

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1892.

Druggists Must Be Sober.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia recently passed a bill directed against the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors or opiates by either physicians or pharmacists, and embodied in the bill severe penalties for an infraction of the Act. From the severity of the penalty it would seem that the legislators were decidedly in earnest in this attempt to eradicate drunkenness from the ranks of these professions—but the Governor of the State decided that it was unconstitutional to make drunkenness a crime only in the medical and pharmaceutical professions. While it is all-important that the members of both of these professions should never indulge in excessive drinking, yet it seems singular that they alone should be selected as the target for any such legislative enactment. We give the sections of the Act relating to the offence and the penalty.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, that from and after the passage of this Act, no physician or prescription clerk in a drug establishment in this State shall be allowed to practice medicine or fill a prescription who may become drunk either from the use of intoxicating liquor or opiates while he or they are offering his or their professional services to the public, or in actual service, or it can be proven that he or they were in such service.

Section 2.—And be it further enacted, that a violation of the first section of this Act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages to their patients or customers while practicing their profession or calling while under the influence of intoxicants, and upon the second conviction of drunkenness shall also forever forfeit their licenses, or the privilege under the laws of Georgia to practice medicine or fill prescriptions.

Valuable Prizes for Chemists.

The Industrial Society of Mulhouse (Alsace) has at its disposal several sums of money bequeathed to it by local manufacturers for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of Alsatian industries. Several of these prizes, which will be awarded in the course of 1893 and 1894, are on chemical subjects. Apparently citizens of all nations are allowed to compete, and no special language in which papers must be written is indicated. Essays for the competition must be sent before Feb. 15th, 1893, to "M. Le Président de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse." (Alsace.) Among the prizes to be awarded are the following:—A medal

of honor for the best paper on the chemical composition of the bodies created by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid upon vegetable oils, especially olive and castor oils. A medal of honor and a sum of 1000f. (\$200) for a substance which shall be able to replace, in the manufacture of dyed linen, the use of dry egg-albumen; the substitute must be procurable at a much lower price than egg-albumen, and produce colors at least as fast as does the latter. A medal of honor and 5000f. (\$1000) for a colorless blood-albumen which shall not be colored by the action of steam. A silver medal for the best essay on the chemical changes which are caused in wool by the action upon it of hypochlorites, and of chlorine and its oxygen-compounds generally. A medal of honor for a theoretical and practical treatise on cochineal-carmine, showing whence arises the inferiority of the products obtained by methods indicated in handbooks of chemistry as compared with those actually sold in commerce, and indicating why the whole of the coloring matter is not transformed, and should not be transformable into carmine. A medal of honor for the introduction of an artificial indigotin which shall be able to compete with natural indigo in all its applications.

What "Poisons" Should be Labelled.

Brantford, Oct. 24th, 1892.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

DEAR SIR,—Would you please inform me through CANADIAN DRUGGIST, if the Pharmacy Act requires a person in making a sale of any article named in Schedule "A," part second, to label it with the word "poison" in addition to the name of said article,

And oblige, yours truly,

BROMIDE.

Section 25 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act is rather ambiguous on this point. It says: "The several articles named or described in Schedule 'A' shall be deemed to be poisonous within the meaning of this Act," but says nothing in regard to the compulsory labelling of such poisons as are contained in all of Schedule "A"; in section 26 it says: "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part (the italics are ours, C. D.) "of Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold." The general view, we believe, which has been taken of the meaning of these sections is that all in the first part of Schedule "A" should not only be labelled "poison" but also be registered as directed in section 26, in the form set forth in Schedule "C," and those in the second part of Schedule

"A" should be labelled "poison," but registration of sale is not required. This we say seems to be the general interpretation of these sections, but personally we cannot say that section 25 means anything more than the recognition of the articles named in the second part as "poisons."

The Plagues that Plague the Druggist.

No. II.

It was fashionable at one time in the locality from which I write to have one's photograph taken from several positions, and the several small photographs resulting arranged on one card, as the spots are disposed on the eight of clubs—or the five of diamonds for the matter of that, and, just as of old, we had at one glance visions of our friends' features from several standpoints, so may we view the poor druggists' friend, the loafer, in many of his charming aspects.

One of his favorite tortures is to follow the druggist into his dispensary, and, while the mysteries of prescription making should be absorbing, all the faculties of the friend of physicians and patient alike, the intruding leech, gabbles on regardless of the druggist's indifference or his ill-concealed annoyance. 'Tis the same, too, when the drug-man is busy writing between times of serving customers, the idle visitant talks on unabashed. He sees a customer enter and the druggist anxious to serve him but he holds him, leech-like, or follows him talking the while.

The loafer has many companions, enemies and torturers alike of the druggist so patient. First, he who tells all the ills which troubled his ancestors for several generations back and ends up by buying a single dose of salts. Then, the one who takes the druggist mysteriously back into the uttermost corner of the premises and there in an awful whisper asks him for a dose of purgative pills. There is the female woman, too, who comes from "another lady" who "sent me for a package of face powder;" and the man in quest of a lotion for a friend of his troubled with grievous ills,—both fit companions of the suffering one who has had "a little kind of rash ever since he was vaccinated," said rash being itch, pure and simple—scabies impure and vastly multiple.

Have you not seen all these, poor druggist friend of mine; and do you won-

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

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Seby-Treas.