood. The meeting was especially convened for the whole trade, and not for any society in particular. In fact, it was a trade meeting, and they ought not to confine their attention to the relative merits of the two societies. They had assembled there for the purpose of discussing the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to try what conciliation could be offered, and what concessions should be asked for, in order to put a stop to the angry feeling which for so long a period had prevented any successful legislation, and to bring about a speedy incorporation of the whole trade. He thought such remarks as those emanating from the Hull delegate were not calculated to produce such a desirable result. He did not pretend to know much of the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society, but of this much he was quite certain, that they had as a corporate body no power in themselves to prevent any worthy member of the trade joining them if he chose to qualify himself for membership. They had heard from Mr. Heppell that if the Society were in possession of evidence of unworthiness on the part of the applicant, in other words, if he was known to be of bad character, the Council could reject him, and he considered it very right and proper that they should have this power. He thought his Sheffield friends, when they had become incorporated and united into one body, would be as eager to keep the central institution respectable as the present pharmacutists. But as the Executive of a chartered institution, the Council had not the arbitrary power that enabled them to withhold membership from mere caprice, for in the event of their rejecting a properly-qualified candidate, their decision could be put aside by a mandamus. In speaking upon this resolution he did not mean to oppose it, nor to enter fully into its merits or demerits, because he believed that the final resolution which would be brought before them indicated the proper method for arranging the details of a bill. He hailed with satisfaction the appointment of a deputation to the Pharmaceutical Society, and believed that more good would result from a dozen men sitting round a table and quietly discussing the points in dispute than could result from public meetings. No doubt there were many who concurred in opinion with the Sheffield and other northern chemists, but there were also others who held opposite views, and would support the Pharmaceutical Society. At Bath there was one of the most compact associations of chemists and druggists in the kingdom.

Mr. WARDEN: How many chemists belong to it?

Mr. WADE was not prepared to enter into particulars respecting the constitution of this association, but he had no doubt that the meeting would permit him to read some of its late resolutions as evidence of the difference of opinion to which he had referred. He then read the following extracts from the minutes of the Bath Chemists' Association:—

"Resolved,—That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestions emanating from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, subject to the explanations given by the Secretary, Mr. Brombridge, for the proposed Pharmacy Bill, and pledges itself to give the Council its earnest support in obtaining the sanction of the Legislature thereto.

"Resolved,—That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its high sense of the great courtesy shown by the Council in its correspondence with this Association.

"Resolved,—That the President be requested to communicate the above Resolutions to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Mr. Wado's remarks called forth frequent exclamations of dissent and abomination from Mr. Warden.

Mr. ANDERSON entirely concurred with Mr. Wade in thinking that the Council ought to be empowered to reject men who would disgrace the Society; but he did not believe that they could be compelled to elect a proper candidate by a mandamus.

After some further remarks upon this subject by several speakers, the motion relating to clause four, was put and carried unanimously.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Crotch and seconded by Mr. Heppell, was also carried unanimously.—

"That this meeting cordially adopts the fifth clause, which provides for—

'All persons registered under the Bill as chemists and druggists, to be exempted from serving on juries.'

The next resolution, moved by Mr. Betty, and seconded by Mr. Hornly, was:—

"That in relation to the sixth clause—

'That nothing in the Bill is to interfere with, or curtail the rights of chemists already in business, or of persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who should, at a given date, be assistants to chemists and druggists. Other necessary exemptions to be made for apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, wholesale dealers,' &c.

This meeting considers that all assistants, and the parents and guardians of all apprentices now connected with the trade, purchased a vested interest in it as it existed at the time of their contract, and therefore it requires, in adopting this clause, that the words 'Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, who shall at a given date be assistants to chemists and druggists,' be omitted, and the words 'assistants and apprentices now engaged in it,' be substituted."

After some elucidatory remarks from the proposer and second the resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Pass:—

"That as to the seventh clause thus expressed—

'That chemists and druggists already in business may, if they choose, be placed on the register of chemists and druggists, if within a certain time after the passing of the Bill they make application, and produce to the Registrar satisfactory evidence that they were actually in business on their own account, and engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medicines under physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions and vending, compounding, and dispensing the dangerous poisons, as per schedule, prior to that date.'

This meeting is of opinion that it might stand as it is, with such addition as will recognise the exemption of all existing assistants and apprentices from examination as required by the Act, in accordance with the proposed alteration of the 6th clause."

Mr. BUOTE, jun., in seconding this motion, referred to Mr. Wado's deprecation of public meetings, and reminded those present that the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Society, which they were then discussing, had been called forth by a public meeting held at Manchester.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. BETTY (Executive Committee) then proposed:—

"That, as among the interests influencing the entire trade of chemists and druggists, two elements, the educational and the commercial, are inseparably connected, and as it is of vital importance in maturing any form of government for the whole trade, that these two interests should so far as practicable, be bleuded, this meeting cherishes the hope that from the resolutions it has adopted the advantages of a mutual understanding and combined action may be brought into operation, and authorises a deputation of the trade to wait in this spirit upon the Pharmaceutical Council."

He said he rejoiced to have the honour of proposing a resolution that would constitute the hinge upon which the practical good result of the meeting turned. This question, like every important constitutional question, must of necessity go through its different stages. The first stage was the glorious conception of Jacob Bell; the second, and most critical for the success of any question, was that of discussion; through this stage also, with a vitality only attaching to what is really just, this good cause has passed triumphantly, and it had come before that meeting as ripe for legislative enactment. Why should the general opinion of chemists and druggists be any longer a matter of theory and not of practice? The action required to obtain this all-important result was that mutual interchange of sentiments which must prevail among all whose interests and sympathies bind them together. The true well-wishers for the union of the trade were those who feared not to meet face to face any one who was a chemist and druggist. For himself he feared not—he delighted to meet those by whom the position of the trade would be critically discussed. His opinions were well known to the members of the United Society, for he had been proud to avow them, and he did not fear to present himself before his pharmaceutical brethren, as he felt assured that in their council chamber he would meet not only the memory but the spirit of the founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, one whose name is mentioned with reverence by every chemist and druggist, and who will

er be regarded as the tutelary spirit of the trade. He or had believed, did not, and never would believe that institution that Jacob Bell founded, the pride of pharmacy in this country, was destined to become the mausoleum of the independence and the integrity of the trade. To carry out their point of elevating the position of chemists and druggists in this country, they ought to enlist the best ability of the trade, and thus produce a measure to secure independence and freedom of all. Their difficulties could only spring from sophistry or intrigue, and he implored those present, for the sake of the good cause which he, as an individual advocated, to keep to the straight path. If sophistry wove its meshes around them, they should rip them up, and stop not to temporise in unravelling them; if any intrigue stepped in, and placed false issues before them with the object of leading them through a maze into diverging instead of converging paths, they should strike it down. Vain would be their regrets when they found that they had been kept from their goal by sophistry and intrigue, when they had nought to do but to think of a great opportunity lost, to indulge in mutual recrimination and self-proach, and to repeat the lament of old Troy!

“ . . . Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ.
Et, si fata dedum, si mens non læva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicis foodare latebras;
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.”

But he felt assured that they had no reason to fear such a result. They had met there to plant the glorious tree of liberty and fraternity for the trade, and from his heart he believed that it would strike its roots deep into the soil throughout the country, that a vivifying sap would permeate each of its ten thousand branches, causing each to bear the fruit of contentment for the home of every chemist and druggist in England.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Anderson, Mr. HEPPELL stated that the resolution as printed, ended with the words “to ask their concurrence with the resolutions of the meeting,” which had not been read by Mr. Betty.

Mr. BETTY said the resolution he had drawn up did not include these words. He supposed they had been introduced by the printer or the printer's devil.

The SECRETARY stated that he made the addition referred to, with the object of completing what appeared to him to be an imperfect sentence.

The resolution, as read by Mr. Betty, was carried unanimously.

Mr. WADE said that the adoption of the last motion by the meeting augured a speedy settlement of the questions that had been previously discussed. He heartily approved of the resolution, but he thought that another would be required to define the constitution and powers of the committee deputed to confer with the Pharmaceutical Council. He therefore proposed:—

“That the deputation or committee consist of twenty-one unincorporated chemists and druggists, comprising ten members of the United Society and the President, and ten unconnected with either Society; and that they be empowered to confer with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the purpose of framing an Act of Incorporation, based upon the foregoing resolutions.”

He had selected the number twenty-one for the deputation as that was the number of the Pharmaceutical Council, and as it was admitted that there were quite as many outsiders as the members of the two Societies combined, he thought they were fairly entitled to the representation of one-half of the deputation.

Mr. CANNON said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, especially as it was so worded that none but chemists and druggists could be included in the deputation.

Mr. HORNBY (Sheffield) protested against the observation as an insult offered to two gentlemen who, though not in the trade, had done a great deal for the trade. He felt very strongly on that subject, and could tell the meeting that in his part those gentlemen were much respected. He was anxious to support his friend Wade's resolution, but he should certainly oppose it if the offensive remark was not withdrawn.

Mr. HUDDLESTON (Sheffield) expressed similar sentiments, and called upon Mr. Cannon to withdraw the observation.

Great confusion ensued, as many present supported the demands of the Sheffield members, while many strongly

urged Mr. Cannon to maintain his position. At last he withdrew the remark in question.

Mr. BUOTT, jun., said he would support the resolution if Mr. WADE would consent to modify it so that the deputation might comprise all who desired to express their opinions upon the subject of legislation. He objected to fancy numbers for many reasons, but in this case especially, for they were evidently prescribed for the sole object of throwing into the shade the exertions of the United Society. The introduction of the resolution was a little bit of underground work for subverting an important institution.

Mr. WADE refused to alter his resolution in any way. His object in bringing it forward was to form a compact representative body, that might be safely empowered to act with the Pharmaceutical Council in framing a Bill. The committee would be composed of picked men from various parts of the country, and he felt satisfied that the members of the United Society might name ten delegates who would represent their interests as well as ten hundred could (hear, hear, from Mr. Hornby). He contended that such a body was wanted at the present juncture, and not an imposing deputation that would take up the resolutions and then dissolve.

