

the quantity it was intended to have, or to compound each powder separately by weight, which was practicable to do."

*Grinding Herbs in Mill Formerly Used to Grind Poison.*—A druggist was held liable in damages for injuries to a customer due to taking a dose of medicine made of snake root and Peruvian bark, and in which was a quantity of poisonous drug which had become mixed with the root and bark when they were ground in a machine which had not been cleaned after grinding some of the poisonous drug. Commenting on the general rule of liability in such a case, the Court in part said: "If a man who sells fruits, wines and provisions, is bound at her peril, that what he sells for the consumption of others shall be good and wholesome, it may be asked, emphatically, is there any sound reason why this conservative principle of law should not apply with equal if not with greater force to vendors of drugs from a drug store, containing, as from usage may be presumed, a great variety of vegetable and mineral substances of poisonous properties, which if taken as medicine will destroy health and life, and the appearance and qualities of which are known to but few, except they be chemists, druggists or physicians?"

*Misreading Illegible Prescription.*—Action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant druggist on account of the negligence of a clerk employed by him in filling a prescription, which, there was evidence, caused her great pain and suffering. The prescription as intended by the doctor who wrote it called for powders to be taken three times a day, each one containing five grains of calumba, with other ingredients. The clerk who compounded the prescription substituted calomel for calumba. The trial Court found in favour of plaintiff, and held that the clerk should, by the exercise of due care, have read the prescription as calling for columba, or at least that there was such doubt as to the correct reading as should have led him to inquire of the doctor.

In sustaining judgment for the plaintiff, the Court in part said: "A prescription calling for 120 grains of calomel to be taken in 24 powders, one three times a day, is extraordinary, and, if taken as directed, was liable to be attended by serious results. Cutner (the clerk) was an experienced pharmacist, and, when he delivered