

possesses and is legally entitled to, shall be liable on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars :

3. Any person not registered under this Act who shall take or use any name title, addition or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, or a licentiate in medicine, surgery or midwifery, shall be liable upon a summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace to pay any penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars."

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STUDENT'S DEPARTMENT.—The gentleman upon whom we were depending for a continuation of the papers on Botany has failed in sending in his communication in time for this issue, but it will appear in next number.

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## Editorial Summary.

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**Disinfection of Water Closets.**—As druggists are frequently require to supply materials for this purpose, it may be interesting to note the results obtained from a number of experiments made by A. Eckstein, of Vienna, and alluded to by Dr. A. W. Miller, (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*) in a lengthy article on Disinfectants and Deodorizers. Eckstein experimented for two years with the privy of his house in Vienna, which was frequented by at least one hundred persons daily. He successfully tried a great number of chemicals in various methods, with the following results: 1st. When an aqueous solution of two pounds of iron sulphate was poured into the well, the odor of sulph-hydric acid was eliminated for several hours. After this time all unpleasant odor had disappeared, but within twelve hours the effect of the deodorizer was no longer perceptible. 2nd. A solution of sulphate of copper behaved in the same manner. 3rd. Two pounds of iron sulphate in crystals exerted a deodorizing effect for two entire days; the same amount of copper sulphate in crystals gave analogous results. 4th. Two pounds of disinfecting powder, composed of a mixture of iron and copper sulphates with carbolated lime, acted for only two days. 5th. Sulphurous acid, in a liquid form, was found to be rapidly effective, but it proved to be very troublesome to the organs of respiration for an hour, and it was dis-