Mr. HEPPELL moved, as an amendment, “That the deputation should consist of twenty-one chemists and druggists, to be nominated by and elected from the meeting;” but before it was put he altered it by substituting the word “gentlemen” for the words “chemists and druggists.” This amendment having been rejected by the meeting,

Mr. HORNBY moved as another amendment, which was eventually carried, “That the deputation should consist of the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and any other gentlemen willing to join them.”

[We will not venture to give an account of the irregular proceedings that took place while the amendments were under discussion, but will simply reproduce the concluding portion of the Report, printed in the *Express* of January 25th:—

“So far, nothing had occurred to disturb the harmony of the proceedings; but when the question was raised as to the composition of the deputation, an element of discord was introduced, and there occurred a rather violent and disorderly scene. Several different propositions were made, and were fiercely and somewhat irregularly discussed. On the one side there seemed to be a warm desire to exclude from the deputation certain members of the Executive Committee of the United Society who are not chemists; while, on the part of these members, and some at least of their colleagues, there was an equally firm determination, to resist any proposal which would prevent their taking part in the negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Society. In the course of the discussion, a good many pretty sharp personalities were exchanged, and at one time the debate degenerated into something very nearly approaching a mere personal and vulgar wrangle. Ultimately, however, a resolution was (after a division) adopted, appointing as the deputation the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and any other members of the trade who might choose to act with them; and the proceedings, which had lasted about three hours, concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.”]

YORK CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

“THE Committee of the York Chemists' Association, in presenting to the members their second annual report, offer their congratulations on the continued prosperity and success that has attended their efforts for the promotion of unity and harmony, and for the furtherance of the interests of the trade in the city of York.

“During the past year, your committee has held several meetings for the transaction of business, and for the discussion of subjects interesting to the members generally, and at the annual dinner, held on the 27th of February last, a most successful and pleasant gathering of the trade took place, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed.

“Your Committee would draw the attention of the members to the provisions of the Petroleum Act passed by

the Legislature two or three years ago, wherein powers are granted to Local Boards of Health and other authorities, to grant permission for the storing of petroleum in certified places, and which imposes penalties on those storing petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons without a proper license. Prosecutions have taken place in some towns, and penalties inflicted on chemists for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

"In York, your Committee are grieved to say that the Excise authorities proceeded against several of your members for selling methylated spirits of wine without a license, and though legally liable to the penalties inflicted, they are bound to add that in every case there was no intentional wish to evade the Act or defraud the revenue.

"The new regulations regarding methylated spirit of wine having caused some difference of opinion in the trade as to their operation, your Committee instructed the Secretary to write to the Beard of Inland Revenue in London for an explanation, and the reply received may be deemed satisfactory. It is, therefore, hoped that the trade will observe the provisions of the Act in the use of methylated spirits of wine for external use only, as the penalties imposed under its authority are very heavy either for making methylated medicines for internal use, or for in any way altering finish, except by adding gums thereto.

"During the past year, the progress of kindred societies for the improvement of the trade, and the advancement of pharmacy has been greatly developed, and a most successful meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference took place at Nottingham, on the 21st of August and following days, calculated to stimulate the exertions of all those who are interested in the education of the future race of chemists.

"Those of our members who belong to the United Society of Chemists and Druggists would be grieved at the want of unity exhibited at their annual meeting in July last, and which was likely to produce division and discord in that useful body; but there is one cause of congratulation to counterbalance this apparent mischief, in the fact of the Pharmaceutical Society having forwarded propositions for an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, which seem calculated in some degree to bridge over the gulf that has so long divided pharmacutists and chemists and druggists. Should there be some further necessary concessions, it is the opinion of your Committee that the present session of Parliament may witness the united trade intent upon the procuring of a Bill, giving equal rights to all, and placing it in the position of honourable usefulness so long desired, and thereby advancing the moral and material interests of our successors, to the great benefit of the public welfare.

"Your Committee append a statement of accounts for the past year, shewing a balance in hand of £6 8s. 11d., and would recommend the annual dinner to be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the King's Arms Hotel.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, 1865	.	4	3	6
Subscriptions, 1866	.	12	16	0
		16	19	6
EXPENDITURE.				
To Postages, Stationery, Sundries, Annual	.			
Dinner, &c.	.	10	10	7
Balance in hand	.	6	8	11
		16	19	6

(Signed) G. DENNIS, *Chairman.*
THOMAS COOPER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN BROWN, *Secretary.*

Yerk, February 8, 1867.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY MEANS OF A PHAROAH'S SERPENT. —A gentleman (says M. Siry, in *L'Union Médicale*), after diving at half-past six, pounded a serpent in a mortar, mixed the powder with water, and swallowed it. The vomiting and pain were so great that he gave up his suicidal intention, and called for help. M. Siry ordered two grains of tartarized antimony and an abundance of albuminated water. The case proved very severe, the pulse falling to fifty-four and intermitting. Inflammation of the pharynx and distressing vomiting and coughing continued for a long time, but the patient recovered on the fifth day. —*Lancet.*

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

ANSELL, JOHN, Duke-street, Smithfield, perfumer.
ARTHY, FREDERICK HENRY, Newport, Salep, veterinary surgeon.
BAILLY, RICHARD, Penrith, Cumberland, chemist.
BERNARD, ALEXANDER, late of Sun-sex-gardens, Hyde-park, and Euston road, do let in dental materials.
DEWHIRST, WILLIAM, Sheffield, chemist.
DOOHY, MILES HUBBARD, Blackfriars-road, chemist.
MATTHEWS, CHARLES, Hitchin, chemist.
MILL, LEWIS HOLE, Blendon-row, Orchard-place, East-lane, Walworth, and Newington-cau-way, dentist.
MONTEITH, JOHN, Manchester, manufacturer of aniline.
WELDON, C., Dartington, medical herbalist.
WINTER, WILLIAM, Barnstaple, brushmaker.
WOOD, WILLIAM, Leamington Priors, perfumer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ARCHER and HODGES, Montagu-street, Portman-square, surgeons.
BENNETT and CLAYDEN, Park-place, Cowper-street, City-road, wholesale manufacturing perfumers.
BENSON, P., and A. HEALE, Luton, surgeons.
BOWER, R., and R. T. OGDEN, Roebdale, surgeons.
CROSFIELD, BROTHERS, and Co., St. Helen's, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists.
CUTHBERT and BRIGGS, Huddersfield, chemists.
LEAKE, R., and R. SMITH, Bridgnorth, chemists.
MOXON, B., and SONS, Kingston-upon-Hull, wholesale chemists.
POWELL, W. J., and R. EUNSON, Wolverhampton, manufacturing chemists.
SANDWITH and WALKER, Beverley, physicians.
THOMSON, DR., and DR. ANDERSON, Netberseal, Leicester, and elsewhere, surgeons.



MILLER'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., LL.D., etc. Third Edition. Part III. Inorganic Chemistry. London: Longmans. 1867.

MILLER'S "Elements" has long been the standard textbook of chemistry for our more advanced chemical students. Treating as it does fully but succinctly of every branch of chemical knowledge, theoretical and practical, as well as of every science to which chemistry is in any way allied, it has always, in spite of its price, been looked on as the foundation stone of every chemical library. Emanating as it does from so respected and able a teacher as Dr. Miller, the appearance of a new edition has always been looked forward to with great interest and anxiety. Our chemical readers will remember with what impatience the second part of the third edition was waited for in 1864, to see which side Dr. Miller would take in the battle then raging between the old school and the new. When at last it did appear the new men were rejoiced to see that Dr. Miller had adopted the very newest atomic weights and formulæ. We know personally that this bold innovation had the immediate effect of converting a large number of wavering teachers and students to the faith of Cannizzaro, Wurtz, and Williamson. In the third part Dr. Miller has gone still further, and has adopted the reformed nomenclature first brought forward by Professor Williamson some two years ago. Thus our old friend, sulphate of soda, which appears in Part II. as sulphate of *sodium*, is known in Part III. as *sodic sulphate*.

The old and convenient classification of subjects has been adhered to. Beginning with a sketch of the differences between organized and organic bodies, Dr. Miller leads the student by easy steps to the analysis, both proximate and ultimate, of these substances. The distinction between the combining proportion and molecular weight of a body and the relation of vapour density to molecular formulæ are explained with great clearness. The difference between atomic weight and molecular weight is also very lucidly explained. The classification of organic compounds is next treated of, and the theory of compound radicles explained. We may here remark that Dr. Miller adheres to the proper way of spelling the word "radicle," which, as he observes in a foot-note, is derived from *radix*, a root, and not from *radicalis*. The arguments for doubling the atomic weight of oxygen, the theory of chemical types, the theory of polybasic elements, the causes of the polybasic character of radicles, are all considered at length, and explained with that peculiar clearness of expression of which Dr. Miller is the *facile princeps*. In the article on the polybasicity of elements the graphic formulæ first introduced by Dr. Crum

Brown, and afterwards used with such excellent results by Dr. Hofmann in his famous lectures on Types at the Royal Institution, are employed very fully and with good effect in making this exceedingly crooked subject straight. The concluding sections of the first chapter treat of the methods employed in the laboratory for effecting the metamorphosis of organic substances into others of a simpler or more complicated form, of the great principle of substitution and of the synthesis of organic substances. The space given to the latter important subject might, we think, have been enlarged considerably. Thus the synthesis of acetylene by Berthelot is dismissed in a couple of lines.

In Chapter II. we have a description of the composition and properties of the amylaceous or saccharine groups of bodies. The extraction and refining of sugar are fully described. Starch and gum next receive attention, cellulose and woody fibre following in their natural order. The chapter ends with a full account of alcoholic pannary, lactic and visous fermentation. Fermentation of course leads us to the alcohols and ethers. In Chapter III. these interesting substances are treated of at great length, the influence wrought on modern chemistry by the investigation of their composition being pointed out in several instances. The section on the metallic derivatives of the alcohols might have been made double its length with advantage.

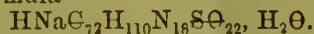
In Chapter IV. fats and fixed oils serve to introduce us to those singular substances the triatomic alcohols, and those still more extraordinary compounds the mannides, which appear to be artificial fats, in which mannite takes the place of glycerin.

Chapter V. describes the aldehyds and acetones, or ketones, as they are now generally called. The organic acids next receive attention—acetic acid, the fatty acids, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, tannic, and gallic acids coming in for lions' shares.

The artificial and natural alkaloids are treated of very fully in Chapter VI., which concludes with a general summary of the alcohol groups.

Chapters VII. and VIII. are taken up in describing the essential oils, resins, and glucosides, and colouring matters respectively. The description of the products of destructive distillation, occupying the whole of Chapter IX., brings the chemistry of vegetable products to an appropriate termination.

Commencing animal chemistry with a long and interesting account of cyanogen and its derivatives, in Chapter X. Dr. Miller carries us step by step to the consideration of bases and acids of animal origin. Chapter XI. gives us all that is known of albumin, gelatin, and their congeners. Albumin still remains one of the animal chemists' riddles. Very little appears to have been done towards the elucidation of its true composition for many years, and we are still condemned to give it the formula



Such formulæ, however, as Dr. Miller slyly observes can only be regarded as approximations.

Chapter XII. gives us the chemical properties of certain solids and fluids of animal origin, such as bone, cartilage, muscle, blood, saliva, etc.

Chapter XIII. concludes animal chemistry, by a series of articles on the nutrition of animals and vegetables. The experiments of Fiek and Wislicenus on the amount of force expended in climbing a high mountain, in relation to the amount and kind of food taken during the ascent, are given and commented upon with great sagacity. The book concludes with a chapter on atomic volumes and atomic heat, and has an appendix filled with a number of useful tables.

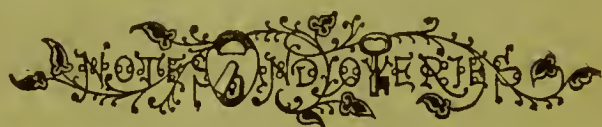
We very much regret to see that Dr. Miller has thought fit to adopt a system of terminology in the case of the alkaloids that does not seem likely to be accepted by chemists generally. In a note, the learned doctor says, "It is much to be regretted that a uniform system of nomenclature has not been adopted for these compounds, and refers to his use of the termination *in* to indicate neutral bodies, reserving *ine* for alkaloids in cases where *ia* could not well be used. But on turning over the pages of the chapter on organic alkaloids, we find that the termination *ia* is used contrary to general custom in such words as quinia for quinine, ethylia for ethylamine, and so on. If it be right to say quinia, why does Dr. Miller use the words narcotine, cinchonidine, anilino, etc.? Dr. Miller has introduced another source of

confusion in calling nicotine und coniine, nicotylia and conylia. Now, according to his own rule, ethylia is ammonia, in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of ethyl; but does the learned author mean to indicate by the word conylia that what is generally called coniine is an ammonia, in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of conyl? We think not. Why then change from the old-fashioned coniine?

Most chemists are agreed in using the termination *amine* for the substitution ammonias, and it is really as logical and sensible to call an amine containing an atom of phenyl *phenyl-amine* as it is to call certain acids containing sulphur sulphurous and sulphuric acids. If Dr. Miller desires uniformity, he should have used the termination *amine* or *ine* for alkaloids, according as they are derived from ammonia or not, abolishing the little used ending *ia* altogether.

The getting-up of the book is everything that it should be, except in the way of binding. The paper is excellent, the printing clear, and the press errors few and unimportant; but the binding will hardly bear a month's hard work. It may be said that every one will have the book rebound, but the student who refers to it a dozen times a day is generally loth to part with his *vade mecum* to a dilatory bookbinder. A few pence would strengthen the back, and thicken the cover, and would prevent the book going into fragments in so short a time.

A parting word of praise to the index which is most usefully voluminous. Books of reference like the present are only too often utterly spoiled by a meagre index, and writers on scientific subjects would do well to follow Dr. Miller's example in this respect, and remember that an index is really the handle of a book of reference, without which such work is useless and irritating.



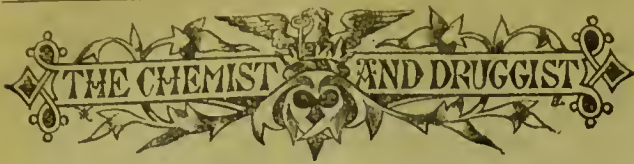
We have been compelled to omit several letters and some of the usual contents of our number owing to the pressure of matter relating to the subject of pharmaceutical legislation. "The Digest of Laws Affecting Pharmacy in France," contributed by Mr. Joseph Ince, will be particularly interesting to our readers at the present time.

THE CHEMISTS' BALL.—The ball at Willis's Rooms, on the 30th ult., was a grand demonstration of unanimity on the important subject of recreation. Everybody appeared to be thoroughly happy, and the hours flew by with bewildering rapidity. Two hundred and forty-seven ladies and gentlemen were actually present. Although the arrangements were made upon the most liberal scale, the stewards were enabled to hand over to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society the surplus of £29 4s. 7d. The success of this ball naturally led to the announcement that a similar gathering would take place next year.

BENEVOLENT FUND DINNER.—We beg to remind our readers that a public dinner will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at half-past six precisely, for the purpose of obtaining donations and subscriptions, and enlisting general sympathy on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The chair will, of course, be occupied by Mr. Sandford, the worthy President of the Society, and upwards of 100 gentlemen have consented to act as stewards.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

In January, 1842, the Editor of a monthly periodical called *The Chemist*, referring to the newly-formed Pharmaceutical Society writes:—"We are but too sure of the SPEEDY AND TOTAL EXTINCTION of this Society, and that, like the British Association, the pit of oblivion awaits it. Its chief functionary, and the enlightened secretary of the Parliament of Science, will, ere long, be shelved together, and have to congratulate each other upon retiring from their arduous duties, and on being about to enjoy the 'otium eum dignitate.'" Strange instance of the fallibility of journalists! The "pit of oblivion" has received *The Chemist*, but the Pharmaceutical Society and the British Association are still alive and kicking.



LONDON, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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 name and addresses of the writers.

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

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

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THE 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.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

TRADE LEGISLATION.

THE fifteenth of February, the date of this journal, is an important anniversary, for upon that day just twenty-six years ago a public meeting of chemists and druggists, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, passed a resolution, appointing a committee for the purpose of watching and opposing the progress of an objectionable Bill, and the deliberations of this committee led to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The last paragraph of the report which this committee brought before a subsequent meeting may be profitably reproduced at the present juncture:—

"Your Committee, having considered the subject, are of opinion that the Chemists and Druggists are capable of self-government; they therefore recommend that the Chemists and Druggists of the empire should immediately form themselves into a permanent Association, to be denominated the 'Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,' having for its objects the union of the members of the trade into one body, the protection of general interests, and the improvement and advancement of scientific knowledge. As the basis of such union, your committee would recommend the adoption of Education, Examination, Registration, and Representation as involving beneficial results to the public in general, and to the Chemists and Druggists in particular; and offering to the existing medical corporations, and to the medical profession at large, a guarantee that whilst the Chemists and Druggists are anxious to retain their present privileges, they are disposed to afford every public evidence of their fitness to exercise them."

The Pharmaceutical Society was formed in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, but its primary object of uniting the members of the trade into one body has not yet been attained. The earnestness of the few ex-

posed the apathy of the many, and the movement for incorporating the whole trade merely produced a select fraternity. In February, 1843, this fraternity obtained a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in June, 1852. By this Act the use of the distinctive title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" is restricted to persons who have passed certain examinations, and to members of the Society elected before the passing of the Act.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Society believe that the time has arrived for making an attempt to elevate the whole trade by an extension of the Pharmacy Act, and as our readers are aware they have brought under the notice of the Government an outline of a Bill which they think would be acceptable to their unincorporated brethren and very beneficial to the public.

The resolutions of the public meeting held at the London Coffee-house on the 24th of last month, lead us to hope that an equitable Act for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists may be passed during the present session. The Executive Committee of the United Society called the attention of the meeting to certain portions of the outline Bill that appeared to them to be open to objection, but they expressed the approval of the main feature of the measure. We will make no comments on the proceedings of the meeting here, but refer the reader to our report. We must, however condemn those who allowed Mr. Wade's business-like proposal respecting the deputation to be supplanted by the so-called amendment moved by Mr. Hornby.

Two deputations will wait upon the Pharmaceutical Council on Tuesday next, the first consisting of the Executive Committee of the United Society, with any gentleman who may wish to join them; and the second, headed by Mr. Wade, consisting of members of the trade unconnected with either Society.

We trust that the Council will be able to convince the chemists and druggists of both deputations that they do not seek to govern those who do not join their Society, and that the proposed internal regulations of the Society are both expedient and just.

DR. EDMUND SCORESBY JACKSON.

WE regret to have to chronicle the death of this excellent physician, at the early age of thirty-three. Although so young he had gained high honours, and was a skilled practitioner. Educated chiefly at St. George's Hospital, he studied in Paris, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1859, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians so lately as 1862. He had moreover other distinctions. This accomplished scholar and gentleman had caught the liberal spirit of the age, and was ready to assist in that educational advancement which is the characteristic of modern pharmacy.

Perhaps to most of our readers he will be best known by his recent contribution to the literature of the French Pharmacopœia; nor were we without hope but that his accurate knowledge of the subject would have found expression in the series of papers bearing reference to the Codex, which are now appearing in this Journal. Edinburgh has sustained a heavy loss in the sudden removal of a man whose career was as brilliant as it was short.

Once more that stern monitor, the grave, bids us live our life; let not these sermons in stones be disregarded. He who is gone had learnt the lesson but too well; and it is with sad heart, and with a trembling hand, that we place this wreath upon his tomb.—J. I.

THE CODEX.

BY MR. JOSEPH INCE.

II.

THE LAWS WHICH REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN FRANCE.

LEGISLATION with regard to Pharmacy is engaging deep and deserved attention. It has therefore been thought right, at once, to give the regulations which are in force in France; and in order that these should be fairly understood, they are here presented, not only without abridgement, but without note or comment.* Certain dates have been left untranslated in the text, because they are the legal terms by which the Acts referred to are recognised. For the convenience of the English student, the calendar invented during the last phase of the Revolution is subjoined.

The new era dated from September 22, 1792, the epoch of the foundation of the Republic. There were twelve months of thirty days:—

1. *Vendémiaire* from September 22 or 23 to October 21 or 22.
2. *Brumaire* " October 23 to November 21.
3. *Frimaire* " November 21 to December 20.
4. *Nivôse* " December 21 or 22 to January 19 or 20.
5. *Pluviose* " January 20 to February 18 or 19.
6. *Ventôse* " February 19 or 20 to March 20.
7. *Germinal* " March 21 to April 19.
8. *Floréal* " April 20 to May 19.
9. *Prairial* " May 20 to June 18.
10. *Mesidor* " June 19 to July 18.
11. *Thermidor* " July 19 to August 17.
12. *Fructidor* " August 18 to September 16.

Each month had three *décades*; each *décade* ten days; each day being named from its order in the *décade*: *Primidi, Duodi, Tridi, Quartidi, Quinidi, Sextidi, Septidi, Octidi, Nonidi, and Decadi*. The year was thus divided into 360 days. Providence having arranged differently an embarrassment occurred, which was met by adding five national holy days. 1. The Festival of Genius (*Génie*). 2. Labour (*Travail*). 3. Actions (*Belles Actions*). 4. Rewards (*Récompenses*). 5. Opinion (*l'Opinion*).

A slight vagueness appears in the dates of this calendar, which it is foreign to this Journal to discuss. The statement is correct, and by its aid the dates of the period may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy.

EXAMPLX.—Law of 21 Germinal, year 11.

Germinal, March 21. Ten days to April, leaving 11.

Year 1—1792

11

1803. Therefore 21 Germinal, year 11 = April 11, 1803.

I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DECLARATION OF THE KING. APRIL 25, 1777. (*Extract.*)

Sale of Medicines by Unqualified Persons.

ART. VI.—It is enjoined that no Grocer, or other person, do manufacture, sell, or retail any salts, compounds, or preparations entering the human body in the shape of medicaments, or make any mixture of simple drugs to be administered in the form of medicine, under penalty of five hundred *livres* (£25), or more as the case may be.†

ART. VIII.—No secular or regular community, even of hospitaliers and religious mendicants, shall keep a pharmacy, unless for its own private use; or sell or retail any drugs, simple or compound, under penalty of five hundred *livres*.

LETTERS PATENT OF FEBRUARY 10, 1780, (*Extract.*)

ART. XIX.—None of the Masters composing the College of Pharmacy can, under any pretext whatever, be publicly associated with other than Masters of the above named profession.

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL 14, 1791.

The National Assembly, after having heard their Sanatory Commission on an abuse that is being introduced into the practice of pharmacy, and considering the object and utility of this profession, decrees:—

That the laws, statutes, and rules existing on the 2nd of March last, relative to the practice and teaching of pharmacy, and for the preparation, sale, or retailing of drugs and medicaments, shall remain in force, according to their form and tenor, subject to the penalties specified by the aforesaid laws and rules, until the National Assembly having received the report which is to be presented on the subject, shall have finally enacted as may be found desirable.

Consequently, no patent can be given for the preparation, sale, or retailing of drugs and medicines throughout the kingdom, except to those who are, or can be admitted to the practice of pharmacy, according to the statutes and rules relating to that profession.

LAW OF THE 21 GERMINAL, YEAR XI. (*Extract.*)

Schools of Pharmacy.

ART. I.—A school of pharmacy shall be established in Paris, at Montpellier, at Strasbourg, and in the towns where the three other schools of medicine shall be founded, according to the provisions of Article XXV. of the Law of 11 Floréal, Year X.

ART. II.—The schools of pharmacy shall have the right of examining and receiving all students throughout the whole of the Republic, who shall intend to devote themselves to the practice of this art; they shall moreover be entrusted with the teaching of its principles and theory in the public courses, and shall watch over its practice, and denounce such abuses as may arise to the authorities, and shall also watch over and extend its development.

ART. XVI.—In order to be admitted, the candidate, who must be at least twenty-five years of age, must obtain the votes of two-thirds of the examiners. He shall receive from the schools, or from the juries, a diploma, which he will present in Paris to the Prefect of Police, and in the other towns to the Prefect of the Department, before whom he will take an oath to practise his art with honesty and fidelity. The Prefect shall notify on the diploma that the oath has been taken.

ART. XXV.—No one shall be able to obtain a patent to exercise the profession of *Pharmacien*, open a pharmacy, prepare, sell, or dispense any medicines, unless he has been accepted according to the forms in force up to this date, or unless he be accepted by one of the schools of pharmacy, or by one of the juries, as established by the present law, and after having gone through the forms herein prescribed.

ART. XXVII.—The Officers of Health established in the boroughs, villages, or communes, where there are no *Pharmaciens* with open pharmacies, may, notwithstanding the two preceding articles, supply simple or compound medicines to persons whom they may be attending, but without the right of keeping an open pharmacy.

ART. XXVIII.—The Prefects shall cause lists of the *Pharmaciens* established in the various towns of their departments. to be printed and posted up every year. These lists shall contain the surnames and christian names of the *Pharmaciens*. the date of their reception, and their places of residence.

Right of Search.

ART. XXIX.—In Paris, and in towns where the new schools of pharmacy shall be established, two doctors and two professors of medicine, accompanied by members of the schools of pharmacy, and assisted by a Commissioner of Police, shall visit, at least once a year, the shops and laboratories of chemists and druggists, to examine the quality of all drugs and medicines, both simple and compound. Chemists and druggists shall be bound to show the drugs and compounds which they have in their shops and laboratories. Badly prepared or damaged drugs shall be at once seized by the Commissioner of Police, and proceedings shall be taken conformably to the laws and regulations already existing.

ART. XXX.—The same professors of medicine and members of the School of Pharmacy may, with the authority of the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, or Mayors, and assisted by a Commissioner of Police, visit and inspect all shops for the sale of drugs and laboratories situated in towns within a radius of ten miles from those where the schools are established, and obtain admission to all places where medical preparations or compounds are manufactured or retailed without legal authorization. The Mayors or Deputies, or, in their default, the Commissioners of Police, shall draw up an official report of these visits, so that if it be found necessary, proceedings may be taken against the delinquents, conformably to the laws previously in force.

ART. XXXI.—In the other towns and communes these visits shall be made by the members of the juries of medicine, together with the four *Pharmaciens* who are appointed to assist them, according to Article XIII.

* A careful and accurate summary of the points now quoted in detail, will be found in the January number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, by Dr. Scoresby Jackson.

† The Paris *livre* is about one shilling.

Special Duties of Pharmaciens.

ART. XXXII.—*Pharmaciens* shall not supply or retail any medical preparations or compound drugs whatever, save on the prescription of Doctors of Medicine or Surgeons, or of the Officers of Health, and on their signature. They shall not sell any secret remedies. In the preparations and compounds which they shall make and keep in their laboratories, they shall follow the formulæ inserted and described in the dispensaries or formularies which have been, or will be compiled by the schools of medicine. They shall not carry on any other business, or retail but that of drugs and medical preparations, in the same premises.

Trade Laws.

ART. XXXIII.—Grocers and Druggists shall not sell any pharmaceutical compound or preparation, under penalty of a fine of five hundred francs (£20.) They may continue to trade wholesale in simple drugs, but shall not retail any by medical weight.

ART. XXXVI.—All sales by medical weights, all retailing of medicinal drugs and preparations on stalls, in public places, fairs, or markets; all advertisements and printed hand-bills which indicate secret remedies, under whatever denomination they may be, are absolutely prohibited. Persons guilty of this misdemeanour shall be prosecuted by the Police, and punished conformably with the Article LXXXIII. of the Code of Pains and Penalties.*

ART. XXXVII.—In future no one shall sell any native medicinal herbs or part of herbs, fresh or dried; nor exercise the profession of Herbalist, without having first passed an examination in one of the schools of pharmacy, or before a jury of medicine, showing that he possesses an accurate knowledge of medicinal herbs.

The Codex.

ART. XXXVIII.—The Government shall direct the professors of the schools of medicine, associated with the members of the schools of pharmacy, to compile a codex, or formulary, containing the medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations which must be kept by Chemists. This formulary must contain preparations sufficiently varied as to be adapted to the differences of climate and productions of the different parts of the French territory. It will be published only by order of the Government, and with its sanction.

DECREE OF 25 THERMIDOR, YEAR XI., CONTAINING THE REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.
(*Extract.*)

ART. XL.—*Pharmaciens* desirous of opening establishments in towns where there may be a school, but not the one from which they obtained their diploma, shall notify the fact to the managers of the school to whom they must present their certificate of reception, as also to the competent authorities.

A Legal Concession.

ART. XLI.—At the death of a *Pharmacien* his widow may keep open his establishment for a year, on condition that she present a pupil of at least twenty-two years of age to the school in the towns where one is established; to the jury of her department, if it is assembled; or if it be in the interval of the sittings of the jury, to the four *Pharmaciens* appointed by the Prefect to assist that jury. The school or the jury, or the four chosen *Pharmaciens*, after having ascertained themselves of the morality and ability of the individual, shall appoint a *Pharmacien* to direct and superintend all the operations of his establishment. When the year has expired the widow will not be allowed to keep her pharmacy open.

Annual Inspection.

ART. XLII.—In accordance with the law, at least one visit every year shall be made to the establishments of all *Pharmaciens*, Druggists, and Grocers. To this effect the director of the School of Pharmacy, in concurrence with the chief of the School of Medicine, shall ask the Prefects of the departments, and in Paris the Prefect of Police, to name the day on which these visits can be made, and to appoint the Commissioner who is to assist. The expense of these visits shall be met by a payment of six francs (6s.) by each *Pharmacien*, and of four francs (3s. 4d.) by each Druggist and

Grocer, conformably with the Article XVI. of the Letters Patent of February 10, 1780.

ART. XLVI.—Visits shall be made annually to herbalists by the director and the professor of botany, and one of the professors of the School of Medicine, according to the forms prescribed by Article XXIX. of the law.

In the communes where there are no schools these visits shall be made conformably with the Article XXXI. of the law.

LAW OF THE 29 PLUVIOSE, YEAR XIII.

ONLY ARTICLE.—Those who violate the decrees of Article XXXVI. of the law of 21 Germinal, year XI., relating to the Police regulations of pharmacy, shall be proceeded against as a measure of Correctional Police, and punished by a fine of from twenty-five to six hundred *livres* (shillings); and, moreover, in case of a renewal of the offence by an imprisonment of from three to ten days.

LAW OF PATENTS, JULY 5, 1844.—[*Extract.*]

ART. III.—Pharmaceutical compositions, or remedies of all kinds, cannot be patented, as they are subject to the special laws and regulations on the subject, and particularly to the Decree of August 18, 1810, relating to secret remedies.

LAW OF THE SALE OF ADULTERATED DIETETIC OR MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES, MARCH 10, 19, & 27, 1851.

ART. I.—Shall be punished by the penalties contained in Article 423 of the Penal Code:

1st. Those who adulterate dietetic or medicinal substances intended for sale.

2nd. Those who sell, or exhibit for sale, dietetic or medicinal substances or products which they know to be adulterated or deteriorated.

3rd. Those who shall have cheated, or endeavoured to cheat, the persons to whom they sell, or of whom they buy, either by the use of false weights and measures, or by employing defective instruments wherewith to weigh and measure; or by manoeuvres tending to prevent correctness of weight and measure, or by fraudulently augmenting the weight or size of the merchandise, even before weighing; or lastly, by fraudulent indications tending to produce the impression of a former and exact measurement or weighing.

ART. II.—If, in any of the cases provided for by Article 423 of the Penal Code, or by Article I. of the present law, there is a question of goods containing mixtures injurious to health, the fine shall be of fifty to five hundred francs (£2 to £20) unless the quarter of the damages awarded (with interest) exceed this last sum; the term of imprisonment shall be of from three months to two years.

The present article shall be applicable even in a case where the injurious adulteration is known to the buyer and to the consumer.

ART. III.—A punishment of a fine of from sixteen to twenty-five francs (13s. 4d. to 20s.), and an imprisonment of from six to ten days, or of either one or the other of these two penalties, according to circumstances, shall be inflicted on those who, without legitimate reasons, shall have in their warehouses, shops, workshops, or houses of business, or at fairs or markets, false weights and measures, or other inexact apparatus used for weighing or measuring, dietetic or medicinal substances which they know to be adulterated or deteriorated.

If the adulterated substance be injurious to health the fine may be raised to fifty francs (40s.), and the imprisonment to fifteen days.

ART. IV.—If the accused be convicted of having broken this present law, or Article 423 of the Penal Code, and has, in the five years which precede the offence, been condemned for breaking this law or the Article 423, the penalty can be raised to twice the maximum; the fine decreed by the Article 423, and by the Articles 1 and 2 of this present law, can even be raised to a thousand francs (£10), if the half of the damages awarded does not exceed this sum, but this without prejudice to the application of the Articles 57 and 58 of the Penal Code, should there be cause for it.

ART. V.—The articles of which the sale, use, or possession constitute the offence shall be confiscated, conformably with the Article 423 and Articles 477 and 481 of the Penal Code.

If they are fit for dietetic or medicinal use, the tribunal can place them at the disposal of the administration, that they may be presented to benevolent institutions.

* See, for the application of the penalty, the laws of the 20 Pluviose, year XIII.

If they are unfit for this purpose, or noxious, the articles shall be destroyed or thrown away at the expense of the condemned. The tribunal can order the destruction to take place before the establishment or house of the condemned.

ART. VI.—The tribunal can order the judgment to be placarded wherever they may appoint, and its entire insertion, or an extract of it, in all the newspapers which they may choose; this shall be done at the expense of the condemned.

ART. VII.—The Article 463 of the Penal Code shall be applicable to offences provided for by the present law.

ART. VIII.—Two-thirds of the produce of the fines are assigned to the Communes in which the offence has been proved.

ART. IX.—Articles 475, No. 14, and 479, No. 5, of the Penal Code are repealed.

DECREE OF AUGUST 22, 1854.—(Extract.)

ART. XIV.—The upper schools of pharmacy confer the title of *Pharmacien* of the 1st class, and grant certificates of fitness for the profession of Herbalist of the 1st class. They grant, moreover, but only for the departments over which their power extends, certificates of fitness for the profession of *Pharmacien* and Herbalist of the 2nd class.

Pharmaciens and Herbalists of the 1st class may exercise their profession over the whole extent of the French territory.

ART. XV.—Candidates for the title of *Pharmacien* of the 1st class must prove three years' study in an upper school of pharmacy, and pass three years' probation in a laboratory. Only one year of study in an upper school of pharmacy shall be required of candidates who, during the terms, have attended the courses of lectures at a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. They shall pay supplementary fees at the rate of five francs for each term spent at the preparatory school.

Candidates for the title of *Pharmacien* of the 1st class cannot have their names inscribed for the first term, in the upper schools or in the preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy, if they do not possess the degree of *Bachelier ès Sciences*.

ART. XVI.—The fees payable in the upper schools of pharmacy are fixed as follows:—

Compulsory Fees.—Title of *Pharmacien* of the 1st class.

Terms (12 at 30 francs)	Francs	360
Practical experiments during three years (100 frs. per annum) ... ..	...	300
Five half-yearly examinations (30 frs. per examination)	...	150
The two first of the final examinations (80 frs. per examination) ... ..	...	160
The third of the final examination ... ..	...	200
Three certificates of fitness (40 frs. per certificate) ...	...	120
Diploma ... ..	...	100
Total (53 guineas) ...		1,390

ART. XVII.—The functions of the medical juries shall cease on the 1st of January next in so far as concerns the granting of certificates of fitness for the professions of *Pharmaciens* and Herbalist of the 2nd class. From that date the certificates of fitness for the professions of *Pharmacien* and Herbalist of the 2nd class shall be delivered, either by the upper schools of pharmacy or by the preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

ART. XIX.—*Pharmaciens* and Herbalists of the 2nd class, holding diplomas or certificates of fitness delivered either by the former medical juries, or in accordance with the rules laid down in the Articles 17 and 18 of the present decree, cannot exercise their profession except in the departments for which they have been received. If they wish to exercise it in another department, they must pass new examinations and obtain a new certificate of fitness.

ART. XX.—The candidates for the title of *Pharmacien* of the 2nd class must prove—1st. Six years' probation in Pharmacy. 2nd. Attendance during four terms at an upper school of pharmacy, or during six terms at a preparatory school of medicine or pharmacy.

Two years of probation may be compensated for by attendance during four terms at an upper school of pharmacy, or by attendance during six terms at a preparatory school

of medicine and of pharmacy, with a supplementary payment of five francs each term; but the period of probation shall in no case be reduced to less than four years.

ART XXI.—Independently of the expenses of the examinations which remain at the same rate as previously fixed, the following fees shall be paid on account of the special expenses of the establishment for superior instruction.

Compulsory Fees.—Title of *Pharmacien* of the 2nd class.

Terms at the Upper School of Pharmacy (four terms at 30 frs.)	Francs-	120
Practical experiments (Epreuves pratiques) ... ..	...	120
Three certificates of fitness (40 frs. each) ... ..	...	120
Diploma ... ..	...	100
Total (not quite £18 10s.)		460

MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR OF JUNE 25, 1855.—(Extract.)

Medicines for External Use.

One of the most frequent causes of accidental poisoning is the confusion which persons who take care of the sick are apt to make, between medicines intended to be taken internally and those reserved for external use. It is true that, to prevent confusion, chemists usually are careful, by the use of the words, *For outward application*, to indicate that the medicine would be dangerous if taken internally. But besides that this precaution may be often neglected, it is only of use to those who can read, and is inoperative except in case of those who have the prudence to see, by the label, the nature and design of the remedy prescribed.

Wishing to put an end to the danger specified, I have consulted the Sanitary Committee, and, by their advice, I think it my duty to address the following instructions to the prefects.

An effectual means of preventing fatal mistakes would be some conspicuous sign easily recognisable by anyone, and which would attract the attention and awake the suspicion of illiterate persons. It was thought that this end would be attained if chemists were obliged to affix a label of a striking colour on bottles and packets containing medicines for external use, conveying an intimation of their nature.

This mark, however, would not be an effectual preventive unless uniform and universal; otherwise it would only increase the danger against which it is intended to guard. It is of little consequence what colour is adopted, so long as it is everywhere the same. I have chosen the colour *orange-red*, as being one likely to strike the eye. On the *orange-red*, the words, "*Medicament for External Application*," must be printed in black letters as distinctly as possible. It is important that the *orange-red* label should bear these words only.

It will, of course, be understood that this special label does not dispense with the ordinary one, which must be printed on white paper, and bear the address of the chemist, the description of the medicament, and all the necessary indications for its application.

There is no reason to apply this measure to Druggists and Herbalists. In fact, as regards Druggists, according to the letter of the law of the 21 *Germinal*, year XI., they can only sell simple drugs wholesale. They are forbidden to sell anything by medical weight (Art. 22). From which it follows that the Druggist, unless he be a Chemist, does not sell directly to the patient. He does not know whether the drug he sells is for internal or external use, or whether it is for pharmacy or trade. As soon as it has left him he is no longer responsible, according to the conditions of the law of October 29, 1846, on poisonous substances. As to Herbalists, the sale of poisonous substances for medical use is strictly forbidden to them, by the following law (Art. 5, No. 2). They may only sell green or dried herbs; and the herbs are not used in this condition, but are destined to undergo preparation by other parties.

The regulations respecting the use of the special label (*orange-red*) cannot therefore apply either to Druggists or to Herbalists, but they do apply to the Doctors of rural communes who keep medicines, when there are no Chemists, and also to persons who direct the pharmacies of hospitals and benevolent institutions.

Pattern of an *orange-red* label, the size of which must

vary with that of the bottle containing the application for external use.

MÉDICAMENT
pour
L'USAGE EXTERNE.

IMPERIAL DECREE RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION OF
PHARMACIES, MARCH 3rd, 1859.

ART. I.—The inspection of the *Pharmaciens'* laboratories, and of the Druggists' shops, formerly made by medical juries, is assigned to the Sanatory Commission; they shall be visited at least once a year in every *arrondissement* by three members of the commission specially selected by the prefect.

ART. II.—The upper schools of pharmacy in Paris, Strasbourg, and Montpellier, shall retain, in so far as relates to the inspection of *Pharmaciens'* laboratories and Druggists' shops, the privileges conferred on them by Article 29 of the law of 21 Germinal, year XI.

ART. III.—The payment of the expenses incurred for these inspections shall be provided for conformably with the laws and regulations now in force.

DECREE CONCERNING THE PROBATION OF STUDENTS OF
PHARMACY, FEBRUARY 15, 1860.

ART. I.—In the communes, where there is either an Upper School of Pharmacy or a Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy, the students attached to a laboratory, for the purpose of undergoing the term of probation required by the laws and regulations for the practice of pharmacy, are bound to have their names inscribed by the secretary of the school, in a special register kept for that purpose, within a fortnight of their entrance.

ART. II.—In the communes, other than those specified in the preceding article, the students on probation are bound to have their names inscribed, within the same period, on a register kept at the office of the Justice of the Peace of the Canton.

ART. III.—The inscription is made on the production of a certificate, to be delivered by the *Pharmacien* into whose establishment the student is admitted, and attesting his actual attendance. The certificate shows the date of the student's entrance on his functions, and bears the stamp of the pharmacy.

A copy of the certificate of inscription, setting forth his surname, christian name, age, and place of birth, is given to every student.

ART. IV.—The inscription is renewed every year, if the student has not changed his canton. Should he, however, in the same canton, have passed from one pharmacy to another, he is bound to produce, for the renewal of his inscription, not only a new certificate attesting actual attendance, but *excels* (permission to leave) from the *pharmaciens* who have employed him since the date of his last inscription.

Mention is made of these papers in the register, and in the copy with which he is furnished.

ART. V.—Every student who changes either his department or canton is bound to be re-inscribed within a fortnight. He must produce to the Secretary of the School or to the Registrar of the Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, an extract from the register of the school or canton where he was previously inscribed, stating, according to what is prescribed in Article IV., the terms of probation regularly undergone up to the day of his departure.

ART. VI.—The students of pharmacy are not admitted to the examinations at the close of the studies for the rank of *Pharmacien* of the 1st or 2nd class, unless they can prove, by regular extracts of completion, as provided in the above Articles, that they have completed the full term of probation required by the laws and regulations.

ART. VII.—The law of finance shall determine the fees to be paid for the official inscription and certificates of probation.

(The fees have been fixed by a financial law of July 16, 1860, at one franc.)

II. POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.

LAW ON THE SALE OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, JULY 19, 1845.

ART. I.—The infraction of the royal decree respecting the sale, purchase, or use of poisonous substances, shall be punished by a fine of from a hundred (100) to three thousand francs (3000), and by imprisonment of from six days to two months, unless the case come under Article 463 of the Penal Code. In all cases, the tribunals may order the confiscation of the substances seized.

ART. II.—The Articles 34 and 35 of the law of the 21 germinal, year XI., shall be repealed from the date when the regulation which determines the sale of poisonous substances shall be promulgated.

ROYAL DECREE REGULATING THE SALE OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, OCTOBER 29, 1846.

Of Trade in Poisonous Substances.

ART. I.—Whoever wishes to trade in one or more of the substances included in the list annexed to this present decree, must first make a declaration before the mayor of the commune, indicating the place where his establishment is situated.

Manufacturing chemists, using one or more of the said substances, shall be bound also to declare it in the same form. The said declaration shall be inscribed in a register kept for the purpose, and of which a copy shall be given to the chemist; it must be renewed should the establishment be removed.

ART. II.—The substances to which the present decree applies shall not be sold or delivered to any merchants, chemists, or manufacturers unless they have made the declaration prescribed by the preceding Article, or to *Pharmaciens*. The said substances shall not be delivered except on a requisition written and signed by the purchaser.

ART. III.—All purchases or sales of poisonous substances shall be inscribed in a special register, numbered and endorsed by the Mayor or by the Commissioner of Police. The entries shall be made at once, without any blanks, at the time of the purchase or sale, and must indicate the kind and quantity of the substances bought or sold, as well as the names, profession, and address of the buyers or sellers.

ART. IV.—Manufacturers using poisonous substances must superintend the use of them in their establishments, and must state this use on a register established conformably with the first paragraph of Article III.

Of the Sale of Poisonous Substances by Pharmaciens.

ART. V.—Poisonous substances may only be sold by *Pharmaciens*, on the prescription of a doctor, surgeon, officer of health, or licensed veterinary surgeon. This prescription must be signed and dated, and must show the dose of the said substances written in full, as well as the mode of administering the medicine.

ART. VI.—*Pharmaciens* shall copy the said prescriptions in full detail, in a register similar to that described in the first paragraph of Article III. These copies shall be made at once (*i.e.*, at the time), and without any blanks. The *Pharmaciens* shall not return the prescription without affixing their stamp, nor till they have indicated the day on which the substances have been delivered, and the number in order on the register. The said register shall be kept twenty years at least, and shall be produced at the request of the authorities whenever demanded.

ART. VII.—Before delivering the medical preparation, the *Pharmacien* shall affix a label to it, bearing his name and address, and showing whether the medicine is for internal or external use.

ART. VIII.—Arsenic and its compounds shall not be sold for other than medical purposes, unless mixed with other substances. The formulæ of these preparations shall be determined on with the approval of our *Ministre Secrétaire d'état de l'agriculture et du commerce*, namely, for the treatment of domestic animals, by the Council of Professors of the Royal Veterinary College of Alfort; for the destruction of noxious animals, and for the preservation of skins and specimens of natural history by the School of Pharmacy.

ART. IX.—The preparations mentioned in the preceding Article may only be sold or delivered by *Pharmaciens*, and only to well-known householders. The quantities delivered, as well as the name and address of the buyers, shall be

inscribed in the special register, the keeping of which is prescribed by Article VI.

ART. X.—The sale and use of arsenic and its compounds are forbidden for the *liming* (steeping in lime—*chaulage*) of corn, the embalming of bodies and destruction of insects.

General Orders.

ART. XI.—Poisonous substances must always be kept by merchants, manufacturers, and *pharmaciens* in a safe place, under lock and key.

ART. XII.—The despatch, packing, carriage, stowing, and use must be effected by commissioners, carriers, merchants, and manufacturers with the necessary precautions against accident. The casks, receivers, or covers actually used for containing poisonous substances, must not be employed for other purposes.

ART. XIII.—In Paris, and within the jurisdiction of the *Préfecture de Police*, the declarations prescribed by Article I. shall be made before the prefect of police.

ART. XIV.—Besides the visits which must be made in virtue of the law of 21 Germinal, year XI., the mayors or the commissioners of police, assisted if necessary by a doctor of medicine selected by the prefect, must ascertain that this present decree has been executed. To this effect they must visit *pharmaciens'* establishments, the shops and warehouses of merchants and manufacturers who sell or use the said substances. They must inspect the registers mentioned in the Articles I., III., IV., and VI., and declare any infraction of this decree.

The official report shall be transmitted to the *procureur* of the king for the application of the penalties declared in Article I. of the law of July 19, 1845.

To this decree was annexed a list of poisonous substances which has been replaced by that of the Decree of July 8, 1850. (See next column.)

MINISTERIAL RESOLUTION OF MARCH 28, 1848.

This determines the formulæ of preparations of arsenic combined with other substances, after the manner indicated by Article III. of the Decree of October 29, 1846.

Formulæ Resolved on by the School of Pharmacy of Paris.

ARSENICAL PASTE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

Melted tallow	1000
Meal of rye	1000
Arsenious acid finely powdered ..	100
Lamp-black	10
Volatile oil of aniseed	1

Melt the tallow in a pipkin over a slow fire, add the other substances and mix thoroughly.

This preparation can be used for the destruction of noxious animals, either alone or mixed with an equal portion of bread crumbs, or any other substance sought after by the animals to be destroyed.

ARSENICAL SOAP FOR PRESERVING THE SKINS OF ANIMALS.

Powdered arsenious acid	320
Dried carbonate of potash	120
Distilled water	320
Marseilles marbled soap	320
Quick-lime in fine powder	40
Camphor	10

Put in a china capsule of threefold capacity, the water, arsenious acid, and the dry carbonate of potash; heat, and at the same time shake it frequently to facilitate the disengagement of the carbonic acid. Continue to heat and make it boil gently, until the arsenious acid is completely dissolved; then add the soap in very small pieces and remove from the fire. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved add the powdered lime, and camphor reduced to powder by means of alcohol. Complete the operation by pounding the mixture in a mortar.

PHOSPHORUS PASTE

Phosphorus	1
Water	20
Flour	20
Suet	20
Poppy oil	10
Powdered sugar	14

Place the phosphorus and water in a china capsule; heat it in a water-bath, and when the phosphorus is melted mix it up with the meal and stir continually. Then add the suet, oil, and afterwards the sugar.

Formulæ decided upon by the Veterinary School of Alfort.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

10. POWDER FOR TESSIER'S BATH.

Arsenious acid	2000
Protosulphate of iron	20,000
Peroxyde of iron anhydrous (colcothar) ..	800
Powdered gentian root	400

Powder separately in a mortar, the arsenious acid and protosulphate of iron; put them together and mix thoroughly, add the oxide of iron and gentian powder, mix again accurately and keep the product in well corked bottles.

20. TESSIER'S BATH.

Powder for Tessier's bath, No. 1	11,600 gram.
Water	100 litres

Put the powder in a large cast iron boiler with the 100 litres of water; boil it until reduced to one third; add as much water as has evaporated, or 60 litres, let it boil eight to ten minutes; remove it from the fire and pour it into a pan for the bath.

30. LOTION—TESSIER.

Powder for Tessier's bath, No. 1	1,000 gram.
Water	10,000

Put the powder in a cast iron boiler, with the ten litres of water; boil it until reduced to one third; add as much water as has evaporated, or six litres, boil eight to ten minutes; remove from the fire and pour into a vessel to wash the diseased parts.

CAUSTIC PREPARATIONS.

40. CAUSTIC POWDER MODIFIED FROM THE FORMULA OF FRERE CÔME.

Arsenious acid	10 gram.
Red sulphur of mercury (cinabar)	60
Dragon's blood	1

Reduce these three substances separately into very fine powder, and mix thoroughly by trituration.

Observation.—The caustic action of this powder can be increased by adding a larger proportion of arsenious acid. It can be diminished by increasing that of the sulphur and dragon's blood. Diluted in gum-water, this powder serves to make pulps or caustic pastes.

50. CATHERETIC (MILD BLISTERING) POMMADE.

Arsenious acid in fine powder	4 gram.
Red sulphur of mercury	2
Lard	32

Mix thoroughly in a porcelain mortar the arsenious acid, sulphur and lard.

ARSENICAL PREPARATION INTENDED FOR INTERNAL USE.

60. FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF THE SCHOOL OF ALFORT.

Powdered arsenious acid	5 gram.
Carbonate of potash	5
Water	500

Boil the arsenious acid and the carbonate of potash in a glass vessel until completely dissolved; let it get cold, filter, and keep in well corked bottles. Add to this liquor on delivery the following mixture:—

Gentian powder	4 gram.
Water	250

THE DECREE OF JULY 8, 1850, AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.—The list of poisonous substances annexed to the statute of October 29, 1846, is replaced by the list annexed to the present decree.

ART. II.—In the special visits prescribed by Article XIV. of the Statute of October 29, 1846, the mayors or commissioners of police shall be assisted, if necessary, either by a doctor of medicine or by two professors of a school of pharmacy, or by a member of the medical jury, and one of the *Pharmaciens* appointed to assist this jury, selected by the Prefect.

List of Poisonous Substances annexed to this Decree.

Hydrocyanic Acid.	Digitalis, Extract and Tincture.
Poisonous Vegetable.	Tartar Emetic.
Alkaloids and their Salts.	Henbane, Extract and Tincture.
Arsenic and its Preparations.	Nicotina.
Belladonna, Extract and Tincture.	Nitrate of Mercury.
Cantharides (whole), Powder and Extract.	Opium and its Extract.
Chloroform.	Phosphorus.*
Hemlock, Extract and Tincture.	Ergot of Rye.
Cyanide of Mercury.	Stramonium, Extract and Tincture.
Cyanide of Potassium.	Corrosive Sublimate.

III. PATENT MEDICINES.—REMEDES SECRETS.

DECREE RELATING TO THE SALE OF (NEW) PATENT MEDICINES, MAY 3, 1850.

ART. I. Medicines which shall have been recognised as new and useful by the National Academy of Medicine, and by their advice being approved by the *Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce*, and published in their Bulletin with the consent of the inventors or possessors, shall cease to be considered secret remedies.

They can consequently be sold freely by *Pharmaciens* until such time as their receipt be inserted in a new edition of the Codex.

* By a ministerial circular dated April 9, 1852 phosphorus paste has been added to this list.

IV. MINERAL WATERS.

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF JUNE 18, 1823. (*Extract.*)*Manufacture and Sale of Artificial Mineral Waters and Aerated Waters.*

ART. I. Every company purposing to sell or supply Natural or Artificial Mineral Waters to the public, must be subject to a previous authorisation, and inspection by experienced practical men.

The sale of waters used in Pharmacy is free from these conditions.

ART. XIII. No persons shall receive or keep the authorisation required by Article I. for making Artificial Mineral Waters unless they submit to the provisions of the present ordinance which concern them; consent to pay the expenses incurred for inspection; and can prove requisite knowledge for such an undertaking, or can present a legally received *Pharmaciën* as guarantee.

ART. XIV. In their preparations they shall not depart from the formulæ approved by our *Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat de l'intérieur*, a copy of which shall be kept by the inspectors who are charged to see that the said formulæ are carried out exactly.

They shall, however, in special cases, have the right to prepare official formulæ from a prescription, written and signed by a doctor of medicine or surgeon.

These prescriptions shall be preserved, to be shown to the inspectors if required.

ART. XV. The authorisation necessary to all depots of Natural or Artificial Mineral Waters, except in pharmacies, or in places where they are drawn or manufactured, shall not be granted but on the express condition of submitting to the present rules, and paying the expenses of inspection.

However, none of the previous regulations allowing individuals to procure Mineral Waters for their own or their family's use, are changed in any respect.

REMARKS.

1. Written laws, being presented at one glance, must necessarily look severe on paper; it does not follow, however, that they are so in practice. French *Pharmaciëns* are not given to complain that their regulations are either too stringent or vexatious. There are great counterbalancing advantages.

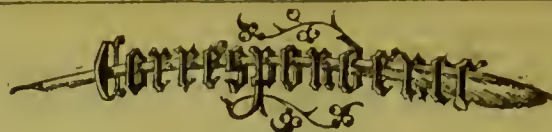
2. Attention is directed, in connection this subject, to a small and inexpensive work entitled *La Pharmacie*, by M. Fumouze, of Paris. Also to the tables affixed to Mr. Squire's *Companion to the British Pharmacopœia*, namely:—
Equivalents of English Weights to French Grammes.
Equivalents of French Grammes to English Weights.
Beaumé's Hydrometer compared with the Specific Gravity of Liquids heavier than Water.

Table comparing the Pharmaceutical Hydrometer with Beaumé's, for Spirit.

Table of Comparison of the Fahrenheit with the Centigrade Thermometer.

3. The average social and commercial position of the English Pharmacist is such as to render the theory of the Gain of Legislation not altogether untenable.

THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT.—Latterly certain Scotch "druggists" have, in addition to their usual surreptitious Sunday dram trade, been doing an enormous business in "cholera mixtures," the panacea being of course the whisky. The police authorities determined to make a beginning on one of the most notorious of these druggist-shebeeners, and in order to procure evidence against him sent a detective in plain clothes to his shop on Sunday, with directions to ask for a dose of cholera mixture. The druggist was no fool, however, and, previous to handing his treacherous customer the usual dose, he quietly dropped into his glass a few drops of eroton oil. The detective tossed it off, and very soon found to his cost that it was a cholera mixture with a vengeance. The story was not long in spreading through the force, and we are assured that it is not easy now to find men ready to venture on liquor-drinking in plain clothes in shebeens as a means of obtaining evidence. Before the adventure of our friend with the cholera mixture evidence derived from taste was in high favour in the force.—*North British Daily Mail.*



OUR TRADE SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Park-street, Regent's-park,

February 13, 1867.

SIR,—As your journal is read by all classes of chemists and druggists, I trust that you will allow me to occupy a portion of your valuable space with a sketch of the history of chemist's and druggist's societies in England, and some observations on their constitution, proceedings, and present positions relevant to combined action in framing a Bill to prevent, after a certain date, unqualified pharmaceutical trading.

The Pharmaceutical Society was the first established, its founder being Mr. Jacob Bell, who had the belief that all, or certainly the greater number, of chemists and druggists would voluntarily enrol themselves members to share the advantages that would result from combination. In 1843 the members of this institution obtained a Royal Charter incorporating them under the title of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In 1852 it appeared desirable to the Council to raise the standard of qualification, by providing that none but examined chemists and druggists should be eligible as members after the end of that year. This regulation was put in force, and since 1852, in virtue of the power granted under the Pharmacy Act of that year, they have conferred the title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" on all who have passed the major examination, and have elected to membership only those who have borne this title. Those who are pharmaceutical chemists by examination are not necessarily members of the Pharmaceutical Society. They always remain pharmaceutical chemists in virtue of their certificates of examination, but they are not members of the Society unless they have been elected by the Council, and have regularly paid their annual subscription. Thus, though the Pharmaceutical Society has the power of granting a special title, it is supported by voluntary contributions, like the Linnæan, Chemical, and other scientific societies. The candidates for admission into such a society, must be elected before they can claim the privileges of membership, but the Pharmaceutical Council are bound, under their Act, to elect properly qualified applicants, or show cause for refusal; and the fact that they have exercised their power of rejection in one case only, proves that the rights of postulants were jealously protected by the framers of the Pharmacy Act. Thus constituted, the Pharmaceutical Society, since 1852, has elevated the status of the trade by affording facilities for pharmaceutical acquirements by its system of examinations, and by causing Government to recognise a portion of the trading chemists and druggists as a scientific consulting body in pharmacy. Yet it has preserved its original character of a self-supporting Association, and has never pretended to be a governing power in the trade.

The United Society of Chemists and Druggists was inaugurated in 1861, for the purpose of forming a benevolent fund for those who had no claim upon the Pharmaceutical Society; and it eventually accepted the important task of watching over the interests of those chemists and druggists who feared that any further development of the Pharmacy Act might trench on their existing rights as a trading community.

It is now admitted by the members of both Societies, by chemists and druggists unconnected with either, and by

general public, that an Act of Parliament should be passed to prevent unqualified persons assuming the title of chemist and druggist, or keeping open shop for the compounding of medicines, or for the sale of certain dangerous drugs and chemicals. It is generally admitted that the qualifications of those who are to perform the duties of a chemist and druggist can only be tested by examination, and, moreover, that the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society would be a sufficient safeguard against incompetence. The interests of the trade and the demand of the public being thus in accord, the important question arises,—What course should be adopted by the chemists and druggists in order to give legal effect to adequate regulations for the examination and registration of those who enter the trade? I think that the majority of my fellow tradesmen are now prepared to admit that the only course likely to lead to a satisfactory result is the combined action of all directions for a liberal extension of the present Pharmacy Act. The proposals of the Pharmaceutical Council have naturally been received with some suspicion by the unincorporated chemists and druggists, for, at the first glance, they appear to give undue power to one class of chemists and place unnecessary restrictions on the representation of another class. Though vested interests are protected by a clause in the proposed Bill, many unincorporated chemists, seem to think that the Council would acquire some governing powers which must necessarily affect their interests.

The whole question is concentrated on two points:—

1. Under any new Act shall there be a governing body, and so what shall be its constitution and its power, and over whom shall its power extend?
2. If such powers of government be vested in a Council, how shall that Council be elected?

The Pharmaceutical Society may be fairly challenged for an answer to the first question. Will they, under any amended Pharmacy Act, seek from Parliament any governing powers? If they do not, but if in committee any such powers should be voted, will they insist that such powers, not being educational, should be confided to a board other than the Pharmaceutical Council. In that case how shall the board be elected? Shall it be elected by all amenable to its decisions, and shall every chemist have a vote whether he is subjected to the jurisdiction of such board or not?

It may here be pointed out that all details of administration will have to be framed (if necessary) only to be in force during a period of transition, should such legislation be found to affect chemists and druggists. On the general question, the Pharmaceutical Council may consider the following reply a sufficient one:—As the legislature will not sanction any compulsory registration, or the interference with any acquired right, or even convenience, of those at present engaged in business as chemists and druggists, it may be taken for granted that it will not delegate to any Board powers to which it does not itself pretend, and that all regulations or rules devised by the board would only affect those who, entering the trade by examination, *de facto* aspire to be the rulers as well as the ruled. Nevertheless the Pharmaceutical Council may be prepared to state distinctly what their policy will be should any supervision or control, ever so slight, be brought to bear on those chemists and druggists in business at the time of the passing of the new Act.

I now approach the second question. If, under any new Act, any powers other than educational are to be exercised by a council, what chemists and druggists can sit on such council? Must they consist only of pharmaceutical chemists? This question suggests a most important point for their consideration: during the few years of transition,

shall many chemists and druggists be deterred from joining and supporting the Pharmaceutical Society because not eligible for the council?

To attain the important ultimate benefits that must accrue from a general agreement on this point, much consideration and some concession may not unreasonably be anticipated. Pharmacists and non-pharmacists mutually exchange considerations, if not equivalents. The members of the Pharmaceutical Society are aware that it is only by general acquiescence among chemists and druggists that Parliament will consent to amend their Pharmacy Act, the ultimate grand aim of which is to carry out their system of examination and qualification for all who carry on the business of pharmacy, and the attainment of this desirable result ought not to be postponed a single session.

The Pharmaceutical Society will also be benefited by the examination fees payable by candidates. Its laboratories will be filled, its classes will be complete, and it will rise to the rank of an important national establishment. Moreover, it will identify itself, and cast in its lot with the general body of chemists and druggists by giving to all who choose to register (the legislature forbidding compulsion) all the privileges now enjoyed by pharmaceutical chemists, and, on application, electing them members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Pharmaceutical Society thus joining in the coalcescing movement, without absorbing any advantage of power over the interests of chemists and druggists, its extended action going so far only as to supply by its resources the necessary machinery for examination, claims that its council should be elected only from those who have passed the major examination, in order to sustain a high intellectual standard in its council, so to qualify its members to discharge their duties as examiners; and beyond carrying out that duty, as they disclaim any right of governing the trade, they claim that their property—*i.e.*, the property of the Pharmaceutical Society, valued at about £50,000—is so far inalienable as to give them the right of fixing some qualification for holding office.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that equivalents may fairly be expected. And if the trade acquiesce in a measure to place the examinations, the fees and advantages thereof, in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, representing probably about £1,000 per annum,—if it became a *sine qua non* that, in return for such yearly receipts and advantages, some compliment must be paid to those who become members of the Society, but who are not pharmaceutical chemists, by allowing them to record their votes in favour of one of themselves, it would remove one, if not the only obstacle, to a general agreement on all points. The great advantages of this concession having been pointed out, it behoves us to consider what objections can be raised to granting it.

Will a sufficient number of men, non-sympathizers with the Pharmaceutical Society, become elected members of the Pharmaceutical Society, to alter the character, or lower the prestige which the Pharmaceutical Council has hitherto so justly held? I believe not. Chemists and druggists, like every other body electing representatives, will instinctively look for men of eminence; and as the members of the Council must chiefly live in London, where so much of the present strength lies, what body of men could combine in sufficient numbers to neutralize to any perceptible amount the strength of the present Pharmaceutical Society.

We thus go to figures. It may be assumed that the number entitled to register under the Act would be 7,000. Judging by the apathy shown hitherto, we cannot reckon that more than 2,000 at the utmost will take steps for their election as members of the Pharmaceutical Society. There

are 2,500 pharmaceutical chemists banded together to support the present status of the Council, and there are the members of the United Society of whom it may safely be predicted not more than 500 would become members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Amongst these are many who are only awaiting contact with the Pharmaceutical Society to become attached to it, and to the present constitution of the Council. For all practical purposes, the present members of the Pharmaceutical Society would still elect their own members to the Council, and the admission of one or two members by this enlarged constituency could not alter the character of the Council; and, again, the drawback, if such there be, could not prove materially injurious to the Pharmaceutical Society, or to the body of the trade—not to the Pharmaceutical Society, because their privilege of election would be only temporary, a few years removing any distinction between candidates; and not to the trade, because it is not proposed to give the Pharmaceutical Council, under any new Act, the power of mischievously or inefficiently governing them.

And, although the giving way on this point may, at present, not be determined upon by the Pharmaceutical Council, it may be politic to weigh, with a careful hand, the wisdom or otherwise of adhering to the present constitution of the Council, or of granting the concession on this one point to pharmaceutical chemists, if such concession should be the turning-point for arriving at one opinion as to the future government of the trade. It may be urged further that members of the Council could only be elected by actual subscribers to the funds of the Pharmaceutical Society, and although they would at once become identified with the institution pecuniarily, and on easier terms than old subscribers, the future interests of the Society are so connected with such an increase of members that one advantage may be placed against the otherwise apparent inequality. We must also not forget that subscribers have received an equivalent yearly, viz., the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, for their money; and any new members coming in, or that have come into the Pharmaceutical Society will enjoy all its accumulating advantages.

It will be replied that the new comers seek more privileges than are at present held by members of the Society, and that all elected for some time past have been qualified by having passed the major examination.

To which it may be argued that many by-laws, which would answer extremely well to govern or direct a voluntary society, may require some modification to accommodate its action to a new state of things; such altered conditions being the influx of members from the general body of chemists and druggists.

And, again, the exclusion from the Council of certain members might provoke among those having votes for members of the Council a most disadvantageous agitation to carry out their views by organizing the system of voting for the Council—a result far more unsatisfactory than the incidental election of one or two non-examined pharmaceutical members.

And, again, this exclusion from the Council might operate disadvantageously, by inducing the elective body to weigh the opinions of the candidates on this particular question, rather than their general professional fitness for office.

Trusting that these random remarks may be deemed worthy of consideration by the members of the trade, and may operate favourably upon the proceedings of the forthcoming deputation of the United Society to the Pharmaceutical Council,

I am, sir, yours obediently,

S. C. BETTY,

Member of the Executive Committee of the
United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

MR. WADE'S DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—In deference to the wishes of the supporters of my resolution at the late trade meeting, as well as of others who have favoured me with their confidence, I have requested the Pharmaceutical Council to receive a deputation of chemists unconnected with either Society, who object to the assumed representative authority of the Messrs. Buott, as exercised in their connection with the United Society. The Council having appointed the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, an opportunity is offered to all unrepresented outsiders to state their views and wishes in reference to the proposed amended Pharmacy Act. You will oblige me by giving prominence to the following reply.

I am, sir, very obediently yours,
JOHN WADE.

February 7, 1867.

A preliminary meeting of the deputation will take place there at one o'clock.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.,
February 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council will be happy to receive a deputation, as referred to in yours, to the President of this Society on the 31st ult., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at two o'clock (two p.m.)

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

ELIAS BREMBIDGE,
Secretary.

John Wade, Esq.

PIRATED TRADE MARKS.—It is unfortunate that nothing can become celebrated in the form of manufactures without giving rise to imitations. The law of trade marks and patents too often screens the impostor at the cost of the inventor. Such has been the case with the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, whose productions have been gradually rising in the estimation of the public for many years, and have at last made it worth the while of other manufacturers of similar articles to adopt their distinctive mark. Under these circumstances, finding to their cost that the law refused them any remedy, they have adopted the only course open to them, and have altered their mark. In future all goods manufactured by this Company will have, in addition to its name on the stamp, the words, in prominent letters, of MORGAN'S PATENT.

LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—In an article in a recent number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the cause of explosions in lamps is fully discussed in an article by Dr. Attfield, Director of the Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society. He states that nearly all the American oil now burnt in paraffin lamps gives off inflammable vapour at 80 to 90 degrees, and that this vapour forms with the air in the interior of the lamp an explosive mixture, which may become ignited on turning down the wick or blowing down the chimney. A small aperture provided in all lamps for the necessary admission of air to counteract external atmospheric pressure on the wick, forms the touch-hole, whence fire is conveyed down from the flame to the explosive mixture within; and were it not that while a lamp is burning there is always a strong current of air in the opposite direction, lamp explosions would be the rule rather than the exception. As it is, there is good reason to believe that explosions frequently occur, but do not become public, because unattended by fire or loss of life. It appears that the bulk of oil in the reservoir of a lamp seldom becomes heated high enough to give off inflammable vapour, but that every drop which supplies the flame passes through the heated metal channel that supports the wick, the gateway of which, the part of the brasswork facing the interior of the lamp, is always at a temperature of from 100 to 110 degrees. Dr. Attfield obtains explosions at will with oils emitting inflammable vapour below 100 degrees; and states that oil which only gives the vapour above that temperature is practically safe, and might be supplied by the refiner as easily as unsafe oil. At present it is the custom of the trade to supply oil which cannot be ignited below 100 degrees. This is insufficient; 100 degrees should be the temperature below which the oil should give off no inflammable vapour.

